



Government of Karnataka
Department of State Educational Research and Training
Government College of Teacher Education
Shree Aluru Venkatarao Language Skills Training Centre
Chitradurga



ENHANCER

A COMPREHENSIVE WORKBOOK FOR IMPROVING SSLC RESULT.....

2024-25

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FOREWORD



It is true that, without meaningful and practical application of language skills in the field of education, personality development cannot be achieved. Moreover, language experts emphasise that secondary education is language education itself. The quality education cannot be achieved unless language skills are not learned practically. So integrated and hands-on learning is very necessary for every student.

Further more, with the good intention of fulfilling the needs of today's qualitative learning and importance of textbook besides, the intellectual upliftment and cultural sensitivity of the students, one of the wings of our institution, Aluru Venkatarao Language Skills Training Centre has created and brought out 'ENHANCER', a supplementary literature resource for SSLC students, prepared by a study group of well experienced and creative classroom teachers. This workbook comprises worksheets, exercises and activities helps students to improve their language skills such as reading and writing. Also the selected content includes prose, poetry, supplementary reader, grammar, vocabulary, comprehension and composition that helps to boost academic performance of students. As according to the guidelines of KSEAB, two model question papers have been included to get the clear idea to face the examination confidently.

Activities are suggested to attract and engage the students in learning. Innovation is pursued in this workbook with a new design for the improvement of qualitative and quantitative result. A radical change in learning is possible only if the teachers empower themselves and accept today's problems as a challenge and facilitate as accordingly in preparing their students to face the competitive world.

In recent years, there has been a decline in the learning levels of students, and recent SSLC results have also been disappointing. This workbook aims to address this issue and provide a supportive resource for students and teachers as well, to get better results. As such this workbook can be a beacon in this regard. If our teachers, who teach English as second language, follow this work book with a positive mindset and implement effectively in the classroom, then our collective efforts will certainly be fruitful. As the saying goes "A cart with one wheel cannot reach its destination and without hard work, one cannot achieve success." This supplementary workbook is not created by a single person but it is the result of the collective efforts of many teachers who are interested and experienced in effective classroom teaching and learning process. I heartly congratulate all who shared their experiences and valuable time in bringing out this Supplementary Literature, ENHANCER. Also I wish, this workbook inspires and motivates students to excel in their studies and for SSLC examinations as well.

Smt. Leelavathi. T G

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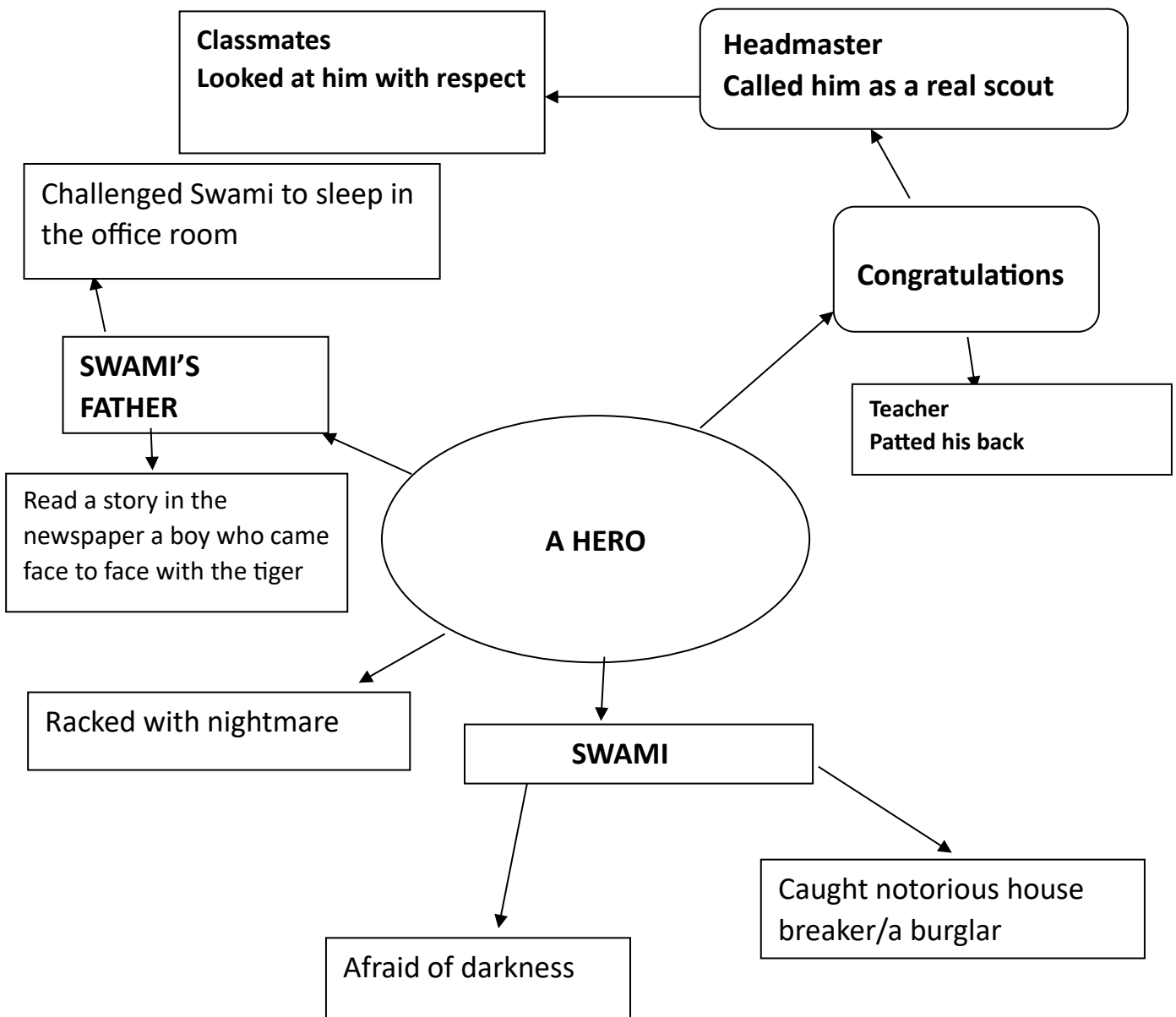
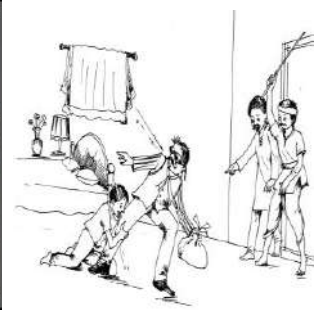
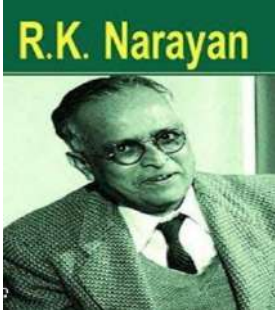
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1. A Hero

- R.K. Narayan

Spelling of the words to be learnt:

Swami, Granny, Burglar, Newspaper, Report, nightmare, frightful, proposition, scout, desperate, brave, disputed, coward, darkness, scorpions, mortal weapon, notorious, congratulations, dreadful.



Key Points to Remember

Newspaper report: The newspaper report about the bravery of a village boy while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with a tiger.

Opinions: Swami says, courage is important. Father says, "Courage is everything, strength and age are not important."

Desperate attempts: We are going to admit even elders in our cricket club from the first of the next month I will sleep alone. Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books.

Dreadful experience alone in the office room: Remembered all the stories of devils and ghost. Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree. Swami heard some noises like rustle of leaves, snoring sound, tickling of clock, some insects humming.

Dreadful experience under the bench:

Much safer more compact and reassuring, he racked with a nightmare. In the nightmare the tiger was chasing him and his feet stuck to the ground. So he could not escape. He was groaned in despair. He sweated with fright and he saw something was moving down in the darkness. He thought it was devil will pull him out and tear him. When it came nearer he crawled out of the bench and hugged it with all his might and used his teeth like a mortal weapon.

Swami became a hero: Though he was an ordinary boy he caught the most notorious house breaker of the district then he became a hero in overnight.

Congratulations showered on swami next day. His friends looked at him with respect. His teachers patted his back and the headmaster said that he was a true scout.

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

1. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about?

2. How did Swami dispute his father's theory?

3. What are the desperate attempts done by Swami?

4. Write briefly about the dreadful experience of Swami while he was alone in the office room.

5. Describe the dreadful experience of Swami while he was under the bench.

6. How did Swami become a hero over night?

7. Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

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

1. "A frightful proposition, Swami thought"

a. For whom it was frightful?

b. What was a frightful proposition?

c. What is meant by 'proposition' in the context?

2. "From the first of the next month I will sleep alone father"

a. Who is the speaker here?

b. Whom did 'I' refer to?

c. Why did he make the above statement?

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

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'your' refer to?

c. Why did Swami make the above statement?

4. "Aiyo, something has bitten me"

a. Who cried 'Aiyo!'?

b. Who had bitten?

c. Why did he cry?

5. "Leave alone strength, can you prove you have a courage?"

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'you' refer to?

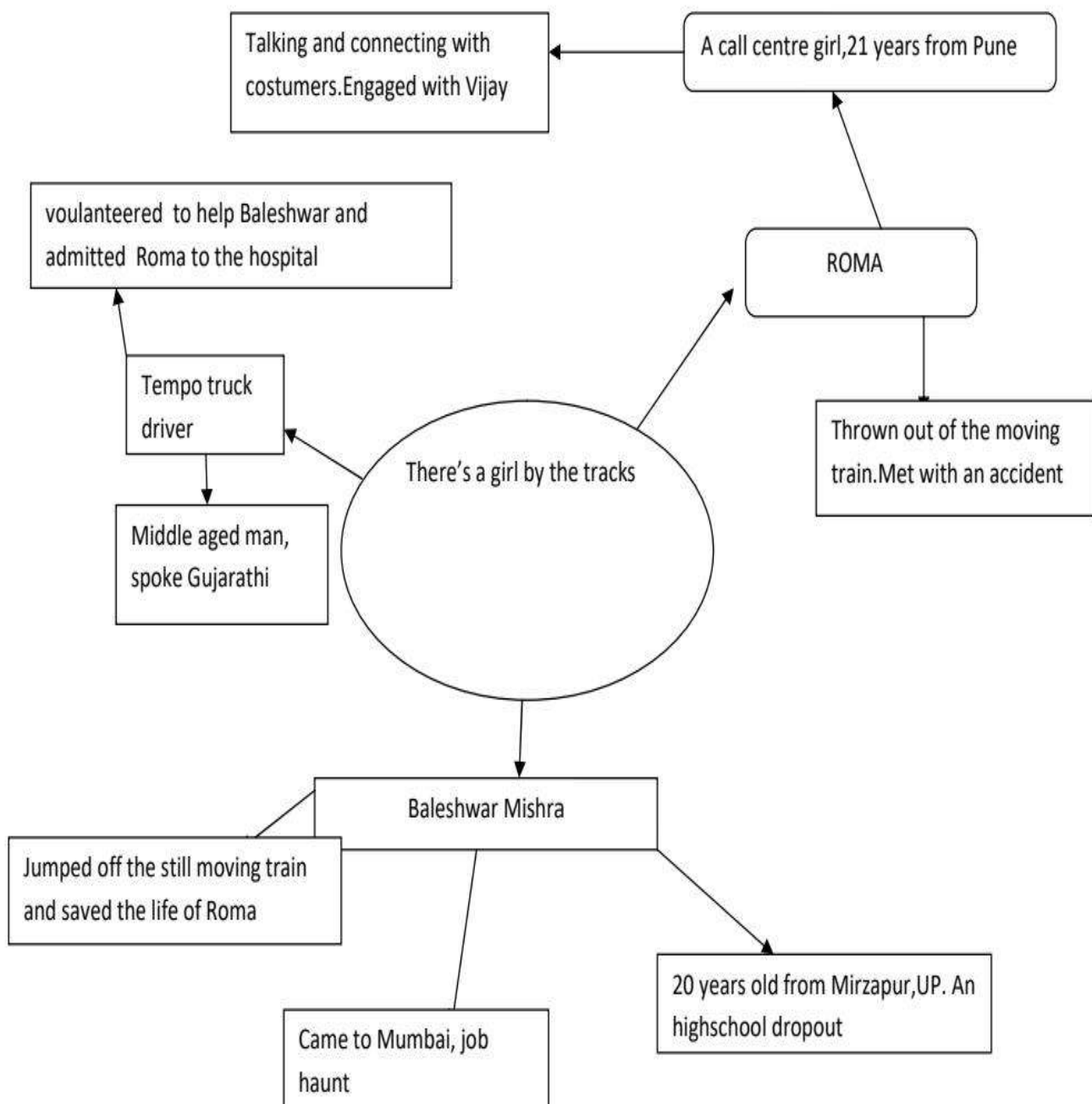
c. Why did he make this statement?

2. "There's a Girl by the Tracks!"

-Deven Kanal

Spelling of the words to be learnt:

Baleshwar Mishra, Roma Talreja, Regular scene, Tempo-truck driver, Dinesh, Chacha, Divine Multi-Speciality Hospital.



Key points to Remember

Regular scene: Commuters rushing in and out at public places in metropolis.

Roma Talreja: 21 years old, a call center executive, B.com graduate, from Pune.

Baleshwar: 20 years old, unemployed, high school dropout, from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

A Tempo truck driver: A middle-aged man, who spoke Gujarati.

Accident: She tried to settle into a corner near the door, she jammed between the other women, she got pushed and thrown out of the coach, she fell on the ground and became unconscious.

Save/rescued: First she was admitted to a small hospital. Here she got only first aid due to lack of instruments. Then she shifted to Divine Multi-Speciality Hospital. Dr Anil Agarwal treated her and he believed that she could be bled to death had nobody helped her.

The way he helped Roma: He jumped off the moving train to rescue Roma. He took her to the nearest hospital with the help of Tempo truck driver. He informed Roma's brother about the accident. He revisited the spot looking for her mobile and hand bag. He believed that it was Roma, tomorrow it could be you or me.

I. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences:

1. "It is a regular scene" what was regular about the scene?

2. Write briefly about the personal details of Roma and Baleshwar.

3. How did Roma meet with an accident?

4. How did Baleshwar help Roma?

5. Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot?

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

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

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'girl' refer to?

c. When did the voices cry out?

2. "Let's go and help her!" he shouted.

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'her' refer here?

c. Why did he shout?

3. "I hope I'm not too late," he thought.

a. Who thought like this?

b. What did the speaker do?

c. Why did the speaker hope so?

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

a. Who does 'Chacha' refer to?

b. When did he ask the mobile?

c. Why did he want the mobile?

5. "Please help me take her to a hospital."

a. Who does 'me' refer to?

b. Who did he ask the statement to?

c. Why did the speaker take her to the hospital?

6. "Oh, I couldn't thank him"

a. Who is the 'I' here?

b. Who does 'him' refer to?

c. Why should he want to thank him?

7. "There's a closer place I know of"

a. Who is the speaker?

b. What does 'closer place' refer here?

c. Why did the speaker choose that place?

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

a. Who is new to Mumbai?

b. To whom was it said?

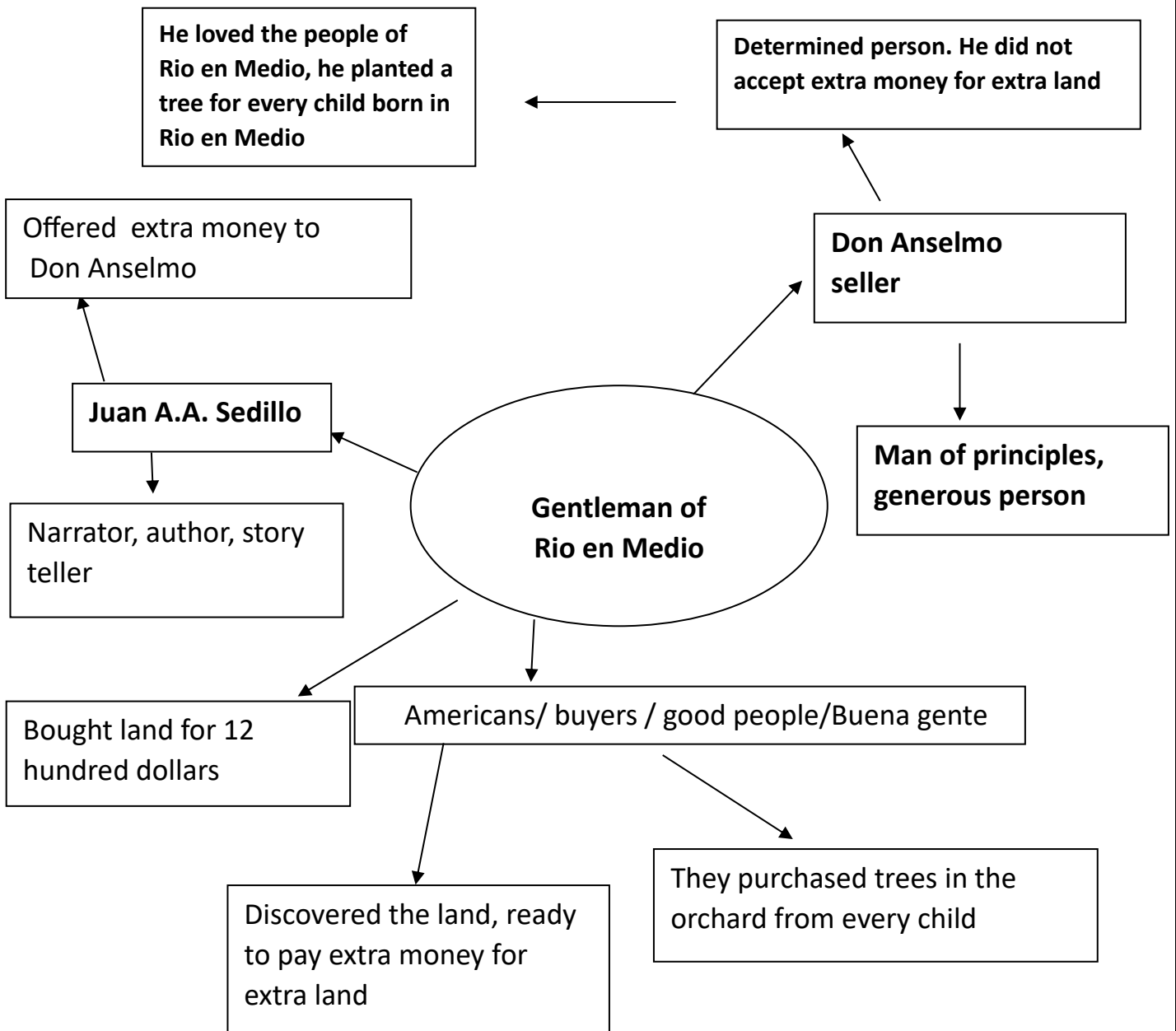
c. Why are the people afraid?

3. Gentleman of Rio en Medio

- Juan A.A. Sedillo

Spelling of the words to be learnt

Rio en Medio, Don Anselmo, Sedillo, Americans, *buena gente*, trees in the orchard, double amount, planted, children, extra land.



Key Points to Remember

Appearance: - The old man wore an old green and faded coat, he carried a cane it was the skeleton of a worn out umbrella. He removed his hat and gloves slowly and carefully like Charlie Chaplin.

Land and house: - There was a small house, it was quaint and wretched. The little creek ran through his land. His land was gnarled and beautiful.

Amount: - They discovered more than 8 acres and extends across the river. So they offered double the amount.

Americans: - They were willing to pay the double amount. They bought trees individually from the children of Rio en Medio.

Complaint: - Americans were disturbed because children played under the trees, built little play fences and took blossoms.

Trees: - Don Anselmo planted a tree for every child born in Rio en Medio. They belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.

Don Anselmo:- He is the man of principles and he stuck to his words. He refused to take double the amount. He was generous, he planted a tree for each Child of Rio and Medio.

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

1. Don Anselmo was a man of principles. Justify.

2. Describe Don Anselmo's appearance and manner.

3. What did the Americans discover after the survey?

4. Why did the Americans complain the story teller against the old man?

5. Don Anselmo and Americans are generous. Justify.

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

1. "We have made a discovery."

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'we' refer to?

c. What was the discovery?

2. "These Americans are *buena gente*"

a. Who said this?

b. What is the meaning of '*buena gente*'?

c. Why did the speaker say so?

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

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'you' refer to?

c. Why did the speaker say so?

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

a. Who is the speaker?

b. When did the speaker say so?

c. What quality of Don Anselmo shown in the statement?

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

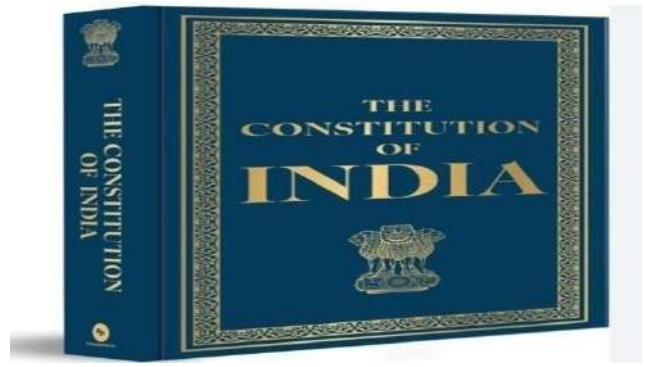
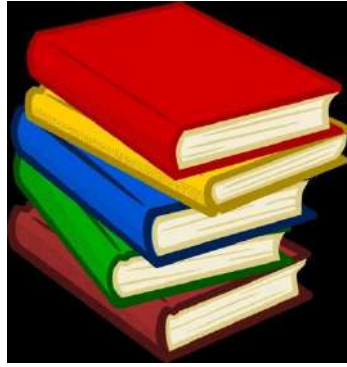
a. Who does 'I' refer here?

b. Who do the trees belong to?

c. Why couldn't he sell the trees?

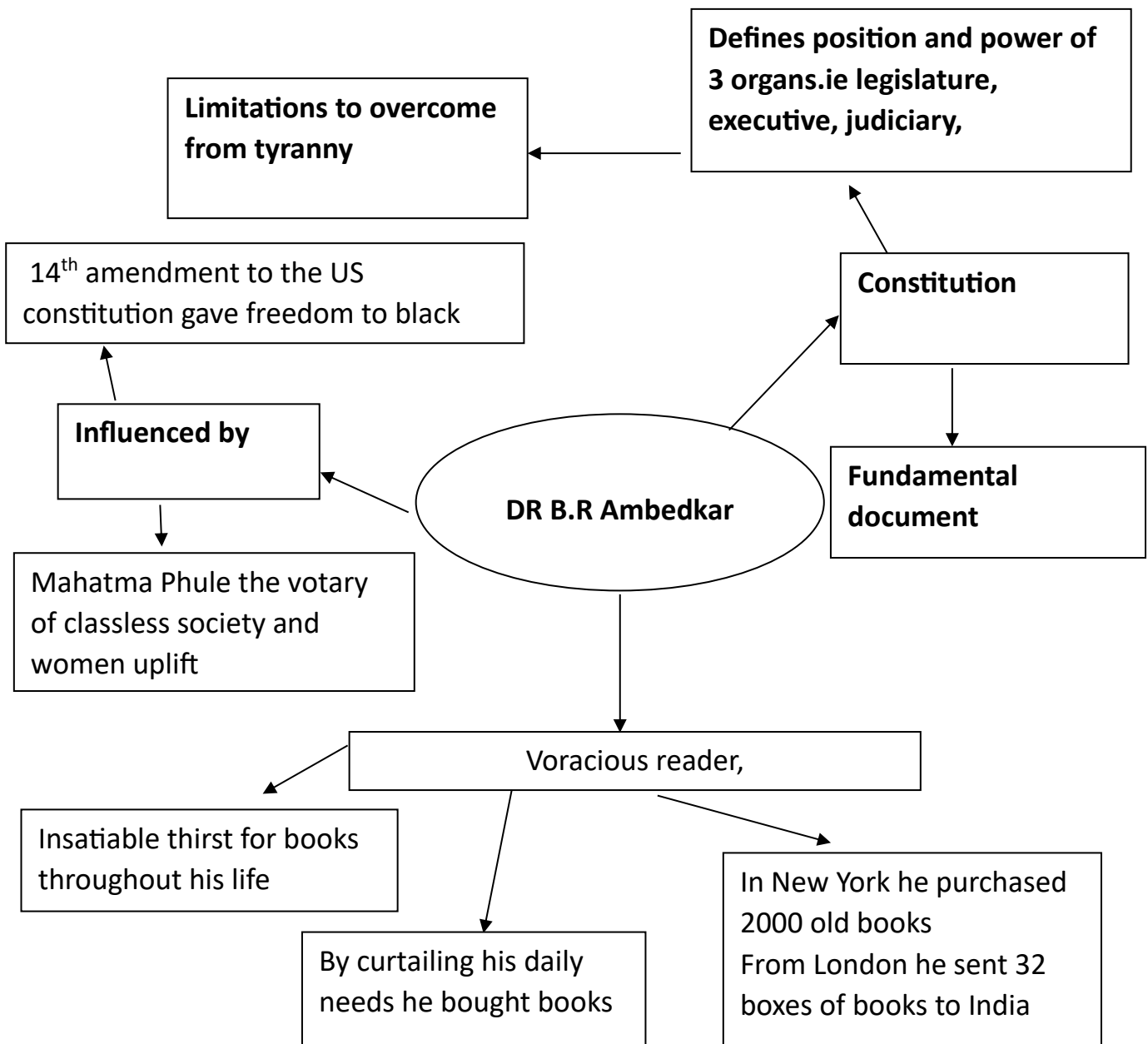
4. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

-Sri R. Venkataraman



Spelling of the words to be learnt:

Ambedkar, Voracious reader, curtailing, purchased, influenced, amendment, depressed classes, constitution, fundamental rights, legislature, Judicial, Executive, Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Buddha, Avvai, Social justice.



Key Points to Remember

Voracious reader:- Ambedkar had insatiable thirst for books by curtailing his needs, he purchased old books. In New York he purchased 2000 old books. He bought so many books from London and sent them to India in 32 boxes.

Influence:- 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA to give freedom to the black Americans. Mahatma Phule's work to create classless society and women upliftment.

News papers: Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata.

Vehicles of change (Institutions): Hitakarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India.

Magnificent edifice:- Fundamental rights , 3 pillars-Legislature, Judiciary, Executive.

Observations on constitution: It shows the power of 3 pillars, Defines the position and power of the three organs of the state. It helps to avoid tyranny.

Nehru: Ambedkar had a great skill and knowledge. He had a clear vision of social justice, so Nehru chose him the first law minister, called Ambedkar, the symbol of revolt.

Grammar of Anarchy: Civil disobedience, Non-cooperation, Satyagraha

Ambedkar and Gandhiji: Ambedkar reminded to depressed class to their rights. Gandhiji reminded to higher class of their duties.

Buddha and Avvai:- Buddha- Noble and Ignoble, Avvai- Charitable and miser.

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

1. How do you say that Ambedkar was a voracious reader?

2. How did the 14th amendment of American constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar?

3. What are the significant observations of Ambedkar on constitution?

4. How did Ambedkar and Gandhiji try to wipe out caste discrimination from India?

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

6. What are the caste divisions according to Buddha and Avvai?

7. What is grammar of anarchy?

8. What are the significant observations of Dr B R Ambedkar on the constitution?

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

10. Why was Dr.B.R.Ambedkar made the chairman of the drafting committee of Indian Constitution?

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

1. "He raised brick by brick the magnificent edifice"

a. Who does 'He' refer here?

b. What does the 'magnificent edifice' refer?

c. What is the meaning of 'edifice' here?

2. "They have brought about a veritable revolution in social thought"

a. Who do 'they' refer here?

b. What is meant by 'veritable revolution' here?

c. How did they bring about the revolution?

3. "They have come to occupy high offices of state"

a. Who do 'They' refer here?

b. What made them to occupy high offices?

c. How have they proved it?

4. "A symbol of revolt he said"

a. Who made this statement?

b. Who is the symbol of revolt?

c. Why was he described so?

5. "A prominent champion of the oppressed and depressed classes in India"

a. Who is referred as 'A prominent champion' of the depressed classes?

b. Who made this remark?

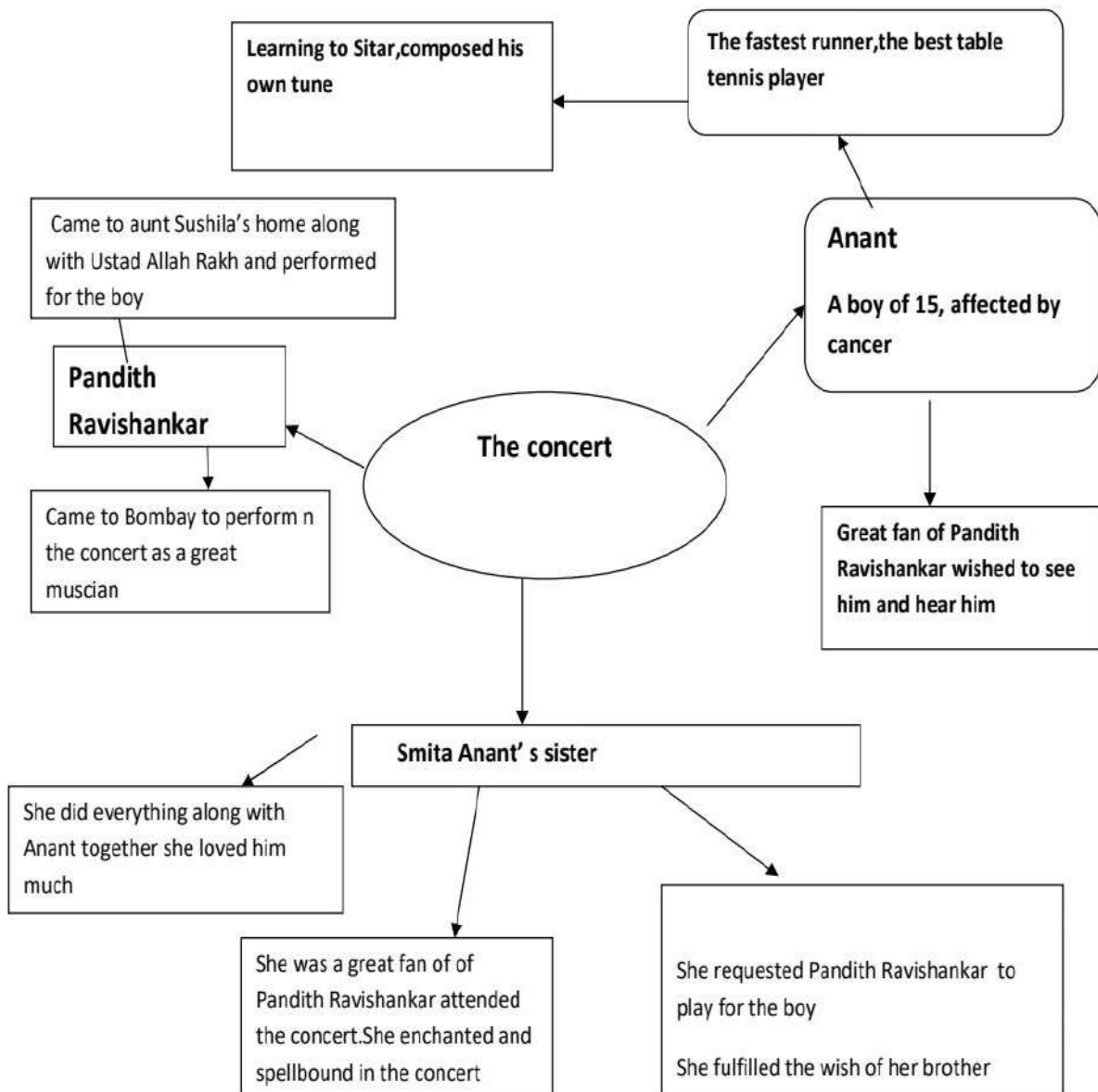
c. Why did the speaker make this remark?

5. The Concert

-Shantha Rameshwar Rao

Spelling of the words to be learnt:

Anant, Pandit Ravishankar, Ustad Allah Rakha, Aunt Sushila, Long moustachioed man, Cancer, Hospital, Doctors, Fastest runner, The Best table tennis player, Play the Sitar, Sitar maestro



Key Points to Remember

Excitement:

Smita was excited by the news of Pandit Ravi Shankar's music concert at Shanmugananda Auditorium.

Hopes:

Anant suffered from cancer, so his family came to Bombay with high hopes on the Miracles of modern science.

Doctor said:

Take him home, give him whatever he wants, because he had not many days to live.

Talented boy:

Anant was the best table tennis player, the fastest runner, learning sitar and he composed his own tunes for the astonishment of their Guru.

Chance of life time:

Anant wants to see and hear to Pandit Ravi Shankar. He thought that it is the chance of lifetime.

Daring thought:

Smita decided to go to the concert and meet Pandit Ravi Shankar to request him to come to their home to play music for her brother.

Unusual scene:

Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were world famous musicians. They are always busy even though they agreed to come to their home to fulfill the last wish of Ananth.

Qualities:

Smita, 16 year old girl, sister of Anant. She loves her brother and they did everything together. She attended the concert and requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to play for her brother.

Appreciation for Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha:-

Though Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great musicians and busy persons they pitied the condition of Anant and accepted the request, went home, played music for the boy and fulfilled his last wish.

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

1. Why was Smita excited by the newspaper report?
Why did her mother caution her to be quiet?

2. What daring thought came to Smita?

3. Ravi Shankar came to Smita's house. Why do you think it was an unusual incident?

4. How do you say that Anant was a talented boy?

5. They had come with high hopes. What hopes did Anant parents have?

6. How did Smita enjoy the concert?

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

8. "Smita and Pandit Ravi Shankar both deserve appreciation." Justify with your answer.

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

1. " I must hear him and see him"

a. Who is 'I' here?

b. Whom did he want to see and hear?

c. Why did he want to see and hear him?

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

a. Who suggested this to whom?

b. What made the speaker suggest this?

c. How did Smita react to it?

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

a. Who said this?

b. Who do 'they' refer to?

c. Why did the mother say this?

4. "But they did not voice their fears."

a. Who do 'they' refer to?

b. What did they fear?

c. How did they behave towards him?

5. "You will wake him up, you know he needs all the sleep and rest, he can get."

a. Who said these words?

b. When did the speaker say so?

c. Why does he need all the sleep and rest?

6. "'Pandit Ravi Shankar is a busy man,' you must not bother him with such a request".

a. Who said these words?

b. Who requested Pandit Ravi Shankar?

c. What was the request?

7. "What shall we do Ustad Sahib?"

a. Who asked this?

b. Who was Ustad Sahib?

c. When did the speaker say these words?

8. "I spoke to him and he will come tomorrow morning."

a. Who is 'I' here?

b. Who did she speak to?

c. What did she speak to him about?

9. "It's the chance of a lifetime"

a. Who said this?

b. What was the chance?

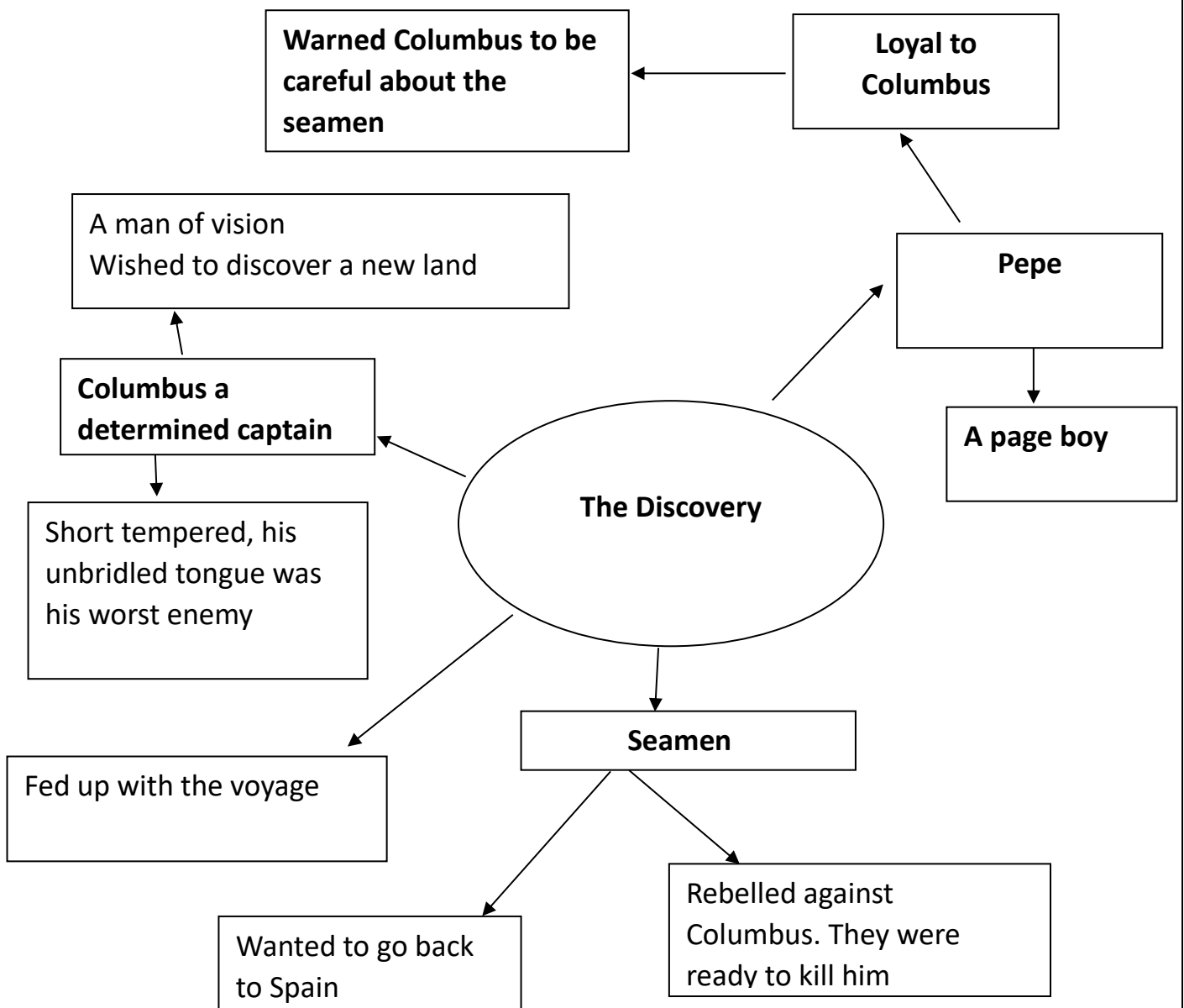
c. Why was he not able to get the chance on that day?

6. The Discovery

-Herman Ould

Spelling of the words to be learnt

Christopher Columbus, Diego Garcia, Pedro Gutierrez, Juan Patino, Francisco, Gullermo Ires, prematurely white, complexion fair, quick temper, unbridled tongue, relaxation, mysteries, desperate, seamen, carcass, radiant, loyalty, discipline, honourable obedience, bubbles.



Columbus

Columbus is a tall, well-built man of forty six, hair prematurely white, complexion fair, almost ruddy and a man of quick temper. He had a vision and he thought that it was a God's will; he should do it, because it brings wealth to his country. When Columbus heard the seamen's song he became furious. He felt that his uncontrolled tongue was his worst enemy. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.

In the voyage he discovered one thing that if a man had a vision he must follow it alone and he shouldn't expect loyalty, friendship, discipline or obedience from others.

Desperate seamen

Columbus and seamen sailed for a long time but did not come across any trace of land. So the sailors fed up and they wanted to go back to their homes, but Columbus did not agree with them and asked them to continue their journey with him. So they were desperate and tried to attack on him.

Pepe

Pepe was a page boy, he had faith in Columbus. He warned Columbus to be careful about the desperate seamen. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, then Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and asked them to kill him first. His loyalty put the others in shame.

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

1. What made Diego say that the life of fifty men was in the hands of Columbus?

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

3. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus?

4. According to Columbus what was one thing that he had discovered?

5. "Columbus had a strong will, patience and perseverance" justify the statement with examples.

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

1. "They are simple men and must have their relaxation"

a. Who is the speaker here?

b. Who are simple men according to the speaker?

c. Why did the speaker say so?

2. "Mutiny is an ugly word, sir."

a. Who said this?

b. Who does 'sir' refer to?

c. Why did the speaker say these words?

3. "Shall simple men judge their betters?"

a. Who said this?

b. Who do the simple men refer here?

c. What is the meaning of this statement?

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

a. Who made this statement?

b. Who does 'one man' refer to?

c. Why does he say so?

5. "Discipline knows no buts"

a. Who said this?

b. When did the speaker say this?

c. Why did the speaker say these words?

6. "A good sailor knows his place"

a. Who said this?

b. Who was this said to?

c. How can you say that it is an indirect command?

7. "I am your captain your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me?"

a. Who do 'I' refer to?

b. Who had to obey him?

c. Why were they disobedient to him?

8. "The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass"

a. What is Santa Maria?

b. Whose made this statement?

c. What do these words reveal about the speaker?

9. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first!"

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who are the cowards referred here?

c. What does it reveal about the speaker?

10. "Pedro, they drink too much."

a. Who was Pedro?

b. Who is the speaker here?

c. Why do they drink too much??

11. "What! Does that child stand between me and death?"

a. Who is the 'child' here?

b. Whose words are these?

c. What had the child done?

12. "Captain, be careful. Sometimes they are desperate"

a. Who said this?

b. Why did the speaker say these words?

c. Why were they desperate?

13. "I have discovered but one thing"

a. Who had discovered one thing?

b. Who was this said to?

c. What was one thing that he had discovered?

14. "The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!"

a. Who gave this warning?

b. What made the speaker give this warning?

c. What was the reaction to this warning?

15. "Discipline is a thing of past, sir. It's you or us"

a. Who is the speaker here?

b. When was it said?

c. Why did the speaker speak these words?

16. "Once clear of this Devil's track to nowhere we will blow our way back home."

a. Who said this?

b. What does 'Devil's track to nowhere' suggest?

c. How did they prove to be wrong?

17. "It is, sir! Glory be to God!"

a. Who is the speaker here?

b. What does 'it' refer to?

c. Why did he thank God?

18. "Give the orders to heave to."

a. Who gave this order?

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

c. Why did the speaker give this order?

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

a. Who made this statement?

b. Whose discontent does the speaker refer to?

c. What does 'ominous' mean in this context?

20. "I prefer your company to theirs."

a. Whom does 'I' refer to?

b. Whose company did he prefer?

c. Why did he prefer his company?

7. Colours of Silence

-National Book Trust of India

Spelling of the words to be learnt: Satish, Kashmir, rickety bridge, Swirling water, Unconscious, deafness, taunts and teasing, bouts of fever, physical disability, drawing and painting, sculpture, architecture, idle pastime, pittance.



No schools given admission as he was deaf

Become deaf, suffered a lot in silence alone

He saw a beautiful bird. It inspired him to draw the pictures

Admitted to the hospital after many

In the beginning father not allowed him to draw

Went to Kashmir, fell into river

Father encouraged him and joined him for school of arts

Colours of silence
Bio-sketch of Satish Gujral

His works exhibited in many museums

He has become a famous artist, painter, architecture, sculptor and writer

Proved physical disability is no barrier to success

Key Points to Remember

Satish met with an accident: Satish went to Kashmir for holidays with his father and brother Inder. While he was crossing the rickety bridge, his foot slipped and fell into the rapids.

Sufferings: He got terrible headache; he felt everything is going dark and silent. He felt miserable. He suffered frequently from the bouts of fever and infections especially of the ear. He thought that silence was the worst for him.

Bird's incident: One day he saw a unique bird. The bird has longish tail and the black crest. The bird was very attractive because of its restless energy. He stared at the bird for a long time. He drew the bird's picture from his memory.

Popularity / famous: Satish became one of the foremost artists of India. He excelled in several art forms like painting, sculpture, architecture, and writer. His works displayed in prestigious museums all over the world. He was awarded the order of the crown for his design of the Belgian Embassy of the 20th century and also honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

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

1. How did Satish meet with an accident?

2. How did Satish suffer in silence?

3. What is the impact of bird in the life of Satish?

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

5. "Physical disability is no barrier to success" justify the statement with reference to the life of Sathish Gujral.

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

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

a. Who said this?

b. Why did they have to look for a new school?

c. What does 'look for' mean here?

2. "Look, how the water is rushing at the spot."

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Whom was it said to?

c. Why did he say this?

3. "This is an idle pastime"

a. Who is the speaker?

b. What does an 'idle pastime' refer to?

c. Why did he say so?

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

a. Who is the speaker?

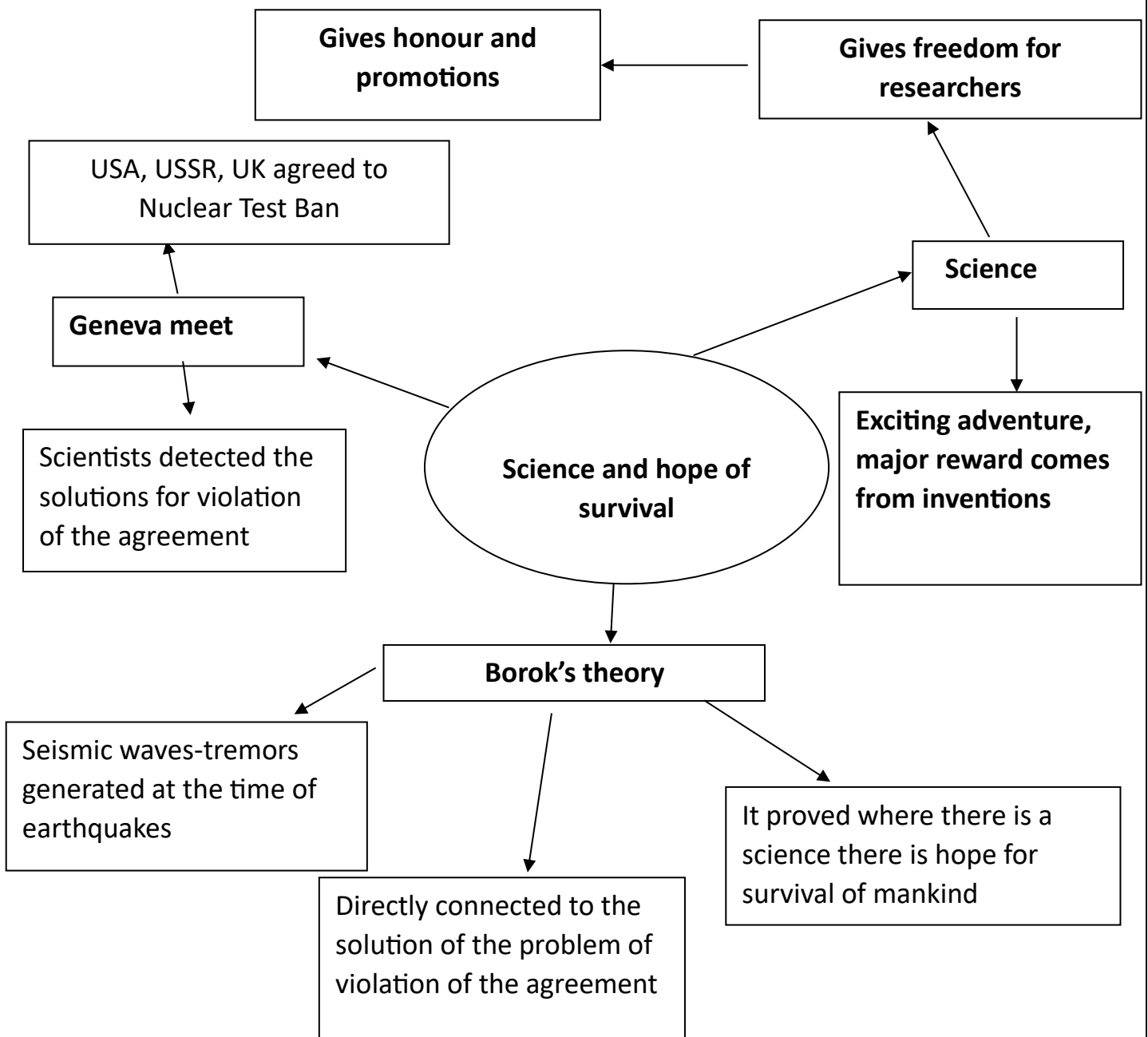
b. Who does 'I' refer to?

c. Why did he make this statement?

8. Science and hope of survival

-Keilis-Borok

Spelling of the words to be learnt: Science, adventure, discovery, freedom, honour, promotions, threat, superpower, nuclear, destroy, ensuring, detect, violations, solution, practical, research, survival, problems.



Key Points to remember

Why scientist

Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from the discovery itself. Instead of money they get freedom and friends, get honors and promotions.

Threat: Three superpower nations UK, USA, USSR had enough nuclear bombs to destroy another nation.

The other side had plenty of time to launch retaliation strikes ensuring the destruction of their enemies at one strike.

Geneva meet

There was a threat of MAD. The three superpower countries wanted to come to an agreement. Wanted to sign an agreement to stop nuclear test - to detect the violations.

Instead of others

Scientists work together under science. They were able to work on common language. They help to the survival of mankind and find the solution.

Practical people

All the new technologies and all new brands of industry are the result of research by scientists. Through their work we have medicines, electronics, synthetic fibres, new source of energy, mode of transport and improvements in pharmaceutical industry.

Safety: Scientific research which can really save us. Science develops new methods of preparedness and preventions.

Problem: The super power countries signed for the Nuclear Test Ban agreement. If any one of the countries violated the agreement, how to detect the violation by other countries.

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

1. According to the author why do some people choose to become scientists even though they may not earn much money?

2. Why did the super power countries meet at Geneva?

3. What did the threat of MAD imply?

4. How are the scientists able to work despite political and cultural differences?

5. How can you say that, “scientists are the most practical people in the world?”

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

7. What problem arises among the super power countries?

II. Read the extracts and answer the following questions:

1. “The three nuclear powers were waiting to come to an agreement.”

a. Name the three nuclear powers.

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

c. What did they propose to do?

2. “Why is that some of us still decide to become scientists. Despite the fact that Businessmen, lawyers and doctors enjoy a much higher income?”

a. Why do only some people decide to become scientists?

b. Who enjoys with higher income?

c. What reward do they get by becoming scientists?

3. “My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of human kind.”

a. What was Borok's theoretical knowledge served human kind?

b. How does it apply directly to this?

c. What does ‘survival’ mean here?

1. Grandma Climbs a Tree

- Ruskin Bond



Practise these words with spelling.

Ruskin Bond, grandmother, genius, childhood, gracefully, climb, rescue recommend, doctor, recover, unusual, brother, demand, duty, bed rest, sherry, tree top house, happier



Activity 1.1 - Arrange these jumbled sentences to get the summary of the poem.

- After the rescue the doctor recommended her a week bed rest. But she felt it like a hell.
- Her neighbours advised to stop climbing tree and live gracefully.
- She learned climbing trees at the age of 6 from her loving brother.
- The Granny enjoyed her remaining part of life happily.
- One day she climbed up a tree but could not come down.
- Thus, Granny enjoyed her unusual gift of life in nature.
- Grandma was genius because she had an unusual gift of climbing trees even at the age of 62.
- Soon she recovered and asked for a house on tree top.
- Her son fulfilled her wish. He and the poet built a house on tree top.
- The poem, 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond.

2. Quality of Mercy (for memorization)

- William Shakespeare



Practise these words with spelling.

quality, mercy, strain'd, droppeth, gentle, heaven, beneath, twice, blest, blesseth, mightiest, throned, monarch, crown, sceptred, temporal, attribute, majesty, enthroned, attribute, seasons, justice.



RAIN



SCEPTRE



CROWN



THRONE

➤ Activity 2.1- Quote from memory

The quality

that takes

The throned

fear of kings;

It is

Justice.

Activity 2.2 Complete the poem

The quality _____
_____ heaven

Upon _____
_____ takes.

'Tis _____ becomes

The throned _____
_____ majesty,

Wherein _____
_____ sway;

It is _____
_____ God himself;

And earthly _____
_____ justice.

Activity 2.3 Quote from memory.

The quality _____

_____ Justice.

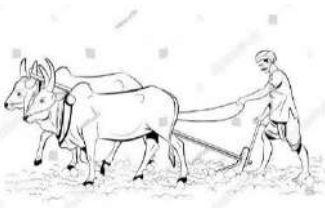
3. I Am the Land

- Marina de Bellagenta



Practise these words with spelling

Land - wait, patient, chokes, self - assertion
People - buy, shout, tickles-plough, plants life
Children - sing, dance, play
Soldiers - come with guns



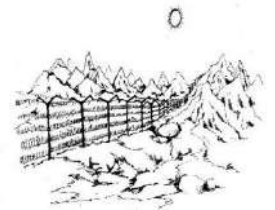
Plough

Plants life

Car lot eyes

Children dance

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER:



- The poem, 'I am the land' is written by Marina de Bellagenta.
- People occupy the land, buy, shout and fight for it.
- The land says to the people that it waits patiently.
- Children sing, dance and play on the land.
- People plough, plant trees, grows fruits and vegetables.
- Soldiers come with guns for the land - the chain link necklace (fence) chokes the land.
- Finally the land says in a tone of self-assertion **YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH.**

Activity 3.1 - Practise the summary of the poem 'I am the land.'

Extracts	Key points
“you say you own me I wait”	I — land, speaker — land, You — people I waits suggests — patience of land
“I wait with muddy holes and car lot eyes I stare.....”	I — land. muddy holes refers — virtual holes in the land. Car lot eyes suggests — perception of as if the earth staring with the lights of the car.
“ then someone, tickles me plants life ... fruit	Me — the earth. Tickle means — plough. Mood of the speaker — patience.
“ you come with guns chain link necklace chokes me now”,	You — war mongerer Chainlink necklace — fences on the earth Chokes = suffocates
“YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH”	You — people Tone of expression — Self Assertion

Activity 3.2 Read the following statements and answer the questions that follow:

1. “You cannot put a fence around the planet earth.”

a. Who is the speaker here?

b. Who does ‘you’ refer here?

c. What does the statement mean?

2. “Then someone tickles me, plants life ... fruit”

a. Who does ‘me’ refer to?

b. What does ‘tickles’ mean in the context?

c. What is the mood of the speaker in the statement?

3. "You say you own me, I wait."

a. Who is the speaker?

b. Who does 'you' refer to?

c. What does 'I wait' indicate in the context?

Activity 3.3 - Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences each:

How does the poet describe man's greed and land assertion in the poem 'I am the land'?

OR

How does the poet Marina de Bellagenta explain the patience and self-assertion of the land?

OR

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, 'I am the land'?

4. The Song of India

-V K Gokak.



mother India, Himalayas, beggar, leper, rock cut temples, epics in stone, children (freedom fighters and soldiers), dam and lake, steel mills, ship building yard, atomic age, strikes, class war, book of tomorrow, sun god, cancelling all sorrow.



KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER:

Conversation between Son and Mother India

The poet / son (V.K.Gokak) requested to sing about mother India

- Snow covered **Himalayan peaks**.
- **Three seas** which wash her palm.
- Clear dawn (**sun**) and its **golden rays**.
- Rock-cut temples and epic in stones.
- Children who died for the cause of freedom (**freedom fighters**)
- **Seers and Prophets** who showed straight path for us.
- Dams and lakes.
- Ship building yards and steel mills.
- Industries, Technology, Atomic age.
- Natural Beauty of India.

Mother India advises the poet to sing also about

- Beggars and lepers
- People working hard.
- **Helpless children** born in dark homes.
- **Wrinkled face** indexing ignorance.
- Strikes of iron men on class war.

Activity: 4.1 - Read the following jumbled sentences and re arrange them in correct order and write in a paragraph:

- Finally the mother India writes a "Book of morrow" to wipe out the sorrows of India.
- But mother India requests the poet to sing about the lepers, beggars, the helpless children and depressed classes.
- It is in the form of a dialogue between the poet and the mother India.
- The poem 'Song of India' is written by V. K. Gokak.

- The poet wants to sing about the physical beauties of India, such as the snow-covered Himalayas, the three seas at the south, historical (rock cut) temples, freedom fighters, soldiers, who died for the nation, religious saints and its technological development in the atomic age.
- We must not forget the problems while singing the grand tradition of our country.

Activity 4.2 - Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

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

2. Why does the poet mean by 'of your children that died to call their own'?

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

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

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

Activity 4.3 - Read the following statements and answer the questions that follow:

1. "Shall I sing of your clear dawn with its pure gold streaks?"

a) Who does 'I' refer here?

b) Who is the speaker addressing?

c) What does the 'clear dawn with its pure gold streaks' mean in the context?

2. "Sing of the beggar and the leper that swarm my streets".

a) Whom does 'my' refer to?

b) Who is asked to sing of the beggar and the leper?

c) What does 'leper' mean?

3. "Querulous, I said, is there no song that I sing of you".

a) Whom does 'I' refer here?

b) What do you mean by 'Querulous'?

c) What is the tone of the speaker?

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

a) Who does 'own children' refer here?

b) Who does 'you' refer here?

c) Why did they die?

Activity 4.4 - Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences.

1. Sum up the conversation between the poet and the mother India in your own words.

OR

How does the poet paint a beautiful picture of mother land in "The Song of India?"

OR

How does the poet describe the progress achieved in our country in the poem, 'The Song of India?'

OR

Describe the vision of the poet V. K. Gokak about his motherland.

OR

Which were the positive aspects that V. K. Gokak wished to write about Mother India in the poem 'The song of India?'

5. Jazz Poem Two

– Carl Wendall Hines, Jr.



Practise these words with spelling:

Jazz player, Ancient Mariner, wrinkled, unshaven, rough, faded, frayed collar. Old jacket, worn-out shoes, sagging stomach, saxophone, wire coat hanger, necktie, black gospel of jazz, bird with wings.



Pathetic figure

Saxophone

wings

Jazz player

Activity 5.1 - KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Jazz player is a poor old black man, standing like a black Ancient Mariner.
- His face is unshaven and wrinkled.
- He wears a faded blue shirt, loose neck tie, old jacket and worn-out shoes.
- Saxophone across his chest is supported by a wire coat hanger.
- Through his music he spreads the Gospel of Jazz.
- Once he starts playing music, he is no longer a poor black man but a bird which flies high, high and higher.
- When once he stops playing, he is a black man again.

Activity 5.2 – Copy the sentences given and practise the summary of the poem, 'Jazz Poem Two.'

An old jazz musician is standing like a Black Ancient Mariner.

His old face is wrinkled and weary. He wears faded blue shirt.

His stomach is hanging loosely. His jacket is worn out and his necktie is undone.

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.

Activity 5.3 - Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences each:

1. How did the poet appreciate the Jazz player's talent in music?

Ans: _____

2. Why does Jazz player feel like a bird when he plays his saxophone?

Ans: _____

6. Ballad of the Tempest

- James T. Fields.



Practise these words with spelling:

crowded, cabin, dare, midnight, waters, storm, fearful, winter, blast, mast, silence, shoutiest, breath, darkness, captain, stairs, daughter, whispered, ocean, maiden cheer, anchored, harbour



Storm on waters

breakers

daughter – icy hand

anchor

Activity 6.1 - Key Points to Remember:

- It was dark stormy night in winter at sea.
- A ship was in sea. Huge waves dashed the ship.
- The hungry roar of the sea filled the sailors with fear and they could not sleep.
- They sat in the darkness and prayed.
- The captain gave up hope when the storm continued.
- At last the captain's daughter whispered, "Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"
- Her faith in god filled the sailors with new hope.
- By morning the storm cleared and they reached the harbour safely.

Activity 6.2 - Read the following statements and answer the questions that follow:

1. "We were crowded in the cabin not a soul would dare to sleep"

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

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

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

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

a. What is referred to as a fearful thing?

b. How did it affect the sailors?

c. What does word 'shatter' mean here?

3. We are lost! The captain shouted."

a. Who does 'we' refer to?

b. Why did the captain say this?

c. How did his daughter react to the situation?

4. "Then we kissed the little maiden

And we spake in better cheer"

a. Who does "we" refer to?

b. Who was the little maiden?

c. Why did they kiss her?

5. "But his little daughter whispered,

As she took his icy hand"

a. Whose daughter was she?

b. When did she take his icy hand?

c. What did she tell him?

6. "Isn't God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?"

a. Who is the speaker?

b. When did the speaker say these words?

7. The Blind Boy (for memorization)

- Colley Cibber



Practise these words with spelling:

thing, call'd, light, ne'er, blessings, sight, wondrous, bright, warm, myself,
when'ver, awake, twere, heavy, often, patience, destroy, whilst, although



The blind boy



Sun shines bright



Day and night

Activity - 7.1 – Memorize the following stanzas and try to complete them in the space given.

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

O Say

boy!

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

You talk of wondrous things you see.

My day or night myself I make,
When'ver I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With me 'twere always day

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

But sure with patience I can bear

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

Although a poor blind boy

Activity - 7.2 - Quote from the memory.

O say
.....
.....
.....boy!

You talk
.....
.....
.....night?

My
.....
.....
..... Day.

With
.....
.....
..... Know

Then

.....

.....

.....boy.

Activity 7.3 – Quote from the memory and complete the poem.

O say what _____

blind boy.

8. Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning

-Norman Nicholson



Practise these words with spelling:

Norman Nicholson, space, count, helmet, plastic hook, telephone, calendar, switch, winter, doze, solitary confinement, goal, prison, capsule, flight, circling, gravity, universe, television, tracking, telescope,



Helmet



Telephone book



Space-flight



Space

Activity 8.1 – Key Points to Remember:

- The poet Norman Nicholson is leaving to space the next day.
- There would be no day and night or any change of seasons. So, calendars and clocks are useless in space.
- Nobody will visit him or write to him
- He would be like a prisoner in the space.
- In space there is no gravity so tea cups will be circling round him like the planet round the sun.
- He tells to watch his flight on television or from telescope.
- He tells to blow your top when he reaches his destination.

Activity 8.2 – Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:

1. Why did the poet say that calendars and clocks are useless in the space?

2. In the poem “Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning”, why does the speaker feel that he is imprisoned?

3. The speaker says, 'Tea cups circling round me like the planets around the sun'. Why does it happen only in space and not on the earth?

4. Pick some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem. Do you think the poet doesn't want to do these things?

Activity 8.3 – Read the following statements and answer the questions that follow:

1. "With the tea cups circling round me like the planets round the sun. I'll be centre of my gravity, a universe of one,"

a. Who does 'me' refer to?

Ans: _____

b. Where would the speaker experience this?

Ans: _____

c. Why does it happen there?

Ans: _____

2. "There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock."

a. Who makes this statement?

Ans: _____

b. Where would the speaker experience this?

Ans: _____

c. Why will there be no calendars and clocks?

Ans: _____

3. "I'll be writing no letters; I'll be posting no mail."

a. Who does 'I' refer to?

Ans: _____

b. Why couldn't the speaker write any letter or mails?

Ans: _____

c. With what feeling did the speaker express these words?

Ans: _____

4. "You can start the Count Down; you can take a last look."

a. Who does you referred here in general?

Ans: _____

b. Why is he requesting to have a last look?

Ans: _____

c. Who is the speaker here?

Ans: _____

5. "You can pass me my helmet from its plastic hook."

a. Who does 'me' refer to?

Ans: _____

b. Who is 'you' refer to?

Ans: _____

c. Why does he need a helmet?

Ans: _____

6. "You can cross out my name from the telephone book."

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans: _____

b. Who does 'You' refer here?

Ans: _____

c. Why does he tell to cross out his name from the telephone book?

Ans: _____

7. "I'll doze when I'm sleepy and wake without a knock."

a. Who does 'I' refer to here?

Ans: _____

b. Why does he say so?

Ans: _____

c. What is the meaning of the word 'doze' here?

Ans: _____

8. "Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star".

a. What is that upward shooting star?

Ans: _____

b. Why do we need a telescope to track it?

Ans: _____

c. Where is he going to?

Ans: _____

Supplementary Reading

1. Narayanapur Incident

- Shashi Deshapande

Practise these words with spelling:

Students, marching silently, unusual, no slogans, no shouts, to give letter, Babu, Manju, disappointed, police, expected, protest, violent, mysterious parcel, cyclostyling machine, preparing copies of Mahatma Gandhi's speech, sub inspector Patil, informed search in house.

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

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

Ans: _____

2. Why were Babu and Manju disappointed with the way students were marching?

Ans: _____

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

Ans: _____

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

Ans: _____

5. Why had Mr. Patil, the sub inspector, come to Mohan's house?

Ans: _____

2. On Top of the World

-Dicky Dolma.

Practise these words with spelling:

Dicky Dolma, Palchan, Himachal Pradesh, Manali, Mount Everest, mountaineering, determination, dedication, hard work, expedition, peak, financial problem, father, bed ridden.

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

1. What hardships did Dicky Dolma face in her early life?

OR

What kind of difficulties did Dicky Dolma have to face as a young girl?

Ans: _____

2. Mountaineering is a tough sport, but the thought never crossed Dolma's mind. Why?

Ans: _____

3. How did Dicky Dolma prepare for the task of scaling Mount Everest?

Ans: _____

4. How did Dicky Dolma describe the breath taking view of Mount Everest?

Ans: _____

5. How did the beautiful Himalayas inspire Dicky Dolma?

Ans: _____

6. What do you learn from Dicky Dolma's life?

Ans: _____

3. A Great Martyr ever cherished.

-Edited: Meha Mathur and Tessy Koshy.

Practise these words with spelling:

Martyr, Haneefuddin, Khalifa, Hema Aziz, introvert, vocal artist, Indian Military Academy (IMA), 11 Rajputana Rifles, sub-sector Haneef, responsibility, dabble, sketch, belongings, travel, performance.

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

1. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so?

Ans: _____

2. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?

Ans: _____

3. How do you say that Haneef's life was always 'ekdam bindas'?

Or

Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Explain briefly.

Ans: _____

4. How did Haneef and his brothers learn to be independent at a young age?

Or

In what way did the absence of mother make Haneef and his brother responsible?

Ans: _____

5. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef?

Ans: _____

4.The Bird of Happiness

- A Tibetan Folktale.

Practise these words with spelling:

Tibet, rivers, fresh flowers, green grass , hunger, happiness, folk , Wangjia , departure, offered barley wine, spread , grains , Tibetan customs, mountain top , monsters, black , brown, white, bearded, miles, crawl, eyeballs, overwhelmed , cloud, breeze, forest.

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

1. How did Wangjia react to the second monster?

Ans: _____

2. What do you like the most in the story "The Bird of Happiness"?

Ans: _____

3. What hardships did Wangjia undergo on his way to find the bird?

Ans: _____

4. What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him?

Ans: _____

5. How did the Bird of Happiness bless Wangjia's village with its three cries?

Ans. _____

1. Question Tags

Negative statement, Helping verb/main verb+pronoun?

Affirmative statement, Helping verb/main verb+n't+pronoun?

Affirmative (+ve) statement, negative question tag?

Negative statement, positive question tag?

Helping verbs		Main verbs		Pronouns
Am, Is, Are	was were	write/writes come/comes go/goes see/sees work/works	wrote came went saw worked	I
Has, have	Had			We
Will, shall Can, may	Would, Should, Could, Might			You
Do, does	did			He
				She
				She
				It
				They

A. Choose the appropriate question tag for the statements given below:

- They are going to market,.....
A. are they? B. were they? C. aren't they? D. weren't they?
Answer:-.....
- They are not going to market,
A. were they? B. are they? C. weren't they? D. aren't they?
Answer:-.....
- She has given two books,
A. had she? B. hasn't she? C. hadn't she? D. had she?
Answer:-.....
- He has not given two books.
A. has she? B. hasn't she? C. had he? D. hadn't he?
Answer:-.....

B. Choose the appropriate question tag for the statements given below:

- I write a letter,
A. did I? B. didn't? C. do I? D. don't I?
Answer:-.....

2. I don't write a letter,

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

Answer:-.....

3. She does homework,

- A. doesn't She? B. does She? C. don't She? D. did She?

Answer:-.....

4. Elephant ate a banana,

- A. didn't it? B. did it? C. does it? D. doesn't it?

Answer:-.....

C. Choose the appropriate question tag for each statement given below:

1. I am a teacher,

- A. am I? B. do I? C. aren't I? D. don't I?

Answer:-.....

2. I was a student,

- A. was I? B. wasn't I? C. aren't I? D. did I?

Answer:-.....

3. Harishchandra never lies,

- A. does he? B. doesn't he? C. did he? D. didn't he?

Answer:-.....

4. Rani has a car,

- A. has she? B. hasn't she? C. doesn't she? D. does she?

Answer:-.....

2. IF CLAUSE

CONDITION	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	EXAMPLE
ZERO	If + Present	Simple present	If you don't brush your teeth, you get cavities.
First	If + Present	Simple present	If the weather is nice, we will go for a walk
Second	If + Simple past	Would + Base form	If I had a map, I would lend it to you.
Third	If + Past perfect	Would + Have + Past Participle	If he had come earlier, he would have selected for match

A. Complete each statement with a suitable option:

1. If I had worked hard, Icompleted the task in time.

A. will have B. would have. C. won't have. D. would had.

Answer :-

2. If Chandana had reached the station early shecaught the train.

A. will have. B. won't have. C. shall have. D. would have.

Ans

B. Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate words.

1. **Preethi:** You missed the train!

Sahana: - If I had started early Imissed it.

A. won't have. B. can't have. C. shouldn't have. D. wouldn't have.

Answer

2. **Abhi:** - Hi Anjali, why didn't you attend the class yesterday?

Anjali: - Hello, I was not well.

Abhi: - If you had come yesterday, youmet my friend.

A. will have B. wouldn't have. C. should have. D. would have.

Answer.....

C. Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate words.

1. **Smitha:** Hello Kiran, did you bring your Tab?

Kiran: oh no! Sorry.

Smitha: It's ok.

Kiran: If I had brought my tab we.....watched cartoon show.

A. will have B. shall have C. wouldn't have. D. would have.

Answer: -

2. **John:** Yesterday I went for a party so I couldn't complete my project.

Umair: If I had any project, Iattended the party.

A. wouldn't have. B. would have. C. wouldn't has. D. wouldn't had.

Answer.....

3. INFINITIVES

Note: - Infinitive means. (To+V₁) (To +present (indefinite) form of the verb)

Examples:-

- I want to go to market. Here to go is infinitive.
- To go is in the form of To + verb1
- To market is in the form of to + noun.

A. Underline and write the infinitives in the following sentences:

1. Suma goes to the USA to meet her friend. **Answer**.....
2. Kumari wants to become a doctor. **Answer**.....

B. Underline the Infinitive in the following text and write in the space given below:

Anant wanted to hear and see Pandit Ravi Shankar. It was his lifetime ambition. Smita went to the concert to request Panditji.

.....

.....

C. Read the following and choose the most appropriate Infinitive.

1. Rakesh Sharma was a great astronaut. He was the first Indian to go into space.
A. was. B. to go. C. born. D. to space. **Answer**.....
2. It is my pleasure to meet my childhood friends on weekends.
A. pleasure. B. is. C. to meet. D. on weekends. **Answer**.....

4. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language functions refer to various purposes in which language is used.

Language functions:- Giving information/instruction, requesting, offering help, seeking permission, giving advice, expressing opinion, wishing, order, apologizing, expressing ability, complaining, inviting, giving directions

A. Write the suitable language functions for the following statements from the list given above:

SL.NO	STATEMENT	LANGUAGE FUNCTION
1	"If you don't mind could I use your pen"?	
2	Sir, please, teach me some grammatical structures"	
3	"Come, I will drop you to the bus station".	
4	"Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf".	
5	"Hello! Good morning everybody."	
6	Read the questions carefully and answer the questions".	
7	"Consult a doctor immediately as you are not feeling well."	
8	"Clouds are black and thick It may rain tonight."	
9	"Congratulations! on your great success"	
10	"You must come in time every day to the school."	
11	I'm extremely sorry sir, I will never be late to the school".	
12	"He can run 200 metres in 20 seconds".	

B. Read the given conversations and choose the language functions for the underlined sentences:

1. Sahana: - Hello Sunitha, How are you?

Sunitha: - Hi, I am fine thank you.

Sahana: - will you join me for the group studies today?

Sunitha: - Sorry, I am busy with my work so I can't join you.

A. Agreeing B. Requesting C. Disagreeing. D. Offering help.

Answers.....

2. Sakshi: - I don't have the textbook.

Rashi: - Why don't you go to the library?

Sakshi: - That's a good idea. Thank you.

A. Seeking information.

C. Giving suggestion.

B. Giving direction.

D. Expressing agreement.

Answer.....

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

1. Shanthi: - Good morning, Sir.

Teacher: - Very good morning Shanti. What do you want?

Shanthi: - When shall I submit my project, Sir?

Teacher: - You should submit the project within this week.

A. Giving instruction.

C. Giving direction.

B. Giving suggestion.

D. Making request.

Answer.....

2. Pramod: - Pratheek, I am unable to develop the story. Will you help me?

Pratheek:- Don't worry. I will help you how to develop the story.

A. Making requests.

C. Giving suggestion.

B. Offering help.

D. Seeking help.

Answer.....

ARTICLES

There are 2 types of articles.

1. Definite article. (The)
2. Indefinite articles. (A or An)

I. **Definite article** 'The' is used before a specific, previously mentioned or already known.

1. 'The' is used when the object is unique.

E.g. the Earth, the sea, the sky, the equator, the Sun, the moon. Etc.

2. 'The' is used before a superlative.

E.g. The biggest, the richest, the greatest,

3. Before names of the rivers.

E.g. the Ganga, the Yamuna,

4. With many organizations.

E.g. The World Health Organization.

II. Indefinite articles. (A and An)

1. 'An' is used before a single noun which starts from vowel sound.

E.g. an earth, an apple, an orange, an umbrella, an MLA, an MLC, an hour, an honour, an ordinary person, an x-ray, an NRI, an FIR, an LLB.

2. 'A' is used to refer a single noun which starts from consonant sounds.

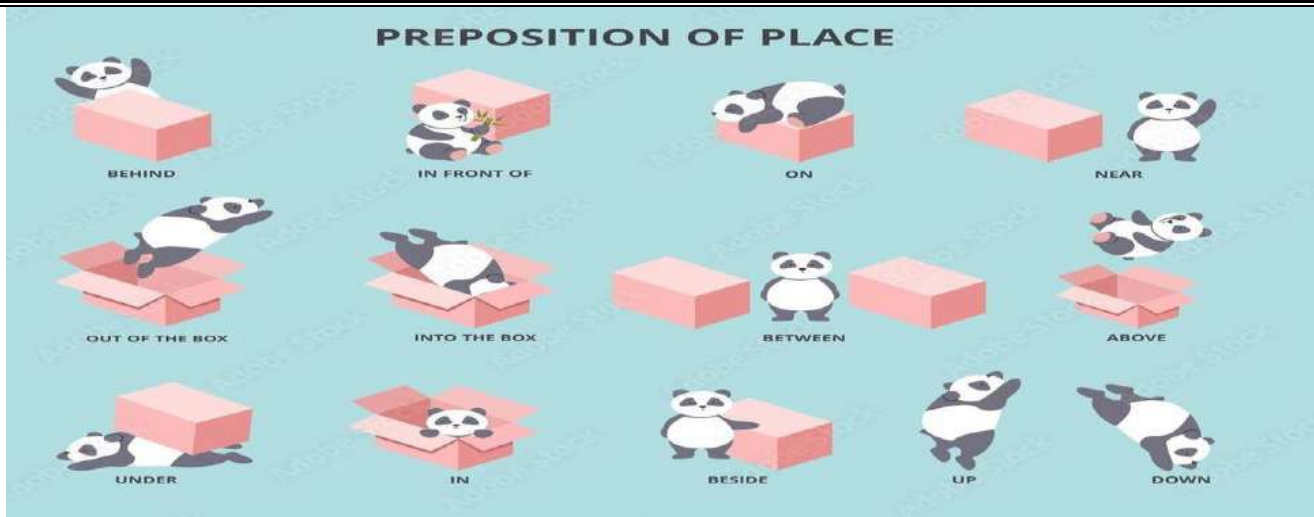
E.g. a University, a union, a European, a useful, a bus.

A1. Fill in the blank with using the correct article.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. India is democratic country. | Answer |
| 2. Gold is..... precious metal. | Answer |
| 3. Harishchandra was .....honest King. | Answer |
| 4. Kiran is..... best student in the class. | Answer |
| 5. Seema goes to the temple in..... morning. | Answer |
| 6. Saanvika is .....university student. | Answer |
| 7. man is mortal. | Answer |

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITION OF TIME		PREPOSITION OF PLACE	
ON	On Sunday, on 14 th Nov, on new year's day	ON	On the fire, on the way, on the field, on the grass, on a wall, on the radio
IN	In April , in 1857, in summer/spring,	IN	In bed, in a newspaper, in the water, in the middle
AT	at 8'o clock (Exact time) at the end of , at the movement	AT	at the bus stop, at her desk, at home, at work, at the party.
FOR	for ten days, for a week,	ALONG	We were driving along Vidhanasoudha road. She glanced anxiously along the line of faces.
FROM TO	From morning to night From 10 th April to 15 th May.	ACROSS	There ran straight across the road. There isn't a bridge; we will have to swim across.
BY	By 7o' clock (Completion), by him, by her	ABOVE	Our office is above the saloon. He had a bruise just above his left eye.
TILL/UNTILL	till 6 o' clock, till the end of the month	BESIDE	The children seemed tiny beside him. I was standing right beside her at the time.
DURING	during the morning during the summer holidays	BETWEEN	I sat down between Savitha and Jaya.



A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given in the box.

In, into, for, since, with, by, at, on, to, from, between, among, beside

E.g. My school starts at 10.AM.

1. Mahesh received a callhis friend.
2. The bottle is filled water.
3. We celebrate Independence Day15th Aug every year.
4. Prasad wakes up at 5.00 AM early the morning regularly.
5. Sunil has been waiting9. O' clock for the bus.
6. Asma has been living in Chitradurga20 years.
7. Swami was tremblingfear in the office room at night.
8. He went to marketbuy books.
9. Bharathi was walkingclassroom.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. Sweets were distributed..... students on children's day by the teacher.
2. Aeroplane is flying the building.
3. Tuesday comes..... Monday and Wednesday.
4. The river flows.....the bridge.
5. Anjali travelled to Bangalore.....train.

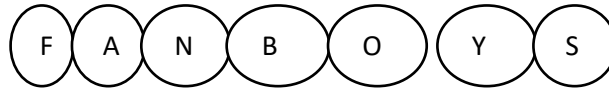
C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. My friend is afraid.....the Dark.
2. Eshwar jumpedthe moving train.
3. Krishna walked along the roadhis dog.
4. The bridge is built.....the river.
5. Saanvika always scores.90% in all subjects.

LINKERS/CONJUNCTIONS

Linkers, also known as connecting words or transforming words or phrases that connect ideas, sentences, or paragraphs together.

Examples :- *for, or, and, also, but, because, though, since, as, thus, therefore, neithernor, eitheror, yet, so.*



COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

A. Fill in the blanks choosing correct conjunctions given in the bracket:

1. Ramya. Raghavi are friends.(or,and,but)
2. Shrivatsa is clever.....lazy. (but, so, or)
3. She bought fruits.....Vegetables from the market. (as, but, and)
4. You can take either a mango an orange. (but, so, or)
5. She didn't come to school....., she was ill. (so, but, because)

B. Fill in the blanks choosing correct conjunctions:

1. Spartans did not help Athens..... they had celebrations.
2. He left home 2 years ago and has.....become a soldier.
3. She drinks neither tea..... coffee.
4. Nobody will notice you make a mistake.
5. I can read and write English..... I don't speak it fluently.

C. Fill in the blanks choosing correct conjunctions:

1. Dharmavyadha was surprised.....the chaste lady spoke the truth.
2. Swami was afraid of darkness..... His father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room.
3. The milk is hot..... cool.
4. She speaks 3 languages Spanish.
5. Studying English seems difficult; it is simpler than you think.

PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight parts of speech in English. The acronym describing the parts of speech is PIVANCAP.

They are

Noun	Thing or person	Pencil, cat, work, notebook	This is my cat. They live in Madrid.
Verb	Action or state	Get, come, cut, open, like	I like apple. Come in please.
Adverb	Describe a verb, adjective or adverb	Silently, badly, really	My cat eats quickly.
Adjective	Describes a noun	Small, big, good, well, blue	We like big cake. I have three pencils.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, it	He is very clever.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	At, in, of, on, after, under	She was hiding under the table.
Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences	But, and while, when	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Interjection	Short exclamation	Oh!, hi!, ouch!, Wow!	Wow! What a beautiful car!

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

1. Baleshwar lifted Roma gingerly.

Answer.....

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the various readers.

Answer.....

3. The chief guest accepted our invitation.

Answer.....

4. The Peacock is our national bird.

Answer.....

5. Bhima is famous for his strength.

Answer.....

6. It rained heavily yesterday.

Answer.....

B. Read the paragraph given below and list out Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs and Adverbs in the given columns:

There had been an accident when he went hiking with his father and brother Inder. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some Rapids. The boys stood and looked down at the swirling water below them. Look how the water is rushing at the spot, Satish pointed out to his brother. Just then his foot slipped and losing his balance. I fell into the Rapids. IS

screams were lost in the rushing sound of the water. When he regained consciousness, his legs were in a plaster cast and his head hurt badly. He was bruised and aching all over.

Nouns	Pronouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb

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

1. Avtar Narain gently chided his wife. Answer.....
2. He always speaks the truth. Answer.....
3. She listens attentively to her teacher. Answer.....
4. She missed her train just a couple of minutes ago. Answer.....
5. The busy teacher has a lot of work. Answer.....
6. Oh! I couldn't thank him. Answer.....
7. They study hard for their exams. Answer.....
8. Bhima is famous for his strength Answer.....
9. He cleans his cell phone once a week. Answer.....
10. Harish is a good batter. Answer.....
11. Harish is a good batter. Answer.....
12. The Peacock is our national bird. Answer.....
13. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. Answer.....
14. Hurrah! We have achieved it. Answer.....
15. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. Answer.....

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

POSITIVE DEGREE ADJECTIVE 1	COMPARATIVE DEGREE ADJECTIVE 2 + than	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE The + ADJECTIVE 3
Good	Better	best
Small	Smaller	smallest
Low	Less	Least
Cool	Cooler	Coolest
Bad	Worse	worst
Tall	Taller	tallest
Clever	Cleverer	cleverest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Popular	More popular	Most popular
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent

A. Change into other degrees and write it in the box given: (One is done for you)

POSITIVE DEGREE	COMPARATIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
No other man was as strong as Bhima in the world.	Bhima was stronger than any other man in the world.	Bhima was the strongest man in the world.
No other boy in the class is as intelligent as James.		
		India is the largest democracy in the world.
	Prathima is cleverer than any other girls in the class.	

B. Change into other degrees and write it in the box given:

POSITIVE DEGREE	COMPARATIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
	Iron is more useful than any other metal.	
No other player is as popular as Sachin Tendulkar.		
		Taj mahal is the most beautiful monument of India.

C1 . Change each sentence into comparative degree:

1. No other planet is as big as Jupiter in the solar system.

.....

2. Lakshmi is the most intelligent girl in the class.

.....

3. No other fruit is as healthy as apple.

.....

C2. Change each sentence into positive degree:

1. Kuvempu is greater than any other Kannada writer.

.....

2. Vivekananda was more popular than any other Indian saints.

.....

3. Water is the most precious thing on the earth.

.....

C3. Change each sentence into superlative degree:

1. No other drama is as good as Shakunthala in Sanskrit.

.....

2. Bengaluru is more popular than any other city in Karnataka.

.....

3. No other city is as cool as Ooty in India.

.....

SYLLABLES

Syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound with or without surrounding consonants forming the whole or part of a word. They are monosyllable, disyllable, trisyllable, and polysyllable.

One syllable words (monosyllabic)	Two syllable words (disyllabic)	Three syllable words (trisyllabic)	Polysyllable words (polysyllabic)
Boy, Smart, School	Teacher, English, Tiger	Sensible, Astonish, Temporal	Education, Examination, Electricity,

A1. Which of the following words has one syllable?

1. City, cook, clever, company.
2. Sure, simple, sample, standard.
3. Temple, teacher, teach, technology.
4. Level, long, legend, laughter

A2. Which of the following words has two syllables?

1. Profit, profoundly, Preparation, pray
2. Dinner, Dine, Develop, destruction.
3. Fan, function, Formation, frequently.
4. Street, Sky, Stratification, Server.

B1. Which of the following words has three syllables?

1. Activity, Action, attractive, attack.
2. Obvious, opinion, option, orientation
3. Maxim, memory, many, middle.
4. Trumpet, tin, token, tragedy.

B2. Which of the following words has four syllables?

1. Ability, apply, Administration, ask
2. Mango, check, ultimate, naturally.
3. Little, lemon, logically, language
4. Nest, America, nutrition, Nectar.

C. Write the syllables for the given words.

Words	Syllables	Words	Syllables
Performer		Picnic	
Jubilation		Calculation	
Button		Neat	

Homophones

Homophones are the words which have the same pronunciation but different in meaning and spelling.

Ex: hole –whole, Soul –sole, Bear --bare, Meat --- meet, Plays – place

A. Match the homophones of Column A with Column B:

A	B	Answer
1. Buy	a. ear	.....
2. Knew	b. cell	.....
3. Year	c. weight	.....
4. Wait	d. new	.....
5. Sell	e. bye	.....

B. Choose the correct homophone:

1. India _____ the match yesterday. (lost/last)
2. There is a _____ in my shirt. (hole/whole)
3. Dove is the symbol of _____(piece/peace)
4. The _____ of two and two is four. (some/sum)
5. Time and tide _____ for none. (wait/weight)

C. Choose the correct homophone:

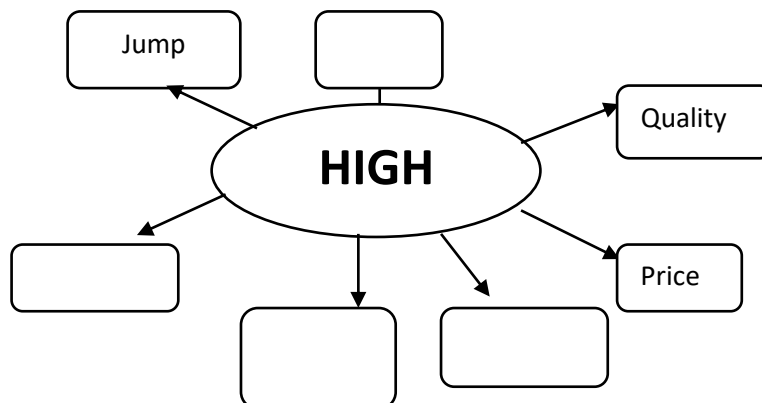
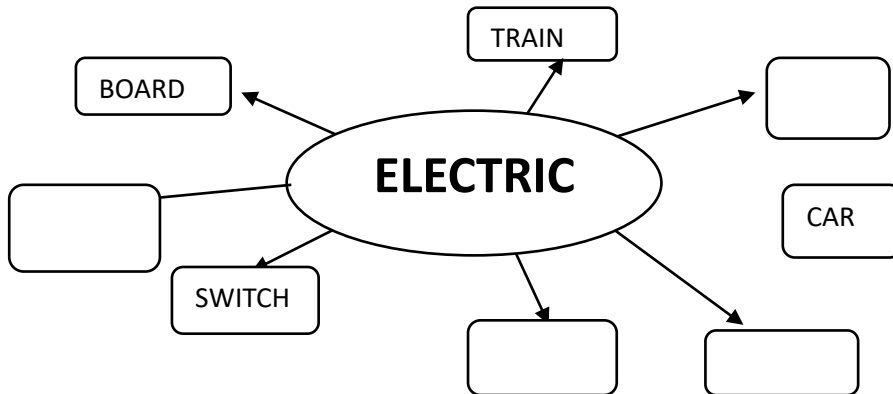
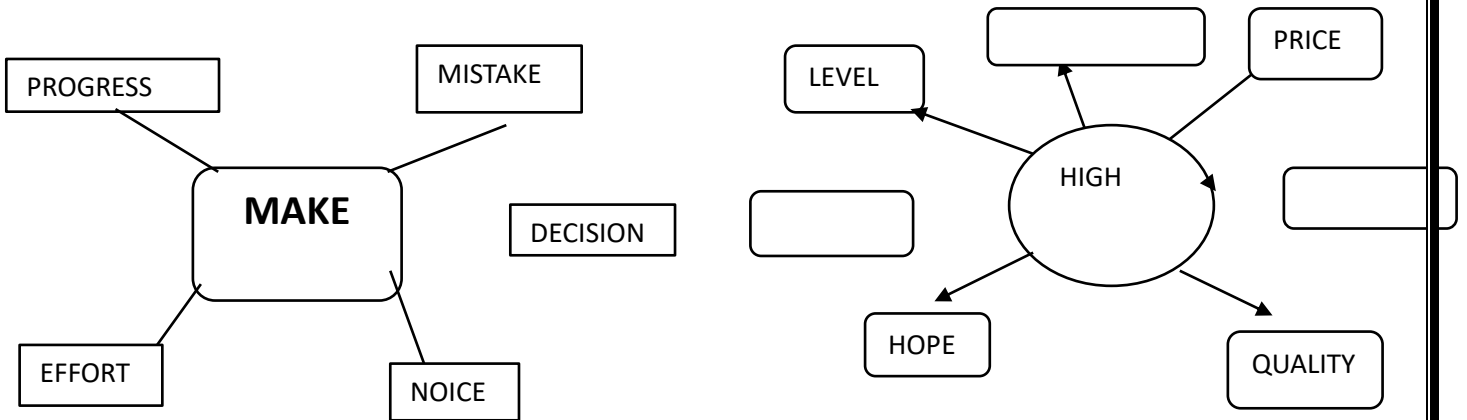
1. The _____ told his story lost _____(night/Knight)
2. I _____ a bike on the muddy _____(road/rode)
3. Rajesh wants to _____ a new car _____ next week. (buy/by)
4. Speaking _____ is not _____ in the Library. (aloud/allowed)
5. A thief entered the _____ shop to _____ (steel/steal).

COLLOCATION

Collocations are predictable combination of words that are often used together to create a specific meaning.

Examples: Book – worm, Rapid – Growth, wheel – chair

3. Fill the suitable combination in the diagram given:



A. B. Combine the word in column A with its collocative word in column B : (one is done for you)

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>	<u>Answers</u>
1. Smart	a. pane	..... Smartphone
2. Modern	b. technology	.....
3. Shut	c. rules	.....
4. Missed	d. number	.....
5. Contact	e. kit	.....
6. Window	f. down	.....
7. Tool	g. log	.....
8. Advanced	h. call	.....
9. Traffic	i. phone	.....
10. Call	j. world	.....

B. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in Column B: (one is done for you)

‘A’	‘B’	Answer
twinkling –	<u>stars</u> , moon, sun, earth	Twinkling stars
break –	lunch, dinner, fast, last	
freedom –	fighter, boxer, wrestler, swimmer	
leave –	answer, question, letter, box	
brisk –	run walk, sing, dance	
Shake -	leg, mouth, hands, eye	
mouth-	talking, eating, watering, licking	
nuclear -	land, weapon, bottle, bolt	
speedy -	recovery, damage, task, time	
quick -	look, glance, movement, fast	

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

SL.NO.	SENTENCE	WORD
1	A person who travels to his workplace regularly	
2	A place where fruit trees are grown is called	
3	Someone who breaks into a house for stealing is called	
4	One who is trained in the act of doing public service	
5	A great performer especially a musician is called	
6	Yellow or brown coloured wine	
7	A decorated rod carried by a king as a symbol of power	
8	Touch gently with love	
9	A long narrative poem is called	
10	A violent storm is called	
11	Art of making figures in stone, wood, or metal	
12	Very eager for knowledge	
13	To breathe in a noisy way	
14	To talk in a low voice	
15	A place where ships are anchored	
16	A journey by sea	
17	One who travels in a spacecraft	
18	Lower the body close to the ground	
19	A person who loves his country	
20	A man that a woman is engaged to	

VERB FORMS

Instructions: - The below table shows how personal pronoun agrees with helping verbs.

Pronoun forms		To be		To have		To do	
		Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
I person (singular)	I	Am	Was	Have	Had	Do	Did
(plural)	We	Are	was	Have	Had	Do	Did
II Person(singular& plural)	You	Are	were	Have	Had	Do	Did
III Person(singular)	He	Is	Was	Has	Had	Does	Did
	She	Is	Was	Has	Had	Does	Did
	It	Is	was	Has	Had	Does	Did
Plural	They	Are	Were	have	Had	do	Did

Conjugation of verb forms:

Verb 1 (present/indefinite)	Verb 2 (past)	Verb 3 (participle)
Write	Wrote	Written
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Go	Went	Gone
Call	Called	Called
Ask	Asked	Asked
Want	Wanted	Wanted
Put	Put	Put
Cut	Cut	Cut
Hit	Hit	Hit
Set	Set	Set

A. Complete the table with verb forms:

Verb 1 (present)	Verb 2 (past)	Verb3 (participle)
Give	Gave	Given
Take		Taken
	Drank	
Run		
		Sung
Act		
	Taught	
		Brought
Put		
Buy		
Sleep		
	Narrated	
		Sailed
Fly		
	Threw	
Have/has	Had	Had
Do/Does	Did	

B. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form given in the brackets:

1. Yesterday I (Play) cricket.
2. My teacher (Teach) the poem three days ago.
3. C.V Raman (Make) a research on light.
4. Columbus (Want) to discover a new land.
5. Abdul Kalam (Be) born at Rameshwaram in Tamilnadu.
6. Many houses(has/have) collapsed in the flood.

C. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense forms given in the brackets:

1. Srujan is an intelligent student. He..... (be+study)
study in a government high school.

2. When teacher arrived at the school yesterday,
Ajay..... (Be+ wait) for her/him.

3. He is a classical singer. He..... (earn) Money by
giving concerts.

4. Usha is my friend. She..... (be+work) In the post office.
She..... (Go) to the post office at 8:00 AM and..... (Return)
at 6:00 PM.

5. Bhagath..... (be+study) In Government High School
last year. The strength of the school..... (Be) 26. So the.
Government A closed that school so Bhagat..... (take) TC
and (Join) to another school.

USING THE WORD AS NOUN AND VERB.

A. Use the following words as verbs in your own sentences:

1. Educate
2. Smile.....
3. Book.....
4. Produce
5. Play

B. Use the following words as noun in your own sentences:

1. Book.....
2. Match.....
3. Call.....
4. Taste.....
5. Educate.....

C. Use the following words as both noun and verb in a sentence each:

Watch	Noun	
	Verb	
Call	Noun	
	Verb	
Present	Noun	
	Verb	
Ring	Noun	
	Verb	
Answer	Noun	
	Verb	
Question	Noun	
	Verb	
Book	Noun	
	Verb	
Produce	Noun	
	Verb	
Play	Noun	
	Verb	
Match	Noun	
	Verb	

PREFIXES / ANTONYMS.

Opposite words are called antonyms.

Examples:- long X short, small X big, clean X dirty, dry X wet

A word, letter or an affix placed before the root word is called a prefix.

Opposite word using prefixes:

Im	In	Dis	Ir	mis
Balance	Definite	Connect	Responsible	Use
Moral	Dependent	Like	Relevant	Understand
Perfect	Capable	Obedient	Regular	Fortune
Polite	Direct	Qualify	Rational	Guide

A. Write the opposites by adding prefixes given in the bracket.

(un, dis, in, im, non)

1. Violence X
2. Happy X
3. Possible X
4. Complete X.....
5. Cover X
6. Kind X
7. Believe X
8. Like X
9. Learn X
10. Just X

B. Do as directed:

1. Which one of the following words takes the prefix Mis-

Regular, order, manage, legal.

Answer:

2. Which one of the following word does not take the prefix In?

Active, Capable, Ability, Possible.

Answer:

3. Which one of the following word does not take the prefix il

Legal, Logical, Lateral, Behave.

Answer:

4. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of agrees is

Mis, Dis, In, Un.

Answer:

5. The appropriate prefix to form the opposite of the word noble is.....

Ir, In, Ig, Im

Answer:

C. Do as directed:

1. The prefix semi does not go with.....

Circle, Final, colon, form

Answer:

2. Which one of the following does not take the prefix mid?

Term, stream, way, pure.

Answer:

3. Which one of the following does not take the prefix Re?

Wright, Read, Open, Regular.

Answer:

4. Which one of the following does not take the prefix Un?

Lock, safe, employment, follow, clock.

Answer:

5. Which one of the following takes the prefix Im?

Polite, open, close, touch.

Answer :

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple present The boy said, "I study well"	Simple past The boys said that he studied well.
Present continuous tense The boys said, "I am studying well"	Past continuous tense The boys said that he was he was studying well.
Present perfect The boys said, "I have studied well"	Past perfect The boys said that he had studied well.
Present perfect Continuous tense The boys said, "I have been studying well"	Past perfect continuous tense The boys said that he had been studying well.
Simple past The boys said, "I studied well yesterday"	Past perfect The boys said that he had studied well previous day.
Past continuous tense The boys said, "I was studying well"	Past perfect continuous tense The boys said that he had been studying well.
Past perfect The boys said that "I had studied well"	Unchanged The boys said that he had studied well.
Past perfect continuous tense The boys said that, "I had been studying well"	Unchanged The boys said that he had been studying well.

Change of modals

Direct

Will
Shall

May
Can
Must

Time and place indication words are changed

Nearness becomes remoteness in indirect speech.

Indirect

would
should (asking for advice)
Would (asking for information)
might
could /would be able to(future)
must (possibility)/had to (obligation)

Direct speech	Indirect speech	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then	Today	That day
Here	There	Tonight	That night
Here after	There after	Last night	Previous night
This	That	Yesterday	The day before/ previous day
These	Those	Tomorrow	The next day/the following day
Ago	Before	Last week	The week before/previous week.
Thus	So	Next week	The week after/the following week.

A. Change into reported speech.

B. He said, "She is a good girl"

Answer: He said that she was a good girl.

C. She said, "They have invited us"

Answer: She said

D. Don Anselmo said, "The tree belongs to the children of the village"

Answer: Don Anselmo said.....

E. Baleshwar asked, "What is your name?"

Answer : Baleshwar asked

B. Change into reported speech.

1. Ravi said to deepa, " I am happy today"

Answer: Ravi told deepa

2. Virat said to anusha, "What are you reading?"

Answer : Virat asked anusha

3. We said to the headmaster, "We wanted holiday for the local festival"

Answer:

4. Prem said to me, " I waited for you till 9.00 am"

Answer : Prem told me

C. Change into reported speech.

1. Mohan : How are you?

Chandan ;- Fine , thank you.

Mohan :- Will you please help, swathi?

Chandana :- Yes I will.

Mohan requested Chandana

.....

2. Sonu : Hello! Krishna, what do you want?

Krishna : I want a wrist watch

Sonu asked kishore

3 Harsha addressing me said , “why did you refuse to take money from the Students ?”

I : Students are poor . It is my duty to guide them.

Harish asked me

4 Naveen :Hello, Sunil where are you going ?

Sunil : Hi I am moving to my native

Naveen asked sunil

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Structures		
Indefinite form	Active	1. The chef cooks dinner.
Active - S+V+O		2. Ramu ate an apple.
Passive: .....+Be+V3+by+.....	passive	1. Dinner is cooked by chef.
		2. An apple was eaten by Ramu.
Structures		
Continuous form	Active	1. Mother is preparing sweets.
Active – S+Be+V+ing+O		2. They were playing cricket.
Passive: .....+Be+being+V3+by+.....	passive	1. Sweets are being prepared by mother.
		2. Cricket was being played by them.
Structures		
Indefinite form	Active	1. Ravi has managed the class.
Active – S+have form+V3+O		2. She had written the letters.
Passive: ....+have form+V3+by+.....	passive	1. The class has been managed by Ravi.
		2. The letters had been written by her.

A. Change into passive voice:

1. Manju plays cricket.

Answer :

2. She reads a book.

Answer :

3. Portia saved the life of Antonia

Answer :

4. Rahul cleaned the bicycles.

Answer:

5. The boy eats a mango.

Answer :

B. Change into passive voice:

1. The boys are watching drama.

Answer :

2. The doctor is treating the patients.

Answer :

3. I am eating fruits.

Answer:

4. She was reading a novel.

Answer:

5. The scientists are conducting the research.

Answer:

C. Change into passive voice:

1. Ravi has helped Ramu.

Answer:

2. Murthy had given a series of lectures.

Answer:

3. Geetha has written stories.

Answer:

4. Shanthi had solved the problems.

Answer:

5. The company had produced the product.

Answer:

Practise the following voices:

- Please shut the door.

Answer: - Let the door be shut.

- Arbeena was given a project by the company.

Answer: - A project had been given by the company to Arbeena.

- Ashwini can speak German.

Answer: - German can be spoken by Ashwini.

- The Principal updated the APAAR of the students.

Answer: - The APAAR of the student was updated by the Principal.

EDITING

Instructions

Clue 1:- First letter of the sentence, Proper nouns, carry first letter capital.

Clue 2:- Verb forms changes (tense forms) according to the subject and tense.

Clue 3:-Using appropriate punctuation mark.

E.g. the doctor examined Thippesh and gives the treatment.

Answer: - The Doctor examined Thippesh and gave the treatment.

A. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite.

1. sarabhai was the pioneer of the space technology of India. He establish Rocket launching station at Thumba.
 - I. Capital letter to be used.
 - II. Correct the verbal mistake.

2. Vishweshwaraiah start iron and steel factory in bhadravathi.
 - I. Use capital letter.
 - II. Verbal mistake to be corrected.

3. Look at the man standing hear. He looks very nice, isn't he.
 - I. Homophone word to be used.
 - II. Punctuation to be corrected.

B. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it:

1. The tortoise runs slow and steadily and win the race.
 - I. Correct the verbal mistake.
 - II. Use correct adverbial form.

2. My grandmother tells me bed time storieys very intersting.

I. Correct the spelling error.

II. Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

3. “Mankuthimmana kagga” is an popular work of D.V.G.

I. Capital letter to be used.

II. Use appropriate article.

C. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it:

1. prasad has bought a car for Rs. Eight lakhs. It is a five sitted white car.

I. Capital letter to be used.

II. Correct the spelling of the mistake.

2. Anath was a fastest runner of the school. He learnt the sitar lessons very quick.

I. Article to be corrected.

II. Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

3. swami was a timid boy but he caught the burglar brave.

I. Capital letter to be used.

II. Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

Profile

A. Given below is a profile of Rahul Dravid. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Name	:	Rahul Dravid
Date of birth	:	11 January 1973
Parents	:	Sharad Dravid and Pushpa
Nickname	:	The Wall, Jammy, Mr. Dependable
Reason for his popularity	:	The best test cricketer
Awards	:	Padmashri, Padmabhushan.

This is the profile of Rahul Dravid. His date of birth is 11th January 1973. His parents are Sharadh Dravid and Pushpa. His nick names are 'The wall', 'Jammy', and 'Mr. dependable'. The reason for his popularity is one of the best cricketers. He was awarded Padmashree and Padma Bhushan.

B. Given below is a profile of Kalpana Chawla. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

Born	:	March 26, 1962
Died	:	In the space shuttle disaster on February 1, 2003
Profession	:	Astronaut in NASA.
Education	:	MS in Aerospace Engineering, PhD from Colorado University.
Awards	:	NASA special flight medal.

This is a profile of Kalpana Chawla. She was born on _____ . She died _____ .

Her _____ is _____ . Her _____

Is _____ .

Her _____ are _____ .

C. Given below is a profile of J R D Tata. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

- Name** : J R D Tata
- Born** : July 29, 1904
- Education** : In France, Japan and England.
- Achievements** : India`s first pilot, Chairman of Tata and Sons Group for fifty years, launched India`s first International Airlines.
- Awards** : Bharata Ratna in 1992.

This is the profile of

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. Given below is a profile of Smt. Sharada. Write a paragraph using the clues given below:

- Age** : 34 years
- Qualification** : B.Sc., B.Ed.
- Occupation** : Teacher
- Hobbies** : Reading, singing and dancing
- Award** : The best teacher of the district.

This is the profile of.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DEVELOPING A STORY

A. Develop a story using the clues given below:

Lion--- sleeping in a forest----mouse----playing on it---angry lion----threatened to kill the mouse----mouse asked to forgive----promised to save him one day----let him off----lion caught by hunter----in net----mouse heard the lion roar----mouse cut the net with his teeth-----lion escaped- thanked the mouse.

The Lion and the mouse

One day a lion was sleeping in a forest. It started playing on the body of the lion. The lion got angry. The lion threatened to kill the mouse. The scared mouse asked forgiveness and promised he would save the lion one day. The lion agreed and let the mouse go off. Some days later the lion was caught in hunters net. The lion started roaring in fear. The mouse heard the lion's roar and came to his rescue. The mouse started biting the net, the lion escaped. The lion thanked the mouse for saving his life.

Moral: One should keep promises.

B. Develop a story using the clues given below:

The Crow and the Fox.

A crow – find a piece of meat – take the piece of meat and fly – about to eat – a cunning fox – sees the piece of meat – wants to take it – fox says – crow has a sweet voice -to sing a song – irritated with his repeated requests – put the piece of meat – under his leg says – that he has already read the story – get away from there.

Once a crow is flying near a forest in search of food. _____

A fox saw that crow _____.

_____ the fox made a plan.

_____ the crow was clever.

_____ The fox unhappy and went away.

PICTURE READING

Points to be remembered

1. Read the picture very carefully.
2. Point out all the objects in the picture.
3. Collect the ideas about it.
4. Think of the theme of the picture.
5. Start writing once you have gathered ideas about the picture.

A. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

Example:



Description:

At the park

It is a beautiful picture of a park. There are six children enjoying in the park. A girl is swinging. Another girl is busy in painting. Two boys are playing with a ball. A boy who is sitting on the branch of a tree watching something through telescope. Another boy who is sitting under a tree reading a book.

B. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

Example:



Description:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

Example:



Description:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

Example:



Description:

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COMPREHENDING A PASSAGE

I. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

1. Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. These people want students read books and nothing else. Others think that knowledge alone is not enough. Only that enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Still other believes that education solely at making good citizen and good patriot. As a matter of fact education should aim at all these three things together, it should give men knowledge make them self - sufficient and enable them to serve others. It should produce men who love their own country but also do not harm to other countries. Education should not produce citizens who while they love their own freedom take away the freedom of others.

a. What is the ultimate aim of education?

.....
.....
.....

b. What kind of education is unwanted?

.....
.....
.....

2. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904 at Mughalsarai, a small railway town, seven miles from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. As grew up, Lal Bahadur Shastri became more and more interested in the country's struggle for freedom from foreign yoke. Lal Bahadur Shastri was sixteen when Gandhiji called upon his countrymen to join the Non-Cooperation Movement. He decided at once to give up his studies in response to the Mahatma's call. Lal Bahadur Shastri joined the Kashi Vidya Peeth in Varanasi, one of the national institutions set up in defiance of the British rule. 'Shastri' was the bachelor's degree awarded to him by the Vidya Peeth but has stuck in the minds of the people as part of hisname.

a) How did Kashi Vidya Peeth play an important role in Lal Bahadur's life?

.....
.....
.....

b) When and where was Lal Bahadur Shastri born?

.....
.....
.....

3. After his return from Africa, Gandhi founded an ashram in Gujarat. The ashram was open to all people, provided they were prepared to lead a simple life and work with their hands. Gandhiji encouraged people to spin their own cloth. In those days some people were considered to be untouchables as they belonged to lower castes. Gandhiji admitted these people into his ashram, lived with them and ate with them. He called them Harijanas. He said that all men are made equal by god and there should be no differences.

a) How did Gandhiji encourage people to work with their hands?

.....

.....

.....

.....

b) According to Gandhiji why should there be no differences among men?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Bankim Chandra would never sacrifice justice and self-respect. The arrogance of white men never frightened him. When he was a deputy magistrate he had a superior officer called Munroe, who was the commissioner of Kolkata. On his morning walk, one day Bankim Chandra met Munroe near Eden Garden. A British officer in those days expected every Indian official to show him respect by bowing modestly before him. But Bankim Chandra just walked past him saying “Good morning” politely. Munroe was enraged. That evening Bankim received an order transferring him to a far off place.

a) What was the result of Bankim’s ‘Good morning’ to Munroe?

.....

.....

.....

.....

b) How did British officers behave with their Indian subordinates?

.....

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.....

.....

ESSAY WRITING

Suggested topics

1. Importance of computers.
2. National Integration.
3. Social evils.
4. Environmental pollution.
5. National integrity.
6. Communal harmony.
7. Cleanliness and hygiene.
8. Child rights.
17. Sports and games.
9. Corruption.
10. Yoga day.
11. Pollution.
12. National festival.
13. Mobile phones.
14. Internet.
15. Uses of forest/ a forestation.
16. Mass media.
18. Science technology.

Importance of computers:

- **Introduction:**

Computers have become very necessary in fields of life and they have also made an efficient tool for educators. Computers provide audio visual information that makes learning and teaching interesting. The difficult subjects can be explained easily.

- **Body of the essay:**

The information can be dispensed effectively with the help of a computer. The software like power point, animation and Flash will help teachers to deliver effective classes. Students who are unable to enroll in regular schools and colleges can enroll in the online or distant classes which provide affordable education.

Computers have large capacity of memory to store data and required less space. Presentations, notes and question papers can be prepared with ease on a computer and stored safely. Student can submit their home works and assignment as soft copies, thus limiting the use of paper and thereby reducing the costs. A good knowledge of computers help students to seek right careers.

- **Conclusion:**

Thus computers have become an integral part of education to make the teaching and learning easy for the teachers and students.

LETTER WRITING

There are two types of letter writing. They are

- a. Official letter
- b. Personal letter

1. Match the steps in column 'A' with their right options in column 'B' related to a personal letter.

A	B	Answers
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">1</div>	A. Salutation	1.....
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">2</div>	B. Body of the letter	2.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 160px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">3</div>	C. Subscription	3.....
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 400px; height: 80px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">4</div>	D. From address	4.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 180px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div>	E. Date.	5.....

2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the brackets:

(Yours lovingly, Respected Sir, Yours obediently, my dear, yours faithfully)

- 1 The salutation of the personal letter is _____.
- 2 The subscription of the personal letter is _____.
- 3 The subscription of the official letter is _____.
- 4 The salutation of the official letter is _____.
- 5 The subscription of the letter to the teacher _____.

From,

.....

.....

.....

Date: -

To,

.....

.....

.....

Respected Sir/Madam,

SUB :-

As above

.....

.....

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

.....

3. Complete the letter using the clues given below:

Clues: * Requesting to maintain the cleanliness of roads.

- Not been swept for a long time.
- Government High School. Chitradurga.
- Yours faithfully
- Respected sir
- I request you to draw the attention.

From.

Arathi

10thStandard

Date-14th Nov 2024

To

The Editor

Deccan Herald

Chitradurga.

Subject: _____

I am Arathi studying in 10thStandard in G. H. School. Chitradurga. There are four main roads in our extension. The roads have _____

_____. Flies and mosquitoes have been haunting us. _____

_____ of concerned authorities to get the roads swept without fail.

Thanking you

Arathi

4. Imagine that you are Surya/Suvarna studying in 10th standard Government High School Davanagere. Write a letter to the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Davanagere Requesting to open savings bank account.

PERSONAL LETTER

FROM,

.....
.....
.....

Date: -

Dear

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.....

Convey my best regards to

Your loving

Write a letter to your father requesting him to send Rs. 5000 for excursion and other expenditures.

From,

Shilpa,
Government High School,
Chitradurga.

Date: 16 November 2024

Dear Father,

I am fine here. I hope you are also fine. I am studying well. Our school has arranged an excursion to Tamil Nadu. We are going to visit beaches, temples, planetarium, solar power plants, Vivekananda Rock Memorial and others. The tour fee is Rs. 3000 and I want Rs, 2000 for my own expenditures. So please send me Rs. 5000.

Convey my regards to mother and others at home.

Your loving daughter,

Shilpa

S.S.L.C. MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 2023-24

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 for the statement:
Children love to play cricket,

(A) do they? (B) don't they? (C) aren't they? (D) didn't they?

2. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence :
Vijaya: Hey, Deepak, how are you?
Deepak : Hi Vijaya, I'm doing good. What are all these cards?
Vijaya : I'm inviting to my house warming ceremony on Tuesday.
You must come.
Deepak : Congratulations ! I'm sorry. I'll not be able to come. I'm travelling to my native tomorrow.

(A) Accepting invitation B. Apologizing C. Polite refusal D. Disagreeing

3. Read the given conversation and fill in the blank choosing the most appropriate words :
Dhanush : Hey Usha, why didn't you attend the class yesterday ?
Usha : Yes. I was not well.
Dhanush : If you had come yesterday, you met my friend.

(A) will have (B) should have (C) would have (D) wouldn't have

4. Read the given conversation and change the underlined sentence into Passive voice :
Gowri : Amma, who water the plants every day?
Amma : You water them.
Gowri : I'm coming with you to Mysore.
Amma : Yes. Harish waters the plants.

(A) The plants will be watered by Harish
(B) The plants would be watered by Harish
(C) The plants are watered by Harish
(D) The plants are being watered by Harish

II. **Do as directed :**

12 × 1 = 12

5. Which one of the following words has two syllables?
Chair, fresh, again, construction
6. Combine the word in **Column-A** with its collocative word in **Column-B**:

'A'	'B'
Table	[lamp, book, pot]
7. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition:
Raghava lives Anepalya in Bangalore.
8. Fill in the blank using correct article:
Seema has house in the city.
9. Fill in the blank using suitable linker:
They cannot win the match they play as a team.

10. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets:
Sunitha (*be + teach*) in a private school.
11. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word:
They had come to the city with high hopes.
12. Write the correct form of the word given in brackets:
The girl was happy with the (*appreciate*) she got.
13. Use the word 'pray' as a noun in a sentence.
14. Change into comparative degree:
No other girl is as brave as Rajini in the class.
15. Identify the infinitive in the given sentence:
They went to market to buy vegetable for the function.
16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech:
Mother : Are you all right Suma ?
Suma : No mom. I am feeling tired now.
Sume told her mother

III. The following sentence has two errors. Edit the sentence and rewrite it in the answer book : **1 × 2 = 2**

17. Narendra was very intelligent and learnt his lessons quick.
 - a) Spelling mistake to be corrected
 - b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each : **7 × 2 = 14**

18. How did Swami become hero overnight?
19. How did the fourteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Ambedkar ?
20. How did Satish Gujral become a great artist?
21. Why were the technical experts summoned by the three super- powers?
22. Physical appearance of Jazz player was different from his talent. Justify.
23. What suspicion did the police have about the mysterious parcel? How did the Sub-inspector Patil help Mohan's family?

OR

- How has Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?
24. How does the writer describe the introvert Haneef?

OR

What changes came over Wangjia as the bird of happiness caressed him?

v. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences each : **2 × 3 = 6**

25. Write briefly the personal details of Roma Talreja and Baleshwar Mishra.
26. Give some instances to show that the land has more patience according to the poet Marina de Bellagente.

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

4 × 3 = 12

27. "We have all learned to love these Americans."

- a) Who is the speaker here?
- b) Whom did he say these words to?
- c) Why did the speaker say so?

28. "He'll come tomorrow morning with the tabla Ustad, and they'll play for you."

- a) Who does 'he' refer to?
- b) Who is the speaker here?
- c) Why did she say so?

29. "A light finally flickering, rising up and down. Look!"

- a) Who is the speaker of this?
- b) Who did he want to look at?
- c) What does 'A light' refer to?

30. "I'll be writing no letters; I'll be posting no mail.

30. For with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail,"

- a) Who feels like this?
- b) Who does nobody refer to?
- c) Why did the speaker feel like this?

VII. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below : 1×3=3

31. Name : Dr. Pavan R.S.
Place : Valagere
Date of birth : 10th August, 1994
Qualification : MBBS, MS
Profession : Senior Doctor in Victoria Hospital
Hobbies : Reading books
Reasons for popularity : Simple, honest, helps poor and needy

VIII. Develop the story using the clues given below :

1 × 3 = 3

32. A fine day in summer — school closed — some boys go for outing to a canal —

begin to play — one slips and falls into the water — boys helpless — none

knows how to swim — A villager passes by — boys request him — brings the

boy out — parents of the boy glad and grateful — tell their son to learn how to

swim.

IX. Study the picture given below :

33. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.

1 × 3 = 3



Alternative question for visually impaired candidates only. (In lieu of Q. No. 33)

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own:

1 × 3 = 3

- a) made up
- b) go through
- c) Put up.

X. Quote from memory :

1 × 4 = 4

34. The throned

.....

.....

..... that takes.

OR

My day

.....

.....

..... always day.

XI. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 4 = 4 (2 × 2)

35. Desire, anger, miserliness, lust, pride and jealousy are the six enemies of man. They come in the way of growth. Great men leave always advised us to conquer them. For the purpose, we have to keep our eyes, ears and tongue under control. It is difficult to control them. Great men like sage Vashista, Sri Rama, The Buddha, Lord Jesus, Prophet Mohammed and Gandhi had succeeded in keeping them under control.

- a) How can one conquer the six enemies of a man?
- b) Why should we conquer these enemies?

XII. Answer the following question in about 8 – 10 sentences :

1 × 4 = 4

36. Ruskin Bond, the poet says that his grandmother was very clever. Justify.

OR

How does V. K. Gokak converse with mother India?

OR

Write the gist of the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest'.

XIII. Write an essay on any *one* of the following :

1 × 4 = 4

37. A. Environmental pollution

B. Chandrayan-3

C. Mass Media.

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below :

1 × 5 = 5

38. Imagine you are Raju / Rashmi, studying in 10th Standard in Government High School, Athibele. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 5,000 for Educational excursion.

OR

Write a letter to your Panchayat Chairman to set right road and drainage problem in your area.

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SSLC 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. $4 \times 1 = 4$

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

Student : Excuse me, can you please help me in locating the book 'The Wings of Fire' ?

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

(A) Advice (B) Giving directions (C) Order (D) Suggestion

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

Kiran likes coffee,.....?

(A) don't he (B) wasn't he (C) doesn't he (D) does he

3. Read the given conversation and fill in the blank choosing the most appropriate words

Akhil: Did you go to the movie yesterday?

Nikhil: Yes. I went with my parents.

Akhil: I wish to watch it. If you had called me, I..... come with you.

Nikhil: Oh, I am sorry.

(A) will have (B) would not have (C) will not have (D) would have

4. Read the following and choose the infinitive :

Babu: Hi, tomorrow is holiday. Shall we play cricket ?

Rohit: No sorry. I cannot come.

Babu: May I know the reason?

Rohit: I am going to market tomorrow with my father to buy dresses for my birthday.

(A) to buy (B) to market (C) going (D) play

II. Do as directed:

$12 \times 1 = 12$

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

Open, idea, speech, design

6. Combine the word in **Column-A** with its collocative word in **Column-B** :

'A'

Rapid

'B'

[age, growth, life, fast]

7. Fill in the blank using the correct article :

..... Sun gives us heat and light.

8. Fill in the blank using suitable linker :

Ajay was selected to take part in the car race. He gladly went to the place..... the race was to take place.

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition :

The new teacher was happy..... her students.

10. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets :

Chandrashekar's bowling arm..... (Be + affect) by polio. Yet, he was a great bowler.

11. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word :

Rajappa waters his garden daily.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in brackets :

We should not take hasty..... (Decide)

13. Use the word 'award' as a verb in a meaningful sentence.

14. Change into comparative degree :

Birbal was the wisest minister in Akbar's court.

15. Change into passive voice :

Thomson discovered the electron.

16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech:

Jayanth: "Shall we go for coffee?"

Raju: "I am very busy now."

III. The following paragraph has *two* errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer book: 1 × 2 = 2

17. Once a poor women was walking from one village to another carry a bundle on her head. Unable to lift it easily, she rested every now and then.

Clues:

a) Noun number to be corrected.

b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each: 7 × 2 = 14

18. What features of Don Anselmo's property attracted the American to buy?

19. What great qualities of Dr. Ambedkar made Nehru to choose him the first law minister of independent India?

20. How did Smita enable to fulfil Anant's last wish?

21. Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider public agitation in free India as unconstitutional?

22. Describe the pathetic appearance of the Jazz player.

23. How did Patil, the sub-inspector help Mohan's family?

OR

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

24. Hanifuddin was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate the statement.

OR

How did Hema Aziz teach her children that "One's duty is the most important thing in life"?

V. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences each: 2 × 3 = 6

25. How did Satish Gujral become popular all over the world?

26. The Jazz player proved that he was highly skilled in music. Justify.

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 4 × 3 = 12

27. **“How could a boy fight a tiger?”**

- a) Who asked this question?
- b) When did the speaker ask this?
- c) Who else, according to the speaker, could fight a tiger?

28. **“I’m new to Mumbai, but I’ve noticed that people here are afraid.”**

- a) Who made this statement?
- b) When did the speaker notice this?
- c) According to the speaker, why were the Mumbai people afraid?

29. **“Shall I sing Of your rock-cut temples, epics in stone,”**

- a) Who is asking this?
- b) Who was this asked to?
- c) Why does the speaker call the temples as ‘epics in stone’?

30. “I argued with him but it was useless.”

- a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
- b) Whom did the speaker argue with?
- c) Why was the argument useless?

VII. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below: 1 × 3 = 3

31.	Name	:	Vikram Sarabhai
	Born	:	12 August 1919, Ahmadabad
	Nationality	:	Indian
	Qualification	:	B.A., Ph.D. (University of Cambridge)
	Founder	:	ISRO — Indian Space Research Organisation
	Known for	:	Indian Space Program, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad
	Awards	:	Padma Bhushan (1966), Padma Vibhushan (Posthumously, 1972)
	Died	:	30 December, 1971.

VIII. Develop the story using the clues given below: 1 × 3 = 3

32. Three friends — two geese, a tortoise — decide to migrate — for food, water — geese can fly — tortoise can’t — plan — geese to carry tortoise — hold stick with their beak — tortoise hold the middle of the stick — tortoise told not speak — children saw peculiar sight — laugh, shout — tortoise shouts back — fall — dead — moral.

IX. Study the picture given below:

1 × 3 = 3

33. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph.



Alternative question for Visually impaired candidates only. (In lieu of Q. No. 33)

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own:

1 × 3 = 3

- a) Put up with
- b) make out
- c) Depend on.

X. Quote from memory:

1 × 4 = 4

34. It is enthroned.....

.....
.....
..... Justice.

OR

You talk.....

.....
.....
..... Or night?

XI. Read the following passage and answer the questions that given below: 1×4=4(2×2)

35. Kites are man's second oldest playthings. Before kites, man was using dolls as playthings. Man first used kites in wars. He used them to lift battle supplies and drop them near the place of fighting. He used kites to carry other things also. Hundreds of years ago, there were kites which could carry men!

In 200 B.C. the Chinese flew kites made of cloth because there was no paper then. They did not care about their usefulness. The Chinese made kites of different colours, shape and size. They celebrated the ninth day of the ninth month as 'Kites Day'. On this day, they filled the sky with their kites.

The Japanese made kites of attractive designs. They flew kites on the day of 'Boy's festival'. They made special kites on this day. These special kites were heavy. The other countries in the world bought kites from these two countries — China and Japan.

- a) In what ways were the kites used in olden days?
- b) How were the kites festivals celebrated in China and Japan?

XII. Answer the following question in about 8 – 10 sentences: **1 × 4 = 4**

36. Summarise the poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' in your own words. **OR**
Describe the vision of the poet V. K. Gokak about his motherland.

XIII. Write an essay on any *one* of the following: **1 × 4 = 4**

- 37. a) Water pollution
- b) Importance of yoga
- c) The disasters of excess rainfall.

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below: **1 × 5 = 5**

38. Imagine you are Roshan / Rohini studying in Government High School, Chandapur. Write a letter to your mother requesting her to send you 1000 rupees for educational excursion. Mention the places to be visited.

OR

Write a letter of the Depot Manager, KSRTC requesting to provide more buses for the convenience of school going children of your village.

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Government College of Teacher Education Shree Aluru Venkatarao Language Skills Training Centre Chitradurga

