

Government of



Karnataka

Department of School Education and Literacy

**District Institute of Education and training
Hassan**



Hema Deevige
Series-2



English (Second
Language)

10th Standard

2023-24

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS &
ANSWERS BANK**

ಆಶಯ ನುಡಿ

2023-24 ನೇ ಸಾಲನ್ನು “ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷ” ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಡಯಟ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ FLN ಮಾಸಾಚರಣೆ, ಭಾಷಾ ಮಾಸಾಚರಣೆ, ಗಣಿತ ಮಾಸಾಚರಣೆಯಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರಿದು 2023-24 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಫಲತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಾಧಾರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಶೋತ್ತರ ಕೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಫಲತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಯಟ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೋಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಫಲತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಶಾಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಗತಿಗಳು, ಗುಂಪು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ದತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲಕೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ KSEAB ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಫಲತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಡಯಟ್‌ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹೊರಬರಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪುಷ್ಪಲತಾ ಹೆಚ್ ಕೆ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ)
ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ,
ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

RESOURCE COMMITTEE

MS. PUSHPALATHA H.K.

PRINCIPAL AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (DEVELOPMENT)
DIET. HASSAN

CONCEPT, GUIDANCE AND COORDINATION

MS. VEDAVATHI

SENIOR LECTURER
DIET. HASSAN.

BY THE GUIDANCE OF

MS. VIJAYALAKSHMI H K

LECTURER
DIET. HASSAN.

RESOURCE TEAM

S.N.	RESOURCE TEACHER NAME AND ADDRESS
01	M MANJU, ASST. TEACHER, GHS DODDAGENIGERE, HASSAN.
02	ASHFAQ TABRAZE, ASST. TEACHER, GHS KATTAYA, HASSAN.
03	ASHAKHALI, ASST. TEACHER, GJC CHIKKANALU HASSAN.
04	ARUNAKUMARI, ASST. TEACHER, GHS DASARA KOPPALU HASSAN.
05	GIRISHKUMAR, ASST. TEACHER, GHS HANUMIDI, BELUR.
06	NATRAJ, ASST. TEACHER, GJC ARSIKERE.
07	PANDURANGA MIRAJKAR N, ASST. TEACHER, GHS ARAKERE, ARSIKERE.
08	SRIKANTH M P, ASST. TEACHER, GGHS ALUR.
09	RAVIKIRAN, ASST. TEACHER, GHS KADALU, ALUR.
10	SHIVANAND, ASST. TEACHER, GHS CHOLENAHALLI, CHANNARAYAPATNA.
11	GEETHA, ASST. TEACHER, GHS GOORAMARANAHALLY, CHANNARAYAPATNA.
12	KUMARA SWAMY T.H, ASST. TEACHER, GHS YALLESHAPURA, HOLENARSIPURA.
13	MADHUKUMAR, ASST. TEACHER, GHS PADAVALIPPE, HOLENARSIPUR.
14	VIVEKANANDA, ASST. TEACHER, GHS KOTE ARKALGUD.
15	RAMACHARI, ASST. TEACHER, GJC (BOYS) ARKALGUD.
16	HANUMAPPA SIMPI, ASST. TEACHER, GHS UDAYVARA, SAKLESHPUR.
17	SYEDA SABA, ASST. TEACHER, GJC SAKLESHPUR.

1. A HERO

2 marks questions

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the news-paper. What was the report?

A village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by jungle path.

The report gave details about his fight with the tiger and how he managed to stay for half an hour on the tree till he was rescued by grownup people

2. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Though Swami was not courageous, he become a hero overnight. How?

Swami was bitten the burglar thinking that it was a devil

The burglar's cry of pain brought Swami's father, cook and servant helped Swami to catch the burglar

3. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teachers and headmaster?

His classmates congratulated and looked at him with respect.

His teachers patted his back.

The head master said that he was real scout.

4. Why did Swami's father want his son to sleep alone in the office room?

Swami's father wanted to make him more courageous

Swami's father believed in courage not in age and strength

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

Swami said that he would sleep from the first of next month

There were many scorpions behind the law books

He told his father that his cricket club would admit elders like him and buying branded new bats and balls.

6. Why did Swami feel riveled at the end?

His mother supported him to sleep where ever he likes

His mother mumbled not to make his life in more risk

His mother asked Swami's father not to be blamed on him.

3 marks questions (Extracts)

1. "How could a boy fight with a tiger"

- A. Who said this? -Swami
- B. Whom did he say? -Father
- C. What was his father? – A lawyer

2. "you must sleep hereafter"

- A. Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone? – to make him courageous – make him to prove his courage
- B. Whom did he usually sleep with? – with his granny
- C. Where was Swami asked to sleep? – in the office room

3. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me"

- A. Who is the 'me'? – the burglar.
- B. Who had bitten him? – Swami.
- C. How did the speaker suffer as a result of being bitten? – He was arrested by the police.

4. "No, you must do it now"

- A. Who does 'he' refer here? – Swami.
- B. When did the speaker say? – When father asked him to sleep alone in the office room.
- C. Why did he ask him to do so? – to test Swami's courage.

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

- A. Who is the speaker? – Swami
- B. What is 'it'? – sleeping with granny
- C. How would the speaker make him the laughing stock? – saying that Swami was afraid of darkness and sleeping beside granny.

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

- A. Who said this? – Swami's father
- B. Whom did he say this to? – to grandmother

C. Why did he say so? -He tried escape from sleeping alone in the office room.

6. “Why do you look at me when you are saying it?”

A. Why does ‘me’ refer to? – Swami’s mother

B. “Why did he say? – Swami’s father did not want the way his son was brought up

C. “Why did he look at? – Because his mother spoiled Swami according to Swami’s father.

3.Marks questions (Extracts)

1.How did Swami become a hero? or

Justify the title of the lesson ‘A Hero’ or

Swami become unexpected hero. Justify? or

A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami’s life. Justify? or

How did Swami become a hero overnight though he was not courageous?

Points

Swami’s father was reading the newspaper

He told Swami about the bravery of a village boy

He managed to stay for half an hour on the tree till he was rescued by grownup people

The father said that courage is important as Swami said that strength and age is important

The challenged Swami to sleep alone in the office room

Swami received some noises in that night and got fear

He remembered the stories of ghost and devils

He saw something was moving near him and it would tear him

He caught the leg and bit it hard

By the help of his father, cook and servant he caught the notorious house breaker

He was appreciated by classmates, teacher, headmaster and police

Hence he become **a hero.**

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

4 Marks question

**According to the poet Ruskin Bond, Grandmother was a genius. Justify or
The narrator of the poem and his father were very considerate towards Grandmother.
Substantiate the statement.**

How does the depict his grandmother's passion for climbing trees?

Summarise the poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree'

The poet's grandmother was very genius

She learnt to climb trees from her brother at the age of six

She used to climb trees at the age 62

People and family members advised her stop climbing tress as she grew old

But she laughed and said that she would do it better than before

One day she climbed the tree but couldn't come down

She rescued and admitted to hospital

The doctor checked temperature and advised her to take rest for a week

But she felt like hell in the bed while taking rest

Grandmother asked her son to build a house on tree top

Her son built a house, from then onwards she used to spend her time with her grandson taking wine.

2. THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

Short answer questions

1. According to Baleshwar, people of Mumbai were afraid, What were they afraid of?

Baleshwar felt that the people of Mumbai were afraid of being involved in the accident case.

They were afraid of getting trapped in the court or with the police.

2. How did the tempo truck driver help Baleshwar?

The tempo truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital.

As this hospital did not have enough facilities, he drove the girl to a bigger hospital.

3. Why did Baleshwar disagree to take Roma to Airoli?

Baleshwar felt that the girl needed medical help immediately.

Airoli was at least 10 kilo metres away and he knew of a small hospital close by. So he did not agree with the cop.

4. How can you say that Baleshwar had a good memory?

Roma gave her brother's cell phone number and lost conscious. At that time Baleshwar could not write it but he memorized it and was able to contact her brother and inform him about the accident.

5. Who Volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

A tempo truck driver stopped when he saw Baleshwar standing by the road holding girl in his arms. He helped Baleshwar to lay the girl down in the back of his truck and drove a small hospital, but it lacked facilities. So, he drove them to another hospital where she could be treated well.

6. How did the doctors at Divine Multi Specialty Hospital treat Roma?

The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and her to the ICU without any paper work. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery.

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

Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen to look for Roma's belongings. Her brother Dinesh Talreja had said that her cell phone and hand bag were missing.

8. "It is a regular scene". Where was regular about the scene? What the line suggests?

The scene of commuters getting out and into the train coaches in a rush is a regular scene in India's most populated metropolis. The line suggests that the people in cities are busy.

Extracts

1. 'Oh, I couldn't thank him.'

a) Who was not thanked?

Ans: The truck driver was not thanked

b) Why should he thank him?

Ans: Because the tempo-truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma Talreja to the hospital when nobody was ready to help him. He did all the necessary help to rescue Roma.

c) Why couldn't he thank him?

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

2. **“I hope I am not too late”**

a) Who do I refer here?

Ans : Baleshwar

b) Why did he hope so?

Ans : He knew she was hurt badly and hope he could help her

c). What did he do?

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

3. **“Please help me take her to a hospital.” But no one stopped.**

(a) Who is the speaker ?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

(b) Who does 'her' refer to ?

Ans: Roma Talreja

(c) Why didn't they stop ?

Ans: Because they were afraid of courts or police

4. **“I can't imagine what would have happened if he hadn't been there,” she says, amazed to learn of the manner in which she had been rescued.**

a) Who does 'I' / 'she' refer to here?

Ans: Roma Talreja

b) Who rescued her? Who does 'He' refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

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

Ans: If he had not been there, she would have bled to death on the tracks alone.

5. “There’s a girl by the tracks!”

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: traveler’s voice

b. Who is the ‘girl’ referred here?

Ans: Roma Talreja

c. Why was she by the tracks?

Ans: She had fallen off the moving train

6. Let’s go and help her.

a) What happened there?

Ans: There was a girl by the tracks.

b) Why did they have to help?

Ans: She had fallen from the train.

c) who should go there?

Ans: People of the train

7. “It’s a regular scene”

a) Which is the regular scene referred here?

Ans: The people swarming into the train and getting down hurriedly in populated Metropolis.

b). Where can one find this regular scene?

Ans : In populated Metropolis.

c). Do you think is this necessary? If not, why?

Ans: No, It is not necessary. Because if the people rush like that the children, women or aged or handicapped may fall down the tracks

8. “His heart hammering his chest, He shoved off the still- moving train.”

a) Who does ‘His’/ ‘He’ refer to?

Ans: Baleshwara Mishra.

b) Why was his heart hammering his chest?

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

c) Why did he shove off the train?

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

9. “Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?”

a. Who is Chacha here?

Ans: Tempo truck driver.

b. Why did he want to borrow his mobile?

Ans: To inform Roma’s family about her accident.

c. Whom did he want to call?

Ans: Roma’s brother Dinesh Talreja.

10)“Take girl to Airoli,” suggested the cop, “there’s a hospital there.” But he disagreed.

a)Who is the girl here?

Ans: Roma Talreja.

b)Who does ‘he’ refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

c) Why did Baleshwar disagree to his suggestion?

Ans: Because Airoli was at least 10 kilo metres away and he knew a nearer hospital.

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

a)Who is the stranger here? / Who does ‘him/his’ refer to?

Ans: Baleshwar Mishra

a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?

Ans: Roma Talreja.

c) What was astonishing for the speaker? / Why did the speaker say so?

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

QUALITY OF MERCY

4 MARKS (MEMORIZATION)

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.

3. GENTLEMAN OF RIO-EN-MEDIO.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1."Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio-en-medio." Justify this statement.

Don Anselmo had inherited the land from his ancestors. Almost everyone in the village was his relative, and all the children were his nieces and nephews. He was very much passionate about his land. He used to plant a tree when a child was born in the village. As he was passionate, he felt that the trees belong to the children and therefore he sold only the land.

2. What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles?

Don Anselmo was a man of principles. He is stuck to his words and action who sold his land to Americans for only twelve hundred dollars it was worth more. He refused to receive extra money from Americans even they were ready to pay double for it. He sold only the land but not the trees because he thought that children were the real owners of the trees.

3.Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways, comment on this?

Don Anselmo stuck to his words and action who sold his land to Americans for only twelve hundred dollars it was worth more.so he was generous. After hearing Don Anselmo saying that he had sold only the land but not trees because he thought that children were the real owners of the

trees, Americans did not want to quarrel instead they kept quiet and agreed with Anselmo. so Americans were also generous.

4. What did the Americans discover after the survey?

After the survey the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres land which extended across the river.

5. Juan A. A. Sedillo offered Don Anselmo almost double the amount he was given, why?

The Americans got the land surveyed in order to make the deed. It was found that Anselmo owned more than 8 acres which was almost twice as much as in size than what they had fixed the price for. The Americans were good people and they offered to pay double the price they had quoted earlier.

6. Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were quite unusual. "Support this statement."

Don Anselmo's appearance was quite unusual because his coat was old, green and faded. He wore old and torn gloves through which his finger tips showed. He carried a cane it was only the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella. He resembled Charlie Chaplin.

7. Why do you think that Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land?

Don Anselmo's house was small and wretched, but quaint. The little creek ran through his land. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. The land was very big and fertile. So, the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

8. Why did the Americans complain to the storyteller about the children?

The Americans complained to the storyteller that the children of the village were running around the land, playing in the orchard putting fences around their playing area, plucking the flowers. When they were spoken to, they only laughed and talked back good naturedly in Spanish.

9. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the orchard?

Don Anselmo planted a tree in the name of every child who took birth after he took the possession of the land. So, he believed that the trees in the orchard belonged to the children of Rio -en-medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the land but not the trees in the orchard.

10. How was the problem of ownership resolved by the Americans?

Americans could do nothing because they owned the trees legally whereas the old man Don Anselmo had been so generous. The extra money what he refused was the fortune for him. Finally, Americans bought the trees individually from the descendants of Don Anselmo in the most of the following winter.

EXTRACTS

1. "We have made a discovery."

a) what was the discovery?

The discovery was the Don Anselmo almost land extended to more than eight acres across the river.

b) who made the discovery?

The surveyor called by the Americans to survey Don Anselmo's land made the discovery.

c) How did Don Anselmo react to it?

Don Anselmo said that he would not expect more money than twelve hundred dollars what he has agreed before.

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

a) who argued with him?

The narrator argued with him.

b) who does him refer to?

The word 'him' refers to Don Anselmo.

c) What was the argument?

The narrator argued with Don Anselmo to take more than twelve hundred dollars, as his land was more than eight acres.

3. "Friend, I don't like to have you speak to me in that manner "

a) who is the I here?

I refer to Don Anselmo.

b) why didn't the old man like it?

The old man had already agreed to sell his land for only twelve hundred dollars.

c) when did the speaker make this statement?

when the narrator said that the Americans were ready to pay double the amount for the Oldman's property.

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

a) According to Don Anselmo to whom did the trees belong to?

The trees belonged to the children of the village.

b) why did he feel so?

He felt so because every time a child was born in the village, he planted a tree for the child.

c) what does the word orchard mean?

Orchard means a piece of land where fruit bearing trees are grown.

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

a) Who made this statement?

The author Juan. A. A. Sedillo made this statement.

b) who are called good people here?

The Americans are called good people by the author.

c) who become good neighbors to whom?

The Americans become good neighbors to the oldman Don Anselmo.

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

a) who came to the office to complain?

The Americans came to the office to complain.

b) About whom do they want to complain?

The Americans wanted to complain about the children of Rio-en-medio.

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

a) what was the negotiation about?

The negotiation was about the sale of the old man's property.

b) why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

The old man was in no hurry and he took time to understand the nature of the people who were buying his property.

c) what is the meaning of negotiation in the context?

Negotiation means discussions at which people try to decide or agree something.

8."stop them from doing so in order that these people might enjoy their new home more in peace"

a)Who said these words?

The narrator Juan A. Sedillo said these words.

b)who wanted to enjoy in peace?

The Americans wanted to enjoy their new home in peace.

c) what had to be stopped?

The children coming to the orchard playing under the trees and plucking the fruits should be stopped.

9."I didn't sell the trees because ,I could not, and they are not mine."

a)who did not sell the trees?

Don Anselmo did not sell the trees.

b)To whom did the trees belong?

The trees belonged to the children of Rio-en-medio.

c)why couldn't he sell the trees?

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

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

a)what is the name of the village?

The name of the village is Rio-en-medio.

b)Who does I refer to?

I refer to Don Anselmo.

c)why he was the oldest man in the village?

Almost everyone in the village was his relative and all the children were his nieces and nephews ,his descendants, so he was the oldest man.

I AM THE LAND

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write the summary of the poem "I am the land".

OR

In the poem I am the land the speaker is patient yet assertive. Substantiate in your own words.

OR

"You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth". comment on this assertion.

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

2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem I am the land?

The contrast between the reader and the speaker is like that of man and the earth. If man shouts, the speaker of the poem land is always patient and bears all that is done to it. When human beings buy the land, grow trees children play and dance in contrast the earth waits. While the man was making holes, fencing and putting boundaries the earth feels suffocating as a chain link necklace is choking it.

3. you cannot put a fence around the planet Earth. Is this the tone of weakness or self-assertion? Justify.

The land has the tone of self-assertion, whatever the harm and injustice done through many activities by human beings to the land can be bore because the land is always patient. We can buy and fence the limited land but we cannot buy or fence around the whole Earth. Man is nothing before the earth. So, the poet makes us to realize, the strength of humans is limited I know one can live without the earth.

4. How does the poet show that Earth is an ocean of patience in the poem "I am the land"?

The poet shows that the Earth is an ocean of patience. The patience of the Earth is highlighted with the repetition of the word "I wait" five times in the poem. Do Daman exploits the land in many ways, the land patiently tolerates man's activities. Here the earth exhibits maximum patience like the ocean.

EXTRACTS

1. You come with guns.

A chain link necklace chokes me now.

a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

The land/Earth is the speaker.

b) Who does 'you' refer to?

You refer to human beings.

c) What does chain link necklace mean in the context?

When people fight with guns and put fence to occupy land it chokes mother Earth like a chain link necklace.

2".with muddy holes

And carlot eyes I stared."

a) Who does I refer?

I refer to the land.

b) What does the "muddy hole" refer here?

Muddy hole refers here to the virtual holes in the land.

c) What does the word 'stare' mean here?

Stare here means look at things fixedly for a long time.

3."I am the land. I wait. You say you own me ;I wait."

a) Who does I refer to?

The word I refers to the land.

b) What feeling does the word wait suggest?

The word 'waits' suggest the patience.

c) Who owned the land according to the poet ?

The people assumed that they owned the land according to the poet.

4."Then someone tickles me, plants life fruit"

a) Who does 'me' refer?

Word 'me' refers to the land.

b) What are the useful activities made by man on land?

Man gives life to the land by planting trees, growing fruits and grass.

c) How does the land react to it?

The land bears up everything with patience.

5."You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now."

a) Who does you refer to?

You refer to the people.

b) What is compared to 'fence' here?

Here friends are compared to chain link necklace.

c) What does 'chokes 'mean?

Chokes means suffocating breathlessly.

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

a) Who is the you here?

The word 'you' refers to the man.

b) What is the tone of the speaker?

The speaker's tone is self-assertion.

c) Why does the speaker feel so?

The people trouble with guns and put fences and create boundaries

4: DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

2 MARKS QUESTIONS.

1. How do you say Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader? (June- 2015, April-2016, March-2022)

OR

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

*Bought books by curtailing his daily needs.

*Bought 2000 old books in New York

*Brought books in 32 boxes from London.

2. What were the influences on Dr. Ambedkar? (June -2016)

OR

How did 14th amendment to the US constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar

*14th amendment of American Constitution gave freedom to black Americans.

*He saw the parallel situation in India.

*Mahatma Phule works for women's uplift & for votary classless society in India.

3. Why was Dr. Ambedkar chosen as the drafting committee chairman even though he was not in the congress party?

* Dr. Ambedkar had a social philosophy

*He had faith in the dignity of human beings.

*To give permanent shape to his social philosophy, he was chosen.

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

*Clear idea about mutuality of the three pillars of the state.

*Jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled.

*Every citizen is important.

5.What is the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar about the Indian Constitution?

OR

What is the significant observation of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?

*Fundamental Document.

*Define the position and power of the three pillars of the state

*Limitations to avoid tyranny and complete oppression.

6. Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar as the Law Minister. What might have prompted Nehru to do so?

OR

Why did Nehru choose Dr. Ambedkar as the first Law Minister of Independent India?

(April-2015) (June-2019) (March-2022) (June- 2022)

*Dr. Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation *He had vision of social justice

* He conducted campaign against social injustice * Prominent champion of the depressed and oppressed

* To infuse his vision in the new Indian polity

7.What made Dr. B. R. Ambedkar describe the method of Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the 'Grammar of Anarchy'? (June 2017)

*These are necessary when a state is ruled by alien power. * Not in Democratic country

*If it's used there would be loss of lives and public property.

8.There were great luminaries on the drafting committee. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.

*Ambedkar was the drafting committee chairman *He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. *Explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provision of the Draft Constitution.

9.What were the opinion of the Buddha and Avvai regarding the caste division?

*According to Buddha the only valid division are the noble and ignoble

*Tamil poetess Avvai said that only two castes –charitable (superior), miser (inferior)

10. How did Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi try to wipe out caste discrimination from India? (April-2017) (September-2020)

*Gandhiji reminded the duty of higher castes towards Depressed Classes. *Dr. Ambedkar reminded the Depressed Classes that equality was their inherent right with more powerful castes. * Gandhiji stressed the duties but Ambedkar stressed the right.

11. Why did Nehru describe Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the symbol of revolt?

*Dr. Ambedkar fought for depressed class people. *He raised his voice against the discrimination
* Improved the miserable condition of them *Champion of the depressed class people.

12. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes, Explain. (June-2020)

OR

Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider as a champion of the depressed classes in India?

*Dr. Ambedkar started newspapers- Mookanayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata
and institutions- Hitakarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India.

*There were the authentic voices of the depressed classes.

13. What qualities do you appreciate in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

*He was a voracious reader. *He fought for equality in society. * He had skills in law and legislation

*He was a champion of the depressed classes.

EXTRACTS

1. "Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a law Minister but a Law-Maker?" (March-2018)

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

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Who chose him to be the Law Minister?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Why is he recognised as the Law Maker?

Ans: He was the chairman of the Drafting committee.

2. “His flair for legislative work became evidence to the whole nation.” (June-2018)

a) Whose flair work became evidence?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) When did it become evidence?

When he contributed to the debates in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

c) Pick out the word from the given statement which means ‘a natural ability to do something well.’

Ans: flair

3. “They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought.” (March-2019)

a) Who does ‘They’ refer?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhiji

b) What revolution refer to here?

Ans: Social Equality

c) How did they bring about the revolution?

Ans: Gandhiji reminded the duty of the higher castes towards the depressed class. Dr. Ambedkar reminded of their inherent right to equality.

4. “He was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books”

a) Who was a voracious reader?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) When was he a voracious reader?

Ans: During his student days and throughout his life.

c) How do you say he was a voracious reader?

Ans: He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.

5. “A symbol of revolt”

a) Who made this statement?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Who is the symbol of revolt?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) Why did the speaker call him as a symbol of revolt?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked for equality and to awake the depressed classes.

THE SONG OF INDIA

2 MARKS /3 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Who were the two speakers in the poem? How do their opinions differ?

*The speakers are the poet and the mother India.

* The poet wants to sing about the glorious things in India.

*The Mother India asks the poet to sing about the miserable things in India.

2. How does the poet V.K. Gokak praise the beauty and technological progress of our country in the poem 'The Song of India'?

OR

How do you view the technological development and physical beauty of India as described in the poem 'The Song of India'? (June -2020)

* The poet wants to sing the beauty of snow-covered Himalayas, the three oceans and the golden rays of the sun.

*The poet wants to sing about dams, lakes, the steel mills and ship building yards.

* The poet wants to sing about men who had worked for technology development.

3. Describe the poet's vision of his motherland.

OR

What does the "Motherland writing the book of the Morrow" mean?

*The mother rising from the sky and sitting on a throne of waves.

*She appeared to be writing the destiny of our country.

*The night represents the sorrows, the sun god represent the hand that saves, the clear dawn represents a bright future of our country.

* We should proud of glorious India at the same time we should aware of the ill affecting our land.

4. Summarize the conversation between the poet and the Mother India in the poem 'Song of India.'

(April-2020)

The poet wants to sing about	The Mother India asks to sing about
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The Himalayas, Three seas, golden rays of sun	Beggar and lepers
Temples, soldiers, seers and prophets	Old, ignorant and helpless children
Dam, lakes, steel mills, ship building yards and atomic age.	Struggle of the past and present and also class war.

The poet ends with optimistic view, the motherland sitting on the waves to write the destiny of our nation.

5. What are the things that the poet wants to sing? (June-2019)

OR

How did the poet V.K. Gokak want to sing about his Motherland?

- *The beauty of Himalayas, three oceans and golden rays of the sun.
- * The rock cut temple, freedom fighters, sages and prophets.
- *Dams, lakes, steel mills and ship building yards.
- *Men who had worked hard to develop technologies, which made our country top in the Atomic Age.

6. How are the Indian temple 'epics in stone'? (June-2018)

- * Most of the temples are built of stones and their walls are filled with figures.
- *The figures tell the stories of Ramayana, Mahabharata and other epics.
- *He wished to describe the glorious past of our nation.

7. How does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology? (March-2018)

- * The poet wants sing about dams, lakes, the steel mills and ship building yards.
- *He wants to sing about men who had worked hard to develop technologies, which made our country top in the Atomic Age.

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

- *The poet felt angry as he was not permitted to sing anything about his proud country.
- *He did not know how to sing a perfect song for India.

9. What does the night, the sun god, and the clear dawn represent?

- *The night represents sorrows.
- *The Sun god represents the hand that saves. It removes darkness with its shining rays.

*The clear dawn represents a bright future for our country.

10. Who does the poet mean by “of your children that died to call own”?

* Soldiers and Freedom Fighters

*They fought against enemies and sacrificed their lives to get freedom.

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

*They showed us straight and narrow path.

*They have divine power.

*They showed us how to live on this earth meaningfully.

EXTRACTS

1. “Shall I sing of your clear dawn with pure gold streaks?”

a) Who said this?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

b) Who is he addressing?

Ans: Mother India

c) What does clear dawn represent here?

Ans: It represents the beauty of early morning.

2. “Sing of filth and dirt foul my sylvan retreats.”

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Mother India

b) Who is the listener?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

c) Why does the speaker tell so?

Ans: Because we should be aware of our pollution and evil effects.

3. “Shall I sing of your rock-cut temples, epics in stone?”

a) Who gave this statement?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

b) Who is the speaker speaking to?

Ans: Mother India

c) Why does he call the temples ‘epics in stone’?

Ans: Because the rock-cut temples tell us the stories of Ramayana, Mahabharata and other ancient stories.

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

a) Who does 'children' refer to?

Ans: The soldiers who struggled for our country

b) Whose children, were they?

Ans: Mother India

c) Why did they die?

Ans: They died for the freedom of our mother India.

5. "Sing of the wrinkled face indexing ignorance."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Mother India

b) Who should sing this?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

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

Ans: The old people, illiterate people and innocent people.

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

a) Who was nervous?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

b) What did he want to ask?

Ans: He want to ask what he should sing about India.

c) What does 'it may ask' mean?

Ans: The poet thought that singing and praising about country is his duty.

7. "Querulous, I said: Is there no song that I can sing of you."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

b) With whom does the speaker querulous?

Ans: With Mother India

c) Why is the speaker querulous?

Ans: Because Mother India is not allowing the poet to sing of the desired songs.

8. "On which she sat and wrote the book of Morrow."

a) Who does 'she' refer to?

Ans: Mother India

b) Where did she sit?

Ans: On the throne of waves.

c) What does 'book of Morrow' mean?

Ans: The bright future of our country.

9. "It was clear dawn like nightmare fled the night."

a) Who did feel like so?

Ans: The poet, V.K. Gokak

b) When did the speaker feel this?

Ans: When our Mother India is writing the book of morrow.

c) What does 'clear dawn' refer to?

Ans: Our miserable things will disappear and the good day will be ahead.

10. "Sing of the beggar and leper, that swarm my streets, Sing of the filth and dirt,

That foul my sylvan retreats,"

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: The Mother India

b) What does 'sylvan retreats' mean?

Ans: A place of seclusion of in deep woods.

c) Why does the speaker ask to sing about beggar and leper?

Ans: To show sympathy and empathy about these people.

11. "Of these you may sing but sing also the strikes, early and late."

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Mother India

b) Who does 'you' refer?

Ans: The poet

c) What does 'Of these' refer here?

Ans: 'Of these' refer to dams, lakes, steel mills, ship building yard and the men that work hard.

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

The poem 'The song of India' is written by V.K. Gokak. The poet wanted to sing about the Himalayas, three seas and golden rays of sun. But mother India wishes him to sing about beggar and lepers. The poet wished to sing about temples, soldiers, seers and prophets. Mother India asked him to sing about old, ignorant and helpless children. The poet wants to sing about dams and lakes, steel mills, ship building yards and atomic age. But She forces him to sing about struggle of the past and present and also about class war. At the end, the poem ends with optimistic view, motherland sitting on the waves incarnating the supreme power to write the destiny of our nation

5. THE CONCERT

1. Why did Smitha get excited after reading newspaper?

* Because Pandit Ravishankar's concert is tomorrow at Shanmukhananda Auditorium in Bombay.

2. Why did the mother caution Smitha?

* Ananth was suffering from cancer. He needed rest and sleep.

3. What desire did Ananth express when he heard the name of Pandith Ravi Shankar?

* He wanted to go to concert.

* He did not to miss the chance to hear him and see him.

4. Why couldn't Ananth go to the concert?

* Ananth was suffering from cancer

* He was bedridden. His condition was worse. He had to be given oxygen from the cylinder

5. Why did Ananth's family move to Bombay?

* To get Ananth treated at the cancer hospital in the city

* They come with high hopes in the miracles of modern science.

6. Ananth was a talented boy. Justify.

* Ananth was the best table tennis player, fastest runner, and he was learning to play sitar, able to compose his own tunes.

7. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady. How do you justify this?

* Aunt Sushila always kept a room for Ananth's family, whenever they come to Bombay for his treatment.

*understanding Smita's grief she advised her to take walk in the park.

8.They had come with the high hopes. What hope did Ananth's family have?

*They had high hopes in the miracles of modern science.

*They hoped to get the best treatment in the cancer hospital in Bombay.

9.What daring thought came to Smita in the park?

*Meeting Pandith Ravishankar after the concert.

*Requesting him to come home and play for Ananth.

10.Why did Smita bit her lips in self -reproach?

*Smita had been so excited at seeing the announcement of the concert that she had not remembered her brother was very ill.

* Now Ananth is expressing his desire to go to concert.

11.What was the frightening truth to Smita?

* Ananth was going to die of cancer.

* Doctors had shaken their heads. He had not many days to live.

12.How did Smita enjoy the concert?

* Smita heard as in dream .

*She felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening.

* Spellbound she listen to the unfolding ragas ,slow plaintive and fast twinkling notes.

13.What was the intention of smita's going to the concert?

* Smita wanted to meet pandith Ravishankar , request him to come home and play for Ananth.

* She wanted to fulfil her brother's last wish to see and hear pandit Ravishankar.

14.What did the large moustachioed man advise Smita?

* He said, Panditji is a busy man, she must not bother him with personal requests.

15. How did Aunt Sushila's neighbours reacted after seeing Pandith Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha?

* Neighbours could not believe their eyes. They said 'Its ... its not possible?'

16.What makes the readers appreciate Pandith Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha?

* Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha are legends. One is sitar maestro and another is the great wizard of music. They accepted the request of an ordinary girl to visit Ananth and played for him. This shows the humanitarian side of their character.

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

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

EXTRACTS

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

a. Who was sleeping?

Ans.: Anant was sleeping

b. Why does he need rest?

Ans.: Anant was suffering from cancer and had become very weak. So, he needed rest.

c. Who does 'you' referred here?

Ans: Smitha / Anant's sister

2. "We mustn't miss the chance"

a. What chance did the boy not like to miss?

Ans.: The boy did not like to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.

b. Why is he so eager to make use of it?

Ans.: The boy himself was a sitar player. So, he was eager to make use of it.

c. Who made this statement?

Ans: Anant28

3. "A walk in the park might make you feel better".

a. Who suggested a walk in the park?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila suggested a walk in the park.

b. Who does 'you' referred here?

Ans : Smitha

c. How was her mood in the park?

Ans.: Smita felt alone in the midst of people. She was lost in her thoughts.

4. 'Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests'

a. Who was bothering Panditji?

Ans.: Smitha

b. What was the request made?

Ans.: The request was made to Pandit Ravishankar to come to the house and play for Anant.

c. Who made this statement?

Ans: A moustached man/ Organiser of the concert

5. 'Enjoy yourself, lucky you!'

a. Who is considered as lucky?

Ans.: Smitha is considered as lucky

b. Why is she lucky?

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

c. Who made this statement?

Ans: Anant

6. "No, how can I? We've always done things together".

a. Who has done the things together?

Ans:- Anant and Smitha

b. Why is it not possible now?

Ans:- Because Anant had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

c. Who does 'I' referred here?

Ans:- Smita.

7. "But they did not voice their fears"

a. What fear did they have?

Ans:- The fear of Ananth's death.

b) How did they behave towards him?

Ans:-They were very kind towards him, they kept him happy.

c) Why didn't they voice their fears?

Ans:- They were afraid Ananth would know the truth.

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

A) Who said this?

Ans:- The doctors.

b) Why did they say so?

Ans:- They knew that the had not many days to live

c) How did the family feel about the suggestion?

Ans:- The family was sad to hear this news.

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

a) what are they going to perform?

Ans:- They are going to do a musical concert.

b) Why should they perform for the boy?

Ans:- The boy could not go to concert by himself.

c) who is the boy here referred here?

Ans:- The boy here is Ananth.

10. They could not believe their eyes. Its is" It's not possible they said"

a) Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans:- The neighbours.

b) Why couldn't they their eyes?

Ans:- Pandit Ravishanker and his team had come to their area

c)What was their disbelief?

Ans:- They thought that such great personalities will not come to such places to perform

JAZZ POEM TWO

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write a short description of the jazz player.

Ans: The Jazz player has a wrinkled old face.

He is unshaven and has a tired look.

He wears a faded blue shirt, an old necktie and jacket. His shoes are old and worn out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Read the extract and answer the following questions:

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

a. Why do the shoes have paper in them?

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

b. What does the description of the face suggest?

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

c. What does pain mean in this context?

Ans: pain means suffering.

2. “Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, see? To tell that the world that He is black man”

a. What does he lift?

Ans: He lifts his old Alto saxophone.

b. How had he kept it?

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

c. What message does he want to convey?

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

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

a. Who is no longer a man?

Ans: The Jazz player is no longer a man.

b. Why is he no longer a man?

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

c. Why does he compare to a bird?

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

6. THE DISCOVERY

Main points

- Herman Ould – The author.
- The santa Mara – The name of the ship.
- Christopher Columbs - Captain of the ship.
- The light of the new world -11th oct 1492.
- The song of seamen. – to keep spirits.
- Welcome the moon, coast of Spain.
- Entertaining mutinous thoughts.
- The candle on the foremast.
- Seamen drink to much.
- The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass.
- Discipline knows no buts.
- Discipline is a thing of the past.
- The name of ship – The Santia Maria.
- Mysteries – The events not easily understood.
- Dominion – The land to be owned.
- Crew - The group of seamen voyaging in the ship.

Characters

- Christopher Columbus –Captain
- Pedro Gutierrez -An officer
- Pepe -A page-boy
- Juan Pation
- Diego Garcia The main persons
- The Seamen Voyaging in the
- Francisco Ship
- Guillermo Ires

Physique	Age	Hair	Complexion	Face
Tall and Well built	46	Prematurely white	Fair almost ruddy	Melancholic

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Columbus wanted to discover the New world but he discovered new experience during his voyage.If a man was given a vision he must follow it alone. Friendship breaks as a mast hollowed by worms.
2. Juan said that they were simple ashamed about his loyalty towards the leader. They could not show their courage in front of Columbus. So he goes out like a sheep.
3. Columbus said ironically that he was thanked for reminding him. He wished him good night.
4. Pedro felt excited and also he saw the light. He was very happy and with gratitude remembered the God's glory or grace.
5. Yes. All the struggle came to a happy end. They got success at the end in their adventure.

Extracts

1. "A good sailor knows his place" says Columbus to Diego

- a. Was Columbus giving to Diego a piece of advice or was it an indirect command?

Ans.: It is an indirect command.

b. What was 'Diego's reaction?

Ans.: Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl goes off from there.

C. Why did Columbus say so?

Ans: Because his claim was that only the captain of the ship has the right to appear on the quarter deck.

2. "The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass".

a. Whose words was Pepe quoting here?

Ans.: Pepe was quoting the words of Guillermo Ires.

b. What do the words reveal about the person who said them?

Ans: These words show that the speaker was so upset with Columbus that he wished he was dead.

C .What does the word carcass mean here?

Ans: Dead body.

3. "Once clear of the Devil's track to nowhere", we'll below our way back home".

a. What does 'Devil's track to nowhere' suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

b. How did they prove to be wrong?

Ans.: Very soon, land was sighted and a New World was discovered. So they proved to be wrong.

C . Why did they say so?

Ans : Because the sea men thought Columbus was trying take the lives of fifty men and they were fed up with arrogancy of Columbus.

4. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me'.

a. When did Columbus say these words to Guillermo?

Ans.: Guillermo rebelled against Columbus and demanded that they should give up their search for a new land.

b. What do these words prove?

Ans.: These words prove that Columbus was not only a strong leader but was also loyal and obedient towards his king and queen.

C. Why did Columbus say so?

Ans : To calm the rebble of Guillermo and the sea men.

5. "Why should one man have lives of fifty in his hands?"

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans.: Diego said these words to Pedro

b. What does the speaker mean?

Ans.: Diego said these words meaning that Columbus had no right to spoil their lives.

C. What made him to say so?

Ans : Diego and other Seamen were becoming impatient and they wanted to

6. "Mutiny is an ugly word, Sir"

a. Why did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: Diego said these words in reply when Pedro asked him whether he was thinking of rebelling against Columbus.

b. In what way the word is ugly?

Ans.: The word is ugly because Mutiny' is a deed which leads to destruction.

C . Why did he say so?

Ans . Because Pedro thought that Deigo and the Sea Men were entertaining the Mutinous thoughts.

7. "Discipline knows no buts" says Columbus

a. When did Columbus say this?

Ans.: when He asked Francisco to bring Guillermo lres to him for speaking against him. Francisco hesitated to obey his order.

b. What did Columbus mean to say by these words?

Ans. : Columbus meant that one should not hesitate to enforce discipline.

C . To what does the word discipline here refer to?

Ans : It refers to the rules and regulations that the sea men and others to follow on the ships.

8. Pepe said, "Captain, be careful sometimes they are desperate"

a. Why did Pepe say these words?

Ans.: Pepe tried to warn Columbus that these could be danger from them anytime

b. Why were they desperate?

Ans.: they lost their patience as they left their family since many days back they wanted to go back to Spain

c . Whom does the word they refer to?

Ans : to the sea men.

9. "What! does that child stand between me and death?" said Columbus.

a. When did Columbus say this?

Ans.: When Columbus hears Pepe saying that he had to be killed first.

B.What had the child done?

Ans.: The child (Pepe) stood in front of Columbus to protect him from being attacked by the seamen.

C . Why did Columbus say so?

Ans : Because when the sea men rushed towards Columbus to kill him Pepe runs to the foot of the stairs and stands with arms spread out.

10. "They ought to stop that. The captain is always furious when he hears it."

A. Who should stop that?

Ans: The sailors should stop that.

B. What does 'it' refer to? Why is the captain furious to hear that?

Ans: 'it' refers to the seamen's song. The captain Columbus is furious to hear that because he did not like the attitude of sailors.

C. What made him to say so?

Ans : Juan thought that the song of the sea was having the smell of mutiny.

12."There are limits to patience, sir"

A. Who lost his patience?

Ans: Diego lost his patience.

B. Who is he speaking to?

Ans: Diego is speaking to Pedro.

C . Why did speak so?

Ans : He lost his patience and wanted to go back to Spain.

13."We're like bats trying to fly by day. It's time he gave way. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?"

A. Who is compared to bats?

Ans: The seamen are compared to bats flying in the morning.

B. What does the speaker mean?

Ans: Speaker means that the seamen are forced to continue voyage

C:Who had the lives of fifty in his hands?

Ans: Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands.

14. A curb for my tongue-oh a curb for my unbridled tongue, my worst enemy! My will, friend, because God's will, shall that suffice"

A. Who said this to whom? Why?

Ans: Columbus said this to Pedro. Because Columbus confessed his quick temper as enemy and his will Power as friend.

B. Why did he call his will as friend and tongue as enemy?

Ans: Because his will is the will of God where as his tongue speaks words of discomfort to seamen.

C .What does the word "unbridled" mean?

Ans : Un controlled

15."I do not claim your confidence, sir."

A. Who do 'I 'refer to? Who is the 'sir 'here?

Ans: 'I 'refer to Pedro. Columbus is the 'sir 'here

B. What was his confident in?

Ans: He was his confident in his discovery.

C .what was reason for his not being confidence?

Ans : Because he Pedro and other sea men were have become desperate and want to go back to Spain.

17."I prefer your company to theirs."

A. Whose company does the speaker prefer to?

Ans: The speaker prefers the company of Columbus.

B. Whose company does not he like? Why?

Ans: He does not like the company of the seamen. Because he does not like their desperate and horrible behavior.

C .Why did he like his company?

Ans : he was the faithful servant of Columbus.

D. who is the speaker?

Ans : Pepe.

18 ."They are simple men and must have their relaxation. We have not all your visions, Captain.'

A. Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: 'They' refers to the seamen.

B. Who is the captain? What were his visions?

Ans: Columbus is the captain. His vision was to discover the New World America.

C . What were they doing for relaxation?

Ans : They were singing for relaxation

18. "So far, I have discovered but one thing"

a. Who do 'I' refer to?

Ans.: Columbus

b. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: When Columbus was disappointed with the behavior of seamen.

c. What had he discovered?

Ans.: he discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

19. 'What! Does that child stand between me and death?'

a. Who does the 'child' refer to?

Ans. : Pepe

b. When did the speaker say so?

Ans.: When Pepe stood between the seamen and Columbus.

c. What character does the child's action reveal?

Ans.: Pepe was loyal to Columbus

20. "Cowards, Cowards! You will have to kill me first"

a. Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?

Ans.: Pepe is the speaker. Guillermo and seamen.

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo and some Seamen tried to attack Columbus.

c. What character does it reveal about the speaker.

Ans.: Pepe was loyal and obedient to Columbus

19."Stop! What is the meaning of this wild uproar? The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!"

A. Who is speaker? Who is he speaking to?

Ans: Columbus is speaking to the sailors.

B:Who was making the uproar?

Ans: The seamen were making the up roar.

C . Why did he say so?

Ans : Because they were discontented with the voyage. They were home sick.

20. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereign of Spain who sent me"

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans.: Columbus

b. When did the speaker say these words?

Ans.: When Guillermo rebelled against Columbus, Columbus reminded him of his duty to obey his order.

c. What character does this statement reveal about the speaker?

Ans.: Columbus as an efficient captain and loyal to his king and queen.

21. "Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles" Justify your answer.

Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world.

He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land.

The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places.

They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country.

When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry.

The sailors thought of revolting and even murdering Columbus.

One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to murder him.

Pepe , another sailor interrupted them and saved the life of Columbus.

Columbus had a lot of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate.

After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering raising up and down.

The land he discovered was west Indies..

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST..

SUMMARY IN BRIEF

One night a ship was caught in a winter storm.

Crew crowded in a cabin and prayed.

Everybody had lost hope.

Captain's little daughter held his hand and asked

if God protected them on the land will he not protect them on the ocean.

Sailors were filled with hope.

Extracts

1. 'We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep'

a. Who does the word 'we' refer to here?

Ans.: 'We' refer to the sailors.

b. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so?

Ans.: Because the sailors were afraid that the storm would destroy the ship and their lives.

c. What does the word 'cabin' mean?

Ans- Shelter for sleep

2. 'Tis a fearful thing in winter to be shattered by the blast'

a. What is to as a 'fearful thing'?

Ans.: To be caught in a fierce storm at sea in winter is the fearful thing.

b. How did it affect the sailors?

Ans. : The sailors lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

c. Where did the fearful thig appear? What did it shatter?

Ans: The fearful thing appeared in the mid sea. It shattered the mast of the ship.

3 "We are lost! "The captain shouted

a. Who does 'we' refer?

Ans: 'We' refers to the captain of the ship and his crewmates.

b. Why did he say so?

Ans: The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.

c. How did his daughter react to the situation?

Ans: His daughter remained calm. Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea

4. "Then we kissed the little maiden, And we spoke in better cheer"

a. Who was the little maiden?

Ans.: The little maiden was the captain's daughter.

b. Why did they kiss her?

Ans.: The little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would protect them. So, they kissed her.

c. Who does we refer to?

Ans : sailors

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

It was dark, stormy night in winter a ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship .

The roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in one cabin.

Even the bravest among them could not sleep.

They just sat in the darkness and prayed.

As the storm continued, the captain too gave up hope and said that nothing could save them.

At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and quietly asked **if God protected them on sea.**

Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope.

By morning, the storm cleared and they reached harbour safely.

7. COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. 'Physical disability is not a barrier to success'. Illustrate this with reference to the life of Satish Gujral.

Satish Gujral and his family went for hiking to Kashmir.

He slipped from a weak bridge into rapids.

He was suffering from hearing problem.

He saw a bird. It was active and beautiful.

Satish liked the bird and drew its picture.

He started drawing and painting in spite of his father's opposition.

At last his father supported him.

Satish became a great artist.

2. How did the bird's situation changed the life of Satish Gujral?

Satish slipped from a weak bridge into rapids.

Then he was suffering from hearing problem.

He saw a bird. It was active and beautiful.

Satish liked the bird and drew its picture.

He started drawing and painting in spite of his father's opposition.

At last, his father supported him.

Satish became a great artist.

Questions- 2 Marks

1. Satish Gujral was a multi-talented and famous person. How?

Satish Gujral was a great artist, sculptor, architect and writer.

His works are exhibited in the museums of New-York, Washington and New-Delhi.

2. How did Satish meet with the accident?

Satish Gujral and his family went for hiking to Kashmir.

They were crossing a rickety bridge.

He slipped from that weak bridge into rapids.

3. Why did Satish refuse to go to school?

Satish was suffering from hearing problem.

He could not talk to his friends.

His friends were making fun of his deafness.

4. How did Satish's brother and father support him?

Satish was suffering from hearing problem.

They sat with him and talked to him.

They were teaching him words and pronunciation.

5. What made Avtar Narain angry?

Satish was suffering from hearing problem.

But he was not completely deaf.

The school HM asked Avtar Narain to admit Satish to the school for deaf and dumb children. Th

6. How was Satish Gujral honoured?

Satish Gujral was awarded the Order of the Crown.

He was honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

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

Satish felt as if some huge weight was pressing upon his head.

He felt helpless and upset at being confined to bed as he was.

The silence was the worst.

8. What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? Why did it attract him?

Satish saw a bird .

It had a longish tail and a black crest.

The bird had restless energy.

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

Satish managed to paint and draw in spite of his father's opposition.

One day he was busy in mixing the colours.

His father was standing at the door but he continued with his mixing.

10.What was Satish unable to believe?

His father was not angry with him for painting.

11.How did Satish express his gratitude to his father?

Satish hugged his father tightly.

His heart had full of love for his stern father.

12.How can you say that Satish became popular all over the world?

Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world.

His works are in the museums of New York, Washington and New Delhi.

EXTRACTS

Extracts	Speaker/ Word meaning	Listener/ Word meaning	Why/ when was this said
Will you come to school tomorrow?	Surender	Satish	When Surender met Satish
But why are you speaking softly? I can barely hear you.	Satish	Surender	When Surender was talking with Satish.
This is a school for normal	Headmaster	Satish's father	Satish was suffering from hearing problem
Beta you have to learn	Satish's Father	Satish	When Satish refused to go to school
You can learn a great deal of things just by reading.	Satish's Father	Satish	When Satish's Father bought books for Satish.
It was as if the whole world	It- reading	Him – Satish	When Satish started reading

opened out for him			
This is an idle pastime.	Satish's Father	Satish	When Satish was drawing
Oh, that I don't want him to start thinking that he can make a living out of drawing	Satish's Father	Satish's Mother	When Satish was drawing

Exercises

1. After a lot of persuasion, Satish agreed to go to a new school. Do you think he was accepted at the new school?
2. Name any three fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name.
3. How did Satish meet with an accident? Do you think the accident occurred due to his carelessness?
4. Surrender, a friend of Satish, came to visit him. Satish hadn't gone to school. Why?

THE BLIND BOY

4 MARKS (MEMORIZATION)

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

You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it 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
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy:
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

8. SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

Two marks questions:

1. Why do some people choose to become a scientist in spite of low income?

Scientists cannot live without science. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from the discovery itself. Instead of money they get freedom, camaraderie and joy. They will have the overwhelming feeling of uncovering yet another one of nature's mysteries.

2. Why did the president of Russian Academy of Science summon Borok ?

The superpowers in the world had sufficient nuclear weapons to destroy lives. People lived under the threat of complete destruction. There was every necessity to put a ban on the use of nuclear weapon tests. Keilis Borok was doing the research on the seismic waves which were same as produced when the underground nuclear test was taken place. So Borok was asked to find out a solution for saving the world from destruction by nuclear weapons.

3. Which were the Super power Nations? Why did they meet at Geneva ?/Why did the Super powers meet at Geneva?/Which powers were willing to come to an agreement to face the threat? Why?

The Soviet union, United States and United Kingdom were the super power Nations. They possessed enough nuclear weapons. It was possible for them to destroy their enemy Nations within 20 minutes. In order to save themselves and the world, these three superpowers were willing to come to an agreement to stop the threat for this they met at Geneva.

4. Why does Keilis Borok feel every child lives under the threat of annihilation?

At that time every man, woman and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation by nuclear weapon. As each superpower had more than enough nuclear bombs to destroy the other nation in the first strike.

5. What was the important decision that politicians took before Geneva conference? Why did they take such a decision?

Each superpower had enough nuclear bombs to destroy others in 20 minutes. The threat of MAD was for some years. People on the earth lived under the threat of MAD. The politicians took decision to put a ban on the nuclear test before Geneva Conference.

6. What was the problem that the super powers had faced? Was it a violation of agreement or was it the detection of violation?

The three super powers agreed to sign the treaty. Suppose, if one or the other participating nation violated the agreement how could the other Nations know about it. It is both a violation of agreement and detection of violation.

7. What did the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction(MAD) imply?

Due to the nuclear race, each superpower had enough nuclear bombs to destroy another nation in the first strike. It would take 20 minutes for the rockets to reach their target. That gave the enemy enough time to send its rockets to that attacking nation resulting in the destruction of both the nations.

8. Technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose, What was the problem?

The nuclear powers wanted to sign an agreement to stop the nuclear weapon tests. There was a possibility that one of the participants could secretly make an underground nuclear explosion. The problem was how the other powers could detect this violation.

9 ‘Iron curtain is referred to as a barrier.’ It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain to find the solution .’What was the reason?

There was an ongoing cold war between the countries. There was a lot of political tension. There were also differences in cultural background. This made it outwardly difficult for the scientists on both sides to find a solution.

10.How were the scientists able to work on a solution in spite of political and cultural differences?

In spite of being on opposite sides of the Iron Curtain, the men worked together as scientists. They were able to work out a common language. They looked only at the facts and recognized the expertise of those among them. They criticized themselves. This helped them to find a solution.

11. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva summit.

By working with other scientists at the Geneva Summit, Borok learnt that there were other people all over the world who thought and interacted the way he did. So he would never feel lonely abroad. Above all, he realised that while there was science there was hope for the survival of mankind and well being for all.

12. Give a few examples which illustrate the writer’s stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.

All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the result of research by scientists. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, biotechnology, new source of energy, modes of transport, the green revolution, genetic forensic diagnosis and so on. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

13. Who will be headhunted by pharmaceutical industries and by financial institutions?

People trained in theoretical physics will be headhunted by financial institutions. Scientists who do biological research would become founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

14. Who can best ensure our safety in the world and how?

The world is threatened by natural and manmade disasters. No doubt money is necessary but it is scientific research which can really save us. It is through science that we can develop new methods of disaster preparedness and prevention.

15. A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange. In the light of this definition, how is MAD a paradox?

The nations which have nuclear weapons argue that it is for self-defence. But if they use these weapons against their enemies they will be destroyed within 20 minutes. The enemies in turn will use their weapons and both the attacked and the attacking Nations will be destroyed. This is the MAD certainly a paradox.

16. How according to Borok is survival of civilization threatened?

According to Borok our civilization is threatened by natural and manmade disasters. Some of them are earthquakes, environmental catastrophes, self-inflicted destruction of megacities, economic and social crisis.

17. What can cause a global disaster in the present day?

A massive release of radioactivity from nuclear waste disposal, an earthquake in the middle of a megapolis, an outburst of massive violence can cause global disasters. Any other global disaster can cause up to a million of casualties. It can also trigger economic depression.

18. How can you say that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker?

Scientific research can create a springboard for developing new disaster preparedness industry. It is an exciting venture into great unknown and the token of humankind's survival. It is the scientist with their tools that are up to the challenge and can ensure that we safely move with the time.

19. Famous Russian writer Tolstoy said that "A writer is a person who cannot live without writing" How can you compare with this scientist?

Scientist is a person who cannot live without science. Scientists know about low income in scientific field, but they want to choose the science field. Here they will get major reward from the discovery itself.

Extracts: 3Marks Questions

1. "My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of human kind".

a) In which field did the author Borok have theoretical knowledge?

The author was doing research on seismic waves and had theoretical knowledge in this field.

b) How would it have a direct application in the area of survival of human kind?

Underground nuclear explosions produced Earth tremors like those generated by earthquakes. With his knowledge, the author would know the difference between the two. This would help in checking the violation of the nuclear test ban agreement.

c) What does survival mean?

A state that continues to live or exist.

2. The three nuclear powers were waiting to come to an agreement.

a) Name the three nuclear powers.

The three super nuclear powers were the USA, the UK and the USSR

b) Why did they decide to come to an agreement?

The threat of Mutually Assured Destruction made them come to an agreement. They knew that at any time they would be destroyed.

c) What did they propose to do?

They wanted to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test to save themselves and the world.

3. "Why is that sum of a still decide to become scientist despite the fact that businessman lawyers and doctors enjoy a much higher income?"

a) Why do only some people decide to become scientist?

They are not after money. They can't live without science. They get the benefit of teamwork, friendship and independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

b) What reward do they get by becoming scientist?

Science is an exciting adventure. The major reward comes from the discovery itself.

c) Why do we need scientists?

Scientists make our life happier and more comfortable.

4. "It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves."

a) Who said this?

The writer Keilis Borok said this.

b) What was the problem referred here?

The problem was to put a ban on the nuclear weapon tests and to detect the violation of agreement .

c) What's the meaning of seismic waves?

Seismic waves means the earth tremors caused by earthquakes.

d) Earth tremors are caused by two factors .One is the earthquake .What is the other factor?

Underground nuclear weapon tests.

5."A common lore is that immersion in Science does not go with practical sense."

a)Who said this?

The writer Kellis Borok said this.

b) Science does not go with practical sense.Do you agree this?If yes/ no give reasons.

No, no I don't agree with this. Really scientists are the practical people in the world. Because by there work only we are leaving on the earth with safety.

c) What is the meaning of immersion?

Immersion means 'being absorbed in an activity'.

OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

2 Mark Questions

1. As the astronaut is flying out of the earth he has doubts about his return how does he convey this?

The astronaut suggests that people around him could start the count down and take a last look at him. They could cross out his name from their telephone book .This shows he has doubts about his returning.

2. State the reason for the poet to say ' Calendars and clocks' are useless in space.

In space they would be no night and day , not there would be a change of seasons. So there would be no need of any Calendar or clock.

3. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned .What could be the reason for him to have such a feeling?

The astronaut would be alone in his capsule .Nobody would visit him nor he would have a friend near him. He would not write any letters nor he would receive any. He would be like a prisoner.

4. The speaker says “ Tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun” Why does it happen only in space and not on the Earth?

The earth has gravity, but in space there is no gravity. So things fly around.

5. How would people on the earth watch the astronaut ?Would it affect him in any way?

People would watch the astronaut on television or track through their telescope .But the astronaut would not care about any of this. He would be in his own world in space.

6. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem ‘Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning’.

Writing letters posting mail ,knocking on the door etc are the daily routine mentioned in the poem.

7. “You can start the countdown, you can take a last look .You can cross out my name from the telephone book.” What could be the reason for the space traveller to have such a feeling?

The space traveller is not sure that he would come back from space .He has doubt about his return.

3 marks questions (Extracts)

1. “There won’t be any calendar, there won’t be any clock ;

Daylight will be on the switch and winter under lock.

a) When did the speaker say these words?

The speaker said these words when he was about to go into space the next day.

b) Why would there be no calendars or clock in space?

In space there is no change of day and night or change of seasons. So there would be no calendars or clocks.

c) What does ‘winter under lock’ mean?

This means ‘there is no change of season’.

2.” For nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail

In solitary confinement as complete as any gaol”

a) When does the speaker say these words?

The speaker is about to go into space the next day.

b) What feeling do these lines convey?

The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned.

c) Why do you think the speaker would have this feeling?

Because he would be alone in his capsule ,nobody would visit him.

3. “With tea cup circling round me like the planets round the Sun,

I’ll be centre of my gravity, a universe of one”.

a) Which poem is this extract taken from?

This extract is taken from the poem ‘Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning.’

b) Where would the speaker experience this?

In space.

c) Why would he feel so?

Because in space there is no gravity.

4. “I ‘ll doze when I am sleepy and wake without a knock.”

a) Who said this?

The poet Norman Nicholson himself as an astronaut said this.

b) Where would the speaker experience this?

In space.

c)What does this mean?

The speaker is alone in space.In space there is no change of seasons. He says he will sleep when he sleepy and no one will knock to wake him up.

5. “Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star,

But you needn’t think I’ll give you a damn for you.”

a) When does the speaker say these words?

The speaker says this words when he is about to enter space the next day.

b) What do these lines mean?

He says that people on the earth will follow the path of his flight through their telescopes and watch him on television.

c) What is the ‘shooting star’?

Shooting star means his capsule that will take him to space.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. NARAYANPURA INCIDENT

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual March?

The students were marching to give a notice to the collector about their protest against the British rule. It was really unusual because they were marching silently without any slogans, shouts just the shuffle of feet and a low murmur from the crowd.

2. What had the police expected from the way of protest? Why did the student leaders manage the protest peacefully?

The police expected that the students would shout slogans like 'British Quit India' and cause violence. The angry people might destroy the public property and disturb the peace of people. This made the police could arrest beat up and jail them, but they agitated and give a notice to the DSP peacefully. They thought that if they had been arrested, they would not have continued their protest.

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

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

4. How does the Inspector help Mohan and his family?

The Inspector Patil told Amma that her husband and he were classmates and he was far above him. He was a scholar and he always helped him. The Inspector knew that the police may come at any moment and check their house. So, all the family member surrendered the things to Patil. If they had not surrendered the parcel they would have been arrested. Thus, they were relieved by the trouble.

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

When the DSP at them to go back the students march back to their homes. Babu and Manju thought that the students were afraid of the police. Instead, Babu and Manju expected that the students should have protested violently.

6. How do you say that Mohan's mother was also supporting for the students' struggle?

Mohan's mother helped in keeping the cyclostyling machine inside the room secretly. She held to make the photo copies of Mahatma Gandhiji's speech. However, she defended them safely till the sub inspector came.

7. What had the police is expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage that protest?

The police had expected the protest to be violent in the clash between them and students. They would beat them up and haul them away to jail, but such a thing did not happen. The student leaders decided to have a silent March so that they wouldn't give any excuse for the police to beat them up and haul them to jail. They still had to give more trouble. Hence were not prepared to go to jail then. For them it was a war and British were their enemy.

8. Why did Patil the sub inspector come there? Who believed him? What was the result?

Patil, the sub inspector had come to Mohan's house to enquire about the cyclostyling machine. He also informed them that he had come as a friend of his father and hence wanted to help them by warning about a police raid later that night. Mohan's mother believed him and handed him the cyclostyling machine. She asked Suman to go home and as Mohan to remove the material on Mahatma's speech.

9. Why did Suman come to Mohan's house?

Suman visited Mohan's house after their dinner. She and another boy brought a cyclostyling machine to his house. They wished to make copies of Mahatma's speech.

10. Why was Patil grateful to Mohan's father?

Patil and Mohan's father were from the same school. Mohan's father was a scholar and Patil considered himself to be a dunce. Mohan's father had saved him several times from being caned and he had helped him. So, Patil was grateful to him.

11. Why did the police decide to search Mohan's house?

The police wanted to search Mohan's house. They had got information that Mohan and his friends were making copies of Mahatma's speech on cyclostyling machine. He had also hidden some people in his house.

12. Why did Mohan not trust Patil?

Mohan did not trust Patil because he was a policeman. The police were with the British and against the Indian and freedom movement.

13. How did the students announce their intentions?

The students announce their Intentions by giving a slip of paper to the DSP. They served a notice on the collector as representative of his majesty's Government asking them to Quit India.

2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD

1. What were the Hardships faced by Dicky Dolma before she was ready for mountaineering? What was its impact on her? OR What kind of difficulties Dicky Dolma had to face as a young girl? (MARCH 2022)

- She lost her mother.
- She lost her brother too.
- Money problem.

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

- Facing hurdles.
- Dedication.
- Determination.
- Hard working nature and self-confidence.

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

- She joined mountaineering institute at Manali.
- Secure A+ grade.
- She practised daily 4 hours.

4.How did Dolma feel when she climbed the Mt. Everest? OR

How did Dicky Dolma feel after climbing the Mount Everest? (JUNE 2019)

- The feel she felt was beyond description.
- Much breath-taking than she had imagined.
- The awards stand too low to this.

5.Dolma says that it is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of lofty mountains. Why does she say so? OR taking up mountaineering was not a difficult decision for Dicky Dolma. Justify. (March2019) (JUNE2022)

From her childhood---

- She was fascinated by the beauty of Himalayas.
- Her home was surrounded by the beautiful mountain peaks.

3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

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

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

2. What did Hanif chose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans.: Hanif knew that life for him was short; he wanted to serve the nation. Therefore he joined Indian Army as a soldier. He believed that a person working for the nation could change lives.

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

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

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

Ans.: Hanif’s mother a vocal artiste would often have to leave the children alone as she travelled with the performance wing. The kids became very responsible getting up and getting ready for school without her having told them and learnt that one’s duty is the most important thing in life.

5. How does the writer describe the ‘introvert’ Hanif?

Ans.: Hanif began to make friends at his fourteenth year of age. He often went out of his way to help people. By doing so, he derived joy.

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

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

7. What were the dreams of Hanif? Do you think they were fulfilled?

Ans.: Haniff had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. His dream was that a post be named after him. Those dreams came true when the sub-sector was named after him.

4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

1. What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from. OR

How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?

Ans.: The poor area had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers, no trees or green grass. The people suffered from hunger and cold all year round. So they were unhappy.

2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness?

Ans.: The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived far away, on a snowy mountain in the east. Wherever the bird flew happiness went with it.

3. “Will I ever make it?” Why did Wangjia feel so?

Ans.: The first monster turned the smooth road into a vast scree, his boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. So he said to himself if he would ever make it.

4. How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?

Ans.: The second monster blew through his beard. His bread bag flew into the sky. Blue mountains and green rivers turned into a desert. Wangjia suffered with no food. At first his stomach rumbled with hunger, his head swam and got sharp pain in his guts.

5. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bind of Happiness caressed him?

Ans: As the bind of Happiness caressed Wangjia, his eyeballs flew back to their sockets, he saw much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever.

6. Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?

Ans: Though the journey was very tough, Wangjia decided not to go back. He knew that the people at home were waiting for him to bring back happiness.

7. What did the third monster warn Wangjia?

Ans: The third monster warned wangjia that if he wanted to see the bind of Happiness. He would bring Bhimas eyeball If he failed, the monster, would gouge out wangjia’s eye balls.

8. “Will never make it?” Why did Wangjia feel so?

Ans: When Wangjia started his journey after the first monster made him walk through the vast scree for nine hundred miles. his hands and feet were torn into pieces. Then he felt that he could not continue his journey.

GRAMMAR

1. QUESTION TAGS

1.Sagar is going to school, _____

- A) is he ? B) does he ?
C) isn't he ? D) doesn't he ?

?..... Latha sings classical songs.2

?a. does she? b. didn't she? c. doesn't she? d. don't she

3. He was intelligent and honest,

(A) was he ? (B) wasn't he ? (C) is he ? (D) isn't he ?

4. Raju is writing a letter..... ?

a. isn't he?. b. is he ?. c. isn't she?. d. does he?.

5.Children are playing with kites.

A. aren't they? B. are they? C. don't they? D. didn't they?

6.The girls buy key bunch in the fair.

A. didn't she? B. don't they? C. aren't they? D. don't they?

7.He is doing well.

A. doesn't he? B. isn't he? C. wasn't he? D. don't he?

8.We did not visit Halebeedu temple yesterday.

A.do we? B. did we? C. don't we? D. didn't we?

9.The workers are not coming today.

A. aren't they? B. do they? C., are they? D., didn't they?

10.Let us start now.

A. will we? Shouldn't we? C . shall we? D. could we

11.You are beautiful.

A. don't you? B. didn't you? C. are you? D. aren't you?

12.You can speak fluently.

A. can you? B. you can. C. can't you? D. could you?

13. The little baby girl has an angelic face, _____

a) hasn't she? b) isn't she? c) doesn't she? d) has she?

14. She is very brilliant, _____

a) isn't she? b) is she? c) hasn't she? d) has she?

15. The Old man sat under a tree to rest, _____

a) did he? b) doesn't he? c) didn't he? d) wasn't he?

16. Satish is not interested in music, _____

a) isn't he? b) hasn't he? c) is he? d) has he?

17. Gopal bought some sweets this morning, _____

a) doesn't he? b) won't he? c) didn't he? d) can't he?

18. I like English, _____

a) do I? b) don't I? c) am I? d) aren't I?

19. The students won't waste time, _____

a) won't they? b) will they? c) can they? d) would they?

20. All of us want to be happy, _____

a) won't we? b) don't we? c) shall we? d) aren't we?

21. Let's start now, _____

a) can we? b) shall we? c) do we? d) must we?

22. Gopi broke the glass, _____

a) did he? b) was he? c) wasn't he? d) didn't he?

2. IF CLAUSE

I. Match column 'A' with column 'B'

A

B

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. If you give | I would give |
| 2. If you gave | I would have given |
| 3. If you have given | I will give |

II. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct word / phrase from the bracket.

1. If Ramu had helped me, I _____ completed the project.

[Would have, will have, would had, would has]

2. I _____ passed the exam, If I had not worked hard.

[not would have, would not have, would have not]

3. If I Had known about your birthday. I _____ brought a present.

[will have, would had, would has, would have,]

4. I _____ come, if you had told me.

[can have, could have, can has, could has]

5. If I had not eaten so much. I _____ fallen sick.

[wouldn't have, won't have, could have]

III. Match column 'A' with column 'B' and make meaningful sentences.

A

B

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I had enough money | I would have come to the bus stop to pick you |
| 2. If it had rained | I could have gone on world tour |
| 3. If I had known you were coming | You wouldn't have missed the bus |
| 4. If you had come on time | I could have visited you |
| 5. If I had your address | You would have become wet |

IV. Read the conversation and fill in the blank choosing the correct 'If Clause'

1.

Mahesh : Why can't you come with me Siddesh?

Siddesh : No, I have some urgent work now.

Mahesh : May I know the correct reason Siddesh?

Siddesh ; I don't have vehicle to take my dad to the hospital that's it.

Mahesh : Is it? If you had told me earlier, I a vehicle.

- a. will arrange b. would have arranged
c. would arrange d. shall arrange.

2.

Rakesh : How did you reach school?

Swapna : I reached on foot because I missed the bus.

Rakesh : Oh, if you had left home early, youcaught the bus.

- A. Would have B. would had C. wouldn't have D. Should have

3.

Tara: How much percentage did you score in SSLC exam?

Anu: I scored 75%, only it's my fault, if I had worked hard. I..... scored more

- a) would have b) wouldn't have c) should have d) will have

4

Manoj: hello Vinod , Why are you looking so sad ?

Vinod : I have missed the Mysore train

Manoj: If you ____ (go) to the station at 10:30 A.M, you wouldn't ____ (miss) the train.

V. Fill in the blank with correct 'If clause'

- 1) If you rest , you -----feel better
- 2) If you set your mind to a goal, you-----achieve your goal.
- 3) If you pelt stones, the mangoes -----fall.
- 4) If you studied well, you get good marks.
- 5) If it rained well, you -----get good crop.
- 6) If my father agreed, Icome to the concert.
- 7) If I knew the answer, I..... tell you.
- 8) If I inherited a core, I.....travel the world.
- 9) If I found her address, I.....send her invitation
- 10) If it didn't rain, we go on a picnic.
- 11) If I didn't smoke, I be healthy.
- 12) If Raman stopped eating so much, he.....loses weight.
- 13) If she walked every day, she.....become fit.
- 14) If she drank medicine, she.....feel fit.
- 15) If he promised to behave well, his mom.....forgive him.

- 16) If I saw robbery, Iinform the police.
- 17) If a snake came to the house, I run away.
- 18) If he had talked to me, I listened to him.
- 19) If it had rained last weekend , westayed at home.
- 20) If she had saved enough money, she bought a new house.
- 21) If the government had built a subway, peoplelost much time in traffic
- 22) If I had not wasted my time during exam,passed it.
- 23) If I had prepared for the interview, I been so nervous.
- 24) If we had left earlier, wemissed the bus.
- 25) If I had not been sick, I..... have gone to the party.
- 26) If I had stolen the money, Ihave punished.
- 27) If I had run faster, Iwon the race.
- 28) If I had met Priya last week, Igiven her the book.
- 29) If Mohan had finished his homework, he.....gone to the movies.
- 30) If you had listened to me , you have failed.
- 31) If they sold the crop, they..... become rich.
- 32) If you cooked well, the foodbe tasty.
- 33) If it had not rained, I carried the umbrella.
- 34) If John had passed the exam, his fatherbought him a bicycle.
- 35) If I had not lost the money, Ipurchased a new bag.
- 36) If you had saved the money youbought a new computer.
- 37) If you had driven more carefully, youhave the accident.
- 38) If she had not been sick, shevisited you.
- 39) If you have studied well you Scored more
- 40) If you have studied well failed in the Exam.

Answers

I.

1. I will give
2. I would give
3. I would have given

II.

1. Would have
2. would not have
3. would have
4. could have
5. wouldn't have

III.

1. I could have gone on world tour
2. You would have become wet
3. I would have come to the bus stop
to pick you
4. You wouldn't have missed the bus
5. I could have visited you

IV.

1. b. would have arranged
2. a. Would have
3. a. would have
4. had gone , have missed

V.

1. will
2. will
3. will
4. would
5. would
6. would
7. would
8. would
9. would
10. would
11. would
12. would
13. would
14. would
15. would
16. would
17. would
18. would have
19. would have
20. would have
21. wouldn't have
22. would have
23. wouldn't have
24. would not have
25. would have
26. would have
27. would have
28. would have
29. would have
30. wouldn't have
31. would
32. would
33. wouldn't have
34. would have
35. would have
36. would have
37. wouldn't
38. would have
39. would have
40. wouldn't have

3. PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions connect nouns and pronouns to the rest of a sentence. They usually show time, place, or direction.

Time		Place		Direction	
after	past	above	inside	against	on
at	since	behind	near	along	onto
before	through	below	on	down	out of
by	to*	beside	outside	from	toward
during	until	between	over	into	up
from	upon	beyond	through	off	upon
*When <i>to</i> is part of an infinitive verb, it is NOT a preposition.		by	under		
		in	with		

Prepositions are part of prepositional phrases.

Directions: Highlight the preposition(s). Underline the prepositional phrase(s).

1. Grandpa started snoring during the movie.
2. We raced toward the finish line.
3. We went swimming after school on Thursday.
4. I found ten dollars on the sidewalk near Ali's house.
5. Cassidy went to the mall with them.
6. If we want to arrive on time, we must leave by noon.

Prepositions:

Fill in the blanks : *In On At By To For from Between Across Along Between Among With into Under Over About Upon Before after*

- 1) India was freed **from** the clutches of the British rule **on** 15th August 1947.
- 2) Vikram was born **on** 12th August 1919 **in** Ahmedabad.
- 3) Many of his classmates went **to** him **with** their problems
- 4) Vikram Sarabhai was awarded Ph.D **from** the Cambridge University **for** his studies on the subject
- 5) Ride **into** the town and see if there is a letter **for** me
- 6) Vishwanath is known **for** charity and was respected **by** everyone
- 7) Just **at** this moment, a person who knew Andy came **into** the shop.
- 8) Vikram thought **of** going to England for higher studies in physics...
- 9) Andy waited **for** about half an hour, inspite of the taunts of the postmaster,
- 10) Andy came into the squire's presence, his face beaming **with** delight.
- 11) Vikram was good **at** his studies, especially in science.
- 12) Narendra Eurned the classroom into a place **of** lively discussions.
- 13) It was **from** Hastie that Narendra first heard of Sri Ramakrishna.
- 14) There was thunderous applause **from** the vast audience and it lasted for two minutes,
- 15) The mission aimed **at** translating into action the message of Sri Ramakrishna all over the world.
- 16) Swamiji went **for** a walk in the afternoon.
- 17) You come **under** pressure only when you begin to think of your disadvantage.
- 18) He is going **to** the U.S.A to spend some time with his son.
- 19) Many stories are told **about** Desais of Jainur
- 20) Narendra would get lost **in** his thought about God.
- 21) The first session **of** the parliament was opened in the Great hall of Columbus Chicago
- 22) We will have to honour the pandit **by** taking him round in a procession.

23) I can empty the ocean **with** that small wooden bowl if you stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean with this bundle cotton.

24) There is a total silence **for** some time. Slowly the courtiers start talking among themselves.

25) He could not help laughing **at** Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance.

26) Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw **upon** the impertinence **of** the Postmaster was repeat his d

27) The squire in the mean time was getting impatient **for** his return.

4. DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive degree _ wise, big, small ,good, and beautiful etc.

Comparative degree – wiser, bigger, smaller, better and more beautiful etc.

Superlative degree – the wisest, the biggest, the smallest, the best and the most beautiful etc.

Rules for adjectives

1. The adjectives with monosyllable take the suffix ‘er’ in comparative degree and the suffix ‘est’ in the superlative degree.
2. We must use article ‘the’ with the adjectives in superlative degree.
3. The adjectives other than the monosyllable take the word ‘more’ along with them in comparative degree and the word ‘the most’ in the superlative degree.

Method -1

Comparison between two persons, two places and two things etc.

Comparison between two persons, places and things are made using comparative and positive degree only. Superlative degree is not used here.

Positive degree - so.....adjective.....as

Comparative degree - adjective+ than

Examples

1. Raju is taller than Ravi – comparative degree.

Ravi is not so tall as Raju – positive degree.

2. Bangalore is bigger than Vijayapur.- comparative degree.

Vijayapur is not so big as Bangalore.- – positive degree.

3. Cauveri is so long as Krishna.- – positive degree.

Krishna is not longer than Cauveri. - comparative degree.

4. Kohli is so popular as Tendulkar.- – positive degree.

Tendulkar is not more popular than Kohli.- comparative degree.

Method -2

Comparison between more than two persons, two places and two things etc. (the most)

Comparison between more than two persons, places and things are made using comparative, positive and superlative degrees.

Superlative degree – proper noun + is + the + adjective + common noun.

Positive degree - no other + common noun + is + so + adjective + as + proper noun.

Comparative degree – proper noun + is + adjective + than any other + common noun.

Note – helping verbs change according to the tense and number.

Examples

1. Mumbai is the biggest city in India. – superlative degree.

No other city is so big as Mumbai in India. – positive degree.

Mumbai is bigger than any other city in India – comparative degree.

2. Satish Gujaral is the most popular artist in India. – superlative degree.

No other artist is so popular as Satish Gujaral in India. – positive degree.

Satish Gujaral is more popular than any other artist in India.- comparative degree.

3. Rahul Dravid was the best batsman in the world. – superlative degree.

No other batsman was so good as Rahul Dravid in the world. – positive degree.

Rahul Dravid was better than any other batsman in the world. – comparative degree.

Method -3

Comparison between more than two persons, two places and two things etc.

(using one of the most)

We can compare more than two persons, places and things in superlative, positive and comparative degree in a different way. Some of the examples are given below.

Superlative degree – proper noun + is + one of the + adjective + common noun.

Positive degree - very few + common noun + are + so + adjective + as + proper noun.

Comparative degree – proper noun + is + adjective + than most other + common noun.

Examples

1. Kanchan Ganga is one of the biggest peaks in the world. - Superlative degree

Very few peaks are so big as Kanchan Ganga in the world. - Positive degree

Kanchan Ganga is bigger than most other peaks in the world. - Comparative degree

2. Rose is one of the loveliest flowers in the garden. - Superlative degree

Very flowers are so lovely as rose in the garden. - Positive degree

Rose is lovelier than most other flowers in the garden. - Comparative degree

3. Honey is one of the best foods. - Superlative degree

Very few foods are so good as honey. - Positive degree

Honey is better than most other foods. - Comparative degree

4. Punit is one of the best actors in Kannada film industry. - Superlative degree

Very few actors are so good as Punit in Kannada industry. - Positive degree

Punit is better than most other actors in Kannada industry. - Comparative degree.

5. ARTICLES

Fill in the blank with correct 'article'.

4. There is _____ old temple on the top of the hill.

5. Don Anselmo wore _____ same faded cutaway, carried the same stick and accompanied by the boy again.

6. Portia was one of _____ main character of the play 'Merchant of Venice'.

7. Colombus set out _____ voyage to discovery a new land.

8. Gopi is not _____ arrogant person. I want to keep a good friendship with him.

9. Latha is _____ M.A.,B.Ed graduate. She has been working in a private school.

10.Kavana is _____ intelligent girl. She is studying in a Government High school.

11.Ravi was made to wait for half _____ hour in the post office.

12. Mumbai is _____ ancient temple dedicated to Mumbadevi.
13. Kalpana earned her bachelor's degree and moved to _____ United States.
14. On very first day, at the University of Texas, Kalpana met Jean Pierre Harrison.
15. I need _____ one rupee coin to show the magic.
16. Around the earth _____ moon rotates.
17. My friend need _____ used car.
18. We got _____ one-time chance to attend the concert.
19. Mysore university is _____ university established by Mysore Maharaja.
20. We came to village late _____ hour.
21. I purchased _____ iPhone.
22. _____ earth is the only place with living things.
23. _____ Head Master gave us the directions to attend the exam.

ANSWERS

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

6. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

A language function is the purpose of speaking that a sentence or phrase. A language function explains why someone says something.

There is a wide range of language functions. Some important language functions are given below with examples:

Sl. no	Language functions	Examples
1	Giving Instructions	Complete your homework. Cut your nails.
2	Disagreeing	I am not sure about that. I don't think so.
3	Agreeing	I agree with you. Ok. Surely
4	Asking for Information	Do you know this address? Can you tell me what the time is?
5	Giving Advice	Sell your old car and buy a new one. You should listen to your parents.
6	Making Suggestions	You need to work hard. Consult a good doctor for better result.
7	Offering Help	I would be happy to assist. What can I do for you?
8	Seeking permission	May I come in sir? Can I sit here?
9	Request	Please join us for breakfast. Help me please.
10	Apologizing	I'm sorry that happened to you.

My deepest sympathies.

11 Order

Keep quiet!

Clean your room.

7. DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

sno	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
1	Chethan said," My parents are very well'	Chethan said that his parents were very well.
2	Padma said," I am going to learn to drive"	Padma said that she was going to learn to drive.
3	Jayanth said," I want to buy a new car '	Jayanth said that he wanted to buy a new car
4	Kiran said. ' I can't come to the party on Friday"	Kiran said that he could'nt come to the party on Friday.
5	Mohan said," I am going away for a few days ,I will phone you when I get back"	Mohan said that he was was going away for a few days and would phone me when she got back.
6	Firoz said,"I woke up feeling well,so I didn't go to work"	Firoz said that he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.
7	The Doctor said to me," stay in bed for a few days"	The Doctor told me to stay in bed for few weeks.
8	The police officer said to us, " Where are you going"	The police officer asked us where we were going.
9	Clara said, " What time do the banks close?"	Clara wanted to know/ asked what time the banks closed
10	He said, "I have returned the book"	He said that he had returned the book

11	Mary said, ‘’Are you willing to travel’’	Mary asked if I was willing to travel
12	Sonia said to John, ‘‘How long have you been working in your present job’’	Sonia asked John how long he had been working in his present job.
13	Vinod said, ‘‘where are you living Suman’’	Vinod asked Suman where he was living
14	Karan said, ‘‘I am working hard too’’	Karan said that he was working hard too.
15	Manu said, ‘‘I booked the flight’’	Manu said that he had booked the flight.
16	Praveen said, ‘‘I won’t have enough time’’	Praveen said that he wouldn’t have enough time
17	Leela said ‘‘, I don’t have time to chat’’	Leela said that she didn’t have time to chat
18	Nithin said, ‘‘I have lost my wallet’’	Nithin said that he had lost his wallet

8. ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

WORKSHEET

ACTIVE VOICE: means that a sentence has a subject that acts upon its verb.

PASSIVE VOICE: means that a subject is a recipient of a verb’s action.

EX:- They sing a song.

This sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- A. A song was being sung by them. B. A song was sung by them
 C. A song had been sung by them. D. A song is sung by them

CHANGES OF PRONOUNS.

ACTIVE VOICE	I	We	You	He	Our	She	It	They
PASSIVE VOICE	Me	Us	You	Him	our	Her	It	Them

LEARN THIS FORMULA THAT MAKES YOU EASY

Tenses	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
1. Simple present	Verb1, write/writes I write a letter	Am/is/are + v3 A letter is written by me
2. Simple past	Verb2, wrote I wrote a letter	Was/were + v3 A letter was written by me
3. Present progressive	Am/is/are+ing I am writing a letter They are writing letters	Is/are + being+v3 A letter is being written by me Letters are being written by them.
4. Past progressive	Was/were+ ing I was writing a letter They were writing letters	Was/were + being+ v3 A letter was being written by me Letters were being written by them.
4. Present perfect	Have/Has+ v3 She has written a letter	Have/has + been+ v3 A letter has been written by her
5. Past perfect	Had+ v3 I had written a letter	Had+been+v3 A letter had been written by me.
6. Simple future	Will/shall+ v1 I shall write a letter	Will/shall+be+v3 A letter shall be written by me
7. Future perfect	Will/shall+Have+v3 I will have written a letter	Will/shall+Have+been+v3 A letter shall have been written by me

9. CORRECT FORM OF WORDS

Fill in the blank with suitable form of word.

1. Kumar is an..... Man(honour) Ans: honourable
2. Cricket is an..... Game(interest) Ans: Interesting
3. Smita was In keeping the news secret. (success) Ans: successful
4. Tabraze has..... In his student's ability. (confident) Ans: confidence
5. Ankitha writes..... (beauty) Ans: beautifully.
6. Is the foundation of democracy (educate) Ans: education
7. American made a(discover) Ans: discovery
8. She can easily between the many styles of art. (differ) Ans: differentiate
9. The product is still at a Stage. (develop) Ans: developing
10. Shyla is a Girl (truth) Ans: truthful

10. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

Give one word for the following:

1. A great performer especially a musician is called- MAESTRO
2. A decorated rod carried by a king as a symbol of power- SCEPTRE
3. A small narrow stream or river is called- CREEK
4. A person who travels to his workplace regularly is called- COMMUTER
5. A place where fruit trees are grown is called- ORCHARD
6. Someone who breaks into a house for stealing is called- BURGLAR
7. One who is trained in the act of doing public service is called- SCOUT
8. Ability to see, hear and understand- PERCEPTION
9. Yellow or brown coloured wine- SHERRY
10. To breathe in a noisy way- SNORE
11. Touch gently with love- CARESS
12. A long narrative poem is called- BALLAD
13. Very eager for knowledge- VORACIOUS
14. A person who is especially good at some art or achievement- WIZARD
15. Speak in a very unkind way- SNEER
16. To become unconscious- BLACK OUT
17. Enthusiastic clapping by the audience who stand up from their seat as a sign of appreciation- OVATION
18. Dead body is called- CARCASS

19. A private room on a ship or boat-CABIN

20. A dangerous part of a river which flows very fast because it is steep and sometimes narrow-RAPIDS

11. CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

When using conjunctions make sure that all the parts of your sentences agree.

Types:

Coordinating conjunctions: There are 7 coordinating conjunctions. They are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so. The easiest way to remember these conjunctions is with an acronym called FAN BOYS.

Correlative conjunctions: either/ or, neither/ nor, not only/ but also, whether/ or, not/ but

Subordinating conjunctions: since, because, though, as, although, while, whereas, when, who....

Commonly used conjunctions: and, as, because, but, for, or, whether, that, if, when, then, because, while, where, after, until, unless, although, before, after, so, etc

Example sentences:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate linking word/ conjunction:

1. Eat to live, -----not live to eat. (but)
2. Neither she wants a coffee -----breakfast after 10 o'clock. (nor)
3. Scientist are trying to crack the theory, -----they can make some inventions. (so)
4. -----I see you; I am better. (Since)
5. You won't succeed -----you study hard. (unless)
6. ----- he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words. (Although)
7. She speaks three languages -----Spanish. (besides)
8. You will get the prize----- you deserve it. (if)
9. She is very funny ----- he is boring. (whereas)
10. We can meet you -----you want. (wherever)
11. Robin -----Jenny both are good at trekking. (and)
12. Their parents may decide to go out for lunch ---- dinner. (or)

13. Not only the cupcakes ----- the cookies had fallen from the table. (But also)

14. He continued watching the movie ----- it finished. (until)

15. He cried, ----- he had hurt his knee. (because)

12. SYLLABIFICATION

SL no	Words	Syllabication	Number of syllables
1	probability	Pro/ba/bi/li/ty	5 poly syllable
2	determination	De/ter/mi/na/tion	5 poly syllable
3	accept	Ac/cept	2 di syllable
4	canteen	Can/teen	2 disyllable
5	again	A/ gain	2 disyllable
6	conscience	Con/science	2 di syllable
7	Idea	I /d/ea	3 tri syllable
8.	reflection	Re/fle/ction	3 tri syllable
9	consonant	Con/so/nant	3 tri syllable
10	father	Fa/ther	2 di syllable
11	college	Co/llege	2 di syllable
12	paper	Pa/per	2 di syllable
13	conversation	Con/ ver/sa/tion	4 poly syllable
14	little	Lit/tle	1 mono syllable
15	people	Pe/ople	2 di syllable
16.	traffic	Tra/ ffic	2 di syllable
17	easy	Ea/ sy	2 di syllable
18	flight	Fli/ght	1 mono syllable
19	delay	De/lay	2 di syllable
20	hour	hour	1 mono syllable
21	though	Thou/gh	1 mono syllable
22	telephone	Te/le/phone	3 tri syllable
23	question	Que/stion	2 di syllable

24	examination	e/xa/ mi/na/tion	5 poly syllable
25	grammar	Gra/mmar	2 di syllable

13.PHRASAL VERBS

1. Back up: People back up hard workers.
2. Break down: The bus breaks down near the city.
3. Call off: The match was called off because of heavy rain.
4. Came around: Satish never liked sports but came around after watching FIFA world cup.
5. Fall apart: The machine fell apart soon after the purchase.
6. Find out: The police will find out the thief.
7. Give up: People should give up bad habits.
8. Look after: Children look after their parents.
9. Put on: Kids put on new dresses on Birthday.
10. Put up with: People put up with heavy rains in September.

14.VERB AND NOUN FORMS OF WORDS

1. Demand (N) - The company agreed to the demands of the workers.
Demand (V) – People demand good bus facility to the villages.
2. Approve(N) – The plan is waiting for the approval.
Approve(V) – The cabinet approves the bill
3. Manage (N) – The work was completed by the management.
Manage (V) - The students manage their work in the classroom.
4. Verify (N) – The document is sent to verification.
Verify(V) - Officers verify marks card.
5. Inspire(N) – Educational tours have proved to be a great source of inspiration.
Inspire(V) – Teachers inspire students every day.

15.PARTS OF SPEECH

Name the part of speech of the underlined word.

1.Smitha bit her lip in self-reproach.

- a) Noun. b) Conjunction. c) Verb. d) Preposition.

Answer: verb

2.Social discrimination still exists in India.

- a) Adjective. b) Noun. c)Adverb. d) Preposition.

Answer: Noun

3.Her forehead opened like Earth's destiny.

- a) Pronoun b) Noun c) Conjunction d) Adjective.

Answer: Noun

4.He is silent in speech, but eloquent in music.

- a) Adverb b) Adjective c) Conjunction d) Noun.

Answer: Conjunction

5.A good sailor knows his place.

- a) Adjective b) Adverb c) Verb. d)Preposition.

Answer: Adjective

6.Fortune favours the brave.

- a) Verb. b) Adverb. c)Noun. d)Preposition

Answer: Verb.

7.The students are attending the quiz enthusiastically

- a) Adverb. b) Preposition c) Verb. d) Noun.

Answer: Adverb

8. Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors.

- a) Pronoun b) Noun c) Interjection d) conjunction.

Answer: Noun

9)He was looking gloomily into the far corner of the garden.

- a) Adverb b) Adjective c) Verb. d) Adverb

Answer: Adverb.

10)"Aiyo! Something has bitten me."

- a) Verb. b) Adverb. c)Interjection d) Preposition

Answer: Interjection.

16. COLLOCATIVES

Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in b

1. Ladies

(Coach, chain, **compartment**, station)

2. Pruned

(Gloves, **trees**, fence, house)

3. Voracious

(**Reader**, writer, painter, player)

4. Modern

(Apartment, ragas, thought, **science**)

5. Sagging

(**Stomach**, cheek, face, jacket)

6. Crew

(Daughter mates, sea, **member**)

7. Rickty

(**Bridge**, gate, house, building)

8. Hard

(Task, **work**, book, copy)

9. Nearby

(School, home, **hospital**, stand)

10. Renovated

(Fence, walls, trees, **house**)

11. Unfolding

(**Ragas**, mats, moustache, thought)

12. Screaming

(Voice, roar, cry, notes)

13. Village

(**Lad**, boy, man, people)

14. Newspaper

(Matter, print, headline, **report**)

15. Sensitive

(Hand, mind, **skin**, eye)

17. FRAMING QUESTIONS

Frame the questions to get the underlined word as answer

1. **Swami's** father was an advocate.
2. I always like to read **Deccan Herald** newspaper.
3. **Baleshwar** went and grabbed the train's emergency chain.
4. Don Anselmo's orchard was **gnarled and beautiful**.
5. The old man sold his property **because he knew that the Americans were good people**.
6. Post office is **8 kms** away from our school
7. There are **forty-five** students in the class
8. Raghu went to Mysore **yesterday**
9. Swami felt **cut off from humanity**
10. Whenever they came to Mumbai, Anant's family stayed **with Aunt Sushila**
11. I waited **for two hours** in the railway station
12. I have **2000 rupees** with me.
13. Anant's family came to Bombay **for the treatment**
14. I paid the fee **on 20th June**
15. The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird living **on a snowy mountain far, far away in the east**.

1. Whose father was an advocate?
2. Which newspaper do you like to read?
3. Who grabbed the train's emergency chain?
4. How was Don Anselmo's orchard?
5. Why did the old man sell his property?
6. How far is post office from your school?
7. How many students are there in the class?
8. When did Raghu go to Mysore?
9. How did Swami feel?
10. Where did Anant's family stay in Mumbai?
11. How long did you wait in the railway station?
12. How many rupees have you?
13. Why did Anant's family come to Bombay?

14. When did I pay the fee?

15. Where was a beautiful bird living?

18. EDIT AND REWRITE

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Clues are given.

1. Swami's father sit gloomily gazing upon the newspaper on his lap. Swami rose silently and tiptoed to his bed in the passage.
Tenses to be corrected
Preposition to be corrected
2. Congratulations was showered on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted his back.
Auxiliary verb to be corrected
Spellings to be corrected
3. Innumerable motorists drove by, some even slowing down to see the young men struggling to hold the blood-covered woman in his arms
Singular to be used
Correct punctuation mark
4. The old man bowed to all of us in the room. then he removed his hat that gloves, slowly and carefully.
Capital letter to be used
Conjunction to be used
5. A month later my friends had moved into Roi en Medio. They had replastered the old house, pruned the trees, patched the fence and moved on summer.
Spelling to be corrected
Preposition to be corrected
6. Every time a child has been born in Rio en Medio since I take possession of the house to my mother, I have planted a tree for that child.
Tenses to be corrected
Preposition to be corrected
7. Dr. Ambedkar had the clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillar of State – the legislature the executive, and judiciary.
Article to be corrected
Correct punctuation mark
8. In the four decades and more since Independence, much progress had been achieved in providing equality of opportunities to an people.

Auxiliary Verb to be corrected

Article to be corrected

9. In the park, people were walking, running; playing ball, doing yogi exercises, feeding the ducks and eating roasted gram and peanuts. Smita feel alone in their midst.

Spelling to be corrected

Tenses to be corrected

10. Smita stood for the window looking at the traffic, his eyes filled with tears. Her mother

Whispered, 'But you Smita you must go. Your father will take you.'

Article to be corrected

Pronoun to be corrected

Key Answers

1. Sat, at
2. Were, respected
3. Man, arms.
4. Then, and
5. Rio, in
6. Took, from
7. A, legislature.
8. Has, the
9. Yogic, felt
10. At, her

19. INFINITIVES

1. Shruthi: Why didn't you come to school yesterday?

Jagu : I had fever so unable to come.

(a) Had (b) to school (c) did (d) to come

Ans: d. to come

2. Teacher : Suma, where are you going now?

Suma : I am going to market to buy note books.

(a) Going (b) to buy (c) am (d) are

Ans: b. to buy

PRACTICE YOURSELF

3. Ramu: Why did you go to Mysore?

John : I went to Mysore to visit palace.

(a) went (b) to visit (c) to Mysore (d) go

4. Raju : When do you come, Tousif ?
Tousif : I am coming tomorrow.
Raju : Will be waiting to meet you.
(a)Am (b) do you (c) to meet (d) coming
5. Amar : Hai, what do you like to do on the weekend?
Akbar : I would like to play games
(a) Would (b) weekend (c) play (d) to play
7. John : Is there anything specific you would like to learn?
Jack : Yes, I would like to learn to play chess.
(a)Anything (b) to learn (c) chess (d) would
8. Shambhu : What do you want to do this coming break?
Ganesh : I like to have a coffee.
(a)Want (b) coming (c) to have (d) like
9. Poojitha : Why are you anxious, Theja?
Theja : I'm anxious to know my result
(a) Is (b) anxious (c) to know (d) result
10. Sujatha : Why are you late, Supriya?
Supriya : I went to post office to post a letter
(a)Are (b) went (c) late (d) to post

PROFILE WRITING

Profile writing is a writing skill, it carries 3 marks in the question paper. Here students have to write their own words by using given clues. Punctuation is also important here.

1. Given below is a profile of Arvind, write a paragraph using the clues given below.

- Age: 38 years
- Qualification: PUC
- Occupation: farmer
- Place: Koramangala
- Spouse: Sowmya
- Reasons for his popularity: Helpful, honest, hard worker.

Ans: This is a profile of Arvind. His age is 38 years/He is 38 years old. His education is PUC. His occupation is farming/He is a farmer. His place is Koramangala / He lives in Koramangala. His spouse is Sowmya. Reasons for his popularity are helpful, honest and hard worker/ He works hard, helps others. He is honest. So, he is popular....

2. Given below is a profile of Dr. Rajiv, write a paragraph using the clues given below:

- Born:1956
- Specialization: Paediatrician
- Residence: Hassan
- Family: small, son and daughter both are also doctors.
- Death:16 Sept 2020
- Reasons for his popularity: Calm, gentle, Recommended curable low-priced Prescription, founder of Rajiv Nursing Home and so many institutions.

Ans: This is a profile of Dr. Rajiv. He was a famous Paediatrician in Hassan. He resided in Hassan. His family was small. He had a son and a daughter. They are also doctors. They are working in Hassan now. He died on 16 September 2020. There were many reasons for his popularity as he was calm and gentle, he used to recommend curable low-priced prescriptions. He was the founder of Rajiv Nursing Home and also so many institutions.

3. Given below is a profile of Shakuntala, a nurse, write a paragraph using the clues given below.

- Date of birth: 15th February 1987
- Place: Kolar
- Parents: Rajani and Sakamma
- Working place: Jayashree Nursing Home, Doddaballapura
- Experience: 5 years
- Hobbies: painting, drawing, singing.

Ans: This is a profile of Shakuntala. She is a nurse. She was born on 15 February 1987. Her place is Kolar. Her parents are Rajanna and Sakamma. She is working in Jayashree Nursing Home at Doddaballapura. She is having 5 years' experience. Her free time activities are painting, drawing and singing.

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

- Name: Arundhati
- Born: 17th May 1979
- Occupation: teacher
- Residence: Belur
- Parents: Father Rajshekar, he is a retired teacher, mother Leela, she is a police constable.
- Working place: GHS Belur
- Awards: the best teacher award, gold medal in district level story writing competition,
- Hobbies: Gardening, singing

Ans: This is a profile of Arundhati. She was born on 17th May 1979. She is a teacher. She is residing in Belur and also working in GHS Belur. She has been awarded with the best

teacher award. She has got gold medal in district level story writing competition. Her hobbies are gardening and singing.

5. Given below is a profile of Lalitha. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

- Date of birth: 6th January 1985
- Education: MA. Bed
- Occupation: clerk
- Place: Gandasi
- Hobbies: Story writing, reading novels
- Reasons for her popularity: helps to poor people, social worker.

Ans: This is a profile of Lalitha. Her date of birth is 6 January 1985. Her education is MA. Bed. Her native place is Gandasi. Story writing and reading novels are her hobbies. She helps the poor people. She is a social worker. So, she is popular.

STORY WRITING

A story is a description of an event that leads to a particular outcome. A story will have a plot character and dialogues.

Points to remember while writing a story

- * The outline of the story is first read and the plot is grasped.
- * The story is written in full sentences.
- * Details like how when where and who are considered.
- * Dialogue is added if required.
- * The story is given a good title.

Develop a story using the clues given below.

STORY 1

Neerja Bhanot ---born ---Harish and Rama Bhanot ----7th September 1963 --- Chandigarh. conventional arranged marriage 1985 ----joined her husband in the Gulf. strain of dowry pressures-----return to her parents.

Neerja-----decide-----move on in life. undertook training-----flight purser with Pan Am.5 the September 1986--plane hijacked. senior flight purser---trying to protect three children--absorbed-

--onslaught of bullets. awarded Ashoka chakra-----highest civilian award .The Ashoka chakra citation—Her loyalties to the passengers-----of the aircraft----finest qualities of the human spirit.

Neerja Bhanot was born to Harish and Rama Bhanot on 7th September 1963 in Chandigarh. Following a conventional arranged marriage in 1985 she joined her husband in the Gulf. Under the strain of dowry pressures, Neerja returned home to her parents in Bombay within two months. Neerja decided to move on in life and under took the training for a flight purser with Pan Am. On 5th September 1986 at Karachi the plane was hijacked by four heavily armed terrorists, in which Neerja was the senior flight purser. While trying to protect three children, she absorbed the on slot of bullets that pierced her body. She was awarded Ashoka chakra, India's highest civilian award for bravery. The Ashok chakra citation States: "Her loyalty to the passengers of the aircraft in distress Will forever be a lasting tribute to the finest qualities of the human spirit".

STORY 2

A brave Scottish General ---Macbeth—prophecy---trio of witches-----become king of Scotland. Consumed by ambition-----action by his wife Lady Macbeth-----murders king Duncan-----takes the Scottish throne----forced to commit more and more murders-----becomes tyrannical ruler. Bloodbath and civil wars take Macbeth and Lady Macbeth-----realms of madness and Death. A brave Scottish General named Macbeth receives a prophecy from a trio of witches that one day he will become the king of Scotland. Consumed by ambition and spurred to the action by his wife Macbeth murders King Duncan and takes the Scottish throne for himself. He is then wracked with guilt and paranoia. Forced to commit more and more murders to protect himself from enmity and ,suspicion he soon becomes a tyrannical ruler. The blood bath and consequent civil war swiftly take Macbeth and Lady Macbeth into the realms of madness and death.

Moral – Over ambition leads to disastrous results.

STORY 3

A king left his palace and family_____ in search of peace. He finds an ----idol of demigod Punjurli_____ in the heart of a forest. He wishes for God-----back to his kingdom. There was a catch-----exchange for large acres of forest land----- to the tribals. After 100 years----- descendant Zamindar-----claim the land of his ancestors. The villagers protest-----dispute escalates-----demigod Punjurli interferes-----Zamindar to painful death-----demigod runs back the mysterious forest "KANTARA" and disappears.

A king left his palace and family in search of peace ,prosperity and happiness. After a long quest he eventually find the small village in the heart of the forest with the idol of the Demi God punjurli. That's where his search ends. Naturally he wishes for God to follow him back to his kingdom so he could lead a happy life. But there was a catch he can only make that happen in exchange for large acres of forest land to the tribals. Fast forward 100 years from when the king gave his word, a descendant zamindar comes back to the village to claim the land that was given by his ancestors. The villagers protest against it and warn him of the wrath of the Demi God that has been protecting them. The dispute escalates till the Demi God punjurli interferes and curse the zamindar to a painful death. Soon after the malediction the Demi God runs off to the mysterious forest "KANTARA" and disappears.

Moral-Truth find its Glory and greed eventually take everything

STORY 4

In a distant village---farmer---a magical hen---_---one Golden egg---everyday---the richest man---he thought-----lazy hen ---greedy and impatient---thought of an idea---take out all the eggs---big knife---cut her stomach-----no eggs---hen died.---Moral.

In a distant village there was a farmer who had a magical hen. It laid one Golden egg every day. The farmer sold the golden eggs and earned money every day. The former gentleman of Rio in video was greedy and thought of becoming the richest man within a few days. He had no patience and thought of an idea. He planned to take out all the eggs from the stomach of the hen. He took a big knife and cut the stomach of the hen. Unfortunately, he found no eggs in the stomach of the hen. The hen died.

Moral-Greediness leads to misery.

STORY 5

Twelve fools start on a journey—Cross a river—count themselves—--one man lost—-a passerby offers help—-gives each a blow on the back—---they count twelve strokes—-satisfied-moral.

Twelve fools start on your journey to a distant land. On the journey they crossed a river. Everyone count themselves and found that one among them was missing. They sought the help of a passerby to count them. The passerby gave a blow on each back and made twelve strokes. The twelve fools were satisfied.

Moral-Fools don't count themselves

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

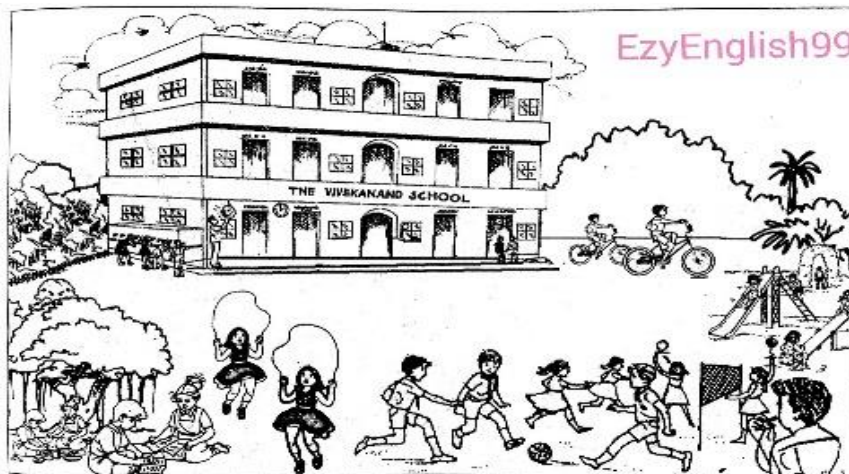
Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



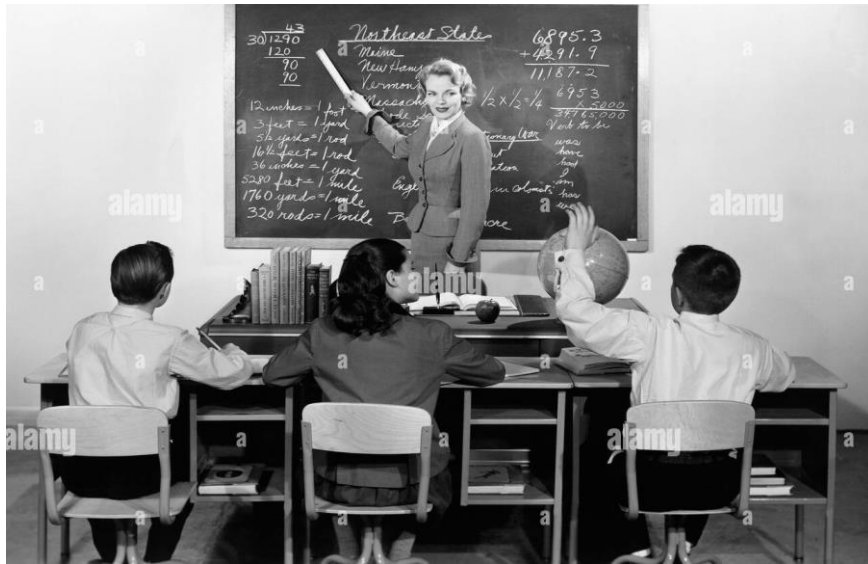
This is the picture of a home. We can see four members in the picture. The girl is calling over the telephone. The boy is entering the home. The man is watching T.V. There is a curtain in the background. There is a cat sitting in front of T.V. I hope it's a small family of four. It's a happy family.



It's the garden picture. There are two children in the picture. The boy is watering the plant. On the right, we can see a butterfly. There is the sun lightening in the background. There are two trees both side of the picture. I think the children are brother and sister. They have a garden in front of their home. The picture shows about the love towards the nature.



This is a picture of a school playground. The children are playing. There is the school building at the background. There are many children in the picture. On the right, we can see two playground slides. There are two girls skipping at the front. I think, they are playing during the game time. The picture refers the importance of games.



This is the picture of a classroom. There are three students in the classroom. The teacher is pointing the numbers. The boy on the right is rises his left hand. There is a girl sitting in between. On the table, there is a model of globe. I think this is a small class. They might be teaching maths. We see the discipline in the class.



This is the picture of a market. There are the merchants and the customers. In the background there are buildings in the picture. There are the flower vases on the table. There is a lady purchasing the flower vase. I hope this is a busy market. There may be all types of things available in the market. I think this not local market. The picture shows beauty of a market.

PASSAGE READING

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage- 1

Writing a mystery is not an easy task because without suspense, the reader's curiosity will not be aroused. Agatha Christie is a well-known writer of mystery stories. The plot in each of her stories involves everyday character that we can relate to. This makes her stories more realistic because whatever she writes about can happen to any of us. What makes her stories more interesting is that they always came with a twist at the end of the novel. Just when we think that the mystery has been solved and the culprit has been caught, we find out that someone who had seemed innocent throughout the story was actually the criminal.

Writing mysteries, therefore, requires a lot of imagination. The writer has to think of something unexpected to stump the reader. This can be done by providing just the right number of clues that give the reader an idea of what is happening yet making him wonder what will happen in the end.

1. What are the things required to write mysterious stories?
2. How do you say that Agatha Christie's stories are more realistic?

Passage - 2

Scientists and doctors keep warning us of the dangerous effects of T.V. on various systems and organs of our body. Watching T.V. continuously for a long time is extremely harmful for the eyes. Everyone on an average watch T.V. for three to four hours daily. Consequently, eye-sight gets weak. Children are the most affected because from their very childhood, their eye-sight goes weaker and weaker by watching T.V. and at a close range it is all the more harmful.

The debilitating effect of T. V. watching on eye-sight has resulted into a general complaint of headache. The high-pitched sound of dance, music, fights and cries in various programs results into deafness. Continuous watching of T.V. in one posture causes joint pain, backache, and muscle pain. Eating and drinking while watching T.V. causes obesity and also makes our digestive system sluggish. Scenes of horror and violence are causing psychological problems in our youth. In short, watching T.V. for long hours is harmful for our health and mental growth.

1. Eating and drinking while watching T.V. is not good. Why ?
2. How did the eyes affect by continuous watching of television?

Passage-3

Camel is called the ship of the desert because it has the ability to survive in the desert without food and water for six to ten days. They are able to withstand the loss of about one third of their body fluid without danger. Its nose, ears and eyes are formed in such a way that they are least affected by the dust of the desert. It is a very useful animal for the desert travelers and can carry enormous loads. It is commonly believed that a camel does not require food very regularly but, this notion is not correct. Because of its peculiarity of its body constitution, it can store food and water for many days.

Camel has big hump on its back. As a matter of fact, this hump is a store house of fats. The camel uses the fat so stored as a source of energy during its long journey in the desert. Inside its belly it has two flask-shaped bags for storing water. When it does not get water, it uses this stored water. It is on the strength of the fat and the water stored in hump and the bags respectively that it can go without food for a long time.

1. What are the uses of hump in a camel?
2. Why did the camel is calling the ship of the desert?

Passage-4

Dr. Puneeth Rajkumar (17 March 1975 – 29 October 2021), colloquially known as Appu, was an Indian actor, playback singer, television presenter, and producer, who worked in Kannada cinema. He was the youngest son of actor and matinee idol Dr. Rajkumar. He was one of the most popular actors in Kannada cinema. He was the lead in 30 films; as a child, he appeared in many films. His performances in Vasantha Geetha (1980), Bhagyavantha (1981), Chalisuva Modagalu (1982), EraduNakshatragalu (1983), BhaktaPrahaladha, Yarivanu and Bettada Hoovu (1985) were praised.

He won the National Film Award for Best Child Artist for his role of Ramu in Bettada Hoovu. He also won Karnataka State Award Best Child artist for Chalisuva Modagalu and Eradu Nakshatragalu. Puneeth's first lead role was in 2002's Appu. He was conferred with the Doctorate by Mysuru University. The Karnataka Government conferred the state's highest civilian award, Karnataka Ratna, to Puneeth Rajkumar on 1 November 2022, posthumously.

1. Which awards have Dr. Puneeth Rajkumar received?
2. What was Dr. Puneeth Rajkumar?

Passage-5

Neem is a tall evergreen tree with small bright green leaves. It has a straight trunk. Its bark is hard, rough and scaly. It blossoms in spring with small white flowers. The tree is never bare as all its leaves do not fall at the same time. It is found throughout India. The Sanskrit name of neem is 'Arishtha' meaning the reliever of sickness. It is popularly known as the miracle tree. Each part of the neem tree is used in medicines. Neem oil called Margosa oil, is extracted from its seeds and is effective in the treatment of leprosy and skin diseases. Its leaves are used in the treatment of chickenpox. Neem tea is usually taken to relieve headache and fever. Its flowers are used to cure intestinal problems. Neem bark and gum also yield valuable medicines.

People in India use neem twigs to brush their teeth. Dried neem leaves are put in drawers and cupboards to keep out moths and cockroaches. Neem is widely used as a fertilizer for sugarcane and vegetables. Some people consider the neem tree sacred and tie its leaves at the entrance of their houses to keep evil spirits at bay. Newly born babies are laid upon the neem leaves for good health and protection from diseases. No doubt, neem is considered to be a wonder tree by people all over the world.

1. Describe a neem tree.
2. What are the uses of neem leaves.

ESSAY WRITING

ESSAY -1

IMPORTANCE OF YOGA

INTRODUCTION: Yoga is an ancient art that connects the body and soul. It is the channel to keep away the ailments from our body and mind. It is a spiritual discipline including breath control, simple meditation, and adoption of specific bodily postures is widely practiced for health and relaxation.

Development: yoga as a practice has innumerable benefits that positively affects an individual both physically and mentally. It helps in many ways.

- enhances blood circulation
- improves brain function
- Increases strength
- Yoga improves posture.
- yoga helps to keep joints healthy
- Yoga reduces stress'
- yoga lowers blood pressure.
- Yoga improves breathing.

Yoga helps in keeping our mental and physical health furthermore body becomes more flexible through continuous practice it develops the self-discipline and self-awareness

Conclusion: since yoga is a continuous process the deeper you go into a yoga practice the more profound its benefits will be.

ESSAY -2

Importance of games and sports.

INTRODUCTION: Games and sports make us healthy and fit for work a mandatory for physical and mental health. Games and sports make us healthy, active, and builds self-discipline and hard work to keep healthy mind in sound body, games and sports makes to develop harmonious relationship in the realm of life,

Development: There are two types of games like indoor games and outdoor games Indoor games important for all to enhance the essential cognitive skills and to form a memory formation outer game requires physical stamina while playing, running etc, it provides the best exercise to body. games keep the physical body fit active and helps in blood circulation and active digestion.

Games and sports are important as a means of recreation and develops the leadership quality while playing games and sports. It makes the person to be active and energetic to maintain good health,

Conclusion: games and sports give us a good exercise which makes us physically strong and increases our stamina and strength to maintain good health and gives a significant room for maintain healthy body with mental social wellbeing sometimes games can be dangerous therefore sports person should wear properly safety things before playing games.

ESSAY-03

COVID -19

INTRODUCTION: Corona viruses are a family of viruses that can cause respiratory illness in humans. They are called "corona" because of crown like spikes on the surface of the virus.

The new strain of corona virus was first reported in Wuhan in China December 2019 and made its place to every country around the world.

Development: The virus travels in respiratory droplets released in the air when an infected person coughs, sneezes, it is infected after inhaling the droplets. Even from close

contact by touching, shaking hands with an infected person. The best way to avoid spreading to others is the most significant that matters.

Here is the best way

- ❖ stay 6 feet away from others whenever possible.
- ❖ wear a cloth mask that covers mouth and nose.
- ❖ washing the hands often with soap and hand sanitizer that at least 60% alcohol.
- ❖ avoiding the crowd
- ❖ stay self-isolated at home after having positive test.
- ❖ clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.

Conclusion: The best defence to prevent getting covid-19 is to get vaccinated.

LETTER WRITING

I. PERSONAL LETTER

1. Imagine you are Anand / Bhavya studying in Tenth Standard, Government High school IV main, Vivek Nagar Tumakuru -02. Write a letter to your mother inviting her to science exhibition at your school.

Or

Write a request letter to the Manager, KSRTC Tumakuru to provide bus facility to your village.

From,

Anand

Tenth Standard

Government High School

IV main Vivek Nagar

Tumakuru -02

22-12-2022.

Dear Mother,

I am fine here. I hope you are also fine. I have good friends at school. I get up early in the morning to study. I visit library. I attend special classes.

There is a science exhibition at our school on 12-10-2022 at 9 am. I invite you to the programme. I display a model of heart on this occasion. Please come. Your presence would motivate me for further achievements. Convey my regards to father and granny.

In anticipation of your arrival

Your loving son / daughter

Anand/Bhavya.

To,

XYZ

OFFICIAL LETTER

From,

Anand
Tenth Standard
Government High School
IV main Vivek Nagar
Tumakuru -02.

Date: 22-12-22

To,

The Manager
KSRTC Tumakuru

Respected sir,

Subject: A request to provide bus service.

There are 200 houses in our area. Many students go to schools and colleges from this locality. Students depend on private vehicles to reach their destinations. The lack of bus service has created many problems. I request you to start new bus services from our area to the city in the morning and evening. I hope you consider our request at the earliest.

Yours Faithfully

2. Imagine you are Chandan/ Divya of tenth standard Government High School Mangalore. write a letter to your friend about your ambitions in life.

OR

Write a letter to the Librarian, District Central library Mangalore to purchase books of General knowledge and Current affairs.

From,
Chandan / Divya,
Tenth standard,
Government High School,
Mangalore.

Date: 22-12-2022

Dear friend,

I enjoy good health and have been studying well. I hope you are also good. I have started studying very hard to score good marks in the annual examinations. I received Preparatory answer sheets. I have scored good marks in all subjects.

My ambition in life is to become a scientist. I would like to solve the problems of people with the help of science. I work hard to achieve this goal. Hope my efforts bring good results.

Hope your wishes are with me

Your loving friend
Chandan/ Divya

To,
XYZ

OFFICIAL LETTER

From,
Chandan / Divya
Tenth standard
Government High School
Mangaluru.

Date: 22-12-22

To,
The librarian
District Central Library
Mangaluru.

Respected sir/ madam,

Sub: A request to purchase books of GK and Current Affairs.

Today Students and youths attend many entrance tests. All cannot afford to buy new books from the shop. Hence, they stay away from the exams. I request you to purchase books related to General Knowledge and Current Affairs to the central library. It promotes reading habit among them too. I hope that my request brings required results.

Yours faithfully
Chandan/Divya

ALL THE BEST