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**Bangalore Urban Zilla Panchayat**  
**District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)**  
**Bangalore Urban District**

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## Unit- 1: A Hero

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON

Swami's father was reading a newspaper. The report was about the bravery of a village lad who came face to face with a tiger while walking through the jungle path. Swami argued he could be a grown-up person not a boy. Father challenged Swami to prove his courage by sleeping alone in the office room. He tries to escape from his father by saying that he would sleep from the first of next month, office room is dusty and behind the low books there may be scorpions.

While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil. Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero overnight. The police were grateful to him. His classmate looked upon him with respect. His teacher patted him and his headmaster appreciated that he was a true scout. Thus, unknowingly Swami became a hero overnight.

#### I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative:

1. The boy who fought the tiger stayed on the tree for half a day because he
- a. wanted to watch the tiger from the tree top
  - b. wanted to rest for some time
  - c. was waiting for help
  - d. did not like the tiger

Ans.: was waiting for help

2. Swami's father asked him to sleep alone in the office room as he
- a. wanted him to catch the burglar
  - b. wanted him to prove that he had courage
  - c. wanted him to look after the office
  - d. wanted him to prove that he had strength

Ans.: b. wanted him to prove that he had courage

3. A burglar is a person who

- a. enters a house to steal
- b. kills a tiger
- c. writes for a newspaper
- d. bites other people

Ans.: enters a house to steal

4. Swami decided to sleep under the bench because

- a. he felt it was a safe place
- b. it was near the door
- c. it was not dusty
- d. it was made of wood

Ans.: he felt it was a safe place

5. For Swami events took an unexpected turn because

- a. his father was angry with him
- b. his father read about a newspaper report
- c. his home work was not done
- d. his exams were near

Ans.: b. his father read about a newspaper report

6. Swami thought that the boy in the report was not a boy but a grown-up person because

- a. he knew him
- b. he felt he was a coward
- c. he was sure no boy could fight a tiger
- d. he was sure he was a courageous person

Ans.: c. he was sure no boy could fight a tiger

**II Answer the following in two or three sentences (2 marks)**

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about? **OR** What was the special news about the bravery of a village lad?

Ans.: The newspaper carried a report about the bravery of a village boy who had come face to face with a tiger while returning home by the village path.

2. What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father?

Ans.: Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight a tiger and it must have been a strong and grown-up person who had done this. His father disagreed saying that strength and age were not so important. What really needed was courage.

3. What challenge did Swami's father put to him?

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

4. In which part of the office did Swami decide to sleep. Why did he select this place?

Ans.: Swami spread his bed under the bench in the office and crept in there to sleep. It seemed to be a much safer place more compact and reassuring.

5. As the night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen?

Ans.: As the night advanced Swami remembered all the stories of devil and ghost. He expected the devils to come up and carry him away.

6. What did Swami feel when he saw something moving in the darkness? What did he do? Ans.: When Swami saw something moving in the room, he imagined that it was the devil. He crawled out of the bench, caught hold of it and dug his teeth into it.

7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Ans.: Swami had bitten the burglar taking him to be the devil. The burglar 's cry brought Swami's father and others to the scene leading to his arrest. So, congratulations were showered on Swami.

8. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end?

Ans.: The next day Swamy slept beside his granny. His father did not protect much. Swami felt relieved.

9. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster?

Ans.: Congratulations were showered on Swami. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted on his back. The headmaster said that he was a tree scout.

10. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? If not, what did he want to be?

Ans.: No, Swami was not interested to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, railway guard or a bus conductor.

11. You must sleep along hereafter, said Swami's father. By doing so, what was Swami supposed to prove?

Ans.: By sleeping alone, Swami was supposed to prove his courage. He was expected to show that even he has courage.

12. What were the excuses given by Swami in order to escape from sleeping along?

Ans.: Swami said that he would sleep alone from the first of next month. He also said that the office was dusty and full of scorpions.

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

1. Leave alone strength. Can you prove you have courage?

a. What was the view of Swami's father regarding courage?

Ans.: Swami's father felt that courage was more important than strength and age.

b. How did he want his son to prove that he had courage?

Ans.: He challenged his son to sleep alone in the office room.

2. A frightful proposition, Swami thought

a. What was the frightful proposition?

Ans.: The frightful proposition was that Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room that night.

b. Why did Swami regard it as frightful?

Ans.: Swami used to sleep with his granny in the passage and any change in this left him trembling and awake all night.

3. You must sleep alone hereafter!

a. Who did he usually sleep with?

Ans.: Swami usually slept with his granny

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

Ans.: Swami's father wanted his son to prove that he had the courage to sleep alone.

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

a. Why did Swami make this remark?

Ans.: Swami made this remark because he wanted an excuse for not sleeping in the office room. b. What does it reveal about his character?

Ans.: He did not have the courage to tell his father that he was afraid to sleep alone.

5. He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy.

a. What do the underlined words imply?

Ans.: These words mean that he wished that the tiger had killed the boy.

b. Why did Swami have such thoughts?

Ans.: Swami was upset because he was asked to sleep alone.

6. Aiyo, something has bitten me!

a. Why had he been bitten?

Ans.: Swami thought that it was the devil who had come to attack him. So, he bit him to save himself.

b. How did the speaker suffer as a result of being bitten?

Ans.: The speaker shouts of pain. This brings the people of the house there leading to his arrest.

7. The inspector said, —Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?



a. Why do you think the inspector said this?

Ans.: The inspector thinks that Swami was a brave boy so he said this.

b. Do you feel Swami would be happy to do so?

Ans.: Swami had caught the burglar by accident. He did not want to join the police.

8. Congratulations were showered on Swami next day||

a. Why was Swami congratulated?

Ans.: Swami had caught one of the notorious house breakers of the district.

b. Do you feel Swami deserves the praise? Give reason.

Ans.: Swami had better the burglar out of fright. He was not really a hero.

#### **IV. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences:**

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

Justify.

Ans.: The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger, it had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil. Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero over night.

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

Ans.: Swami's father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear and tried desperately to make his father change his mind. He told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his granny and his mother to save him but his father would have none of it. So, Swami's desperate attempts failed.

3. Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench.

Ans.: Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes light and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him and he could not escape from its claws. With a desperate effort he opened his eyes. As he lay in fright, he heard a rustling sound. He tried to look out in the darkness

and saw something moving. He felt that it was the devil who would surely attack him. He crawled from the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

## Unit 1 Grandma Climbs A Tree (Poem)

### Summary

The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. He calls his grandmother genius because she could climb up any trees very quickly even at the age of sixty-two. She had this gift from her childhood. She learnt to climb trees from her loving brother at the age of six years. She was very happy in a tree than in a lift.

When her family members advised her to stop climbing trees in old age and spend her life gracefully, she just laughed and said that she would grow old disgracefully and she could do that well.

One day, when the family members went to town, she climbed a tree and could not come down; she was admitted to the hospital after rescue. The doctor took granny's temperature and advised her to take one week bed rest. The family members were felt relieved that there was nothing serious. They took care of her in bed. Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed.

As soon as she felt stronger, she refused to lie in bed. She called her son and asked him to build her a house on a tree top. The poet's father was a dutiful son and in accordance with her wishes, with the help of poet he immediately started to build a tree house.

When grandma moved up, he would climb up every day with glasses and a tray and sit with her while she drank sherry. She lived like a queen in her house on the tree.

### **I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided:**

1. Grandma was a genius because .....

- a. she was skillful                      b. she could climb a tree  
c. she was good                         d. she loved trees

Ans.: b. she could climb a tree

2. The poet calls his grandmother .....

- a. a brave woman      b. a genius      c. childish      d. a silly woman

Ans.: b. a genius

3. Poet's grandma was happier in .....

- a. a boat      b. a lift      c. a house      d. a tree

Ans.: a. a tree

4. Grandma learnt to climb a tree from .....

- a. a trainee    b. her brother    c. her father    d. her son

Ans.: b. her brother

5. As soon as the doctor recommended a quiet week in bed for granny, all the family members

- a. sighed with relief                      b. laughed happily  
c. danced with joy                          d. felt very bad

Ans.: a. sighed with relief

6. For granny, a quiet week in bed was like a brief season in .....

- a. hell    b. heaven    c. prison    d. jail

Ans.: a. hell

7. Grandma wanted a house .....

- a. on a tree top    b. beside a river    c. on a beach    d. in a forest

Ans.: a. on a tree top

8. My grandmother was a genius. The underlined word means .....

- a. a tree climber                      b. an elderly person  
c. a gifted person                      d. a happy person

Ans.: c. a gifted person

9. The opposite of gracefully is .....

- a. ungracefully                      b. disgracefully  
c. misgracefully                      d. ingrately

Ans.: b. disgracefully

10. It was like a brief season in hell||

Figure of speech used in the above sentence is

- a. simile    b. metaphor    c. alliteration    d. paradox

Ans.: a. simile

**II. Answer the following in a word or a phrase or in a sentence (one-mark questions):**

1. What does the poet call his grandmother?

Ans.: The poet calls his grandmother a genius.

2. Why does the poet call his grandmother genius?

Ans.: The poet calls his grandmother genius because, she could climb trees.

3. Who taught grandmother to climb trees?

Ans.: Her loving brother taught grandmother to climb trees.

4. What was her age when she climbed the tree last?

Ans.: She was sixty-two when she climbed the tree last.

5. What did the doctor strongly recommend?

Ans.: The doctor strongly recommended a quiet week in bed.

6. What did grandma tell her son one day?

Ans.: Grandma told her son to build a house in a tree top.

7. According to poets, what was grandmother's right?

Ans.: To reside in a tree is considered as grandmother's right.

8. My dad knew his duties what did he think his duty was?

Ans.: Poet's father was a dutiful son and in accordance with grandma's wishes, he immediately started to build a house for her in a tree top.

### **III Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:**

1. What did people tell the grandmother as they went by?

Ans.: People told grandma that she should stop climbing trees as she grew old, and also that one should grow old gracefully.

2. What was usual in the reply given by the grandma?

Ans.: Grandma was very childish in her reply. She said that she would grow disgracefully.

3. What did the doctor recommend? How did the family members react?

Ans.: The doctor recommended grandma a quiet week in bed. Family members sighed with relief.

4. How did grandma feel while she lay in bed?

Ans.: Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed. She loved to look at the dancing leaves. For her, it was like a brief season in hell.

5. What did she ask for as soon as she was better?

Ans.: As soon as she was better, Grandma asked her son to build a house in a tree top.

**IV. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below:**

1. —Ever since childhood, said had this gift

a. Who does 'she' refer to?

Ans.: Grandma

b. What was the gift that she had?

Ans.: She had the gift of climbing trees easily whether it was spreading or high.

2. I Strongly recommend a quiet week in bed.

a. Who recommended bed rest?

Ans.: Doctor

b. For whom was the rest recommended and why?

Ans.: Rest was recommended to grandma because she was ill.

3. She sat up and said, —I'll lie here no longer.

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans.: 'I' refers to grandma.

b. Why was the speaker forced to lie down?

Ans.: After the rescue, the doctor took granny's temperature and strongly recommended her a quiet week in bed.

4. He said, —That's all right. You'll have what you want dear.

a. Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans: 'You' refers to granny.

b. What does the speaker mean by above words?

Ans: Granny wished for a house in a tree top and his son readily agreed to fulfill her wish.

5. I'll start work tonight.

a. Who started to start the work?

b. Ans.: Poet's father

c. What was the work and why was he doing it?

Ans.: The work was to build a house in tree top. He wanted to do it to fulfill his mother's wish to live on a tree.

## Unit – 2. There’s a Girl by the Tracks

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON

Roma Talreja a call center executive, she got into a crowded moving train. She accidentally fell out of the moving train. She was badly injured. Nobody came forward to help her as they are afraid of police and court. Baleshwar jumped off the train and helped her. He asked the commuters for help, but nobody came. At last, a tempo truck driver helped Baleshwar to take her to the hospital. Baleshwar took truck driver cell phone and informed her brother. Baleshwar refused to take her to Airoli as it is ten kilometers away. With the help of a truck driver, he took her to nearby hospital. Dr. Agarwal treated her without any paper work as Roma was very serious. If Baleshwar had not helped her, she would have bleed to death. Roma was astonished to find a stranger risked his life and saved her. She could not repay Baleshwar.

**I Four Alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.**

1. The person who helped Roma was.....

- a. a truck driver    b. an auto rickshaw driver    c. a car driver    d. a motorist

Ans. a. a truck driver

2. Roma’s belongings had been found by .....

- a. Baleshwar Mishra                      b. Dinesh Talreja  
c. a railway employee                      d. the truck driver

Ans. a. a railway employee

3. ‘There’s a girl by the tracks’, the voices cried out. The voices were of

- a. railway employees    b. train passengers    c. truck drivers    d. railway cops

Ans. b. train passengers

4. Baleshwar Mishra was a .....

- a. B.Com graduate                              b. marketing officer  
c. high school drop put                              d. call center executive

Ans. c. high school drop out

5. The ..... advised Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital.

- a. truck driver    b. cop    c. commuters    d. on duty physician

Ans. d. on duty physician

6. Where did Baleshwar find Roma at last?

- a. By the side of the Tracks
- b. By the side of the Road
- c. By the side of the building
- d. On the Road

Ans. a. By the side of the Tracks

7. .... pulled the red chain to help the wounded girl

- a. Dinesh Talreja
- b. Vijay
- c. Baleshwar Mishra
- d. a railway employee

Ans. c. Baleshwar Mishra

8. The other passengers did not volunteer to help Baleshwar because

- a. they thought one man was enough
- b. the train was moving too fast
- c. they were afraid of being involved
- d. they did not know Baleshwar

Ans. c. They were afraid of being involved

9. —Oh, I couldn't thank him. Baleshwar thought. 'Him' refers to the

- a. traffic policeman
- b. on duty doctor
- c. railway employee
- d. tempo truck driver

Ans. d. tempo truck driver

10. Baleshwar had revisited the spot to .....

- a. investigates
- b. look for her belongings
- c. get assurance
- d. meet someone

Ans: b. look for her belongings

11. Roma's fall from the train could not be heard as

- a. people were talking loudly
  - b. the train made a loud noise
  - c. she fell unconscious
  - d. the people in then train were busy
- Ans.: b. the train made a loud noise

12. Baleshwar saw blood flowing out of a wound on Roma's head and he

- a. started giving her first aid
- b. went in search of a doctor
- c. left her to her fate
- d. lifted her and made his way across the tracks

Ans. d. lifted her and made his way across the tracks.

13. They arrived at a small hospital were

- a. they lacked staff and equipment
- b. they refused to treat Roma
- c. they operated on Roma
- d. they found that there was no doctor

Ans. a. they lacked staff and equipment



## **II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:**

1. How did Roma fall on the tracks?

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

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

Ans: On seeing the Girl on the tracks, Baleshwar immediately pulled the red emergency chain of the train. As the train slowed, he asked the other passengers to go with him to help the girl. No one came forward. Then Baleshwar bravely jumped off the still moving train and rushed towards the girl.

3. Who volunteered to help Baleshwar? How did he help him?

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

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

Ans: The Medical Director of the hospital saw the extent of Roma's injuries and immediately admitted her to the ICU without any paper work. X-rays were taken out and the doctors found that she needed surgery. She was taken care of very well and recovered within a few days.

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

Ans.: Roma's brother, Dinesh, had told him that her cell phone and handbag were missing. Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen. With the help of a railway employee, he was able to recover some of her belongings.

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

Ans.: Roma was amazed to hear about the manner in which she had been rescued. She wondered how a stranger could jump off a train and risk his life for her. She could not imagine what would have happened to her if Baleshwar had not been there. She felt that she could never repay him for what he had done.

7. Take the girl to Airoli, suggested the cop but Baleshwar disagreed. Why did he do so?

Ans.: Baleshwar felt that the girl needed medical help immediately. Airoli was at least 10 kilometers away and he knew of a small hospital close by. So, he did not agree with the cop.

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

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

9. Baleshwar had a good memory. Do you agree with this? Give examples to support your view.

Ans.: Yes, Baleshwar had a good memory. Roma had given him her brother's cell phone number and he memorized it quickly before she lost consciousness again. Thus, he was able to contact Dinesh and inform him about the accident.

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

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

11. Roma Talreja tried to settle into a corner near the door in the train. Was she right in doing this?

Ans. : No, it was wrong on Roma's part to settle into a corner near the door. It was very risky as there was a great rush. People were pushing each other to stand safely in less space and she could have fallen which she did.

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

1. There's a girl by the tracks!

- a. Who cried out? Ans. The train passenger  
b. Why was she by the tracks?

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

2. 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.

3. I hope I'm not too late.

a. What did he have to do?

Ans. He had to take her to the doctor

b. Why did he hope so?

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

4. Please help me take her to a hospital.

a. Whom did he request?

Ans. He requested the motorists who drove by.

b. Why did he have to take her to the hospital?

Ans. She was hurt badly and was unconscious due to the fall.

5. I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there.

a. Why was Baleshwar there?

Ans. Baleshwar was there to help Roma.

b. What would have happened?

Ans. She would have died on the tracks without his help.

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

a. Who says this?

Ans. Baleshwar Mishra

b. Why do they fear?

Ans. They fear because they may have to go to the courts or police station several times to give witness leaving their job.

7. I can never repay Baleshwar.

a. Who is Baleshwar?

Ans. Baleshwar is a young man who helped Roma.

b. Why can't she repay?

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

8. Chacha, can I borrow your mobile?

a. Who wanted the mobile?

Ans. Baleshwar

b. Why did he want the mobile?

Ans. To inform Roma's brother, Dinesh about her accident.

**III. Answer in about eight – ten sentences:**

1. Give a brief account of how Baleshwar helped the girl on the tracks. Or Baleshwar was God sent to Roma. Justify.

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

2. Dalai Lama says —Love and Compassion are the true religions to me. But to develop this, we do not need to believe in any religion. How does this relate to the lesson There's a girl by the tracks!

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

3. After Roma made a full recovery, Baleshwar met her. Briefly describe how Roma thanked him, and what Baleshwar said in reply.

Ans.: After Roma made a full recovery, she was amazed to know how Baleshwar rescued her. She thought it is astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for her. She couldn't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there. She could never repay him. On the other hand, Baleshwar was proud of his good deed. He acknowledged her gratitude.

## Unit – 2 Quality of Mercy (Poem)

### Summary

Quality of Mercy is an extract from Shakespeare's play \_The Merchant of Venice. Portia, one of the main characters in the play, argues mercy is the greatest virtue of all. Portia compares mercy to the gentle rain from heaven upon the earth. Mercy blesses both the person who shows it and the person who receives it. It is the most powerful of all virtues and enhances the glory of a king more than his crown. A sceptre is a decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power. It is the symbol of majesty. It shows the king's temporal power. It controls people through fear. The power of mercy is above the power of sceptre. Mercy is divine if it sits in the heart of man then earthly power becomes divine power. The power of man who shows mercy along with justice would be God-like in nature.

### I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.

1. The poet says that the quality of mercy is twice blessed because
- a. it is sent from heaven                      b. it is the mightiest  
c. it is an earthly power                      d. it blesses both the giver and the taker
- Ans. d. it blesses both the giver and the taker

2. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. Here droppeth from heaven means
- a. given to heaven                              b. as far as heaven  
c. as pure as given from God              d. very impure
- Ans. c. as pure as given from God

3. His sceptre shows ..... Here sceptre can be identified with
- a. a poor man                      b. a teacher                      c. a king                      d. a minister
- Ans. c. a king

4. A decorated road carried by a king as a symbol of power is called a
- a. throne      b. crown      c. robe      d. sceptre
- Ans. d. sceptre

5. According to the speaker, in king's. mercy is seated in the
- a. heart      b. head      c. shoulders      d. mouth
- Ans. a. heart

### II. Answer in a word/a phrase/a sentence each:

1. Mercy is compared to something in the first two lines of the poem. What is it?

Ans.: It is compared to the gentle rain from heaven.

2. The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed? What does she mean by this?

Ans.: Mercy blesses the giver and the taker too.

3. —Sceptre shows the force of temporal power. In contrast, what or whose quality does mercy stand for?

Ans.: Mercy is divine and flows from the heart.

4. Mention the three things of temporal power of a king.

Ans.: Throne, Crown and Sceptre.

5. When does earthly power show divine power?

Ans.: When kings adopt mercy with justice.

### **III. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each:**

1. Mercy is compared to gentle rain from heaven. How is this comparison apt?

Ans.: As the gentle rain falls on the earth, so also when mercy is shown it blesses the giver and the taker and gives comfort.

2. The speaker compares the power of the king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is the mightiest of the mightiest. How does she justify this?

Ans.: The king who has sceptre in his hand evokes a feeling of fear in the minds of others but the king who has a feeling of mercy in his heart possesses divine quality of mercy.

3. The poem 'Quality of Mercy' has fourteen lines. But it is not a sonnet. Justify the statement.

Ans.: This poem consists of fourteen lines but it is not a sonnet as there is no rhyme scheme in the poem. In other words, there isn't three quatrains and a couplet.

### **IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:**

1. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath. It is twice blest.

a. What is compared to the gentle rain from heaven?

Ans.: Mercy

b. Why does the speaker feel it is twice blest?

Ans.: According to the speaker, the person who shows mercy and the person who receives mercy is also blest.

2. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty.

a. How does the sceptre show temporal power?

Ans.: The sceptre creates fear among people.

b. In contrast, what quality does mercy stand for?

Ans.: Mercy stands for divine quality and it flows from the heart.

3. Its mightiest in the mightiest.

a. Who is mighty?

Ans.: Mercy

b. How is it mighty?

Ans.: Quality of Mercy is more powerful than all the symbols of power on earth.

4. It is an attribute to God himself.

a. What is this attribute?

Ans.: Quality of Mercy

b. Why is it a quality of God?

Ans.: God is all merciful and anyone on earth who preaches it is like God.

5. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes

a. How does it bless the one who gives?

Ans.: The giver gets the blessing as he has helped the other person.

b. How does it bless the one who takes?

Ans.: The taker is blest because he is forgiven

6. Mercy is above the Sceptered sway.

a. What is a Sceptre?

Ans.: It is a decorated rod carried by monarchs.

b. How is mercy above the Sceptered sway?

Ans.: Mercy is a divine quality or Godly power whereas Sceptre is an earthly temporal power.

#### **V. Answer in about eight sentences:**

1. How does the speaker in the court try to convince Shylock that mercy is twice blessed and is a divine quality? **OR** What does Portia tell Shylock about the quality of Mercy?

Ans.: Portia, one of the main characters in the play 'The Merchant of Venice', argues why mercy is the greatest virtue of all. Portia compares mercy to the gentle rain that falls from heaven to the ground. Mercy blesses both the giver and the receiver. It is the

most powerful of all virtues and enhances the glory of a king more than his crown. The sceptre of a monarch is a symbol of worldly power. It controls people through fear. The power of the sceptre mercy is divine and has its seat in the heart. The power of a man who shows mercy along with justice would be God – like in nature.

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## Unit – 3 Gentlemen of Rio en Medio

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON:

Don Anselmo was an old man of Rio- en-medio. His house was small. A little creek ran through his field. His orchard was beautiful. Don Anselmo planted a tree when a child was born in Rio en Medio. Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land to Americans for 1200 dollars as they were good people. After the survey Americans found that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land and they wanted to pay extra amount. But Don Anselmo refused to take extra amount as he was the man of principles. Children went and played in the orchard. Americans complained about this. Don Anselmo said that he sold only the land and not the tree According to him the trees belong to the children of Rio-en- medio. Americans purchased the land from each person.

#### I. Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative.

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

- a. could not hear properly
- b. could not understand the language
- c. was not in a hurry
- d. did not like the Americans.

Ans.: c. was not in a hurry

2. The old man was .....

- a. understanding
- b. quick
- c. unhurried
- d. witty

Ans.: c. unhurried

3. The old man removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. This reminds us the actions of .....

- a. Chaplin
- b. janitor
- c. Senator
- d. Prince Albert

Ans.: a. Chaplin

4. The word innumerable kin means that the old man had a number of .....

- a. children
- b. trees in his orchard
- c. relatives
- d. followers

Ans.: c. relatives

5. In the meeting of the old man and the Americans, they talked about rain and the old man's large family. It was .....

- a. to mock his large family
- b. to make everyone know that it had not rained in that area
- c. to break the ice
- d. to know more about the old man's family

Ans.: c. to break the ice

6. Don Anselmo, I said, we have made a discovery. The discovery was that the old man

- a. did not own the trees
- b. had asked for a high price
- c. had many relatives
- d. owned more land than he thought

Ans.: d. owned more land than he thought

7. The old man had agreed to sell the land for .....

- a. twelve hundred dollars
- b. twelve thousand dollars
- c. seven hundred dollars
- d. seven thousand dollars

Ans.: a. twelve hundred dollars

8. When the story teller offered the old man double the price he .....

- a. jumped with joy
- b. stood up in anger
- c. took off his gloves
- d. bowed to all in the room

Ans.: b. stood up in anger

9. After the survey, the Americans were willing to pay .....

- a. twelve hundred dollars
- b. thrice the amount they had agreed
- c. almost twice the money they had agreed
- d. half of the money they had agreed

Ans.: c. almost twice the money they had agreed

10. Don Anselmo agreed to sell the land for the Americans because

- a. they have agreed to give twice the amount
- b. they are his friends
- c. they are good people
- d. they agreed to buy the land without trees

Ans.: c. they are good people

11. Don Anselmo signed the deed .....

- a. after taking twice the amount
- b. but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon
- c. without taking any money
- d. after demanding more money.

Ans.: b. but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon

12. A piece of land where fruit trees are grown is called .....

- a. a cottage
- b. a forest
- c. an orchard
- d. a creek

Ans. c. an orchard

13. Don Anselmo took only twelve hundred dollars for the land finally because .....

- a. Don Anselmo was a man of principles.
- b. the story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to take more money
- c. the Americans refused to give more money
- d. the surveyor had fixed the amount for the land as twelve hundred dollars

Ans. a. Don Anselmo was a man of principle

14. Dom Anselmo sold his land but he didn't sell his .....

- a. Orchard
- b. trees
- c. horse
- d. river

Ans.: b. trees

15. According to Don Anselmo, the real owners of the trees were .....

- a. Don Anselmo himself
- b. the Americans
- c. the children of Rio en Medio
- d. the story teller

Ans.: c. the children of Rio en Medio

16. Don Anselmo did not sell the trees because .....

- a. trees were like children to him
- b. he thought they did not belong to him but to the children
- c. he had grown them in memory of his ancestors.
- d. he wanted his surroundings to be green

Ans.: b. he thought they did not belong to him but to the children

**I. Answer the following questions in two – three sentences each:**

1. Describe the old man's property.

Ans.: The old man's house was small, wretched but quaint. His Orchard was gnarled and beautiful. The little creek ran through his land.

2. Where did Don Anselmo live? What work did he do?

Ans.: Don Anselmo lived in a small, quaint house in Rio en Medio. He tilled the land belonging to his ancestors.

3. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo?

Ans.: Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves too were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them and carried a cane which was the skeleton of a

worn-out umbrella. When he entered the room, he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.

4. How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?

Ans.: The old man bowed to all of them in the room. He then removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully.

5. What did the Americans speak about with Don Anselmo to break the ice?

Ans.: The Americans spoke about rain and Don Anselmo's family to break the ice.

6. What did the Americans discover after the survey?

Ans.: After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

7. The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier. Why?

Ans.: The story teller offered the old man almost the double of what he had quoted earlier because he discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land which extends across the river.

8. What was the reaction of the old man to the story teller's offer?

Ans.: The old man hung his head for a moment in thought, stood up and stared at the story teller's offer.

9. After the survey why did the Americans offered double the quoted price for the old man's land.

Ans.: The Americans were good people and when they found that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land, they offered to pay double the price they had quoted earlier.

10. Why did the story teller fail to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money?

Ans.: The story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money because Don Anselmo felt that he was insulted by the offer.

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

Ans.: The little creek ran through the land of Don Anselmo. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. So, to lead a happy and peaceful life. The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.

12. Why did the story teller say that Americans Bueana genta?

Ans.: The story teller said that the Americans are Bueana genta because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land.

13. Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the Orchard?

Ans.: Don Anselmo planted a tree for every born child and so the trees in the Orchard belongs to the children of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the Orchard but not the trees in the Orchard.

14. How do you say that Don Anselmo was generous?

Ans.: Don Anselmo was generous. Because he was a man of principles, he refused to take the extra money offered by the Americans for his land.

15. What did the story teller's friends complain?

Ans.: The story teller's friends complained that the children of the village were over running the property purchased by them. The children came everyday, played under the trees and took blossoms.

16. What changes did the Americans make to Don Anselmo's property? **OR** What were the changes made on the ranch after it was sold?

Ans.: The Americans replastered the old house, pruned the trees and patched the fence.

17. What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with money?

Ans.: Don Anselmo shook hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, took his cane and walked out with the boy behind him.

18. What did the story-teller request Don Anselmo to do after the complaint?

Ans.: The story teller told Don Anselmo that according to the deed, the Americans had complete possession of the property, but the children of the village over ran the orchard everyday. So, he requested Anselmo to stop the children from doing this so that the Americans could live in peace.

19. What was Don Anselmo's reply to the story teller's request?

Ans.: Don Anselmo replied that he had sold his property to the Americans because they were good people, but he did not sell them the trees.

20. Why was the story-teller unable to convince the old man?

Ans.: The Story-teller was unable to convince the old man because the old man insisted that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children. So, he had not taken double the price fixed for the land.

21. Whose argument do you agree with? Don Anselmo's or the story teller's? Give reasons.

Ans.: I agree with Don Anselmo's stuck to his principles that he had sold only the land and not the trees which belong to the children of the village. His argument was stronger than the story teller.

## **II. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below:**

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

a. What was the negotiation about?

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

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

Ans.: It took months to come to an understanding because the old man was in no hurry to sell.

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

a. Who is the old man referred here?

Ans.: The old man is Don Anselmo

b. Whose style did it remind the writer of?

Ans.: It reminds the style of Charlie Chaplin

3. We have made a discovery.

a. What did they discover?

Ans.: They discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land

b. What was the result of the discovery?

Ans.: As a result, they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what they had quoted earlier.

4. These Americans are Buena genta

a. What is the meaning of Buena genta according to the context?

Ans.: Buena genta means good people

b. Why did the speaker call Americans Buena genta?

Ans.: The speaker called Americans Buena genta because after the survey, they did not cheat Don Anselmo and were ready to pay twice the money they had quoted earlier for the additional land.

5. He said, I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner.

a. What is the mood of the speaker?

Ans.: The speaker felt that he was being insulted.

b. What made him to react so?

Ans.: He said these words when the Americans offered him twice the money they had quoted earlier for his land.

6. I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and what is the price?

a. When did the speaker say this?

Ans.: The old man said this when the Americans offered him double the price that had been quoted earlier for his land.

b. What does this statement talk about the speaker?

Ans.: This statement tells that the speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

7. Don Anselmo said 'I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard'.

a. Why didn't he sell the trees in the orchard?

Ans.: According to Don Anselmo he didn't sell the trees because the trees belong to the children of Rio-en-Medio

b. How did Don Anselmo defend his statement?

Ans.: Don Anselmo defended that when a child was born in the village, a tree was planted and so the trees belonged to the children of the village.

8. The trees in that Orchard are not mine.

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

Ans.: According to Don Anselmo, the tree belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio.

b. Why did he feel so?

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

### **III. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences**

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

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

principles and refused to take anything more than the amount agreed upon and expressed his generosity.

2. At last, the problem of ownership was resolved, But it took a long time. What might be the reason for it.

Ans.: After buying the property from Don Anselmo by the Americans the children of Rio en Medio, began to overrun the Orchard and spend most of their time there. This was brought to the notice of Don Anselmo and he was asked to stop the children. Don Anselmo claimed that he had sold the land to them but not the trees. He had planted a tree for each child born in the village and the trees belonged to the children, not to him. The owners were left with no choice. They had to buy the trees individually from the villages and this took a long time.

3. I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine. How did the old man support this statement?

Ans.: The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village. Almost everyone there was related to him and all the children of Rio en Medio were his nieces and nephews. He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So the trees in the Orchard belonged to the children. Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

4. Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of more money was not expected. Justify this statement.

Ans.: Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars. After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than 8 acres and they were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land. The old man could have been happy but as he heard this the old man hung his head for a moment and stared at the story teller. He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they are good and stuck to his words. This reaction of the old man is truly unexpected.





2. You cannot put a fence around the planet earth What is the tone of the speaker?  
Ans.: It is the tone of self-assertion.

3. I wait is repeated in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted?  
Ans.: The word 'I wait' highlights the speaker's patience.

4. Who is the speaker referring 'you' in the poem 'I am the land'?  
Ans.: 'You' in the poem are the people/human beings.

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

1. 'I wait' is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition?  
Ans.: Human beings are troubling the earth. They say that they own the lands proclaim that the land is theirs. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the cruelty committed by man.

2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem, I am the land.  
Ans.: The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.

3. What are the activities which go on over the land?  
Ans.: Man buys land, digs land and plants trees, grows fruit on it. Children dance and play on land. Man, also fences and makes boundaries over the land.

4. You cannot put a fence Around the planet Earth! Is this a tone of weakness or self assertion? Give reason for your answer.  
Ans.: It is a tone of self assertion. The poet mocks at those who are greedy. They wage wars to acquire more land. The earth has given everything to us. Whatever injustice we are doing, the earth bears everything patiently. We cannot put a fence around the mother earth.

### **IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given.**

1. Then someone tickles me, plant life ..... fruit.  
a. What does tickle mean in the context?  
Ans.: According to the context tickle mean to plough the land.  
b. What is the mood of the speaker in the statement?

Ans.: The mother earth waits patiently when the people plough the land, plant, trees and grow fruits.

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

a. Why do they come with guns?

Ans.: The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land.

b. What is the feeling of the speaker?

Ans.: People fight with guns for the land and mother earth feels suffocated with the action of men.

3. You cannot put a fence Around the planet earth.

a. What is the tone of the speaker here?

Ans.: It is a tone of self-assertion

b. Why does it feel so?

Ans.: The speaker mocks at the people who wage wars and build fences on the land to divide nations.

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## **UNIT-4 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON:**

DR B R Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He brought books by curtailing his daily needs. IN New York he bought 2000 old books. He was influenced by the 14th amendment of US constitution which gave freedom to black Americans. He was also influenced by Mahatma Phule who worked for the upliftment of oppressed classes. The methods of civil disobedience, noncooperation and satyagraha was described by him as Grammar of Anarchy. Gandhiji put stress on duties and Ambedkar on rights together. Nehru made Ambedkar as law minister of India because of his contribution in the field of law and legislation. He had a sense of importance of a citizen's role. Ambedkar fought against social injustice and for the upliftment of the depressed classes. He was described as a symbol of revolt by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

### **I. Answer the questions in two three sentences.**

1. Ambedkar had a great thirst for books When he was a student. Explain.

Ans. When Ambedkar was a student, he bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he is said to have purchased about 2000 old books. At the time of Second round table Conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

2. How did the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment to U.S. constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?

Ans. The fourteenth amendment of US constitution gave freedom to the black Americans. Dr. Ambedkar saw a parallel of the situation of the depressed class in India. Mahatma Phule was the votary of a classless society and women's uplift. These two factors influenced on Ambedkar so much that he decided to himself for the amelioration of his unprivileged brethren.

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

Ans. As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar expected every conceivable requirement of the new polity. Drawing from the examples and experience of other nations and the distinctive needs of our own society he added the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.

4. What was Ambedkar's idea/perception of the three pillars of State?

Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the three pillars of State-the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. He realized that the jurisdiction of the each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of the citizens.

5.What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the Constitution?

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

6.Why did Nehru choose Dr. Ambedkar as the law minister of India?

Ans. Ambedkar had a great skill in the field of law and legislation. He had great vision of social justice. He was successful in his own campaigns against social injustice. So, Nehru chose him as the law minister.

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

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

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

9.What is 'Divide and Rule'? Who used it?

Ans. 'Divide and Rule' is the policy of the British in India. Under this policy they exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people of India further to strengthen their hegemony over us.

10. Who did Dr. Ambedkar fight for, according to Shri Venkatraman? How?

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar fought for the uplift of the depressed classes. He started newspapers like 'Mook Nayak', 'Bahishkrit Bharat' and 'Samata'. They were recognized as the authentic voices of these classes. He says up institutions such as the 'Hitakarini Sabha' and the 'Independent Labour Party of India' for making better their conditions.

11. What are the purposes of a constitution according to Dr. Ambedkar?

Ans. According to Dr. Ambedkar the purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority because if no limitation was imposed upon the authority of organs, there will be complete tyranny and complete oppression.

12. What is the difference between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar in their approach to solving the problem?

Ans. Gandhiji stressed the importance of the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha to solving the problem. Ambedkar stressed the importance of constitutional methods to solving the problem.

13. What remains to be done on the social plane, according to the author Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

Ans. The annual reports of the commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list several violations of the law. The members of the Scheduled Castes have been discriminated yet. This social discrimination should be completely eliminated from our society.

14. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting committee of the Constitution Assembly? Who were the other members of the committee?

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting committee of the Constitution Assembly. The other members were Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, and N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar.

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

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. He was tactful, frank and had utmost patience. He explained clearly the meaning and scope of the different provisions of the Draft constitution. He explained the most complicated legal concepts which could be easily understood even by a layman.

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

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar had a clear idea about mutuality of the legislature, the Executive and the judiciary. He said that the jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled. He had a sense of the importance of the role of citizens.

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

Ans. The constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and legislature as against the citizens. The

other purpose of constitution to limit their authority to avoid tyranny and oppression by the legislature and the Executive.

## **II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given.**

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

a. Who is the 'he' here?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

b. What does 'insatiable' mean?

That which cannot be satisfied.

c. Give an example of his thirst for books.

He bought books by curtailing his daily needs.

2. "He was drawn to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the USA."

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

b) How did the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of USA benefit the black Americans?

It gave freedom to black Americans.

c) What did he see once?

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

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

a) Whose flair is referred to here?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's flair.

b) When did it become evident to the whole nation?

When he made effective contributions to the debates in the Assembly on a variety of subjects.

c) How did his flair help to Govt of India?

Indian National Congress recognized Ambedkar and made him Chairman of Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly.

## **UNIT-4 The Song of India (Poem)**

### **Summary:**

'The Song of India' is a conversation between the poet V.K. Gokak and Mother India. The poet sings about the Himalaya in the north and three Oceans in the South. Epics are the stories about the heroic deeds. Many historical stories are carved on the stones and walls of the temples. Soldiers guard our nations. The seers and prophets teach their valuable lessons. The poet praises dams, lakes, industries, ship building yards, hard working Indians try to improve technology. When mother stands wearing a cloth of blue sky (Himalaya). The Ocean (Indian Ocean) washes her feet. Mother writes 'The Book of Morrow'. Here the night represents all sorrow. The sun God represents the hand that saves and clear dawn represents the bright future.

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

**1. In the poem 'The song of India' the poet speaks with.....**

- a) his own mother      b) his father      c) Mother India      d) his child  
Ans-c) Mother India

**2. According to the poet..... wash the palm of Mother India.**

- a) freedom fighters      b) the women      c) the three seas      d) the river Ganga  
Ans-c) the three seas

**3. According to the Mother India.....swarm her streets.**

- a) beggars and lepers      b) the rich      c) politicians      d) fools  
Ans-a) beggars and lepers

**4. Of your children that died to call you their own'. Here 'children' refers to.....**

- a) common people of India      b) the rich people  
c) freedom fighters      d) ancient people  
Ans-c) freedom fighters

**5. ....showed the right path to the pilgrims.**

- a) Prophets and seers      b) Kings      c) Ministers      d) Rulers  
Ans-a) Prophets and seers

**6. Mother India wrote the book of .....**



- a) Moral stories      b) Morrow  
c) Ancient times      d) Science and technologies in India

Ans-b) Morrow

**7. Mother India was angry when the poet wanted to sing about .....**

- a) three seas that wash her palm      b) rock cut temples  
c) the seers and prophets      d) the snow-covered Himalayas

Ans-c) the seers and prophets

**8. Mother India helps us to have bright future by.....**

- a) singing glory of India      b) removing our sorrows and nightmare  
c) keeping quite      d) showing the right path

Ans-b) removing our sorrows and nightmare

**9. The book of morrow contains.....**

- a) evils of India      b) dark side of India      c) glory of India      d) our destiny

Ans-d) our destiny

**10. According to the poet, the contribution of the seers and prophets is to.....**

- a) free the nation from the British      b) unite the people  
c) show the right path of life      d) preach tradition

Ans-c) show the right path of life

**II. Answer the following questions in two three sentences.**

1. Identify the two speakers in the poem "The song of India". What does the speaker want to sing about?

Ans. The two speakers in the poem "The song of India" are Mother India and the poet. The speaker wants to sing about Mother India and its glory and its natural beauty.

2. What are the epics? Why does the poet call the temples as epics in stone?

Ans. Epics are the great books with many exiting adventures. The two great epics of India are The Ramayana and The Mahabharat. The stories of these epics have been carved on the stone wall of the temples. So, the poet calls the temples as epics in stone.

3. Who does the poet mean by 'of your children that died call their own'?

Ans. During freedom struggle so many Indians fought against the British and sacrificed their life for the call of the nation. So, the poet says your children that died call their own.

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

Ans. The seers and prophets tried to show the right path of life to the man who pilgrims alone. They wanted to reform the society. They tried to bring cultural unity.

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

Ans. The poet wants to sing natural beauty of India and industrial and technological progress of India. But Mother India asks him to sing a song of class and caste conflicts, exploitations on poor people. So, the poet was 'querulous'.

6. How is the poet answered in the poem 'The song of India'? Describe the vision. Ans.

At that moment the Mother India rose and draped in the blue sky. Milky white ocean heaved her. She sat on the light which was beamed by the waves and wrote the book of morrow. It is the book of our destiny, cancelling all our sorrow.

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

Ans. The night represents the bad elements of our land, the sun represents our destiny and clear dawn represents our bright future.

8. What is the picture of India that you get in stanza 1 of the poem 'The song of India'?

Ans. The picture of the Himalayas which has snow covered peaks, the beautiful seas that seem to wash the palm of Mother India and amazing scene of sunrise which covers the sky with golden streaks.

9. How does the poet describe the mother's anger? Name the figure of speech used in stanza 2.

Ans. When the poet wants to sing of prophets and seers who showed the right path Mother India became angry. She said that beat into her ears like gong and it was pitiful thing that flew about her. The figure of speech is simile.

10. Explain the lines 'A song bathed in the stainless blue un vapping in the void'.

Ans. The poet wants to sing a holy song which is as pure as stainless blue. It is very useful that does not disappear into nothingness.

11. Write in brief your vision of the future of India.

Ans. The future of India is very bright. It will be free from poverty, illiteracy employment. India will lead the world soon in future.

12. How does the poet describe the glory of India?

Ans. The poet describes the beautiful snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas, wonderful seas, golden colour sky at the sunrise, its rich cultural heritage, glorious freedom struggle and its industrial and technological progress and its ancient wisdom.

13. What does Mother India tell her present situation?

Ans. Mother India talks about numerous ills affecting factors of present situations like poverty, disease, environment degradation, unemployment, cast and class conflicts, and a hundred form of exploitation.

14. How is Mother India's opinion different from that of the poet?

The poet wants to present glorious picture of past India and its natural beauty. But Mother India wants to talk about the ills affecting factors like poverty, illiteracy, exploitation, sufferings etc. The poet wants to talk about the bright side of India. Mother India wants to talk about the dark side of India.

15. Where did Mother India sit? What did she write?

Ans. Mother India sat on light that was beamed by the waves of milk white oceans. She wrote the book of morrow. She wrote our destiny and bright future in the book.

16. Our future is bright. How does Mother India help us to have bright future?

Ans. Mother India writes the book of our destiny, removing all our sorrow. She removes our nightmare. She assures us to have happy and contented life. Thus, she helps us to have bright future.

### **III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions given.**

1. "Sing of the beggar and leper swarm"

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans. Mother India.

b) Where do the beggar and leper swarm?

Ans. They swarm the streets.

c) What do 'beggar' and 'leper' signify?

Ans. Beggar' signifies poverty and 'leper' signifies diseases.

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

a) Who is the 'you'?

Ans. Mother India.

b) Who does 'children' refer here?

Ans. Freedom fighters.

c) What does the poet mean by this line?

Ans. Many freedom fighters sacrificed their lives for the call of the nation.

3. "That beat into my ears like gong"

a. Who does 'my' refer to?

Ans. Mother India.

b. What is 'that' in this context??

Ans. A song of seers and prophets.

c. Which figure of speech used in this line?

Ans. Simile.

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

a) Who is the 'she'?

Ans. Mother India.

b) Where did 'she' sit?

Ans. She sat on the light of the waves.

c) What is in the book of 'Morrow'?

Ans. Destiny of the people and future of India.

5. "That foul my sylvan retreats."

a. Who does 'my' refer to?

Ans. Mother India.

b. What foul sylvan retreat?

Ans Filth and dirt.

c. What does 'sylvan retreat' mean here'?

Ans. Environment.

## UNIT- 5 : The Concert

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON:

Ananth was suffering from cancer. So, his family came to Bombay for his treatment. The doctors gave no hope. He was intelligent, the fastest runner, the best table tennis player, He learnt to play sitar and he had composed many tunes. Listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar was his chance of lifetime. When Pandit Ravi Shankar was coming and performing in his town, he wanted to go but could not. So Smitha, his sister, planned. She went to the concert and requested Pandit to perform for her brother. Though they were very busy Pandit and Ustad came and performed for Ananth.

### I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided.

1. Smitha is ..... years old.

- a. 12                      b. 16                      c. 10                      d. 14

Ans.: b. 16

2. The maestro who was playing at Shanmukhananda Auditorium was .....

- a. A.R. Rahaman      b. Bismilla Khan      c. Pandit Jasraj      d. Pandit Ravi Shankar

Ans.: d. Pandit Ravi Shankar

3. It ‘s the chance of a life time ‘, said Ananth. What was the chance of a lifetime?

- a. play sitar    b. play with his sister  
c. attend Pandit Ravishankar’s concert      d. go to cancer hospital

Ans.: c. attend Pandit Ravishankar ‘s concert

4. Smitha and Ananth’s home town is .....

- a. Bombay              b. Gangapur              c. Lucknow              d. Delhi

Ans.: b. Gangapur

5. Ananth was suffering from .....

- a. hypertension      b. tuberculosis      c. hepatitis – B      d. cancer

Ans.: d. cancer

6. Smitha’s family moved to Bombay .....

- a. so that Ananth could learn Sitar

- b. so that Ananth could learn tennis
  - c. so that Ananth could be treated at the Cancer hospital
  - d. so that Ananth could attend concerts.
- Ans.: c. so that Ananth could be treated at the Cancer hospital

7. In Bombay Ananth and his family stayed .....
- a. with Aunt Sushila
  - b. in an independent apartment
  - c. in a hostel
  - d. in a hotel

Ans.: a. with Aunt Sushila

8. They did not voice their fears. Who does the word they stand for?
- a. doctors
  - b. friends
  - c. family members
  - d. neighbours

Ans.: c. family members

9. The great wizard of music, who played Tabala with Pandit Ravi Shankar was .....

- a. Ustad Allah Rakha
- b. Zakir Hussain
- c. Amjad Alik Khan
- d. A.R. Rehman

Ans.: a. Ustad Allah Rakha

10. Suddenly a daring thought came to her. What was the daring thought?

- a. asks music maestros to play for her brother in her house
- b. to take Ananth to the music concert
- c. to take Ananth to cancer hospital
- d. to go to the concert with her father

Ans.: a. asks music maestros to play for her brother in her house

11. He actually raised himself up without help she said with a catch in her throat. The underlined phrase shows that

- a. she had cold and cough
- b. someone had caught her by the throat
- c. she was filled with grief
- d. she had tied something round her throat

Ans.: c. she was filled with grief

12. —You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get|| Smita's mother said this because the boy .....

- a. had worked all night
- b. had just finished his examination
- c. had come back from a long trip
- d. was very ill and weak

Ans.: d. was very ill and weak

13. 'Take him home. Give him the things he likes'. The doctors said this because

- a. Anant had been completely cured
- b. they knew he had not many days to live
- c. there were too many patients in the hospital
- d. Anant gave them too much trouble

Ans.: b. they knew he had not many days to live

14. They had come with high hopes. Their hopes were that .....

- a. they could get ticket to the concert
- b. Pandit Ravi Shankar would come to their house
- c. the doctors would be able to cure Anant
- d. they could stay with Aunt Sushila

Ans.: c. the doctors would be able to cure Anant

15. You must not bother him with such a request. The request was .....

- a. requesting Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play Sitar for Ananth
- b. requesting the doctors to treat Ananth
- c. requesting father to take Ananth to the concert
- d. requesting aunt Sushila to allow them to stay in her house

Ans.: a. requesting Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play Sitar for Ananth

16. 'We perform for the boy'. who said this?

- a. Ustad Allah Rakha
- b. Pandit Ravi Shankar
- c. Mustachioed man
- d. Organizer

Ans.: b. Pandit Ravi Shankar

## **II. Answer the following in two or three sentences:**

1) Smita, on looking up at the newspaper, was almost excited. Why did she react so?

**Ans:** Smita and her brother Anant were learning sitar. She naturally liked Pandit Ravi Shankar, the great Sitar Maestro. So Smita, on looking up at the newspaper, was almost excited to read that the great maestro was performing in the Shanmukhananda Auditorium.

2) Why do you think that Smita's mother cautioned her not to make noise?

**Ans :** Smita on looking up the newspaper almost shouted with excitement. But her brother Anant was ill and suffering from cancer. She cautioned her not to make noise so that he could rest.

3) In What way was the truth frightening Smitha?

**Ans:** Though Smitha and her family had pretended Anant would get well, she had known that Anant was going to die of cancer. This truth was frightening Smitha.

4) Do you consider Ananth a talented boy? Justify.

**Ans:** Ananth was only fifteen, and was the best table-tennis player in school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play sitar. He was better than his sister Smitha. He could compose his own tunes and astonished his guru.

5) What did the doctors at the cancer hospital suggest to Smitha's parents?

**Ans:** The doctors at the cancer hospital suggested Smita's parents take Ananth home, give him the things he likes and indulge him.

6) What was the chance of a lifetime for Ananth?

**Ans:** Ananth was learning to play the sitar. Listening to the Sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar's music and attending his concert was the chance of a lifetime for Anant.

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

**Ans:** Spellbound, Smita listened to the unfolding ragas, but all the while her mind was planning to meet Ravi Shankar personally and share her feelings about her brother's plight. If possible, she would like to arrange a home concert for her brother. That was the chance of his life.

8) Did Smita tell what she had in her mind to the musicians? Who responded to her request immediately. What was the response?

**Ans:** Yes, Smita told the story of her brother who lay sick at home, and how he longed to hear them. Pandit Ravi Shankar responded to her immediately and the concert was arranged at their home for Anant.

9) The neighbours could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this?

**Ans:** Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were the great names in music. Such great people came to their apartment block to sing for Anant. This was unbelievable to the neighbours.

### **III. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

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

a. Who was sleeping?

b. Ans.: Anant was sleeping

c. Why does he need rest?



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

C. Who is the speaker?

Ans: Smitha's mother is the speaker.

2. 'We mustn't miss the chance'

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans: Ananth.

b. 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.

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

Ans.: The boy himself was a Sitar player. He was suffering from Cancer and was very ill. He thought he might not get another chance, so he was eager to make use of it.

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

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans.: Doctors who were treating Anant.

b. Why did they say so?

Ans.: Anant's condition grew worse with each passing day.

C. To whom was this statement made?

Ans. To Smitha and her parents.

4. 'A walk in the park might make you feel better'.

a. Who suggested a walk in the park?

Ans.: Aunt Sushila.

b. How was her mood in the park?

Ans.: Smita felt alone in the midst of people.

C. What was the result of the walk?

Ans: A daring thought came to Smitha to approach Pandit Ravi Shankar and request him to play for her brother.

5. But they did not voice their fears||

a. Who did not voice their fears?

Ans. Ananth's parents.

b. What did Ananth's parents fear?

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

c. How did they behave towards him?

Ans.: They laughed, talked and surrounded him. They gave whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.

6. Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests“

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. The mustachioed man.

b. Who was bothering Panditji?

Ans: Smitha

c. What was the request made?

Ans.: The request was Pandit Ravishankar should come to Smitha’s house and play for Ananth.

7. ‘They could not believe their eyes. It is.....It’s not possible?’ they said.

a. Who could not believe their eyes?

Ans.: Neighbors could not believe their eyes

b. Why couldn’t they believe their eyes?

Ans.: They couldn’t believe their eyes because Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha came to Aunt Sushila’s house to play for Anant.

8. ‘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. But Ananth could not go because of his ill health.

c. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. Ananth is the speaker.

9. ‘No, how can I? We’ve always done things together’.

a. Who has done the things together?

Ans: Anant and Smitha

b. Why is it not possible now?

Ans: It was not possible now because Anant had cancer and was confined to bed. He could not go anywhere with Smitha.

#### **IV. Answer the following questions in 8-10 lines:**

1. Why do you think that Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation of readers?

Ans: Smitha could not take Anant with her to the concert because he was suffering from cancer. She went to the concert with her father and enjoyed Ravishankar’s

recital. She also wanted her brother to listen to Ravi Shankar's music. So, she approached Ravi Shankar and told all about Anant and requested him to come to her house and play sitar. No one could imagine that a great musician like Ravi Shankar would agree to her request. But he along with table maestro Ustad Allah Rakha played for Anant. Thus, Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve our appreciation.

2. 'Where there is will, there is way'. How is this saying apt for Smitha?

Ans: Smitha and Anant had done things together. Now Anant was ill and could not accompany Smitha to the music concert. Instead of sitting home and repenting for the loss, she went to the concert with her father. She also gathered courage to request Panditji to come to her house and play for Anant. To everyone's surprise the maestros agreed to her request and came to her house and played for him. It was unbelievable for everyone. Thus, we can justify that 'Where there is will, there is way' is apt for Smitha.

3. Smitha was successful in fulfilling her brother Ananth's dream. Describe.

Ans: Smitha was very concerned about her brother Ananth. He was suffering from cancer and he did not have many days to live. He was a great fan of Ravishankar and had a dream of attending his concert. Smitha wanted to fulfill the dream and she attended the concert with her father. In the concert she thought about her brother's dream. After the concert she went forward to meet Ravishankar and told the pathetic condition of her brother and his dream. Ravishankar was very kind hearted. Next day Ravishankar and Allah Rakha went together to Ananth's home and performed for the boy. Ananth felt very happy and he breathed his last. In this way she fulfilled the dream of her brother Ananth.

## Unit – 5 Jazz Poem Two (Poem)

### Summary

An old Jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient mariner. His old face is wrinkled and weary. His faded blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. Blue shirt has turned dark with sweat. His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone and dropping loosely over the jacket. His shoes are torn and are stuffed with paper to cover the holes. His rough unshaven face shows pain. He stands alone head down, eyes closed and ears perked. An old saxophone hangs across his chest supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. He gently lifts the saxophone to the parted lips. But once he starts playing music, he is no longer a Black man but a bird which gathers his wings and flies high and higher. He seems to be spreading the message of God through his music.

**I Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Write the correct or the most appropriate answer in the space provided**

1. 'His run-down shoes have paper in them'. This suggests the Jazz player .....

- a. had come running
- b. was poor
- c. was a good sportsman
- d. kept his notes in his shoes

Ans. b. was poor

2. His wrinkled old face so,  
Full of the weariness of living.

These lines shows that the Jazz player was .....

- a. an old man full of life
- b. old but cheerful
- c. an old man tired of living
- d. tired of his wrinkles

Ans. c. an old man tired of living

3. The musical instrument mentioned in the poem 'Jazz Poem Two' is .....

- a. flute
- b. table
- c. saxophone
- d. Sitar

Ans.: c. Saxophone

4. 'He is no longer a man, no not even a Black man'. What else is he? ....

- a. a preacher
- b. a bird
- c. a white man
- d. an ancient mariner

Ans.: a bird

5. 'Now preaching it with words of screaming notes and chords'.

These lines suggests that the Jazz player .....

- a. was shouting very loudly

- b. had an old Saxophone
- c. wanted to be louder than other players
- d. wanted to convey a message through his music

Ans. : d. wanted to convey a message through his music

6. 'There he stands, see

Like a black Ancient Mariner'

Name the figure of speech in the above sentence .....

- a. personification
- b. simile
- c. metaphor
- d. paradox

Ans: b. Simile

## II. Answer the following questions in a word/phrase or a sentence each:

1. What is Jazz player is compared to in the two lines of the poem?

Ans.: Jazz player compared to a black Ancient Mariner.

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

Ans: Jazz player keeps his head down because his life his full of wearies.

3. What does each wrinkle on the Jazz players face show?

Ans.: Each Wrinkle on the face of the Jazz player's face shows pain.

4. Why do you think the Jazz player has been sent here?

Ans.: Jazz player has been sent here to spread the message of God.

5. What is the Jazz player supposed to be when he plays music?

Ans. : Jazz player is supposed to be a bird when he plays music.

6. What did the Jazz player have in his shoes?

Ans.: The Jazz player had paper in his shoes.

## III Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow:

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 these shoes are old and torn and he has put paper in them to be able to wear them.

b. What does the description of the face suggest?

Ans.: The Jazz player 's face is unshaven which suggests that he does not care for his appearance. He has led a hard life so his face in wrinkled.

2. 'Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, to tell all the world that he is a Black man'.

a. What does he lift?

Ans.: He lifted an old saxophone.

b. What message does he want to convey?

Ans.: Through his music, he wishes to convey the message of God to his listeners.

3. 'He is no longer a man. no not even a Black man. but A Bird'.

a. When is he no longer man?

Ans.: As the Jazz player begins to play on his Saxophone, he is a changed man.

b. What do these lines suggest?

Ans. The Jazz player may be a poor old man, but when he plays, he seems to go higher and higher like a bird. He can capture hearts through his music.

#### **IV Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:**

1. Give a short description of the Jazz player

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

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

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

3. The word 'old' has been repeated several times in the first two stanzas.

Ans.: Everything about the man is old his face, his clothes and his shoes. He appears to be a pathetic figure.

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

Ans.: The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is Black man who can draw people towards him through his music.

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

Ans.: As the Jazz player starts to play on the Saxophone, he is no longer an old Black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird flying higher and higher.

6. How has the Jazz player held his instrument?

Ans.: The Jazz player has held his instrument across his chest. It is supported by a wire coat hanger from his neck.

7. 'He is no longer a man' says the poet. Who else is he supposed to be if he is no longer a man?

Ans.: The Jazz player forgets everything when he plays the music to preach the world. At that moment he feels like a bird which gathers his wings and flies higher and higher.

8. What qualities of the jazz player do you appreciate?

Ans: The Jazz player is a simple man. He is a pathetic figure, but at the same time, a commanding artist. He has the power in him to make people listen. He is silent in speech, but eloquent in music.

9. How has the poet described the facial expression of the jazz player? **OR** How is the physical appearance of the jazz player described?

Ans: The Jazz player's face is wrinkled. He has a rough unshaven face. He looks tired. He has a sagging stomach.

**V Answer the following in 8-10 sentences each.**

1. Describe the physical appearance of Jazz? What special skill did he have?

Ans. : The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes are run down. Across his chest is an old alto saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is his turn to play, he lifts the saxophone to his lips, suddenly, he is filled with a new life. He is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher, totally lost in the beautiful music he produces.

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## **Unit – 6      The Discovery**

### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LESSON:**

Hermon Ould's play 'The Discovery' dramatizes the events on the last night of Christopher Columbus sailing expedition to search for a sea-route to India. The story is sometimes anachronistic and credits to Columbus for greater knowledge than he had on the expedition that led to the chance discovery of America.

The crew is restless at the outset and becomes eager for a fight as the play unfolds. The highhanded attitude of Columbus and absence of sympathy for the justified complaints of the crew leads to a situation to mutiny. Destiny, however has decided to bring laurels to Columbus and crown his efforts with the discovery of a land that is still not colonized.

Columbus is quite authoritative and stern disciplinarian. Yet he seeks adventure, he is risk-taker by nature. The play conveys both the strengths and flaws in the character of this great explorer. Santa Maria is the name of the ship in which Columbus and his men sailed on their voyage of discovery of the New World beyond the seas.

In the opening we notice Juan saying that the captain Columbus becomes angry whenever he heard the song of seamen but Diego opined that whether he had not the liberty to sing to keep up their high spirit. The conversation of other seamen reveals that they are not happy to follow the captain. Then comes captain Columbus. He says Diego to correct the candle of on the foremast and to take his position at the quarter deck, because a man should know his place. The seamen again sings and Pedro tries to defend the drunken seamen. He blames and says his tongue is his worst enemy because he is always furious.

Then enters one of his servants called Pepe. He says that he always prefers his company. He further tells him that he doesn't speak to the seamen. Then he says that he doesn't doubt anybody. Columbus says to Pepe that he is young enough to have faith. Then, Pepe says that Seamen are horrible and sometimes desperate, but the song of the seamen turns into discontent. Their noise grows louder.

Pedro comes to Columbus and says that the seamen do not pay any attention to his order. Columbus becomes furious. (He finds somebody crawling about the deck and calls him but Pepe replies that. they shall not. He says that the seamen are of the opinion that —The Santa Marial (the Ship) will be the lighter for his carcass! Another crew Francisco begs excuse. Columbus talks about discipline and says that it has no buts and bids. Don Pedro to call Guillermo Ires, who knows better what it is like in irons. Pedro observes Guillermo Ires and other seamen rushing in angry mass



towards the captain growling like angry animals. Columbus warns that the first man who comes before him spend the rest of the night in irons. Nobody moves, except Guillermo. Columbus says that if nobody works, he will perform it himself.

Guillermo expresses his disappointment and says that they all want to go home and Columbus had made them sheep. He further tells him that they will blow their way back home. Columbus appeals for silence. He praises Guillermo as an excellent sailor and an able-bodied seaman. He further told him to obey him as he is his captain. He sends him to his duties. The tone of authority calms all men. Later they make noise. They blame Columbus. They are about to stampede up the poop going way. Pepe spreads his arm out and prevents them from doing so and calls them cowards. But they blame Pepe as dog.

At this juncture Columbus goes for a speech. He makes clear his vision but he has discovered that Loyalty passes like seaweed, Friendship breaks as a mast hollowed by worm 's breaks, and Discipline, duty and honourable obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact but Pepe says that he is loyal and obedient. Pedro also says about his loyalty. Then Columbus looks out at sea with fixed attention. He peers more earnestly into darkness.

Here Juan says that they are all simple men. Guillermo doesn't want to wait. Here Columbus remarks that simple men shall not judge their betters and dark deeds are better done in the dark. Francisco says that desperate men do not always act up to the best that is in them.

Columbus doesn't speak anything and then speaks to Don Pedro that he saw some faintly flickering light rising up and down. He drew their attention. Pedro is delighted. He said, 'Glory be to God' Blessed Mother of God. The voices proclaimed. A light, 'land' Columbus ordered them to stop. The conflict is resolved.

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

1. —The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass|. These words were said by  
a. Diego    b. Francisco    c. Pedro    d. Guillermo Ires

Ans.: d. Guillermo Ires

2. 'A Good sailor knows his place', says Columbus to Diego. This statement is  
a. a piece of advice                      b. an indirect command  
c. an expression of sorrow              d. a cry of horror

Ans.: b. an indirect command

3. Columbus feels that his worst enemy is  
a. the angry sea    b. his vision    c. his uncontrolled tongue    d. the sailor's song

Ans.: c. his uncontrolled tongue

4. The dialogue between Columbus and Pedro in section 2 reveals this trait of Columbus.

- a. dictatorial attitude
- b. quick temper
- c. hatred towards the seamen
- d. selfishness

Ans.: b. quick temper

5. Pepe is always eager to say that he is ever ..... to Columbus

- a. loyal
- b. disobedient
- c. disloyal
- d. unfaithful

Ans.: a. loyal

6. 'Who's to put him in irons?' challenges Guillermo. The person meant by 'him' in this context is:

- a. Guillermo
- b. The first man to move towards Columbus
- c. Columbus
- d. The first man who challenged Columbus

Ans.: a. Guillermo

7. Columbus set out from Spain to

- a. for a long holiday
- b. to become a new world
- c. to discover a new world
- d. to make new friends

Ans.: c. to discover a new world

8. Columbus said that he had discovered one thing. It was

- a. there were no butts to discipline
- b. A good sailor knows his place
- c. God's will was his will
- d. A man with a vision has to follow it alone.

Ans.: d. A man with a vision has to follow it alone

9. 'Your best cannot be bettered' says Columbus. This implies that

- a. No one is perfect at anytime
- b. There is always scope for improvement
- c. Once we reach the best, we cannot improve
- d. Columbus is not totally happy with Francisco

Ans.: d. Columbus is not totally happy with Francisco

10. 'I will perform it myself', says Columbus. What does 'it' mean here?

- a. To navigate the ship forward
- b. To out Guillermo Ires in irons.
- c. To turn back the helps towards Spain
- d. To stop the seamen singing

Ans.: b. To put Guillermo Ires in Irons

11. After a perceptible pause, who grows more mutinous than others?

- a. Pedro            b. Guillermo            c. Diego            d. Francisco

Ans.: c. Diego

12. 'Everybody doubts except me'. says .....

- a. Pedro    b. pepe    c. Diego    d. Juan Patino

Ans.: b. pepe

13. Columbus says, 'would God impose desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions? The mood of Columbus in saying this.

- a. Desperate    b. Trust/Faith in God    c. Angry    d. Helplessness

Ans.: b. Trust/faith in God

14. The seamen were desperate because

- a. they were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families  
b. there was a storm in the sea  
c. they were tortured by the captain  
d. the food in the ship was exhausted.

Ans.: a. they were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families.

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

These words prove that

- a. Columbus was very loyal to the king and queen.            b. Columbus was mutinous  
c. Columbus was reluctant            d. Columbus was cruel

Ans.: a. Columbus was very loyal to the king and queen.

## **II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:**

1. What is termed as his worst enemy by Columbus?

Ans.: Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy.

2. Give a short description of the appearance of Columbus.

Ans.: Columbus was a tall, well build man of forty-six. His hair was prematurely white, fair complexion and ruddy.

3. Complete the table of physical features of Columbus described in the text.

Ans. Physique	: Tall, well built
Age	: forty-six
Hair	: Prematurely white

Complexion : fair  
Face : ruddy, repose

4. The play begins with a song. What mood does this convey?

Ans.: The seamen who had been away from home for a long time had not sighted land. The song shows that the seamen were desperate.

5. 'There are limits to patience', says Diego. What does this suggest about Diego's state of mind?

Ans.: Diego along with the seamen were tired of the voyage and wanted to return home, but Columbus was firm and would not give up. So Diego desperately said these words.

6. Who do you think has the lives of fifty in his hands? How?

Ans.: Christopher Columbus had the lives of fifty seamen in his hands. He was their captain. The seamen were tired and wanted to return home but Columbus was firm and would not give up.

7. What does Columbus feel his worst enemy? Why do you think he feel so?

Ans.: Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy. Columbus was a man who lost his temper soon and was easily irritated. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.

8. 'Mutiny is an ugly word', says Diego. Is mutiny an ugly word? If so, why?

Ans.: Yes, because mutiny leads to destruction. Mutiny curbs the development of determination, tolerance and faith in God.

9. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?

Ans.: Pedro defending that the drunken seamen were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking as they did not have the same vision as Columbus. Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behavior.

10. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen's song. Why did it make him angry?

Ans.: The song expressed the seamen's love for drinking which was a sign of their deep discontent. Columbus was angry because they did not understand what he was trying to achieve.

11. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God's will. What will of God does he like to fulfill through this venture?

Ans.: Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover a new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them to bring new souls on the path to God.

12. Columbus says, 'Would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions'. Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this?

Ans.: Columbus had been sailing for many days not yet sighted land. His men were turning against him. But Columbus felt that if God had sent him, he would surely help him find a way. These words show that he had faith in God.

13. Whose company did Pepe prefer? What was the reason for this?

Ans.: Pepe preferred to be in the company of Columbus because he had faith in Columbus' vision.

14. Pepe warns Columbus about some people. Who are they?

Ans.: Pepe warns Columbus about the other sailors because they drank too much and were going against Columbus.

15. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus?

Ans.: The seamen rushed in an angry mass towards Columbus growling like wild animals.

16. 'Discipline knows no buts' what made Columbus say this?

Ans.: Columbus wanted to punish Guillermo Ires, who had disobeyed Columbus. So, he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco tried to protest, against this. Columbus then said these words.

17. Why do the crewmates of Columbus feel desperate?

Ans.: After sailing for so many days, Columbus and his men could not sight a land. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes and families. But Columbus would not give up. So, they were desperate.

18. 'I will perform it myself', says Columbus. What does 'it' mean here?

Ans.: 'It' means to put him in irons for the first man to move towards Columbus.

19. Devil's track to nowhere', says Guillermo. What does this suggest about the thinking of the seamen?

Ans.: The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

20. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?

Ans.: Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him about how desperate the others had become. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.

21. This is a voyage of discovery. What had Columbus set out to discover?

Ans.: Columbus had set out to discover a new world, where he would find new wealth and a new territory for his king and queen to rule.

22. According to Columbus, what was the one thing that he had discovered?

Ans.: Columbus said that he had discovered one thing – that if a man had a vision, he must follow it alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.

23. Pepe says, 'everybody doubts except me'. Why do you think he is an exception.

Ans.: Because Pepe was loyal to his captain and believed that the captain would reach his destiny when the other seamen wanted to attack him with anger.

24. Pep excitedly declares that he is still loyal to the leaders what effect does it have on others like Juan and Guillermo?

Ans.: Pepe was the only one who had the faith that Columbus would discover a new world. But the other sailors like Juan and Guillermo rebelled against him and even tried to attack him and abused Pepe when he came forward to save Columbus from being attacked.

### **III Read each of the following extracts and answers the questions given below.**

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?

Give reason for your choice.

Ans.: Columbus wanted to point out to Diego that he had no right to be on the quarter deck. 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.

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.

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.: The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the Devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere.

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.

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.

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 and other seamen were becoming impatient and they wanted to return home, but Columbus was not ready to do so. Diego said these words meaning that Columbus had no right to spoil their lives.

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.

7. 'Discipline knows no buts' says Columbus

a. When did Columbus say this?

Ans.: Columbus said these words to Francisco. He asked Francisco to bring Guillermo Ires 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.

8. 'I have discovered that when a man is given a version, he must follow it along'.

a. What does these words show about the speaker?

Ans.: Columbus said these words which show his disappointment that no one was ready to help him reach his goal.

b. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans.: Columbus said this to Pepe. When Columbus had the dream to discover a New World, but his sailors rebelled against him and even tried to attack him.

9. 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.: Pepe was the only one who had the faith that Columbus would discover a new world and the other seamen were against Columbus in desperate.

10. '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.

11. 'They were simple men and must have their relaxation'.

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Pedro

b) Who are 'simple men' according to speaker?

Ans: The seamen

c) Why did the speaker say so?

Ans: To defend them

12. 'It's Sir! Glory to be God!'



a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Pedro

b) What does 'it' refer to?

Ans: land / light

c) Why did he thank God?

Ans: After tiresome voyage they saw the light / land

13. "I am your captain. Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain sent to me".

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans: Columbus

b) Who had to obey him?

Ans: the seamen / sailors

c) Why were they disobedient to him?

Ans: They were tired of their journey. They wanted to go back home. Columbus did not allow them.

d) What character does this statement reveal about the speaker?

Ans: He was loyal to his king and queen.

14. 'The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass'.

a) Whose words was Pepe quoting here?

Ans: Guillermo Ires

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

Ans: The speaker was so upset with Columbus that he wished he was dead

c) What does the word 'Carcass' mean?

Ans: Dead body

15. 'Cowards, Cowards! You will have to kill me first'.

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Pepe

b) Whom did he call cowards?

Ans: Seamen

c) What does it reveal about the speaker?

Ans: He was loyal and obedient to Columbus

16. 'What! does that child stand between me and death'

a) Who is the speaker?

Ans: Columbus

b) Who does 'that child' refer to?

Ans: Pepe

c) What had the child done?

Ans: He stood between the seamen and Columbus. He saved the life of Columbus.

d) What does the child action reveal?

Ans: He was loyal to Columbus

17. 'Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands'.

a) Who is the speaker here?

Ans: Diego

b) Who does 'one man' refer to?

Ans: Columbus

c) What does he mean by this statement?

Ans: Columbus had no right to spoil their lives

18. 'Captain, be careful. Sometimes they are desperate'.

a) Who gave this warning?

Ans: Pepe

b) Who does 'they' refer to?

Ans: Seamen

c) Why were they desperate?

Ans: They wanted to go back home. Columbus did not allow them.

d) Why did the speaker say so?

Ans: To warn Columbus that they might do anything to him at any time

19. 'The deepening of their discontent is ominous'.

a) Who made this statement?

Ans: Columbus

b) Whose discontent does the speaker refer to?

Ans: The Seamen

c) When did the speaker say so?

Ans: The singing of the seamen changed to a roar

d) What does 'Ominous' mean in the context?

Ans: Bad

20. 'The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons'!

a) Who gave this warning?

Ans: Columbus

b) What made the speaker give this warning?

Ans: the seamen rushing towards him wildly

c) What was the reaction to this warning?

Ans: They stopped moving but Guillermo moved forward

d) What does 'in irons' mean in this context?

Ans: Chained

21. 'I prefer your company to theirs'.

a) Who is the 'I'?

Ans: Pepe

b) Whose company did he prefer?

Ans: Columbus

c) Why did he prefer his company?

Ans: because he had faith in his vision.

22. 'Give the order to heave to'.

a) Who gave this order?

Ans: Columbus

b) What does the phrase 'heave to' mean in the context?

Ans: To stop

c) Why did the speaker give this order?

Ans: because they have discovered the new land after a long journey.

#### **IV Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences.**

1. 'Columbus had the will power and had the strength to face obstacles. Justify your answer.'

Ans.: 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 intervened 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. The crew jumped with joy.

2. Swami Vivekananda says, 'Purity Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success'. And above all Love. Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.

Ans.: Columbus wanted to discover a new world which would make his country, king and queen rich. He had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lost heart. Columbus had love – love for his country. Love for God. His good qualities finally lead him to success.

3. How was the excitement of finding a new land expressed by different characters at the end of the play?

Ans.: Columbus pointed out a light, faintly flickering, which rises up and down. Then Pedro, with a wild shout said Glory by to God and the sea mean with joy and excitement cried a light, land! Land! and blessed mother of God.

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## Unit – 6 Ballad of the Tempest (Poem)

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

1. 'Not a soul would dare to sleep' The figure of speech used here is

- a. metaphor    b. personification    c. simile    d. synecdoche

Ans.: d. synecdoche

2. A shelter for ships is known as

- a. cabin    b. mast    c. harbour    d. anchor

Ans.: c. harbour

3. 'There we kissed the little maiden'. The sailors did this because

- a. she was a pretty little girl                      b. they wanted to say good bye  
c. she was the captain's daughter                d. she filled their hearts with hope.

Ans.: d. she filled their hearts with hope

4. The captain's daughter had faith that

- a. winter should soon end                      b. god would protect them  
c. her father could save the ship                d. she could stop the storm

Ans.: b. god would protect them

5. While the hungry sea was roaring. The figure of speech employed here is

- a. simile    b. metaphor    c. personification    d. Synecdoche

Ans.: c. personification

6. And the breakers talked with death. The figure of speech here is

- a. Metaphor    b. synecdoche    c. simile    d. personification

Ans.: d. personification

**II. Answer the following questions in a word/phrase:**

1. Why could not the sailors sleep?

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

2. Who were crowded in the cabin?

Ans.: The sailors were crowded in the cabin.

3. What is a fearful thing according to the poet James T. Fields?

Ans.: According to the poet, it is a fearful thing to be hit by a violent storm at sea in winter.

4. Why was the little maiden kissed?

Ans.: Because the little girl brought back hope to the sailors by saying that God would protect them.

### **III. Answer the following in 2—3 sentences each:**

1. Usually, storms are formed in the deep sea. What precaution have the sailors got to take before voyage?

Ans.: Before setting out on a voyage, sailors have to make sure that the ship is strong enough to withstand any storm at sea. They have to be well stocked with food and water. They need lifesaving jackets and be sturdy swimmers.

2. When the captain shouted. 'We are lost'. How did his daughter react?

Ans.: His daughter held his hand and gently asked if God protected us on land would he not protect us when they are on the ocean.

3. The speaker and his crew-mates sat in darkness and prayed. What did they hear?

Ans.: They heard the storm raging at sea, then the sailors sat in the darkness and prayed; The captain staggered down the stairs and shouted 'we are lost'.

4. The crew mates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheers. What made them feel cheerful?

Ans.: The little girl asked her father if God protected them on land. Would he not protect them on the sea. Her faith in God brought hope to the sailors and they kissed her in joy.

5. 'A ship is always safe at the shore, but it was not built for that' what does this mean?

Ans.: A ship is built to take people and goods across the seas. If it just stays on the shore, it will no doubt be unharmed, but would be of no use to anyone.

6. 'Tis a fearful thing in winter. What is referred to as a fearful thing in winter?

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

7. What would be the condition in the deep-sea during winter on the sea?

Ans.: The winds would be icy cold and the water too would be freezing.

8. The poet uses the phrase 'the hungry sea'. What can the reader imagine from this?

Ans.: The poet personifies the sea hungry because when the storm is very severe, the huge waves will drown the ship and sailors as if the sea is very hungry.

**IV Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.**

1. We were crowded in the cabin

Not a soul would dare to sleep.

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: The sailors

b) Not a soul would dare to sleep. Why was it so?

Ans: Their ship was caught by a violent storm. So, they feared for their lives.

c) Why were they crowded in cabin?

Ans: Their ship was caught by a violent storm.

c) Pick out the word from the above line which means 'Private room on a ship or boat'.

Ans: Cabin

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

a) What is a fearful thing?

Ans: to be hit by a violent storm at sea in winter.

b) How did it affect the sailors?

Ans: The sailors were crowded together in a cabin in fear and could not sleep.

c) What does 'shatter' mean in the context?

Ans: To break apart

3. 'Isn't God upon the ocean Just the same as on the land'?

a) Who asked this question?

Ans: The captain's daughter

b) What does it mean?

Ans: God is omnipresent. God who cared for them on the land was not different from the God upon the ocean.

c) What does these words show the attitude of the speaker?

Ans: Faith in God

d) What was the result?

Ans: The sailors were filled with new hope and they reached the harbour safely

e) When was this said?

Ans: The captain lost his confidence as the ship was caught in a storm.

4. 'We are lost!'

a) Who made this shout?

Ans: The captain.

b) Why did he say this?

Ans: The storm was very fierce. So, he feared that the ship would be destroyed any moment.

c) How did his daughter react to the situation?

Ans: She held his hand gently and asked if God protected them on the land would He not protect them on the ocean

5. 'Then we kissed the little maiden and we spoke in better cheer'.

a) Who does 'we' refer to?

Ans: The sailors

b) Who was the 'little maiden'?

Ans: The captain's daughter

c) What made the sailors kiss the captain's little daughter?

Ans: Her innocent words filled the sailors with new hope.

d) Why were they back in cheer?

Ans: Because they were filled with hope of survival and faith in God.

6. 'So we shuddered there in silence,  
For the stoutest held his breath'.

a) Who does we refer to? Ans: the sailors

b) What does 'stoutest' mean in the context?

Ans: Brave / determined

c) Why did he hold his breath?

Ans: Because of fear

**V. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences:**

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

Ans.: It was dark, stormy night in winter a ship was out at sea. Huge waves dashed against the ship and the roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear. They crowded together in one cabin. Even the bravest among them could not sleep. They just sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain too gave up hope and said that nothing could save them. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and quietly asked if God protected them on sea. Her faith in God filled the sailors with a new hope. By morning, the storm cleared and they reached harbour safely.





- c. Satish could not understand what Surrender was telling
- d. Surrender was speaking in a low voice

Ans.: b. Satish could not hear properly

3. Satish's father argued with the head master, but in vain. The underlined phrase implies that

- a. The headmaster could not hear him
- b. the headmaster was not ready to agree
- c. The headmaster was on the phone
- d. The father's voice was too soft.

Ans.: b. The headmaster was not ready to agree

4. Satish Gujral is a famous .....

- a. artist
- b. politician
- c. social worker
- d. doctor

Ans. a. artist

5. It was as if a whole world opened for Satish. This happened when he .....

- a. opened his window
- b. started reading books
- c. fall from the bridge
- d. went to a new school

Ans.: b. started reading books

6. Satish avoided going out to play because .....

- a. children in the neighborhood teased and taunted him
- b. he was very weak to play
- c. he did not have anyone to play with
- d. doctor had advised him not to go out

Ans. a. children in the neighborhood teased and taunted him

7. The bird's eyes kept moving here and there. Its body was ready for flight.

This shows that the bird .....

- a. was afraid of falling
- b. was full of energy
- c. liked Satish
- d. wanted to be painted

Ans. b. was full of energy

8. Satish's father felt that artists .....

- a. do not make much money
- b. cannot read and write
- c. are lazy and waste time
- d. make too much money

Ans. a. do not make much money

9. After the unsuccessful expedition to the schools, Satish became very moody. The word 'expedition' in the above sentence means .....

a. journey    b. visit    c. mountaineering    d. painting

Ans. b. visit

10. Satish expressed his gratitude to his father by .....

a. telling thank you    b. hugging him tightly  
c. giving him a gift    d. shaking hands with him

Ans. b. hugging him tightly

## **II. Answer the following question in 2-3 sentences each:**

1. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so?

Ans.: After the accident, Satish's legs became very weak, requiring several operations. He frequently suffered from bouts of fever and infections of the ear. So, he was confined to bed. He was becoming deaf and he could not bear the silence.

2. How did Satish meet with an accident?

Ans.: On a holiday in Kashmir, Satish went hiking with his father and brother while crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, his foot slipped and he fell into the rapids.

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

Ans.: Satish didn't want to go to a new school where he couldn't talk to the other children, where everyone would make fun of his deafness.

4. How did Satish's brother Inder, help him?

Ans.: Inder sat with Satish for hours with him and talked to him, teaching him words and pronunciation. He spent time with him, trying to teach him things.

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

Ans.: Satish saw a bird at the far corner of the garden. Its restless energy attracted him.

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

Ans.: Satish became moody and could not talk freely with others. He began to avoid going out to play with the other children.

7. What effect did the books he read have on Satish?

Ans.: The books that Satish read was meant for adults. That made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind. His own world is comfortable in comparison to the world outside.

8. Describe the bird in the garden, which attracted Satish?

Ans.: The bird had a long tail and black crest. It was restless and full of energy. Its eyes moved here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready to fly.

9. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish?

Ans.: Satish stared at the bird for a long time. After it flew away, he took out his note book and pencil and made a sketch of the bird. He soon began to spend a lot of time making different sketches.

10. Why was Satish's father against drawing?

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

11. Satish's parents were both his well-wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How?

Ans.: Satish's father was optimistic and hoped that Satish's hearing would come back. Instead of wasting time on drawing, he wanted Satish to study. Satish's mother did not have the hope that he would recover. She was happy that her son had found good pass time in drawing and she did not want to stop him.

12. Satish's father accepted that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint. What did he promise to do? How did Satish express his gratitude?

Ans.: Satish's father promised to find out the best school of arts so that Satish could make his life in the field of his choice. Satish's eyes filled with tears and he hugged his father tightly.

13. Do you think the school you are studying should admit students with disabilities of hearing? Give reasons.

Ans.: Yes, my school should admit students with disabilities of hearing because everybody cannot afford to go to special school. Going to special school may create inferiority complex in them.

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

Ans.: Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists in India, excelling in painting, sculpture and architecture.

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

1. We will have to look for a new school, his father said

a. why did Satish's father have to look for a new school?

Ans.: Due to his frequent absence and hearing problem, the school Satish was attending, informed his father that they could not keep him. So, Satish's father had to look for a new school.

b. Satish was unhappy about this. What was the reason?

Ans.: Satish did not want to go to a school where he couldn't talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.

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

a. Why do you think Satish's father encouraged him to read?

Ans.: To get on in life, Satish's father wanted Satish to read.

b. How did reading influence Satish?

Ans.: As Satish began to read, it was as if a whole world opened out to him. He realized that there were others who had suffered more than him.

3. 'This is an idle pass time. You would do better to read and get some knowledge'.

a. What is an idle pass time according to the above statement?

Ans.: Drawing is an idle pass time according to the above statement.

b. Why does Satish's father give more importance to reading?

Ans.: Satish's father thinks that by reading Satish can make something out of his life; to get on in life, one has to read a lot.

4. 'You made do this very badly, don't you'?

a. What do you think made Satish's father say this?

Ans.: Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

b. What did he do soon after leaving the room?

Ans.: He bought paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Satish.

5. 'You will learn arts and make your life in your chosen field'

a. Why did you think made Satish's father take this decision?

Ans.: Though his father was against it, Satish continued to draw and paint. His father realized that his son had a great love and talent for art.

b. How did Satish react to his father's decision?

Ans.: Satish's eyes filled with tears. He hugged his father tightly and his heart filled with love for his father.

**IV. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences.**

1. 'Satish Gujral became a great artist', support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements. **OR** Physical disability is no barrier to success to Satishl. Justify.

Ans.: Satish Gujral is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture and writing. Exhibitions of his works were held in prestigious museums like Museum of modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection. Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in the various arts. He was awarded the order of the crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibushan.

## Unit – 7 The Blind Boy (Poem)

### Summary

This poem by Colley Cibber peeps into the feelings of a boy who cannot see. The blind boy is the speaker in the poem. He wonders what light is like for he has never seen it. He wishes to know what his blessings of sight are. People around him talk of the beautiful things they see. They say that the sun shines bright but he can only feel the warmth of the sun. He cannot understand how the sun brings about night and day. To him, day is when he is awake and night when he sleeps. So, if he remained awake it would continue to be day for him. The blind boy hears people pitying him but he does not feel sorry for himself. He decides that he will not make himself unhappy over something he cannot get. He would be happy as a King by being ever cheerful.

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

1. The tone of the speakers is one of

- a. surprise          b. curiosity          c. sadness          d. helpless

Ans.: b. curiosity

2. 'I feel him warm, but how can he

Or make it day or night'. The 'him' here refers to

- a. light      b. the sun      c. the moon      d. a bulb

Ans.: b. the sun

3. With heavy sighs I often hear you mourn my hapless woel| who is mourning here?

- a. people      b. the blind boy      c. sun      d. poet

Ans. : a. people

4. The word which does not rhyme with 'woe' is

- a. know      b. sow      c. cow      d. bow

Ans.: c. cow

5. 'Then let not what I cannot have my cheer of mind destroy'. This implies that the blind boy is

- a. happy though he does not have the blessings of sight  
b. happy not to have the blessings of sight  
c. unhappy because he does not see day and night  
d. jealous of people who have everything

Ans.: a. happy though he does not have the blessings of the sight.

6. Whilst thus I sing, I am a king. The figure of speech used here is

a. metaphor      b. alliteration      c. personification      d. irony

Ans. a. metaphor

7. To the blind boy, the blessings of sight is

a. a curse                      b. a riddle                      c. a lesson.                      d. a pain

Ans. b. a riddle

**II. Answer the following questions in a word/sentence or a phrase each:**

1. Who is the voice of the poem?

Ans.: The voice of the poem is of a blind boy.

2. 'You mourn my hapless woel, who is sympathizing with whom?

Ans.: The people are sympathizing with the blind boy.

3. Who do you think is the person addressed as 'you' in the poem.

Ans.: The person who is addressed as 'you' in the poem is the people.

4. What a normal person can easily understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy.  
What is it?

Ans.: How can sun make day and night is the riddle to the blind boy.

5. What is it that the blind boy cannot enjoy?

Ans.: The blind boy cannot enjoy the blessings of sight.

6. How do others feel about the blind boy?

Ans.: Others feel sad about the blind boy.

7. Who makes day and night of the blind boy?

Ans.: The blind boy himself makes his day and night.

8. How does the blind boy experience the Sun?

Ans.: The blind boy experiences the sun by its warmth.

**III. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences:**

1. 'The blessings of the sight' can you list out a few of them?

Ans.: Day and night, beautiful colours, and the beauty of nature around us are the blessings of the sight.



2. How does a blind person understand whether it is day or night?

Ans.: Whenever the blind person is awake it is day, when he is asleep it is night for him. Sun does not make his day or night.

3. How do others feel about the blind boy? What is his reaction?

Ans.: People feel sorry for the blind boy and try to show sympathy towards him. The blind boy says that he does not really understand what he is missing so he does not feel that his life is miserable.

4. How does the blind boy pacify himself?

Ans.: People sympathize with the blind boy. But the boy does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels rich because he is happy.

5. What a normal person can understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy. What is it?

Ans.: We can recognize day and night. The blind boy can feel the warmth of the sun, but doesn't know how the sun can make day and night because when he falls asleep it is night and whenever he is awake it is day for him.

6. What is the message of the poem 'The Blind Boy'?

Ans.: The message of the poem 'The Blind Boy' is we should be happy and contented with what god has given us. We should not spoil our happiness by trying to get what we can't.

**IV Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below:**

1. I feel him warm, but how can he make it day or night?

a. Who is the 'I' here?

Ans.: 'I' here refers to the blind boy.

b. Whose warmth does he feel? Why does he wonder how he makes day or night?

Ans.: He feels the warmth of the sun. The blind boy cannot see the sun rising or setting. So, he wonders how he can make day or night.

2. And could I ever keep awake

With me there always day.

a. Who is the speaker here?

Ans.: The blind boy is the speaker here.

b. What is he trying to convey here?

Ans.: The blind boy cannot see the difference between day and night. To him it is day when he plays and night when he sleeps. So, he says that if he did not sleep it would always be day for him.

3. 'But sure, with patience, I can bear  
A loss I never can know'.

a. What is the 'loss' the speaker cannot know?

Ans.: The loss here refers to the blessings of sight.

b. How does he face the loss? What does it show about him?

Ans.: The blind boy does not feel sorry for what he cannot have. He bears his loss patiently and cheerfully.

4. —Then let not what I cannot have my cheer of mind destroy.

a. What made the speakers say these words.

Ans.: When people felt sorry for the blind boy and felt that he cannot enjoy many things, then the blind boy said these words.

b. What was the reply of the speaker?

Ans.: The blind boy does not want to be unhappy about things he cannot get. He wishes to remain cheerful at all times.

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## Unit – 8: Science and Hope of Survival

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

1. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? The 'you' in the statement refers more to a .....

- a. Scientist    b. Lawyer    c. Doctor    d. Businessman

Ans. : a. Scientist

2. Everyone on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation by .....

- a. Nuclear Weapons    b. Super Powers    c. Natural Calamities    d. Earthquakes

Ans.: Nuclear Weapons

3. Immersion in Science does not go with common sense suggests .....

- a. foolishness of scientists  
b. absentmindedness of scientists  
c. that scientists do not bother about the results of their work  
d. that scientists are practical people

Ans.: absentmindedness of scientists

4. The three super powers were willing to put a ban on

- a. nuclear weapon test                      b. nuclear war  
c. possession of ammunition    d. cold war

Ans.: nuclear weapon test

5. Which of the following qualities helped the scientists to come up with a solution to the problem.

- a. self-assessment    b. self – praise    c. popularity    d. self-discipline

Ans.: self-discipline

**II. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences only:**

1. According to the author, why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?

Ans.: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. To them science is an adventure and the discovery made is the reward. Instead of money they enjoy freedom, friendship and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

2. Technical experts were summoned by the then Soviet Academy of sciences solve the problem. What was the problem or What was the 'problem' that the nuclear

powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of violation? Explain briefly?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. But 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.

3. Technical experts from the super power nations met in Geneva. Why/What was the purpose?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test. And also, to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

4. Who will be head hunted by financial institution and pharmaceutical industries? Why?

Ans.: The people trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by financial institutions, those trained in frontiers of biological research became founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.

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

Ans.: All new technologies, all new brands of industry are the results of research by scientists. It is through their work that we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibers, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

6. '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?

Ans.: The agreed nations had the nuclear power signed to stop the nuclear weapons. But if any country violated the agreement and how it could be detected is the paradox.

7. Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.

Ans.: As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world, who could think and interact as the author, when he is abroad, he need not feel lonely. Science gives us hope of survival and well-being for the whole mankind.

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

1. It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves. Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors very similar to those generated by earthquakes.

a. When did this problem arise?

Ans: This problem arose during the Geneva Summit.

b. What is the problem referred here?

Ans.: The problem referred here is how the powers could detect the violation of agreement.

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

a. Who were the three nuclear powers?

Ans.: Soviet Union, United States and United Kingdom

b. What was the agreement?

Ans.: The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test.

3. At that time every man, and child on the Earth lived under the threat of annihilation?

a. What caused this thread?

Ans.: Nuclear weapons

b. Why did everyone live under the threat?

Ans.: Because each super power nation seemed stronger than the other as far as nuclear weapons were concerned.

4. My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of humankind.

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

Ans.: 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 humankind?

Ans.: 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.

#### **IV. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:**

1. What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit?

Ans.: The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and

caretaker. As long as there is science, there is hope of survival and wellbeing for all of us.

2. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?

Ans.: After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world could be destroyed. In order to save themselves the super powers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a number of scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Test Ban.

3. 'Iron Curtain' is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

Ans.: A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not allow them to break the Iron Curtain.

## UNIT 8 : Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning (Poem)

**I Four alternatives are given. Choose the best alternative and write in the space provided.**

1. With what feelings is the speaker flying out of earth?

- a. despair
- b. Lack of Confidence
- c. fear of failure
- d. doubt about his return

**Ans: d. doubt about his return**

2. The expression winter under lock means, that in space

- a. there is no change of seasons
- b. seasons change frequently
- c. capsules are locked in winter
- d. there is no hear

**Ans: a. there is no change of season**

3. You can start the count Down; You can take last look; suggests .....

- a. the end of the launching of the rocket
- b. the re-entering of the rocket to the earth
- c. the beginning of the launching of the rocket
- d. failure of the launching of the rocket

**Ans.: c. the beginning of the launching of the rocket**

4. You can cross out my name from the telephone book – the poet says this because .....

- a. he will not be coming back from space
- b. he is a failure in space
- c. he is lost in space
- d. he cannot have any contact with others

**Ans: d. he cannot have any contact with others**

**II. Answer the following in one sentence only:**

1. You can cross out my name from the telephone book| why does the poet say this?

Ans.: Because he will be off to space and nobody can contact him.

2. In Solitary confinement as complete as any goal. In the above-mentioned line what two things are compared?

Ans.: Loneliness to goal confinement.

3. Why do the tea cups circle around him?

Ans.: There is no gravity in space. So, tea cups circle around him.

4. What does the poet mean by saying 'There won't be any calendar'.

5. Ans.: The poet means that there is no count of days in space.

### **III. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences:**

1. State the reason for the poet to say Calendars and clocks are useless in space?

Ans.: The poet says this because there are no seasons and no day and night.

2. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?

Ans.: The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.

3. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

Ans.: Writing letters, people visiting, knocking at the door phone contact. The speaker cannot do all these things because he is in space.

### **IV. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **1. There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock;**

a. Where is the speaker experiencing this?

Ans.: Space

b. Why will there be no calendars or clocks?

Ans.: There is no concept of time while flying through space. So, there are no calendars or clocks.

#### **2. With tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun||**

a. Where would the speaker experience this?

Ans.: In space

b. Why does the speaker have the above feeling?

Ans.: There is no gravitational force in space. So, everything floats.

#### **3. I'm off to outer space tomorrow morning?**

a. Who is off to outer space?

Ans.: The speaker/the poet

b. Why is this above line repeated several times in this poem?

Ans.: The poet would be alone in a world of his own. To emphasize his loneliness this above line is repeated.



**V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:**

1. How has the poet described the life in space?

Ans.: He has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the rocket. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There will be no communication in the form of letters and mails with the outer world. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, we can say that life in space is totally in contrast to life on earth.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

### **1. Narayanpur Incident**

#### **I. Answer the following in about 4-6 sentences each**

1. Why were the students marching in the street? Why was it termed uncommon?

Ans.: The students were marching to give a notice to the collector, for the British to quit India. It was uncommon because they walked silently without shouting slogans or behaving in a violent manner. Even though there were policemen, they marched as if the policemen didn't exist.

2. Can you guess what the police officer had been talking to the student leaders?

Ans.: The students met the D.S.P. and one of them handed him a piece of paper. The Police Officer didn't even glance at it. This shows that he might have advised them to go back. He might have told them to stop their agitation.

3. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching.

What was the reason?

Ans.: The students marched back to their homes silently and Manju and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed.

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

Ans.: The police expected the students to shout slogans and cause violence. This would make the police to arrest them, beat them up and imprison them. But the students' leaders did not want to be arrested then, as they had a lot more to do. Therefore, they marched back silently.

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

Ans.: The 'mysterious parcel' contained a 'cyclostyle machine'. The police suspected that Mohan and his family were making copies of Mahatma's speech. They also suspected that some people were hiding these.

6. Why had Patil, the sub – inspector come to Mohan's house? Who believed him?

What was the result?

Ans.: Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to give a warning about the raid of his wife. As he was a close friend of Mohan's father, he asked Mohan to give him the cyclostyle machine and all proof pertaining to the agitation against the British. Mohan's mother believed him and allowed him to take away all these things.

7. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of their struggle?

Ans.: When Suman and their friend brought the cyclostyle machine, she asked them to keep it in the puja room. When the Sub Inspector came in initially, she acted as if everything was normal and nothing revolutionary took place at their home.

8. What do you think is the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?

Ans.: People wanted to fight against the British and get freedom. Some Indians were working for the British but they were waiting for them to quit India. These people helped the freedom fighters secretly. The sub-Inspector Patil also indirectly helped Mohan's family.

## **2. On Top Of The World**

**Answer the following in two or three sentences only:**

1. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl was sorrowful?

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

2. What factors encouraged Dolma to take up basic mountaineering course?

Ans: Dolma came to know that a mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course.

3. Dolma says, It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains! Why does she say so?

Ans: From her childhood, Dolma had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home, in Palchan was surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

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

Ans: Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination, hard work helped her to secure 'A' grade. She believed she used to practice four hours every day before the task of scaling Mount Everest.

5. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problem?

Ans: Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for her father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.

6. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?

Ans: 'Mountaineering' is a tough sport. This thought never comes to me. It is my zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to me. I have never been scared when it comes to hard work', says Dolma.

7. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

Ans: Dolma said that an Everest can feel and understand but cannot be described in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The awards that she had bestowed stand very low before the view from the above.

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

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

### 3. A Great Martyr Ever Cherished

#### Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each

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

What more do we know about this 'smile'?

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

2. What did Hanif choose 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; The absence of mother from home taught the children something. 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. Share your thoughts and impression of Hanif with your classmates.

Ans: Hanif continues to live forever in our hearts. In his short life span he became a hero by sacrificing himself in the Kargil war. Because of the hardships from a tender age, he learnt that one 's duty is the most important thing in life.

6. 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.

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

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

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

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

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#### **4. Bird of Happiness**

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

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.: In anger, the first monster blew through his beard and the smooth road became a vast scree. Every stone on it was as sharp as a knife. As Wangjia walked on it his boots got torn. His feet got cut. His hands were torn to pieces. The journey was very tough. So, he thought 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. The 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 Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans.: As the bird 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 bird of Happiness. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eye balls.

8. How was the last journey of Wangjia different from the previous ones?

Ans.: In the previous journey, Wangjia had his eyesight and was able to see his path. But in the last journey, he did not have eyesight. His eyeballs were gouged out by the third monster. He had to move groping his way with his hands on the ground.

9. Why did the people offer Wangjia a number of things?

Ans.: The girls of the village offered him barley wine. The mothers spread barley grains on his head. It was Tibetan custom to wish him a good journey.

10. What brought hope to Wangjia's life?

Ans.: Wangjia climbed up the peak of a snow-covered mountain. There he heard the voice of the Bird of Happiness. Wangjia was filled with joy.

\*\*\*\*\*



## VOCABULARY:

### Syllabification

#### I. How many syllables do the following words contain?

Word	Syllables	Number of Syllables
Accept	<u>A</u> cc <u>e</u> pt	2
Again	a <u>g</u> ai <u>n</u>	2
Canteen	ca <u>n</u> tee <u>n</u>	2
conscience	Co <u>n</u> sci <u>e</u> nce	2
reflection	re <u>f</u> le <u>c</u> ti <u>o</u> n	3
direction	di <u>r</u> e <u>c</u> ti <u>o</u> n	3
quiz	qu <u>i</u> z	1
Whole	wh <u>o</u> le	1
continent	co <u>n</u> ti <u>n</u> e <u>n</u> t	3
adventure	a <u>d</u> ve <u>n</u> tu <u>r</u> e	3
determine	de <u>t</u> er <u>m</u> i <u>n</u> e	3
wide	w <u>i</u> de	1
School	sch <u>o</u> ol	1
People	pe <u>o</u> ple	2
Primary	pr <u>i</u> ma <u>r</u> y	2
Section	se <u>c</u> ti <u>o</u> n	2
taller	ta <u>l</u> le <u>r</u>	2
English	<u>E</u> ngl <u>i</u> sh	2
Anger	a <u>n</u> ge <u>r</u>	2
Ago	a <u>g</u> o	2
Probability	Pr <u>o</u> ba <u>b</u> ili <u>t</u> y	5
Determination	de <u>t</u> er <u>m</u> i <u>n</u> ati <u>o</u> n	5
idea	i <u>d</u> ea	3

vanish	van <u>i</u> sh	2
Abundant	ab <u>u</u> ndant	3
Accomplishment	ac <u>co</u> m <u>pl</u> ish <u>me</u> nt	4
Achievement	<u>A</u> chie <u>ve</u> me <u>nt</u>	3
Agreement	ag <u>re</u> e <u>me</u> nt	3
Apart	ap <u>a</u> rt	2
Appease	ap <u>pe</u> ase	2
Appropriate	ap <u>pr</u> o <u>pr</u> i <u>ate</u>	4
Architectural	ar <u>ch</u> ite <u>ct</u> ur <u>al</u>	5
Assiduous	ass <u>i</u> du <u>o</u> us	4
Assumed	ass <u>u</u> med	3
Astonishment	ast <u>o</u> n <u>i</u> sh <u>me</u> nt	4
Authoritative	au <u>th</u> or <u>i</u> tative	5
Autobiography	<u>A</u> uto <u>bi</u> og <u>ra</u> phy	5
Blossom	bl <u>o</u> ss <u>o</u> m	2
Boundless	bo <u>u</u> nd <u>l</u> ess	2
Burgler	bu <u>r</u> gl <u>a</u> r	2
Accomplish	ac <u>co</u> m <u>pl</u> ish	3
Wretched	wr <u>e</u> tch <u>e</u> d	2
Wizard	w <u>i</u> z <u>a</u> rd	2
Wary	W <u>a</u> ry(ee)	2
Visionary	V <u>i</u> s <u>i</u> o <u>n</u> ary(ee)	4
Understanding	u <u>n</u> der <u>st</u> an <u>d</u> ing	4
Unbidden	un <u>b</u> id <u>d</u> en	3
Unbridled	un <u>b</u> rid <u>l</u> ed	3
Twinkling	tw <u>i</u> nk <u>l</u> ing	2

**Collocation****MATCH THE COLLOCATIVE WORDS**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Answer</b>
Book	worm, ant, hand, pen	(worm)
Long	small, hen, run, food	(run)
earth	land, water, quake, sun	(quake)
railway	station, chair, run, stop	(station)
post	book, box, paper, table	(box)
honey	moon, sun, star, earth	(moon)
wall	door, table, clock, journey	(clock)
blood	post, water, book, bank	(bank)
photo	studio, table, lady, man	(studio)
money	coins, letter, stamps, order	(order)
charming	girl, hot, answer, book	(girl)
self	discipline, myself, mother, stars	(discipline)
wheel	stool, paper, book, chair	(chair)
police	nurse, conductor, constable, stand	(constable)
hand	pants, sari, socks, kerchief	(kerchief)
twinkling	stars, moon, sun, earth	(stars)
break	lunch, dinner, fast, last	(fast)
freedom	fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer	(fighter,)
leave	answer, question, letter, box	(letter)
brisk	run, walk, sing, dance	(walk)
shake	leg, mouth, hands, eye	(hands)
mouth	talking, eating, watering, licking	(watering)
nuclear	land, weapon, bottle, bolt	(weapon)
speedy	recovery, damage, task, time	(recovery)
friend	ship, dear, mate, close	(ship)
stamp	post, paper, book, picture	(paper)
black	white, colour, book, board	(board)
ink	pad, paper, colour, box	(pad)
class	student, board, mate, table	(mate)

lay	order,attention,emphasis,correct	(emphasis)
emergency	road,train,exit,bus	(exit)
class	mate,table,chair,student	(mate)
happy	unhappy,birthday,song,day	(birthday)
good	bad,car,morning,picture	(morning)
table	chair,cloth,book,class	(chair)
ground	play,tree,grass,water	(water)
drinking	milk,water,boy,animal	(water)
boy	friend, girl, child, young	(friend)
table	chair,tennis,book,class	(tennis)

### Homophones

Complete the sentence by using suitable homophones in the bracket

- Once a \_\_\_\_\_ went to meet our \_\_\_ Chief Minister Shri B. S. Yediyurappa.  
(former, farmer)
- Veeresh and I went to a shop \_\_\_\_\_ car to \_\_\_\_\_ dress. (buy, by)
- Yesterday I watched Mahabharat Serial. I already \_\_\_\_\_ the story from my mother. So, It did not seem \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (knew, new)
- I went to Kolhapur to see Mahalaxmi's \_\_\_\_\_ But I didn't because the bus \_\_\_\_\_ was too costly. (fair/fare)
- I went for walk with my \_\_\_\_\_ in the time of \_\_\_\_\_ rise. (son, sun)
- Mr Lokesh is the \_\_\_\_\_ of our college. (**principal**/principle)
- Ravi thought.....a plan to solve his problem(**of**/off)
- Some students are .....at English(**weak**/week)
- The .....president of India visited Karnataka. (farmer/**former**)
- Shruti gave birth to a.....child (**male**/mail).
- We had.....many apples to carry. (to/**too**/two)
- Ramesh.....a horse at the Marina beach .(road/**rode**)
- Did you have a.....for lunch? (**pear**/pair)
- The books are over.....on the shelf. (their/**there**)
- She brushed away her....., when she learnt her booking was confirmed in three.....A/c (tear/tier) **Ans: tear; tier**

## One Word Substitution

### GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING:

1. The art of producing beautiful writing. (Calligraphy)
2. A sudden running of people excited or afraid. (Stampede)
3. A type of religious music in which religious songs are sung very loudly. (Gospel)
4. A person who is especially good at art or achievement. (Wizard)
5. A great performer, especially a musician. (Maestro)
6. One who enters the house to steal. (burglar)
7. To speak in a very kind way. (polite)
8. To talk in a low voice. (whisper)
9. To make movements with your hands. (gesture)
10. Lower the body close to the ground. (crouch)
11. One who travels to the workplace daily. (commuter)
12. The man that a woman is engaged to. (fiancé)
13. . A person who loves his country. (Patriot)
14. A piece of land where fruit trees are grown. (orchard)
15. A person who makes figures in stone, wood, metal etc. (sculptor)
16. To speak in a very unkind way. (sneer)
17. An angry look/expression of anger. (scowl)
18. Feeling in a way that things will not improve. (gloomily)
19. Say something not clearly enough. (mumble)
20. Feeling helpless. (tumbling)
21. A deep breath taken when surprised. (gasp)
22. A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power. (scepter)
23. A small narrow stream or river. (creek)
24. Look at the thing fixedly for a long time. (stare)
25. Suffocation makes one breathless. (choke)
26. To get something back. (redeem)
27. A narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing. (ballad)
28. Space for ships. (Harbour)
29. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc.(sculpture)
30. Show sorrow or regret. (mourn)
31. Sound indicating sadness. (sigh)
32. A state that continues to live or exist. (survival)
33. A new activity that involves risk. (venture)
34. An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about. (mystery)

35. Part of the spacecraft separated from the main. (capsule)
36. One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc.(astronomer)
37. A period of ten years. (decade).
38. A person who makes bread. (baker)
39. A person who makes wooden objects or structures. (carpenter)
40. A person who designs buildings and supervises their constructions.  
(architect)
41. A person who makes and repairs iron tools. (blacksmith)
42. A doctor who performs surgery. (surgeon)
43. A person who cleans and extracts our teeth and fixes artificial teeth. (dentist)
44. A person who drives an airplane. (pilot)
45. A person who is unable to walk or move properly. (cripple)
46. One who looks on the bright side of things. (optimist)
47. One who looks at the dark side of things. (pessimist)
48. A house for the residence of students. (hostel)
49. A place for housing cars. (garage)
50. One who is trained in doing act of public service (scout)

## GRAMMAR

### Infinitive.

**Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive.:**

1. Sachin : Why are you going to the market, Sathish?

Sathish : I am going to the market to buy vegetables.

A) going                      B) are    C) to buy              D) am .

Ans: C) to buy

2) Philip : Where are you going. John?

John : I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

A) going                      B) am                      C) going to                      D) to bring.

Ans: D) to bring.

3. Meghana : Hi Arati, will you come with me to the market? I want to buy fruits.

Arati : Sure. Shall we go by bus?

Meghana : No. Let's taken an auto.

A) take    B) come    C) to buy    D) go.

Ans: C) to buy

4. Master : I have a guest to night. Prepare something good. But don't forget to make some sweets.

Cook : Fine sir, Is dal- roti and halwa okay?

Master : Yes.

A) have    B) prepare    C) forget    D) to make

Ans: D) to make

5. Mother : What are you doing?

Priya : I am going to park along with Sneha to find my lost purse.

Mother : Ok take care.

A) Doing                      B) to park                      C) to find                      D) take care

6. Anand : How are you, Sunil? Where is your bike?

Sunil : Hi...I have left it in the garage. They have to change oil.

A) Left                      B) to change                      C) have to                      D) oil

## Preposition

### Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition:

1. Raghav is a teacher. He works hard..... the welfare of the students. Ans: for
2. Madhuri was filled ..... Surprise when her name was called out. Ans: with
3. Mr. Ramesh usually comes to office ..... bus. Ans: by
4. They build a bridge ..... the river. Ans: across
5. Anant was died ..... Cancer. Ans: of
6. Malathi was awarded Ph.D..... the Mysore University. Ans: by
7. The boy jumped ..... the well. Ans: into
8. Kiran waited ..... an hour for his sister at the bus stop. Ans: for
9. Always keep ..... your left on the road. Ans: to
10. Children are fond ..... sweets. Ans: of
11. Come and sit next ..... me. Ans: to
12. The ship sailed ..... the world. Ans: around
13. Columbus was a man ..... discovery. Ans: of
14. I argued ..... him but it was useless. Ans: with
15. Satish is good ..... Urdu calligraphy. Ans: at
16. Swami's classmates looked ..... him with respect. Ans: at
17. In the meeting the old man and the Americans, talked ..... rain. Ans: about
18. Ambedkar bought books ..... curtailing his daily needs. Ans: by
19. Satish has an insatiable thirst ..... books. Ans: for
20. Raju is a good teacher. He hails ..... a family of musicians. Ans: from
21. There are a number ..... newspapers ..... kannada and English. Ans: of, in
22. Anant suffered ..... Cancer. Ans: from
23. Mr. Ravish usually comes to office ..... 9.30 a.m. Ans: at
24. This book is different ..... that book. Ans: from
25. The boy sat ..... the two old women. Ans: between
26. The little creek ran ..... his land. Ans: through
27. Satish stared ..... the bird. Ans: at
28. He lives ..... Panaji in Goa. Ans: at
29. Shivu sweated ..... fright. Ans: with
30. KRS dam has been constructed ..... the river Kaveri. Ans: across

## Linkers (Conjunction)

### Fill in the blank using suitable linker:

1. Think well ..... You speak. Ans: before
2. .... Kiran was ill, he completed his work. Ans: Although
3. The flight in which I travelled was delayed .....the sky was cloudy. Ans: because



- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 4. I hope ..... we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts.                          | Ans: that     |
| 5. I know ..... he is trustworthy.  | Ans: that     |
| 6. Columbus was furious ..... he heard the seamen song.                             | Ans: when     |
| 7. .... Pepe was a boy; he was very useful to Columbus.                             | Ans: Although |
| 8. Raju is poor ..... happy and contented.  | Ans: but      |
| 9. .... it rained heavily; we reached home in time.                                 | Ans: though   |
| 10. Don Anselmo's house was small ..... wretched ..... quaint.                      | Ans: and, but |
| 11. Bhavana .....Chetana are friends, .....they are very different from each other. | Ans: and, but |
| 12. Nisarga is a famous doctor. She didn't charge much .....she is rich.            | Ans: as       |
| 13. After a long search we found a hotel ..... it was closed.                       | Ans: but      |
| 14. I will score good marks ..... I study well.                                     | Ans: if       |
| 15. Anant could compose music .... he was ten years old.                            | Ans: when     |

### Parts of Speech:

#### Identify the parts of speech of the underlined word:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. <u>Ananya</u> is a beautiful girl.       | - Noun    |
| 2. <u>Happiness</u> is not found in health. | - Noun    |
| 3. <u>Beauty</u> is truth.                  | - Noun    |
| 4. <u>Truth</u> always triumphs.            | - Noun    |
| 5. <u>Raju</u> lives in Mysore.             | - Noun    |
| 6. The teacher gave us <u>dictation</u> .   | - Noun    |
| 7. <u>Practice</u> makes man perfect.       | - Noun    |
| 8. <u>He</u> loves honesty.                 | -Pronoun  |
| 9. We are Indians.                          | - Pronoun |

[**Pronouns Examples:** she, her, you, your, they, them, he, him, I, me, our, their, us, my, mine, it, myself, ourselves...]

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 10. Dhanya is an <u>intelligent</u> girl.      | - Adjective |
| 11. Water is a <u>colourless</u> liquid.       | - Adjective |
| 12. He is a <u>truthful</u> boy.               | - Adjective |
| 13. Look at the <u>running</u> horse.          | -Adjective  |
| 14. Sunil is an <u>Indian</u> .                | - Adjective |
| 15. Bhavani is an <u>honest</u> lady.          | -Adjective  |
| 16. We should use <u>eco-friendly</u> things.  | - Adjective |
| 17. It was a <u>golden</u> opportunity.        | - Adjective |
| 18. Kutub Minar is a <u>majestic</u> monument. | - Adjective |

[**Adjective Examples:** young, beautiful, handsome, clever, foolish, strong, fat, weak, good, brave, thin, small, brilliant, a little, a few, some, many, two, hundred, honest... ]

19. Harish runs fast. - Verb  
 20. I had an idea. -Verb  
 21. She speaks well. - Verb  
 22. He is an Indian. - Verb

( **Verb Examples: be form**- am, is, was, are, were. **Do form** – do, does, did. **Have form** – have, has, had. **Modals:** Can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought ]- [**\*all action words\***- write, grab, speak, swim, sing , rush, run, go, eat ]

23. Harish runs fast. – Adverb  
 24. Truth always triumphs. – Adverb  
 25. He may never come here again. – Adverb  
 26. The soldier fought bravely. - Adverb  
 27. Anant reads very well. - Adverb

[ **Adverb Examples:** too, often, today, tomorrow, yesterday, here, there... ]

28. The boy jumped into the well. – Preposition  
 29. They drove along the road. – Preposition  
 30. He threw the ball across the court. - Preposition

[**Preposition Examples:** in, on, of, for, from, by, to, with, at, into, beside, between, above, over, up, among, through...]

31. Do or die. – Conjunction  
 32. Raghu is poor but happy and contented. - Conjunction

[ and, or, but, because, so, yet, though, although, as... ]

33. Alas! He is no more. – Interjection  
 34. Hurrah! We won the match. -Interjection

### Language Functions

**Identify the language function:**

1. If you don't mind, could I use your pen?

- a. questioning   b. seeking information   **c. seeking help**   d. seeking permission

2. I'm really grateful to you

- a. Complimenting   b. Wishing   c. requesting   **d. expressing gratitude**

3. I'm very sorry

- a. apologizing**   b. ordering   c. complimenting   d. expressing gratitude

4. You should consult a doctor

- a. ordering   b. expressing agreement   c. seeking information   **d. Suggesting**

5. Don't worry everything will be all right.

- a. sympathizing**   b. giving direction   c. suggesting   d. Requesting

6. Shut the door

- a. suggesting   b. requesting   **c. ordering**   d. giving direction

7. Story books are on fifth shelf in second row from here.

- a. giving direction**   b. seeking information   c. ordering   d. expressing agreement

8. Suresh : Papa, could you get me a pencil please?

Father : Yes, of course.

- a) Request**   b) Advice   c) Order   d) Suggestion

9. Teacher : Who will tell a story?

Students : Sir, Geeta.

Teacher : Geetha , please tell a story

- a) Request**   b) Advice   c) Order   d) Suggestion

10. Student : May I come in sir?

Teacher : Yes, you shouldn't be late next time.

- a) Permission**   b) Advice   c) Order   d) Suggestion

## Question Tags

### Add suitable question tags

1.He could play very confidently.

- a.Couldn't he?**      b.Could he?      c.Can he?      d.Can't he?

2.He can not help others.

- a.Can he?**      b.Can't he?      c.Could he?  
he?      d.Will he?

3.She is Nishchitha.

- a.isn't she?**      b.is she?      c.does she?  
she?      d.did she?

4.Raghav is singing a song.

- a.isn't he?**      b.is he?      c.was he?      d.did she?

5.Latha is reading.

- a.is she?      **b.isn't she?**      c.will she?  
she?      d.won't she?

6 I work hard.

- a.Don't I?**      b.Do I?      c.Does I?      d.do we?

7.We worked hard.

- a.Did I?      b.Didn't I?      **c.Didn't we?**      d.Do we?

8.They have two books.

- a.hasn't she?      b.has she?      **c.haven't they?**      d.had she?

9.She has written in.

- a.hasn't she?**      b.has she?      c.haven't they?      d.had she?

10.He will tell us truth.

- a.won't he?**      b.will he?      c.can he?      d.could he?

11.Let's start, now, .....? The question tag to be used above is.

- a.Can we?      **b.Shall we?**      c.do we?      d.must we?

12.It's raining-----

**a. Isn't it?**

b. Aren't it?

c. Doesn't it?

d. Didn't it?

13. Your sister cooks well-----

a. Isn't it?

b. Aren't she?

**c. Doesn't she?**

d. Didn't it?

14. She can't swim well-----

a. Isn't it?

**b. Can she?**

C. Doesn't it?

d. Can't she?

15. Mohan doesn't work hard-----

a. Did he

**b. Does he?**

c. Doesn't it?

d) Didn't it?

16. I am not in your way-----

**a. Am I?**

b. Aren't I?

c. Shall I?

d. Will I?

17. We worked hard.

a. Did I?

b. Didn't I

**c. Didn't we?**

d. Do we

18. They have two books.

**a. Haven't they?**

b. Have they?

c. has she?

d. had they

19. She has written in.

**a. hasn't she?**

b. has she?

c. haven't they?

d. had she?

20. He will tell us truth.

**a. won't he?**

b. will he?

c. can he?

d. could he?

**If Clauses:**

**1<sup>st</sup> conditional (v1+will) simple present**

Eg: if I work hard, I will score good marks 2ndconditional (v2+ would) simple past

Eg: if I worked hard, I would score good marks

3rdconditional (v3+ would have) past perfect

Eg: if I had worked hard, I would have scored good marks

**Choose the best alternative and fill in the blanks:**

1.If we plant more trees, it----- not be too hot.

a.Could                    b) would    c) will    d) would have.    **Ans: c) will**

2.If I were a bird I \_\_\_ fly higher and higher.

a) shall                    b) will            C) would    d) can                    **Ans: C) would**

3.If I had bought my bike, I\_\_\_\_gone a long ride.

a.shall have    b) would have    c) could    d) would.    **Ans: b) would have**

4..Abu                    : Do you own a house?

Avinash : I don't have enough money. If I had money, I\_\_\_\_\_ bought a house my now.

a. must be                    b. would has    c. would had    d. would have

**Ans: d. would have**

5.Swamy                    : Mona lost all her money in business and she is very upset.

Soma                    : If I had met her, I\_\_\_\_\_ advised her not to give up

a. would have                    b. would has                    c. would had                    d. would be

Ans: a. would have

6.If I met the queen of England, I\_\_\_\_\_ say Hello.

a. can                    b. would                    c. may    d. should    **Ans: b. would**

7.If it rains, we                    not go out.

a. could                    b. will                    c. should                    d. might    **Ans: b. will**

8.If we were invited, we\_\_\_\_\_ attend the function.

a. would                    b. will                    c. can                    d. shall    **Ans: a. would**

9.Ravi                    : I am very tired. I can't walk.

Harish : If I had bike, I \_\_\_\_\_ dropped you  
a. will have    b. will be    c. would be    d. would have  
Ans: d. would have

10. Preethi : You missed the train  
Pramitha : If I had started early, I \_\_\_\_\_ missed it.  
a. Won't have    b. can't have    c. shouldn't have    d. wouldn't have  
Ans: d. wouldn't have

### Framing Questions

**Frame a question to get the underlined words as answer:**

1. They played in a better way.

Ans. How did they play?

2. I drink tea two times in a day.

Ans. How many times do you drink tea in a day?

3. She brings milk in the morning.

When does she bring milk?

4. Teacher : Do You know Cariyappa?

Student : Yes, General Cariyappa was a man of principles.

- a. Why was he man of principles?    b. Who was a man of principles?  
c. How was he man of principles?    d. What kind of man was General Cariyappa?

Ans: d. What kind of man was General Cariyappa?

5. Sita : I'm going for shopping to buy a sari.

Mom : Mysore silk is the costliest sari.

- a. Which is the costliest sari?    b. What is the cost of the sari?  
b. Where do we buy Mysore silk sari?    d. When do you buy Mysore Silk sari?

Ans: a) Which is the costliest sari?

6. Ram : My brother is going to the United States.

Mom : He is going to study M.S.

- a. Why is he going to United States?    b. Where is he going?  
c. When is he going United States?    d. Who is going to United States?

Ans: a) Why is he going to United States.?

7. Janaki : I did not see Asha for past 3 days.

Rani : Asha had been to Bengaluru.

- a. When had Asha been to Bengaluru?      b. Where had Asha been?  
c. Why had Rani gone to Bengaluru?      d. When did Rani go to Bengaluru?

Ans: b) Asha had been to Bengaluru.

8. Vishnu : Why did you not come for evening walk yesterday?

Vinu : I went to Yoga class at 5 p.m.

- a. How did Vinu go to yoga class?      b. Where was the yoga class?  
c. Whom did Vinu meet in yoga class?      d. When did Vinu go to yoga class?

Ans: d) What time did Vinu go to yoga class?

9. Teacher : Does anyone wish to entertain the class?

Mom : Sir, Mamatha will sing classical songs.

- a. What songs will Mamatha sing?      b. When will Mamatha sing the song?  
c. Where will Mamatha sing the song?      d. Why will Mamatha sing the song?

Ans: a) What songs will Mamatha sing?

10. They saw the minister in the parliament

- a. How did they see the minister?      b. Where did they see the minister?  
c. Why did they see the minister?      d. Who is the minister?

Ans.: b. Where did they see the minister?

11. The children love playing with Rambo.

- a. Who do children love?      b. Why do children love Rambo?  
c. What do children love playing?      d. What do children love?

Ans.: d) What do children love?



### Voice (Passive Form)

#### RULES TO CHANGE THE VOICE:

Rule-1:-Make the object of the active sentence – subject of the passive sentence.

Rule-2:-Make the subject of the active sentence agent (by) of the passive sentence.

Rule-3:-Always use third form of the verb (V3) in passive structure.

Rule-4:-Take care that the to be form of verb is governed by the new subject (subject of the passive sentence)

Ex: 1. I write a letter.(A.V) –A letter is written by me. (P.V)

2. She is helping the students. (A.V) –Students are being helped by her (P.V)

1.Read the conversation

A : Have you completed the work?

B : No, not yet, we are attending to that work now.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is (Choose the right one)

- a. That work was attended to now
- b. That work is being attended to now
- c. That work is attended to now
- d. That work will be attended to now

Ans.: b. That work is being attended to now.

2.Choose the best alternatives which is in the passive form

The chief guest distributed the prizes

- a. The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest
- b. The prizes are distributed by the Chief Guest
- c. The prizes will be distributed by the Chief Guest
- d. The prizes are being distributed by the Chief Guest

**Ans.: The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest.**

3.Leela has written a book

- a. A book is written by Leela
- b. A book had been written by Leela
- c. A book has been written by Leela
- d. A book will be written by Leela

**Ans. : b. A book has been written by Leela.**

4. Do the work

- a. Work is done by you
- b. Work was done by him
- c. Let me do the work
- d. Let the work be done

**Ans. : d. Let the work be done.**

**5. Read the conversation. Choose the correct passive voice for each of the underlined sentences.**

Lakshmi : Have you written all the answers correctly?

Sharada : Yes, I have written all the answers correctly.

- a. All the answers are written correctly by me
- b. All the answers have been written correctly by me
- c. All the answers were written correctly by me
- d. All the answers are being written correctly by me

**Ans. b. All the answers have been correctly written by me.**

6. The government has been decided to change the pattern of question paper. It has hoped The students will like the new pattern.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is ...

- a. The new pattern will be liked by the students
- b. The new pattern would be liked by the students
- c. The new pattern can be liked by the students
- d. The new pattern will be liked by the students

**Ans.: b. The new pattern would be liked by the students.**

7. Mr. Jain is a rich gold merchant. Last night some thieves broke into the house of Mr. Jain. The thieves planned the robbery very carefully.

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

**Ans: a. The robbery was very carefully planned by the thieves.**

8. A : Is Nisha in the house?

B : She is cooking food in the kitchen

The Passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a. The food is being cooked by her in the kitchen
- b. The food was cooked by her in the kitchen.
- c. The food are being cooked by her in the kitchen.
- d. The food has been cooked by her in the kitchen.

**Ans: a. The food is being cooked by her in the kitchen**

9.A : I kept a mango here, where is it?

B : He had eaten a mango.

The Passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a. A mango had been eaten by him
- b. A mango have been eaten by I
- c. A mango had been eaten by he
- d. A mango has been eaten by him

**Ans: a. A mango had been eaten by him**

10. A : Did you attend the programme?

B : Yes, I have attended the programme.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a. The programme has been attended by me
- b. The programme has being attended by me
- c. The programme have been attended by me
- d. The programme is being attended by her.

**Ans: a. The programme has been attended by me.**

### Verb Forms

**Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in bracket:**

1: Shakuntala is a classical singer. She \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) money by giving tuitions.

**Ans: earns**

2: Mrs. Roopa \_\_\_\_\_ (be+ go) to meet the doctor to discuss on her health issue today.

**Ans: is going**

3: Prajwal \_\_\_\_\_ (be + study) in a government high school.

**Ans: is studying**

4: He \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) for England next Monday.

**Ans: sails**

5: When I saw her yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be + practise) at the ground.

**Ans: was practising**

1. Jayalakshmi is a classical singer. She ..... (earn) money by giving tuitions. She ..... (be+go) to give a concert in the Town Hall tomorrow.
2. India ..... (be+rule) by foreigners for many centuries. Leaders like Gandhiji ..... (fight) for freedom. Now India ..... (be) a democratic country.
3. Moments later, his father ..... (leave) the room. When he returned, his arms ..... (be) full of paints and brushes, He ..... (nod) his head but his eyes ..... (remain) sad.
4. Swami's father ..... (sit) gloomily. .... (gaze) at the newspaper on his lap. Swami ..... (rise) quietly and walked to his bed. Granny ..... (be+sit) on her bed, waiting for him.
5. Hemalatha : Menaka, ..... (Do) your husband eat sweets everyday?  
Menaka : Yes, he ..... (eat)  
Hemalatha: Please tell him that eating sweets ..... (be) bad for health.  
Menaka : He also ..... (know) But he is fond of ..... (eat) sweets.
6. Kalpana informs her son Dharma Pal that she will be ..... (return) home late in the (go) to ..... (attend) a conference at Malik Hotel. Dharma Pal ..... (have) to go for his coaching classes.
7. Using his utmost efforts he ..... (open) his eyes. He ..... (stare) in the darkness and ..... (see) something ..... (more)
8. Mrs. Sappleton ..... (enter) the room and apologized for ..... (come) late. She hoped that the open window did not bother. Mr. Nuttel. She ..... (tell) him that her husband and brothers would ..... (come) home straight from shooting.
9. I ..... (argue) with him but it was useless. Finally he ..... (sign) the deed and ..... (take) the money but refused to ..... (take) more than the amount agreed upon.
10. With a desperate effort he ..... (open) his eyes. He ..... (put) his hand out to feel his granny's presence at his side as ..... (be) his habit, but he only ..... (touch) the wooden leg of the bench.

11. The first baby bomb was ..... (drop) on the densely populated industrial town on Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945. The city of Hiroshima ..... (be+flatten). At least 78,000 people and possibly many thousands more were ..... (kill) or fatally injured.
12. She ..... (hand) him a sack and stick also. Velu ..... (be confuse). Then Jaya ..... (explain) that she was a rag picker.
13. Bipin Babu ..... (ask) his driver Sitaram to ..... (drive) by the Ganga. He ..... (regret) having paid any heed to Ghosh. Yet the incident ..... (haunt) his mind.
14. The social fabric ..... (be) in bad shape. Religious leaders ..... (preach) absurd practices like untouchability and child marriage. In truth Indian ..... (have) loast their self-respect. The British ..... (scorn) them
15. I cannot ..... (forget) this day I ..... (make) my first speech in school today. Our school ..... (have + arrange) this competition.
16. As Wangjia walked his clothes.....(be + tear)
17. When Pepe runs up to the poop,Columbus.....(be+startle)
18. Congratulations.....(be+shower) on Swami next day.
19. Roma .....(be+throw) out of the coach.
20. Wangjia knew that the people at home .....(be+wait)for him.
21. Roma .....(be+knock)senseless.
22. When another bout of fever struck, Satish .....(be+confine) to bed.
23. Don Anselmo .....(be+accompany)by a boy.
24. His screams .....(be+lose) in the rushing sound of water.
25. It .....(be+cause)by the medicine given to treat his legs.
26. Satish Gujral .....(be+award) the order of the crown.

27. The technical experts .....(be+summon)to solve the problem that arose.
28. Each of the girls .....(be)given a prize yesterday.
29. Swami had .....(bite) into the flesh of the burgler.
30. Finally the old man signed to the deed and .....(take) the money.
31. A middle-aged man, who spoke Gujrati .....(step)out.
32. The guide and the student .....(be) honoured last week.
33. One of the boys .....(be) punished yesterday.
34. Every boy and girl .....(be) ready to go to play-ground now.

**Degrees of Comparison:**

**1. Positive Degree:** No other..... as ..... as [ shows that two things are similar in some way ]

**2. Comparative Degree:** than any other [ comparing two things]

**3. Superlative Degree:** the -est, -st. [ to show the highest degree of a quality, when more than two things are compared]

The degrees of comparison indicate by their form in what degree of intensity the quality described by the adjective exists.

**There are three degrees of Comparison.**

1. The Positive Degree of Comparison
2. The Comparative Degree of Comparison
3. The Superlative Degree of Comparison

**1. The positive degree** is the simplest form of the adjective and has no special ending.

It merely describes the quality, without expressing or suggesting any comparison.

Thomas is strong.

Thus, the positive degree of the adjective strong is strong.

**2. The comparative degree** of an adjective is formed by adding the termination er to the positive degree.

It denotes that the quality exists in the object described in a higher degree than in some other object.

William is stronger than Thomas.

Thus, the comparative degree of the adjective strong is stronger.

**3. The superlative degree** is formed by adding est to the positive degree.

It denotes that the quality exists in the highest degree in the object described. Herbert is strongest of the three.

**Example:**

1. No other boy in our class is as intelligent as Pavan. [ Positive degree]

Pavan is more intelligent than any other boy in our class. [ Comparative degree]

Pavan is the most intelligent boy in our class. [ Superlative degree]

2. No other country in Asia is as big as India. [ P D]

India is bigger than any other country in Asia. [ C D]

India is the biggest country in Asia. [ S D]

3. No other girl in the class is as beautiful as Arpitha. [P.D]

Arpitha is more beautiful than any other girl in the class. [C.D]

Arpitha is the most beautiful girl in the class. [S.D]

4. No other city in Karnataka is as hot as Gulburga. [P.D]

Gulburga is hotter than any other city in Karnataka. [C.D]

Gulburga is the hottest city in Karnataka. [S.D]

**Change the following sentence into comparative degree :**

1. Amith was the most handsome boy in our family.

Ans: Amith was more handsome than any other boy in our family.

2. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

Ans: Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.

3. Asia is the largest continent in the world.

Ans: Asia is larger than any other continent in the world.

4. Ooty is the coolest place in India.

Ans: Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

5. Mahatma Gandhiji was the greatest man of our nation.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhiji was greater than any other man of our nation.

6. Iron is the most useful metal.

Ans: Iron is more useful than any other metal.

**Change the following sentence into positive degree :**

1. Mahatma Gandhiji was greater than any other man of our nation.

Ans: No other man of our nation was as great as Mahatma Gandhiji.

2. Iron is more useful than any other metal.

Ans: No other metal is as useful as Iron.

3. Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

Ans: No other place in India is as cool as Ooty.

4. Amith was more handsome than any other boy.

Ans: No other boy was as handsome as Amith.

5. Asia is larger than any other continent in the world.

Ans: No other continent in the world is as large as Asia.

6. Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.

Ans: No other peak in the world is as high as Mount Everest.

**Change the following sentence into superlative degree:**

1. No other animal is as ferocious as wolf.

Ans: Wolf is the most ferocious animal.

2. No other fruit is as cheap as Banana.

Ans: Banana is the cheapest fruit.

3. Bangalore is more expensive than any other city in India.

Ans: Bangalore is the most expensive city in India.

4. Manoj is taller than any other boy in the class.

Ans: Manoj is the tallest boy in the class.

5. Goa is smaller than any other state in India.

Ans: Goa is the smallest state in India.

**II. When we make a comparison of two person or things...**



1. Mahesh is not as tall as Rohit. [ P.D ]

Rohit is taller than Mahesh. [ C.D ]

2. Divya is taller than Kavya. [ C.D]

Kavya is not as tall as Divya.[ P.D]

3. Deeksha is more beautiful than Sandhya. [C.D]

Sandhya is not as beautiful as Deeksha. [P.D]

4. Very few kings in India were as great as Ashoka. [P.D]

Ashoka was greater than most other kings in India. [C.D]

Ashoka was one of the greatest kings in India. [S.D]

5. Very few Indian saints were as popular as Vivekananda. (Positive)

Vivekananda was more popular than most other Indian saints. (Comparative)

Vivekananda was one of the most popular Indian saints. (Superlative)

### **Change the following into other Degrees of Comparison:**

1 Very few countries in the world are as large as China.

2, No other musician is as melodious as M.S. Subbalakshmi.

3. Suresh is more intelligent than any other student of our class.

4. Bangalore is more beautiful than any other city of Karnataka.

5. Satish Gujral is the most famous architect of India.

### **Reported Speech**

#### **I. Write the reported form of the sentence given below: -**

1. Pavithra said, 'I will work hard'.

Ans: Pavithra said that she would work hard.

2. Nayana said, 'My teacher is teaching English'.

Ans: Nayana said that her teacher was teaching English.

3. Shyam said to the reporter, 'I have helped the poor'.

Ans: Shyam told the reporter that he had helped the poor.

4. Vardhaman said to me, 'I waited for you till 9.am.'

Ans: Vardhaman told me that he had waited for me till 9 a m.

5. The student said, 'I was writing a letter'.

Ans: The student said that he had been writing a letter.

6. The principal said to the student, 'The oil floats on water'

Ans: The principal told the student that the oil floats on water.

7. The teacher said, 'Kiran, why did you come late?'

Ans: The teacher asked Kiran why he had come late.

8. Narendra said to Ramakrishna, 'Have you seen God?'

Ans: Narendra told Ramakrishna if he had seen God.

9. Suma said to her friend, 'Please help me?'

Ans: Suma requested her friend to help her.

10. Rachana said to her sister, 'Did you eat the sweets?'

Ans: Rachana asked her sister if she had eaten the sweets.

## II. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech:

### Assertive sentence : 'that'

1. Rohan : John, did you bring your cricket bat?

John : Oh! Sorry! Anyway, I will bring it tomorrow.

John sought apology and replied.....

**Ans: John sought apology and replied that he would bring it the next day.**

2. Ramesh : How are you, behanji ?

Sumana : I'm fine. Thank you. You have saved my life.

Sumana thanked Ramesh and said .....

**Ans: Sumana thanked Ramesh and said that he had saved her life.**

3. Policeman : What are you doing in the park?

Ravi : I am walking with my dog.

Ravi replied .....

**Ans: Ravi replied that he was walking with his dog in the park.**

4. Mother : Rahul, where is my ink pen?

Rahul : It is in my instrument box.

Rahul replied .....

**Ans: Rahul replied that it was in his instrument box.**

5. Raghu : How is your father, Kiran ?

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

Kiran replied .....

**Ans: Kiran replied that he was doing good but his age was 100 years.**

6. Chand : Are you working in this company?

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

Prashanth replied.....

**Ans: Prashanth replied that he had joined that firm the previous year.**

### **Interrogative sentences: 'Wh' Statement**

1. Policeman : What are you doing in the park?

Ravi : I am walking with my dog.

Policeman asked Ravi .....

**Ans: Policeman asked Ravi what he was doing in the park.**

2. Anusha : Where are you working, Ramya?

Ramya : I am working in Bangalore.

Anusha asked Ramya.....

**Ans: Anusha asked Ramya where she was working.**

3. Mother : Where is my ink pen?

Rahul : It is in my instrument box.

Mother asked Rahul .....

**Ans: Mother asked Rahul where her ink pen was.**

4. Employer : Why did you leave your job?

Applicant : They didn't meet my requirement.

Employer asked the Applicant .....

**Ans: Employer asked Applicant why he had left his job.**

5. Raghu : How is your father?

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

Raghu asked Ravi .....

**Ans: Raghu asked Ravi how his father was.**

6. Rithvek : Hello sir.  
Postmaster : Yes, What can I do for you?  
Postmaster asked Rithvek .....

**Ans: Postmaster asked Rithvek what he could do for him.**

7. Mother : Hello my dear child, why are you looking sad today?  
Adithya : Yes mother, I am a bit upset as I got less marks in FA 2.  
Mother asked Adithya .....

**Ans: Mother asked Adithya why he was looking sad that day.**

8. Rakshita : Good morning mam.  
Teacher : Good morning, Rakshita. Why were you absent yesterday?  
Teacher asked Rakshita .....

**Ans: Teacher asked Rakshita why she had been absent the previous day.**

9. John: Here's a camera for you Lakshmi.  
Lakshmi: When did you buy it, John?  
She asked him .....

**Ans: When he had bought it.**

**Yes / No statement: [if / whether]**

1. Kalyan : Are you working in this company?  
Prashanth : Yes, I am. I joined this firm last year.  
Kalyan asked Prashanth .....

**Ans: Kalyan asked Prashanth if he was working in that company.**

2. Sunil : I met Rani last week in Mysore.  
Sujay : Oh! Does she look the same?  
Sujay asked Sunil .....

**Ans: Sujay asked Sunil If she looked the same.**

3. Rohan : John, did you bring your cricket bat?  
John : Oh! Sorry! Anyway, I will bring it tomorrow.  
Rohan asked John.....

**Ans: Rohan asked John if he had brought his cricket bat.**

4. Father : Son, is it raining outside?  
Son : Yes, dad, it is.

Father asked son .....

**Ans: Father asked his son if it was raining outside.**

5. Teacher : Have you completed your homework?

Students : Yes, sir.

Teacher asked the students .....

**Ans: Teacher asked the students if they had completed their homework.**

6. Narendra : Have you seen God ?

Sri Ramakrishna : Yes, I have. Narendra asked Sri

Ramakrishna.....

**Ans: Narendra asked Sri Ramakrishna if he had seen God.**

7. Arun : Did you see the film 'Thakur'?

Akash : No, but I'm planning to see the film on Sunday.

Arun asked Akash .....

**Ans: Arun asked Akash if he had seen the film 'Thakur'.**

**Imperative sentences : -to –**

1. Shankar : Good morning daddy.

Father : Good morning, Shankar. Go to the railway station at 4 p.m. and get your grandpa home.

Father asked Shankar .....

**Ans: Father asked Shankar to go to the railway station at 4 p.m. and get his grandpa home.**

2. Teacher : Come to the school with your father tomorrow morning.

Student : I will sir.

Teacher asked the student .....

**Ans: Teacher asked the student to come to the school with his father the next morning.**

3. Clerk : Sir, please grant me leave for two days.

Manager : Why?

Clerk asked the manager.....

**Ans: Clerk requested the manager to grant him leave for two days.**

4. Teacher : Who is talking in the class?

Students : Sir, Rajesh.  
Teacher : Rajesh, stand up.  
Teacher ordered Rajesh .....

**Ans: Teacher ordered Rajesh to stand up.**

**Letter Writing:**

Official letter-1

**Imagine that you are Surekha / Suresh of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel High school, Darwad. Write a letter to the Editor, Deccan Herald Newspaper, Bangalore -01 requesting him to report your school day program me.**

From,  
Surekha / Suresh  
10th Standard  
Sardar Vallabhbhai High School,  
Darwad.

Date: .....

To  
The Editor  
The Deccan Herald Bangalore-01

Respected Sir,  
Sub: Requesting to report school day programmes,

As cited the above subject I am referring you that I am the student of 10<sup>th</sup> Standard of Sardar Vallabhbhai High School, Darwad, in our school, the school day was held on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of December. I will send the CD of that programme to you. Many of our students had given dance programmes and took their prizes. Therefore, please report this in your paper.

I hope you will do this as quickly as possible. I am waiting for the news

Thanking you,  
Yours faithfully  
Surekha / Suresh

**Official letter-2**

**Imagine that you are Sharada/Karthik, Govt High School, Chikkamagaluru.  
Write a letter to your Head Master requesting him to grant leave for 5 days.**

From,  
Sharada / Karthik  
10th std  
Govt High School, Chikkamagaluru

Date: .....

To,  
The Class Teacher  
Govt High School, Chikkamagaluru

Sub : An application to grant 5 days leave

Respected Sir,  
I am Sharada studying in 10th A section. now I'm suffering from cold and fever.  
Doctor has advised to take 5 days' rest. So, I am unable to attend the class from  
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, to ..... so please grant me 5 days leave.

Thanking you.

Yours obedient student  
Sharada/Karthik

**Official letter-3**

**Imagine that you are Jamadagni / Janakkamma, Govt High School, Chikkamagaluru  
Write a letter to your Head Master requesting him to issue Transfer Certificate  
and character certificate.**

From,  
Jamadagni / Janakkamma  
Govt.High School, Chikkamagaluru

Date: .....

To,  
The Head Master,  
Govt High School,  
Chikkamagaluru

Respected Sir,

Subject: - Request to Issue Transfer Certificate and Character Certificate.

I have passed S.S.L.C in April 2023. in first class. I want to join P.U.C and continue my education. Please issue my transfer certificate and character certificate.

Thanking you.  
Yours faithfully,  
(Signature)

### **Personal Letter -1**

Imagine you are Geeta / Girish of Govt High School. Kunchooru and write a letter to your father asking Rs. 500/- for your school tour/ excursion by using the given clues.

From,  
Girish  
Room No. 21  
Sarada Hostel, Davangere.

Date : .....

Dear Father,

I am doing good here with the grace of God. I am studying hard. This year I will try to get good marks. Here I am attending the classes regularly, I hope all is well there, how are you? How is mother and brother?

Our school has conducted a tour to Historical places of Northern Karnataka. They are, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Kudalsangama, Bijapur, etc. They are historically important. Our visit to these places helps us in our studies. All friends have already given their names, I want to join with them. So, please send me Rs. 500 through MO. Convey my high regards to mother, and my blessings to younger brother, Raju.



Your loving son,  
Girish

### **Personal Letter -2**

Imagine that you are Suresh/ Sudha X standard, Govt High school, Belgaum.  
Write a letter to your father requesting him to send Rs. 500, for your school  
Excursion, using the following clues given below:

Your studies – period of holidays – school’s plan for a trip – places to be visited -  
Amount of expenditure – request for money.

From,  
Suresh / Sudha  
Xth Standard Govt High School,  
Belgaum.

Date : - .....

Dear Father,

I am fine here with my studies and health. I hope the same from you.  
I am studying well; my teachers are teaching well. I study for six hours a day. We  
have 15 days holidays.

Our school teachers have planned for excursion (tour) to Belur, Halebidu,  
Mysore, Srirangpatana. They have fixed Rs. 500 for excursion. I want to go on  
excursion. Please send me Rs. 500/- .convey my wishes to mother and sister.

Your loving son/daughter  
Suresh/Sudha

To Address,  
Ramanna  
IInd Cross,  
Teru Beedi Hiriyur

### **Personal Letter -3**

Imagine that you are Punith/Punarvika studying in X standard, Govt.school,  
Veerajpet. Write a letter to your mother about your studies and your stay in the hostel.

**From**

Punith/ Punarvika  
X standard  
Govt. High School ,  
Veerajpet

Date .....

My dear mother,

I am keeping well and expect the same from you. I am going to the school regularly. I am really fortunate to have good teachers for all the subjects. I get up at 5. a.m. and sit for studies of about two hours. After bath I go through newspapers. After breakfast I start my journey to school.

I have good hostel mates. The warden of the hostel was very strict. He helps us in our studies. I am working hard. I will score good marks. Please convey my respect to father and uncle.

Yours affectionately  
Punith/ Punarvika

**PERSONAL LETTER – 4**

Imagine that you are Varun / Vani residing at Malleshwaram Bangalore.

Write a letter to your friend informing about your preparation for the fourth coming public Examination use the following clues.

(Hours of study – time table – tests conducted – marks scored – opinion of teacher – your plan and effort to score good marks)

From,  
Varun / Vani  
Malleshwaram,  
Bangalore.

Date:- .....

Dear friend Raju,

I am fine here with my studies and health. I hope the same from you. We have the public examination in April 2010. I am studying well. My teachers are teaching well. I study for six hours with the help of study time table, in all the tests conducted, I have scored good marks My teachers opine that I can get first class. I am working hard to get distinction. Please write about your studies.

Yours lovingly,  
Varun/Vani

To,  
Raju,  
Govt, High School,  
Mysore

### **Profile Writing**

**1. Given below is the profile of Dr. Ravishankar. Write a paragraph using the given clues below:**

Name	Dr.Ravi shankar
Years	40 YEARS
Weight	60 kg
Qualification	MBBS
Work	Round the clock
Clean hand	Liked by the people
Attention	Poor people
Awards	Dhanwanti & Best citizen

**Ans:** Dr.Ravishankar is a good doctor. His age is 40 years. His qualification is M.B.B.S. His place of work is Shivamogga. His height is 5 feet 5 inches. His weight is 60 kg. His hobbies are gardening, listening music, reading books & collecting coins. The reasons for popularity are he works round the clock. He pays special attention to the poor. He is always cheerful. He is a clean-handed person and liked by the patients. His awards are Dhanwantri award and best citizen award.

**2. Based on the information given in the table, write a biographical Sketch on APJ Abdul Kalam:**

Place of Birth	Rameshwaram, Tamilnadu
Date of Birth	15th October 1931
Educational Achievement	Aeronautical Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology
Awards and Rewards	30 honorary doctorate Padma Bhushan (1981) .Padma Vibhushan (1990) Bharat Ratna (1997) 11 <sup>th</sup> President of Indian in 2002

**Ans.** Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was born in 15th October 1931 at Rameshwaram in Tamilnadu. He did Aeronautical Engineering in Madras Institute of Technology. He was the project director for Satellite Launch Vehicle III (SLV III). He has written four book – Wings of Fire, India 2020: A vision of the millennium, MY Journey and Ignited Minds. He became 11th President of India in 2002. He has 30 honorary doctorates. He was awarded Padma Bhushan (1981), Padma Vibhushan (1990) and Bharath Ratna (1997) by Government of India.

**3. Below is a profile of Mr. Ramakrishna, the school clerk. Write the information in the form of a paragraph.**

Age	Around 40 years
Height and weight	6 feet, solid built
Family	small – one male and a female- college –going
Reason for his popularity	helpful, soft spoken
Education	B.Com graduate
Hobbies	gardening, bee keeping, coin collection

**Ans.** Mr Ramakrishna is a school clerk. He is around 40-year-old. He is 6 feet tall and has solid built physique. He is happy with small family. He has two children both are college going. He is B. Com graduate. His hobbies are gardening, bee keeping and coin collecting. He is very popular person because he is helpful and soft spoken.

**4. Write the profile of Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar.**

Born	24 <sup>th</sup> April 1973 (age) Mumbai
Spouse	Anjali Tendulkar
Education	Kirthi M. Doongursee College
Movies	Sachin, A Billion dream
Awards	Bharatha Ratna, Padma Vibushan, more.
Children	Arjun Tendulkar, Sara Tendulkar
Books	Playing it My Way

**Ans.** Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar is a former Indian Cricketer and captain. He was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai. He was fond of cricket. He took cricket at the age of 11. He was studied in Kirthi M. Doongursee College. He played test against Pakistan at the age of 16. He scored 100 centuries in test and ODI. He was awarded Bharatha Ratna, Padma Vibushan and more. He married Anjali and had two children Arjuna and Sara. On him a cinema was started i.e. Sachin, a Billion Dream and wrote a book called 'Playing it My Way'.

**5. Below is a profile of P.T. Usha. Write the information in the form of a paragraph.**

Nick Name	Payyoli Express
Date of Birth	27th July, 1964
Place of Birth	Payyoli, Kerala
Field of Sports	Athletics running
Awards and Medals won	1. 4 gold medals and one silver medal in 1986 Asian Games 2. Padma Shree and the Arjuna Award by Government of India

**Ans.** P.T. Usha, also known as Payyoli Express was born on 27th July, 1964 at Payyoli in Kerala. She was famous athlete and had won many medals in running. She won 4 gold medals and one silver medal in 1986 Asian Games. She was conferred with Padma Shree and Arjuna Award by Government of India. Hence, she was called as golden queen.

## Reading Comprehension:

### 1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Many years ago, Eskimos did not have permanent homes. They wandered from place to place and then settled down for some time. Their main occupations were fishing and hunting. They caught whales, sharks, seals and the fish that are found in the icy waters of the North Pole. They also hunted animals that were found in the Polar Regions. When they did not get any more food, the Eskimos shifted their residence to another area.

They did very little cooking. Their main items of food were fish and meat. It was never cooked. They preferred to eat it raw.

a. Why did the Eskimos wander from place to place?

Ans: They have no permanent homes.

b. What did they do for their living?

Ans: They caught whales, sharks, seals and the fish. They also hunted animals.

c. Pick the word from the passage that means the opposite of temporary.

Ans: Permanent.

d. Why did the Eskimos shift their residence?

Ans: When they did not get any more food, the Eskimos shifted their residence.

### 2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

I remember the house where I was born. It was in Karachi. At first, we used to live in a small house on Bunder road. Then, one day my daddy came and told us, we are getting independence. I was surprised and said, 'Why daddy, we are already free, I do what I like'. He smiled and said, 'You won't understand. The British are going. We shall be free'. Then mummy told us that there were riots and we must not go out. She explained that riots meant disturbance and no law and order. After a month or so, we had to leave Karachi.

It was the day of Diwali that we left. How well I remember Diwalis - When I used to burst crackers with my friends and enjoy. But now it was all gone. I had to leave all my friends and go to Bombay.

a. Pick the word from the passage means the same as 'astonished'?

Ans: surprised

b. Why did the writer's father say that they were going to be free?

Ans:- The British are going

c. How did the writer feel on leaving Karachi?

Ans:- He was un happy.

d. What did the mother tell them about riots?

Ans:- Riots meant disturbance and no law and order.

### **3.Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The tenth film festival for children and young people opened on November 14, at Hyderabad. The popular American film Babe was shown on the first day and everyone enjoyed the film. On the second day a European film named \_Star kid' was screened. Some of the Indian films shown were 'Dakghar'(Hindi), Ganga Bhavani(Telugu) Abhay am (Malayalam) Mudhalia (Tamil) and Lavanya Preethi (Oriya).

In all, 131 films from over 30 countries were screened. The money collected from the festival is to be for the welfare children and young people.

#### **Questions:**

a. What will the organizers do with the money collected from the festival?

Ans: Used for helping poor children.

b. Name the Indian films which were shown at the Tenth Film Festival.

Ans: -Dakghar' (Hindi), Ganga Bhavani (Telugu) Abhay am (Malayalam) Mudhalia (Tamil) and Lavanya Preethi (Oriya).

c. For whom were the films screened?

Ans: -for children and young people.

### **4.Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow :**

I am very upset. I can't sleep. Writing my diary may help. Today I slapped Raman in the afternoon, which made him cry. Since then, the hasn't talked to me. Today is the first time in 5 years that I have hit my younger brother. It hasn't been a good day for me. In the morning, I couldn't find my pen and went to school without one. I made many mistakes in my sums. My teacher scolded me. Then I didn't get a good in drawing my favorite subject. But the worst was games class. I had kicked the

ball high and it hurt Mukul. 'Rahul, your naughty boy! shouted Mr. Gill and punished me.

The moment I came home Roman came running. Rahul I have found your pen. Now can I play with your blue aero plane? he said. But I was so upset, that I slapped him. Poor Raman. It is my fault. I must say sorry to Raman. How? Should I buy him a chocolate or give him the blue aero plane? Or give him both? Both, I think.

a. Who is the writer?

Ans: Rahul

b. What is the elder brother writing?

Ans: Diary.

c. Why is Rahul feeling sorry?

Ans:- He slapped Raman.

d) Why was his Math teacher angry?

Ans: Because he made many mistakes in the sums.

### **5. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :**

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

a. Pick out a sentence from the passage which shows Ashoka liberal with his subjects?

Ans: He could meet him at any time and in any place.

b. How did Ashoka usually spend his time?

Ans: He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects.

c. What kind of a ruler was Ashoka?

Ans: King Ashoka was kind, wise and righteous ruler.

d. Write two works of Ashoka which he did for the welfare of his subject?

Ans: He had trees planted on either side of the roads. He had wells dug by the road side. He had rest houses built for both men and animal



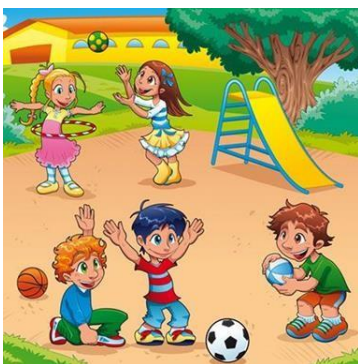
## Picture Reading

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph:



1. This is the picture of children practicing yoga. The teacher is teaching some asanas. Children are trying to follow the instructions and practice the same. There are two yoga mats placed next to the teacher. Girls are also practicing yoga on the yoga mats. There is a picture placed on the wall. One should practice yoga to enjoy good health.

1. This is the picture of a zoo. There are visitors in the zoo. Animals are placed in the cages. A boy is along with his mother. He is showing the lion that is in the cage. Beside the lion's cage there is a serpent as well. On the other side there is another family as well. They are also seeing animals that are in the cage. Just behind the mother and son there is a flamingo also.



2. This picture talks about children playing in the park. There are three boys playing football. There are two girls as well. One girl is playing ball and the other girl is playing with the hoop. There is a slide in the park. A house is behind the tree. There is a tree behind the slide. It looks beautiful to see the children enjoying in the park.

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph:



## Model Question Paper-1

**I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.** **4×1=4**

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

Lekha read the text correctly, .....

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

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

Neha: I think we are lost.

Nisha: But we followed the direction given by your aunt. Neha: If we had used GPS, we \_\_\_\_\_ lost our way.

- a) wouldn't have                      b) would have                      c) could have                      d) couldn't have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct phrasal verb.

Laxmi: Today Mr. Pasha's talk on hard work and determination was really an eye opener.

James: Yes. I always \_\_\_\_\_ to him for inspiration.

- a) look to                      b) look out                      c) look at                      d) look up

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

Smitha: New dress?

Fathima: Yes. I bought it in my village fair.

Smitha: It is very beautiful.

- a) complimenting                      b) congratulating                      c) thanking                      d) suggesting

## **II Do as directed.**

**12×1=12**

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

Balu and Sudeep \_\_\_\_\_ (be + work) in Delhi since 1998.

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition.

They're very fond \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

7. Fill in the blank using suitable linker:

I wanted to help her \_\_\_\_\_ she refused.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in the brackets.

If you \_\_\_ drugs, you will get arrested and end up in a prison \_\_\_ (cell, sell)

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

A

B

Do - [homework, food, bed, lunch, payment]

10. Give one word answer:

The art of producing beautiful writing - \_\_\_\_\_

11. Which one of the following words has three syllables?

school, important, prepare, consume

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the bracket:

Water is the \_\_\_\_\_ (combine) of hydrogen and oxygen.

13. Rearrange the jumbled words/phrases to make a meaningful sentence: the most/people/scientists/in the world/practical/are

14. Combine the following sentence using too..... to without changing the meaning of the sentence.

It rained so heavily. They could not go for the picnic.

15. Change the following sentence into superlative degree. Rahul is taller than all the other boys in the class.

16. Use the word 'content' as verb in a sentence of your own.

**III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer book. Clues are given.**

**1×2=2**

17. Forests are the most important part of a civilization. We often forget that deforestation lead to environmental imbalance.

a) spelling mistake to be corrected

b) correct form of verb to be used.

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

**7×2=14**

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

19. Why do you appreciate Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha?

20. Baleshwar remarked the people of Mumbai were afraid. According to him, why were they afraid?

21. What was the impact of Geneva's Summit on Keilis Borok?

22. In the poem 'The Song of India', who are the two speakers? How do their opinions differ?

23. How were the students marching an unusual scene?

**OR**

What factors encouraged Dolma to take up the basic mountaineering course?

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

**OR**

How did the Bird of Happiness bring happiness to Wangjia's village?

**V Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each**

**2×3=6**

25. How did the bird trigger the creativity in Satish?

26. Jazz player is a pathetic figure but at the same time commanding artist. Explain.

**VI Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12**

27. In an interesting observation, he once described the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha, as the ‘grammar of anarchy’

- a. Who does He refer to?
- b. When do these methods assume importance?
- c. Why does the speaker call these methods as ‘Grammar of Anarchy’?

28. ‘Leave alone strength, can you prove you have courage’?

- a. Who does ‘you’ refer to?
- b. When did the speaker say so?
- c. How does the speaker want him to prove his courage?

29. — There are limits to our patience, Sir.

- a. Who does ‘Sir’ refer to ?
- b. When did the speaker say so?
- c. What made the speaker say so?

30. ‘You can start the countdown you can take a last look; You can cross out my name from the telephone boo’l.

- a. Whom does the speaker address the above statement to?
- b. When does the speaker say these words?
- c. Why does the speaker say so?

**VII Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.**

**1×3=3**

31. Name :	Thomas Alva Edison.
Date of Birth :	February 11, 1847 in Milan Ohio.
Parents :	Samuel Ogden Edison, Nancy Mathews Elliott.
Education :	Self educated.
Contributions:	invented electric light bulb, phonograph, made improvements to the telegraph and motion picture technology.
His qualities :	hard working, responsible.
Awards :	Technical Grammy Award 2010.
Death :	October 18, 1931.

**VIII Develop the story using the clues given below. 1×3=3**

32. Two cats—fighting over a slice of bread--- clever monkey saw them--said will divide bread into two equal halves—one part bigger—other part smaller—ate some

from bigger part—said will make it equal—this continued—soon ate whole bread—  
cats left with nothing.

**X Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph. 1×3=3**

33.



**XI Quote from memory**

**1×4=4**

34. The quality .....  
.....  
.....  
.....him that takes

OR

My day .....  
.....  
.....  
.....always day.

**XI Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 1×4=4 (2×2)**

35. Once the Wind and the Sun had an argument. —I am stronger than you,|| said the wind. No, you are not|| said the Sun. Just at that moment they saw a traveler walking across the road. He was wrapped in a shawl. The Sun and the Wind agreed that whoever could separate the traveller from his shawl was stronger. The wind took the first turn. He blew with all his might to tear the traveller’s shawl from his shoulders. But the harder he blew, the tighter the traveller gripped the shawl to his body. The struggle went on till the wind’s turn was over. Now it was the Sun’s turn. The Sun smiled warmly. The traveller felt the warmth of the smiling Sun. Soon he let the shawl

fall open. The Sun's smile grew warmer and warmer—hotter and hotter. Now the traveller no longer needed his shawl. He took it off and dropped it on the ground. The Sun was declared stronger than the wind.

- (A) Who won the test? How?  
(B) What was the argument between the Sun and the wind? How did they decide to test their strength?

**XII Answer the following question in about 8-10 sentences: 1×4=4**

36. Ruskin Bond's grandmother had a unique character. Justify.

OR

How does the poet describe that the earth has patience in the poem 'I am the land'?

OR

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

**XIII Write and essay on any one of the following: 1×4=4**

37. a) Uses of Internet

b) Pollution.

c) Health is wealth.

**XIV Write a letter using the information given below. 1×5=5**

38. Imagine you are Chitra/Charan studying in Sri Sharada Vidya Peeta, Hassan.

Write a letter to your friend describing Vanamahotsava celebration in your school.

OR

Write a letter to the manager, Sandal soap factory, Mysore, requesting him to give permission to visit the factory.

## Model Question Paper-2

**I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 4×1=4**

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank: They seldom go to temple, .....  
a) don't they ? b) do they ? c) does they? d) doesn't they?
2. Read the conversation and fill in the blank with correct modal choosing from the given alternatives.  
Sanath: You look very week.  
Sanvi: I have not eaten anything since yesterday. Sanath: But why?  
Sanvi: I don't have money. \_\_\_\_\_ you lend me some money?  
a) may b) might c) could d) shall
3. Read the conversation and identify the part of speech of the underlined word.  
Muktha: Sameer is very popular among his colleagues.  
Darshan: He is loved because he is very honest.  
a) adjective b) noun c) adverb d) verb
4. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. Pasha : I have set the alarm at 4.30 am Sameena : Will you get up and study?  
Pasha: No. I want to attend early morning prayers in the mosque.  
a) set b) get up c) study d) to attend

## **II Do as directed. 12×1=12**

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verbs given in brackets.  
Rohan \_\_\_\_\_ (be + award) as an outstanding performer last year.
  6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition.  
The pilot blamed his colleague \_\_\_\_\_ losing their way.
  7. Fill in the blank using suitable linker:  
You cannot borrow the books \_\_\_\_\_ you return old ones.
  8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in the brackets. Last \_\_\_\_\_ an order was passed by the \_\_\_\_\_. (knight, night) regarding increase in taxes. 9.  
Combine the word in column A with its collative word in column B'.
- | A  | B |
|--|---|
| Make - [business, homework, a decision, cooking] |   |
10. Give one word answer:  
A person who enters a building in order to steal \_\_\_\_\_
  11. Which one of the following words has more than three syllables?



Decision, avenue, underline, preposition

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the bracket:

The \_\_\_\_\_(operate) was conducted under the supervision of a senior surgeon.

13. Frame a question to get underlined word as answer: Raju gave three pencils to his younger brother.

14. Combine the following sentence using so..... that ..... not without changing the meaning of the sentence.

I was too tired. I can't walk.

15. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into passive voice.

Sara: This chocolate cake is yummy.

Selvi: David made this chocolate cake.

16. Use the phrasal verb give up in a sentence of your own.

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

17. The mla of the locality had booked two buses. All the people go on a trip to the wholly places.

a) capital letter to be used.

b) spelling mistake to be corrected.

**IV Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:  $7 \times 2 = 14$**

18. Why did the inspector suggest Swami to join the police department when he grew up?

19. How does the tempo truck driver play a vital role in saving Roma's life?

20. What made Nehru to choose Dr. Ambedkar as the first Law Minister of Independent India?

21. According to the author, in spite of low income why do people choose to become scientists?

22. Explain briefly the contrast actions between the reader and speaker in the poem I am the Land.

23. Why did the students march silently?

OR

How does Dolma express her feelings about the view from the top of Mount Everest?

24. Why did Hanif choose to be a soldier as his mission?

OR

Why did Wangjia go in search of the Bird of happiness?

**V Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each  $2 \times 3 = 6$**

25. Don Anselmo and the Americans were generous in their own ways. Comment.

26. Why does Norman Nicholson feel that he is imprisoned?

**VI Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12**

27. 'A walk in the park might make you feel better'.

- a. Who suggested a walk in the park?
- b. Why did the speaker suggest it?
- c. What was the result of the walk?

28. Shall simple men judge their betters?

- a. Who does 'simple men' refer to?
- b. When does the speaker say so?
- c. What does the statement mean in the context?

29. He had discovered another pastime which he could indulge in

- a. Who is the He?
- b. What was the pastime which he had discovered?
- c. What was his father's reaction?

30. 'Of your children that died to call you their own'.

- a. Who were these children referred to?
- b. Whose children were they?
- c. Why did they die?

**VII Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.**

**1×3=3**

31. Name	: Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose.
Date of Birth	: 30 November 1858, Bikrampur.
Parents	: Bhagawan Chandra Bose, Bama Sundari Bose.
Achievements	: Invented 'Crescograph' detects small motions within plant tissues.
Awards	: Order of the Indian Empire, 1903. Order of the Star of India, 1911. Knight Bachelor, 1917

**VIII Develop the story using the clues given below.**

**1×3=3**

32. Hardworking woodcutter —cutting branch of tree ---- axe falls into river ---kept crying on the bank of river —suddenly River God appeared — got to know problem — showed silver axe —woodcutter said not this — showed gold axe- woodcutter said not this ---- final showed woodcutter's wooden axe —said it was his —River God happy \_\_\_\_\_rewarded wood cutter.

**IX Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph. 1×3=3**

33.



**X Quote from memory:**

**1×4=4**

34. You talk of .....  
.....  
.....  
.....day or night?

OR

It is enthroned .....  
.....  
.....  
.....seasons justice.

**XI Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 1×4=4 (2×2)**

35. One day, a rich merchant came to Birbal. He said to Birbal, 'I have seven servants in my house. One of them has stolen my bag of precious pearls. Please find out the thief. So Birbal went to the rich man's house. He called all the seven servants in a room. He gave a stick to each one of them. Then he said, 'These are magic sticks. Just now all these sticks are equal in length. Keep them with you and return tomorrow. If there is a thief in the house his stick will grow an inch longer by tomorrow'. The servant who had stolen the bag of pearls was scared. He thought, 'If I cut a piece of one inch from my stick, I won't be caught'. So, he cut the stick and made it shorter by one inch. The next day Birbal collected the sticks from the servants. He found that one servant's stick was short by an inch. Birbal pointed his finger at him and said, 'Here is the thief'. The servant confessed to his crime. He returned the bag of pearls. He was sent to jail.

- (A) What was Birbal's plan to find the thief?
- (B) The thief was caught by his own mistake. How?

**XII Answer the following question in about 8-10 sentences: 1×4=4**

36. Summarize in your own words the substance of the poem 'Grandma climbs a tree'.

OR

Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player. What special skill did he have?

OR

Fortune favors the brave. Justify the statement in reference to the poem 'Ballad of the tempest'.

**XIII Write an essay on any one of the following:**

**1×4=4**

37. a) Water Pollution.

b) Dengue- Need of awareness

b) Importance of Sports and Games.

**XIV Write a letter using the information given below.**

**1×5=5**

38. Imagine you are Dinesh/Durga studying in GHS Belur. Write a letter to your cousin inviting him/her for your school annual day.

OR

Write a letter to the manager, State Bank of India, Belur requesting him/her to open an SB account.

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