

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ



ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ
ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ



ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ



ಶ್ರೀ ಬೈರತಿ ಸುರೇಶ್
ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ
ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ವಿಷಯ

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್
Second Language English

2024-25

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಭವನ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ-75, ಟಿಮಕ ಅಂಚೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ -563103

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ



ಸರ್ಕಾರ

**ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್
ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ**

**ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ.
ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ದೀಪಿಗೆ**

**ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್
Second Language English**

2024-25

**ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಭವನ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ-75, ಟಮಕ ಅಂಚೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ -563103**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ದೀವಿಗೆ

2024-25

ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಕ್ಕಂ ಪಾಷ, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ
ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಕೋಲಾರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ
ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆಡಳಿತ)
ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೇಶ್ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್.
ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು
ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರಳಿ ಜಿ.
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ.

ಕೊಡುಗೆ : ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖನಿಜ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಧಿ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ.

ನಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನಾ ತಂಡ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ	ಪದನಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ
1.	ಡಾ ಸುದರ್ಶನ್ ಎನ್	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಹುಮ್ಮಾಬಾದ್ ಬೀದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
2.	ಘಟೀರಪ್ಪ ಮುದಗುರಿ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಸಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
3.	ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಜಿ.ವಿ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಕೆರೆಬೆಳಚಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
4.	ರವಿ ಚವ್ವಾಣ್	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಸೇಡಂ, ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
5.	ಮಹಜರ್ ಹುಸೇನ್ ಪಟ್ಟೇಗಾರ್	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಉರ್ದು ಭಾಷಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಅಂಚಟಗೇರಿ-1, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
6.	ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ತಳವಾರ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಹರಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
7.	ಡಾ ಗುರುಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಕೆ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಡಾ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡಕಾನ್ಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
8.	ಕಿರಣ್ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶಪ್ಪ ಜವಾಜಿ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಡಾ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಮೇಲಿನಹನಸವಾಡಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
9.	ಹರೀಶ ಹೆಚ್.ಜೆ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
10.	ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಗರಗ	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಡಾ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಮೇಲಿನಹನಸವಾಡಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
11.	ಡಾ ನಿತಿನ್ ಸಿಂಗ್	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ರೇವೂರ, ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ, ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರಳಿ ಜಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಅಕ್ರಂ ಪಾಷ, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.



ಆಶಯ ನುಡಿ

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2024-25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುದಾನ ರಹಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂದಾಜು 20,450 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶೇ.100 ರಷ್ಟು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ದಿನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತವು ಹಲವು ವಿನೂತನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖನಿಜ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಧಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂತಹಂತವಾಗಿ Interactive Smart Class, SSLC Workbooks ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖನಿಜ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ ನಿಧಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ “ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ದೀವಿಗೆ” ಎಂಬ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಹರ್ಷವೆನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ತುಂಬಾ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶುಭವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಕ್ರಂ ಪಾಷ, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Prose	Page No.
01.	A Hero	01-04
02.	There's a Girl by the Tracks	05-07
03.	Gentleman of Rio en Medio	08-10
04.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	11-13
05.	The Concert	13-15
06.	The Discovery	15-18
07.	Colours of Silence	18-21
08.	Science and Hope of Survival	21-23
Sl. No.	Poem	
01.	Grandma Climbs a tree	23-24
02.	Quality of Mercy (Memorization)	24
03.	I am the Land	25
04.	The Song of India	26-28
05.	Jazz Poem Two	28-29
06.	Ballad of the Tempest (memorization)	30-32
07.	The Blind Boy (Memorization)	32
08.	Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning	33-34

Sl. No.	Supplementary Reading	
01.	Narayanpur Incident	35
02.	On Top of the World	36
03.	A Great Martyr Ever Cherished	37
04.	The Bird of Happiness	38

Sl. No.	Grammar and Composition (Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading and Writing)	Page No.
01.	Collocations	39
02.	Syllables	39-40
03.	One word substitution	40
04.	Homophones	41-42
05.	Prepositions	42-44
06.	Linkers (Conjunction)	45
07.	Question tags	45-46
08.	Frame questions	47
09.	Voices	47-48
10.	Degrees of comparison	49
11.	Word as noun and verb (Correct form the word)	50
12.	Language function	50-51
13.	Conditionals (If clauses)	51-52
14.	Tense forms of the verbs	53
15.	Editing paragraph	53
16.	Direct & Indirect Speech (Reported Speech)	54-56
17.	Profile writing	56-60
18.	Story development	60-61
19.	Picture description	61-62
20.	Letter writing	63-65
21.	Essay writing	66-70
22.	Solved Question Paper of KSEAB	71-75
23.	SSLC Summative Assessment 2024-25 English	76-78

A HERO

-R K Narayan

Characters

Village lad	: A boy who fought with a tiger while returning home through jungle path.
Swami's Father	: Wants his son to be courageous.
Swami	: Becomes a hero overnight.
Granny	: Swami's grandmother who tells Swami bed time stories.
Mother	: Swami's mom who tries to save him from sleeping in the office.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1) What was the Newspaper report about?

The report was about a boy who while returning home fought with a tiger. He stayed half a day on the tree till some people came and killed the tiger.

2) Why were congratulations showered on Swami?

Swami had caught the notorious house breaker of the district and helped the police. Swami's classmates looked at him with great respect and his teachers patted his back, the head master said that he was a true scout.

3) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone in the office room and what's disgraceful according to him?

Swami's father wanted Swami to cultivate good habits like not to fear the dark and to prove his courage. According to Swami's father, sleeping beside granny or mother like baby was disgraceful although he was in second form.

4) Why did Swami feel that his father's proposition was fearful?

Swami always slept beside his granny in the passage. If any changes in the habit would keep him awake and trembling the whole night. So it was a fearful.

5) Why did Swami look at granny and mother while going to office room to sleep?

Swami's father asked him to sleep alone in the office that night Swami was really afraid to do this, so he looked at them with the hope that they would save him.

6) What comment did Swami make when he heard the newspaper report?

Swami felt that it was not possible for a boy to fight and he must have been a strong and grown-up person who had done this.

7) As night advanced Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What did happen?

As night advanced everything became quiet, his heart began to beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard and was filled with fear. Every moment he expected that devil would come and carry him away.

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

Swami did not want to join the police. He wanted to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life.

9) What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father?

He tried to change the subject by talking about the cricket club, and he requested to sleep in the office room from the first of next month. He went silently and pretended sleeping beside his granny. He said that there were scorpions behind the law books.

10) There was absolute silence in the room in spite of it; some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they?

In silence in the office room Swami heard some noises like the tickling of the clock, rustling of trees, snoring sound and some night insect's sound.

Extracts

1. "As the night advanced and silence deepened, his heart beat faster."

- a. Who does word 'his' refer to? **Ans :** Swami.
b. Where was he then? **Ans :** In his father's office room.
c. Why did his heart beat faster? **Ans:** Because he remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts.

2. "You are in the second form and I don't like the way you are being brought up."

- a. Who said this? **Ans:** Swami's father
b. Who is 'You' here? **Ans:** Swami.
c. Why did he say so? **Ans:** Because Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby.

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

- a. Who made this remark? **Ans :** Swami.
b. Why did he make this remark? **Ans :** To escape from his father.
c. What does it show about his character? **Ans :** He was afraid to sleep alone.

4. "Aiyo! Something has bitten me."

- a. What does 'something' refer to? **Ans :** Swami.
b. Why did he bite? **Ans :** Swami thought that it was devil which had come to kill him.
c. What was the result of this? **Ans :** The burglar was arrested.

5. "You needn't risk his life again."

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Swami's Mother.
b. Who is 'you' here? **Ans :** Swami's Father.
c. What risk had he faced? **Ans :** When Swami slept alone in the office room a burglar entered his room. Luckily, did no harm to him.

6. How could a boy fight a tiger?"

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Swami
b. Who is the 'boy' referred here? **Ans :** Village lad who fought with tiger.
c. Whom did the speaker ask this question? **Ans :** To his father

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

- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Swami's father
b. Who is 'you' referred here? **Ans :** Swami
c. Why did speaker ask so? **Ans :** Swami asked that how could a boy fight a tiger.

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

- a. Why did Swami feel so? **Ans :** Swami's father commanded him to sleep alone in office room.
- b. What do you mean by 'proposition' in this context? **Ans :** Suggestion
- c. What was frightful proposition? **Ans :** Sleeping alone in office room.

9. "You must sleep alone hereafter."

- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Swami's father
- b. Who is 'you' referred here? **Ans :** Swami
- c. Why did he must sleep alone? **Ans :** To prove his courage

10. "From the first of next month, I'll sleep alone."

- a. Who is 'I' referred here? **Ans:** Swami
- b. Why did the speaker say so? **Ans:** It's a trick to escape from his father's decision.
- c. What reply did the speaker get? **Ans:** His father said Swami must sleep alone hereafter.

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

- a. Who is the speaker of the above statement? **Ans:** Swami's father
- b. Who is sleeping beside granny or mother? **Ans:** Swami
- c. Why did he sleep beside granny or mother? **Ans:** Swami was a timid boy. He was afraid of darkness to sleep alone.

12. "Boy, are you already feeling sleepy?"

- a. Who asked this question? **Ans:** Swami's granny
- b. Who is the 'boy' referred here? **Ans:** Swami
- c. What did the speaker want to do? **Ans:** The speaker wished to tell story.

13. "Don't you want to hear a story?"

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans:** Swami's granny
- b. Who is 'you' here? **Ans:** Swami
- c. Why did he not want to listen a story? **Ans:** He wanted to sleep before his father's arrival.

14. "Why do you take him to the office room?"

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans:** Swami's mother
- b. Who is 'you' referred here? **Ans:** Swami's father
- c. Why was he taking him to the office room? **Ans:** To sleep alone and to prove his courage.

15. "Let me sleep in the hall."

- a. Who said this? **Ans:** Swami
- b. Whom did the speaker request like so? **Ans:** His father
- c. Why did the speaker ask so? **Ans:** He wanted to escape from sleeping alone in the office room.

16. "I will make you the laughing stock of your school."

- a. Who said this? **Ans:** Swami's father
- b. Who is 'you' here? **Ans:** Swami
- c. Why did the speaker warn so? **Ans:** He knew that Swami will sleep beside his granny in the middle of the night.

17. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

- a. Who wished so? **Ans :** Swami
b. Who is the 'boy' here? **Ans :** Village lad who fought with a tiger.
c. Why did the speaker wish so? **Ans:** Because this news report made him to sleep alone in the office room.

18. "A tiger was chasing him."

- a. Who is 'him' referred here? **Ans :** Swami
b. Was a tiger really chasing him? **Ans :** No, it's a nightmare.
c. Then what did the speaker do? **Ans :** The speaker tried to open his eyes and the nightmare continued.

19. "He only touched the wooden leg of the bench."

- a. Who is 'he' here? **Ans:** Swami
b. Where did this incident happen? **Ans:** In the office room, under the bench.
c. Why did he touch only wooden leg of the bench? **Ans:** Because he slept alone in the office room, under the bench.

20. "He used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon."

- a. Who used his teeth as mortal weapon? **Ans:** Swami
b. What do you mean by 'mortal weapon'? **Ans:** deadly weapon
c. Why did he do so? **Ans:** He did so to get protection from devil.

21. "Swami hurriedly got up and spread his bed under the bench."

- a. Why did swami hurriedly get up? **Ans:** Because he remembered all the stories of ghosts and devils.
b. Where did this incident happen? **Ans:** In the office room
c. Why did swami choose under the bench place to sleep? **Ans:** Because under the bench is safe, compact and reassuring.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

1) Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench. (2023-June)

Swami lay under the bench, soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him, and he could not escape from its claws. With a desperate effort he opened his eyes. As he lay in fright, he heard a rustling sound. He tried to look out in the darkness and saw something moving. He felt that it was the devil that would surely attack him. He crawled from under the bench, caught hold of the figure and bit it hard to save himself.

2) Narrate how a coward boy Swami became a hero overnight.

Swami inevitably had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of the devils and nightmare. Then He saw something moving in darkness. He thought that his end had come, and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally, with an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might and used his teeth as mortal weapon on it. It was not the devil but the burglar who cried with agony and fell amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle. The notorious house breaker of the district was arrested by the police. The police were grateful to him. His classmates looked upon him with respect, his teacher patted him, and his headmaster appreciated that he was a true scout. Thus, unknowingly Swami became a hero overnight.

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

-Devan Kanak

Characters

Baleshwar Mishra	:	unemployed youngster from Mirzapur, UP
Roma Talreja	:	A call centre executive from Pune, Maharashtra
Dinesh Talreja	:	Roma's brother
Truck driver	:	A Gujarati who helped Baleshwar to carry her to a hospital.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 Sentences each:-

- 1. It's a regular scene. What was regular about the scene?**
It is a regular scene that the commuters swarm in and out of the coaches of suburban trains from Mumbai stations to the other stations when the trains halt.
- 2. "There's a girl by the tracks". How did the girl fall on the tracks?**
After the work Roma Talreja, boarded an electric train and managed to find some place to settle safe but jammed between other women. Suddenly she got pushed, lost her tenuous foothold, panicked and was thrown out of the coach.
- 3. Who do you think were callous towards the accident?**
All the commuters except Baleshwar Mishra were callous towards the accident. They didn't come forward to help the injured girl.
- 4. Who were Roma Talreja and Baleshwar Mishra?**
Roma Talreja was 21 years old B. Com graduate from Pune. She was working as a call center executive in Mumbai. Baleshwar Mishra was twenty years old high school dropout from Uttar Pradesh. He came to Mumbai in search of a job.
- 5. How was Roma saved by Baleshwar?**
Baleshwar jumped off the moving train when he saw a girl by the tracks. He found Roma beside the tracks with a bleeding head. He lifted her and moved across the tracks. A truck driver helped him to take her to the hospital. Thus, he saved her life.
- 6. Why did Baleshwar disagree to take the girl to Airoli?**
When the cop suggested taking the girl to Airoli, Baleshwar disagreed. Because it was at least ten kilometers away and Roma's condition was critical. And he knew about a nearby hospital.
- 7. How did the truck driver help Baleshwar?**
The truck driver helped Baleshwar to take Roma to a nearby hospital. After the first aid, he helped him again to rush her to Divine Multi Speciality hospital. He gave his cell phone to contact Roma's family.
- 8. Baleshwar thought the people of Mumbai were afraid. Why?**
According to Baleshwar, the people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police. So, they did not come forward to help the people who met with accidents.

9. Baleshwar had a good memory. Justify the statement.

Yes. Baleshwar had a good memory. He could recall the phone number told by Roma. He also remembered that Airoli was at least 10 kilometers away from there and said that there was another hospital nearby.

10. If Baleshwar was not there to help what would have happened Roma?

Roma got her head injured when she was fallen on the tracks. She fell unconscious immediately. If Baleshwar had not come forward to help her, she would have bled to death due to the injury.

Extracts

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

- a. Who is the speaker? / Who cried like this? **Ans:** Passengers of the opposite train.
b. Who is the 'girl' here? **Ans:** Roma Talreja
c. Why was she by the tracks? **Ans:** Because she fell off

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

- a. Who said this? **Ans:** Baleshwar Mishra
b. 'Him' refers to? **Ans:** Tempo truck driver
c. Why should he thank him? **Ans:** Because he helped Baleshwar
d. Why couldn't he thank him? **Ans:** He already had gone away

3. "Chacha can I borrow your mobile".

- a. Who said this? / Who wanted mobile? / 'I' refer to? **Ans:** Baleshwar Mishra
b. Who does 'chacha' refer to? **Ans:** Tempo truck driver
c. Why did he ask mobile? **Ans:** To inform Dinesh Talreja

4. "Behanji, aap theek hai?"

- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Baleshwar Mishra
b. Who is 'behanji' here? **Ans :** Roma Talreja
c. When was this said? **Ans :** When Roma was fallen on the tracks.

5. "Take the girl to Airoli."

- a. Who said this? **Ans :** The traffic police
b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** To Baleshwar Mishra
c. Who is the girl here? **Ans :** Roma Talreja

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

(April-2017)

- a. Who said this? / Who does 'I' refer to? **Ans :** Baleshwar Mishra
b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** Roma Talreja
c. What does 'black out' mean? **Ans :** To become unconscious
d. Why did he ask so? **Ans :** To inform her family

7. **“They afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police”**
- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Baleshwar
- b. Who does 'they' refer to? **Ans :** Mumbai people
- c. When was this said to? **Ans :** After Roma's recovery
8. **“ Let us go and help her”**
- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Baleshwar
- b. Why did she need help? **Ans :** She was injured and senseless.
- c. Why didn't others come to help? **Ans :** They thought it was inconvenience.
9. **“Please help me take her to a hospital.” (March-2018)**
- a. Who said this? **Ans:** Baleshwar
- b. Who is 'her' referred to? **Ans:** Roma Talreja.
- c. Who did he say this to? **Ans:** The passers by.
10. **“I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there.**
- a. Who does the word 'I' refer to? **Ans:** Roma Talreja
- b. Who rescued her? **Ans:** Baleshwar Mishra
- c. What would have happened if Baleshwar had not been there?
Ans: She would have bled to death by the tracks alone.
11. **“I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me.” (2023-June)**
- a. Who does 'I' refer to? **Ans :** Roma Talreja
- b. Who was a stranger to the speaker? **Ans :** Baleshwar Mishra.
- c. How did the stranger help the speaker? **Ans :** He took her hospital and saved her life
12. **“I'm new to Mumbai, but I've noticed that people here are afraid.”**
- a. Who is the speaker of this statement?
Ans: Baleshwar Mishra.
- b. What did they fear about?
Ans: They feared about getting involved in courts or with the police.
- c. What is the effect of that on the life the people of Mumbai?
Ans: The effect is that nobody is helping one another at the time of accident.
13. **“I hope I'm not too late.”**
- a. Who is 'I' here? **Ans :** Baleshwar Mishra.
- b. What did he have to do? **Ans :** He had to search for that girl to help.
- c. Why did he hope so? **Ans :** Because he was not too late to come there.

Short Answer Questions. (3 Marks)

- 1) **Give a brief account of how Baleshwar helped the girl on the tracks. OR Describe briefly how a stranger Baleshwar risked his life for Roma Talreja. OR How did Baleshwar save Roma Talreja's life?**

When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the tracks, he jumped down from the moving train and ran towards her. There was no help in sight so he lifted her up, crossed the tracks and walked till he reached

the road. He waited patiently with the girl in his arms for a long time. He stopped a number of motorists but no one heeded to his call. Finally, a tempo truck driver stopped and helped him to take the girl to a hospital nearby where she was given first aid. The doctor there advised him to take her to a well equipped hospital. Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care. Within a few days she recovered finally.

2) **Briefly describe how Roma thanked him. What was Baleshwar's reply?**

After Roma made a full recovery, she was amazed to know how Baleshwar rescued her. She thought it was astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risked his life for her. She couldn't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there. She could never repay him. Baleshwar replied that he was new to Mumbai and had noticed the people there were afraid of getting involved in the courts or with the police case. He told that he helped her only because she needed help. That day it was Roma who met with an accident, the other day it could be himself or someone else on the tracks bleeding alone.

* * *

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

Juan A. A. Sedillo

Characters

- Don Anselmo** : Protagonist, the oldest and most respectable man of the village.
- Storyteller** : An unnamed real estate agent who says he is handling a deal between personal friends and an elderly gentleman, Don Anselmo.
- Americans** : The buyers of the land from Don Anselmo.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 Sentences each:

1. **Describe the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo. OR Don Anselmo's appearance and manners were unusual. Justify it.**
Don Anselmo's coat was old, green and faded. His gloves were old & torn. He bowed to the Americans and removed his hat and gloves slowly and carefully. He was a man of principle.
2. **Why were the Americans ready to pay almost the double than that they had quoted earlier?**
After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo had owned more than eight acres of land which was almost twice in size and had extended beyond the river. So these American were ready to pay the double.
3. **What was the complaint of the Americans and how was it resolved by them?**
The Americans complained that the children of the village were over running the land, playing in the orchard, putting fences around, plucking the flowers. In the winter, the Americans purchased the trees again from each individual of Rio en Medio.

4. **Don Anselmo was a man of principles and generous. Justify it. (June 2020, June 2016) OR Don Anselmo was fond of the children of his village. Illustrate it. (March 2016) OR Don Anselmo was compassionate on his land and children of his village. Explain it. (March 2017-19) OR**
What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles? OR Don Anselmo was generous. Justify. (March 2018)
 Don Anselmo tilled the same land his people had tilled. He was a principled and generous man because he refused to take more money. He said the trees belonged to the children. He was fond of the children because he planted a tree, whenever a child was born. This shows that he was man of principles.
5. **Why do you think Don Anselmo did not sell the trees in the orchard ?**
 Don Anselmo planted a tree in the name of every child who took birth after he took the possession of the land. So, he believed that the trees in the orchard were belonged to the children of Rio-en-Medio. Hence Don Anselmo could sell only the land but not the trees in the orchard.
6. **Why do you think the Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land? OR Describe old man's land and house.**
 Don Anselmo's house was small, wretched and quaint. A little creek ran through the land. Trees in the orchard were gnarled and beautiful.
7. **What did Don Anselmo do as he left the place with the money?**
 The old man shook hands to all, put on his ragged gloves, took his stick and walked out with the boy behind him, when he left the place with the money.
8. **How do you say the Americans were good people? OR How can you say that the Americans were generous?**
 The Americans were good people because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo. They discovered that Don Anselmo owns more than eight acres of land. So they were willing to pay twice the money for his land.
9. **Why did the Americans offer double money to the old man? OR 'We have made a discovery.' What discovery did Americans make? What was the result of the discovery?**
 Americans discovered that the old man had more than eight acres of land. As a result, they offered him double the money for it
10. **What made the Americans complain against the children of Rio en Medio?**
 The children of Rio en Medio were overrunning property and built play fences. They played under trees and took blossoms.
11. **How did the old man greet the people who had been waiting for him?**
 The old man bowed to all of them in the room. Then he removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. He talked about rain and other ice breaking words.
12. **How did the Americans solve the problem of ownership? (Preparatory 2020)**
 The Americans approached each person of the village. They convinced them. It took a long time to convince but finally it happened.

Extracts

1. **We have made a discovery”.**
 - a. Who said this? Speaker? **Ans :** Narrator/ author
 - b. 'We' refers to? **Ans :** The Americans
 - c. What did they discover? **Ans :** Don Anselmo owned more than 8 acres of land.
2. **“These Americans are Buena gente”.**
 - a. Who said this? **Ans :** Narrator
 - b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** Don Anselmo/ The old man
 - c. 'Buena gente' means? **Ans :** Good people
3. **“The trees in that orchard are not mine”.**
 - a. Who said this? **Ans :** Don Anselmo
 - b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** Narrator
 - c. According to the speaker, who did the trees belong to? **Ans :** Children of Rio en Medio
4. **“I argued with him, but it was useless”.**
 - a. Who does 'I' refer to? **Ans :** Narrator
 - b. 'Him' refers to? **Ans :** Don Anselmo/ The old man
 - c. Why was it useless? **Ans :** He refused to take extra money.
5. **“I did not sell the trees because I could not. They are not mine.”**
 - a. Who said this? **Ans :** Don Anselmo
 - b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** To the narrator
 - c. What does 'they' refer to? **Ans :** Trees
6. **“It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man.”**
 - a. Who does 'old man' refer to? **Ans:** Don Anselmo
 - b. What does 'it' refer to? **Ans:** The sale of old man's property
 - c. Why did it take months of negotiation? **Ans:** The old man was in no hurry.
7. **“He signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon.”**
 - a. Who does he refer to? **Ans :** Don Anselmo
 - b. How much money did he take? **Ans :** 12 hundred dollars.
 - c. Why did he refuse to take double amount? **Ans :** He was a man of principles.
8. **“I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in that orchard are not mine.” (2023 June)**
 - a. Who is the speaker here? **Ans :** Don Anselmo
 - b. According to the speaker who do the trees belong to? **Ans :** The children of Rio en Medio
 - c. The one word for 'a piece of land in which fruit trees are grown' in the extract is..... **Ans :** Orchard

* * *

Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR

-Sri. R. Venkataraman

Key Words

- ❖ **Voracious Reader**
Ambedkar was marked as voracious reader as he had great interest in reading books
- ❖ **Mooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samata**
Three dailies by Ambedkar as the authentic voices of the
- ❖ **Independent labor Party of India and Hitakarini Sabha**
Organizations by Ambedkar for the welfare of the laborers and underprivileged

Answer the following Questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1. **How did the fourteenth amendment to the US Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence on Ambedkar?**
The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the USA which gave freedom to the Black Americans. It was at once the parallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. On returning India he was greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment.
This made him to devote all his time and talent for the betterment of his under privileged brethren.
2. **Name the members of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.**
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, and N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar were the members of the drafting committee. Ambedkar, aided by the indefatigable constitutional adviser B.N. Rau performed this task matchlessly.
3. **Which methods did Ambedkar consider as the 'grammar of anarchy'?**
Ambedkar considered the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and satyagraha in free India the "grammar of anarchy." Public agitation in a democracy based country on free and fair election is misdirected and volatile resulting in loss of lives and public property.
4. **Under which policy did the British rulers try to divide the people on the basis of caste?**
Under the policy of 'Divide and Rule' they exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people to strengthen their hegemony.
5. **Which are the only two castes in the world, according to Avvai?**
Avvai advocates a casteless society. According to her, a distinction should be made only between the charitable and the misers. The charitable who contribute to society and are superior to the rest.
6. **Why was Dr. Ambedkar made the Chairman of Drafting Committee though he was not in the Congress party?**
The farsighted and objective leadership of the Indian National Congress could understand that only Ambedkar could do justice to the drafting of the Constitution as chairman of the Drafting Committee.

7. **The Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How?**
The Constitution creates the organs of the state and gives its powers. But the Constitution also ensures that the state does not misuse its power, by limiting its authority. Thus, the Constitution is for both the ruler and the ruled.
8. **How do you say that 'after the independence doors have found open for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes'?**
After independence, the members of scheduled find the doors which had been closed to them for centuries, being opened. They are enrolling themselves in institutions of higher education and entering public services.
9. **“Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader”. Give some examples to support this statement.**
Ambedkar was very fond of reading books from his childhood. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought 2000 books from New York and 32 boxes of books from London. This shows that he was a voracious reader.
10. **What are the significant observations of Dr. Ambedkar on the Constitution?**
Ambedkar's observations on the Constitution are that the Constitution is a fundamental document; this fundamental document, on one hand, records the power of the three organs of the State – the executive, the judiciary and the legislature. And on the other hand, it upholds the rights of the citizen. It also defines the power of the executive and the power of the legislature as against the citizens. It limits their authority.
11. **Why did Nehru choose Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India? (March-2018/June-2023)**
Jawahar Lal Nehru had recognised Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation. It was also a tribute to his vision of social injustice as well as to the success of Dr. Ambedkar's campaigns against social injustice.
12. **What qualities do you appreciate in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar? (2023-June)**
Ambedkar was a great and dynamic personality having inspirational life from childhood till the last movement. He had various qualities like efficiency, honesty, revolutionist, long visionary attitude, leadership, non violent attitude and ambitious thoughts.

Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

1. **There were great luminaries on the Drafting Committee. Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot. Give reasons.**
Dr. Ambedkar is remembered as the pilot of the Drafting Committee as his explanation to the assembly was done with great patience, tact and frankness. He unraveled the most complicated legal concepts in a simple language which even the laymen understood. It was a rare gift. He had done this task matchlessly. He understood the distinctive needs of our own society by drawing examples and experiences of other nations and subsequently raised the magnificent system, brick by brick which now stands as the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.
2. **What is the significant observation of Dr. Ambedkar on the constitution?**
Dr. Ambedkar made a significant observation on the constitution. He observed that the constitution is a fundamental document which defines the position and power of the three organs of the state-the

legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The purpose of a constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority also. If no limitation was imposed upon the authority on these organs, there will be complete tyranny and oppression.

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

The British rulers exaggerated caste distinctions and divided the people of India in order to strengthen their power over us. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar rejected the caste system and declared the oneness of the Hindu community. Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes and Ambedkar did the same by reminding them of their rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes. One person stressed the duties and the other stressed the rights, together they brought about a revolutionary change in the social thinking.

THE CONCERT

- Shanta Rameshwar Rao

Characters

- ❖ **Pandit Ravishankar** : A famous musician also known as Panditji.
- ❖ **Anant** : A 15-year-old boy suffering from cancer.
- ❖ **Smitha** : Anant's sister who brought music maestros home for Anant
- ❖ **Aunt Sushila** : Smita and Anant's aunt.
- ❖ **Ustad Allah Rakha** : Another famous musician also known as Ustad Sahib.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 Sentences each:-

- 1. Why did Smita get excited after reading the piece of news?**
Smita got excited after reading the piece of news which said that Pandit Ravishankar, the sitar maestro, was going to play sitar the next day at Shanmukhananda Auditorium.
- 2. Why did the mother signal Smita to be silent?**
The mother signed Smita to be quiet as she thought that Smita's talk would wake Anant up from sleep and rest which he needed since he was very ill.
- 3. How did the boy react when he heard about Pandit Ravishankar's concert?**
The boy saying Pandit Ravi Shankar's name, he raised himself up on his elbows for one second, and then fell back. With shining eyes, he said that he must not miss the chance and he expressed his deep-seated wish of hearing and seeing him.
- 4. How do you say that Anant was a talented boy?**
Even though Anant was just fifteen years old, he was the best table-tennis player in the school and also the fastest runner. Anant was learning to play sitar, and he was able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru.

5. Why did the family come to Bombay?

Anant's family had come to Bombay to get good treatment for Anant from a good hospital. They had high hopes in the modern science and they believed that he would be cured at the hospital.

6. How did the doctors indirectly convey the bad news of Anant not having many days to live?

The doctors at the hospital didn't directly say that Anant was going to die. Instead, they told the family to take Anant home, give him the things he likes and indulge him with his favourite activities.

7. How did family members behave around Anant even though they knew that Anant was going to die?

When the family knew that Anant did not have many days to live, they did not express their fears. They laughed, smiled and talked. They surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy and gave the things he liked.

8. What were the people doing in the park?

In the park, people were walking, running; playing ball, doing yogic exercises, feeding the ducks and eating roasted gram and peanut.

9. How did Smita make her way to the wings of the stage?

Smita wriggled her way through the crowd towards the stage. Even as her heart was beating loudly, she climbed up the steps to meet the maestro.

10. How did Smita feel when she saw the two great maestros of music?

When Smita saw the two greatest maestros, her knees felt weak, her tongue dry. However, she went up and stood before them with her hands folded, she burst out saying "Oh sir".

Extracts

1. "It is the chance of life time"

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Who is the speaker? | Ans : Anant. |
| b. What was the chance of the life time? | Ans : To attend pt. Ravi Shankar's Concert. |
| c. Why did he feel so? | Ans : He was suffering from cancer and was excited to hear Pt. Ravi Shankar. |

2. "Pandit ji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such request?"

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Who said this? | Ans : The programme organizer. |
| b. Who does 'you' refer to? | Ans : Smita. |
| c. Why did the listener come there? | Ans : To request them to play for Anant. |

Short Answer Questions. (3 Marks)

1. Smita was successful in fulfilling her brother Ananth's dream. Describe.

Smita was very considerate to her brother Ananth. He was suffering from cancer and had not many days to live. He was a great fan of Panditji Ravishakar and had a dream of attending his concert. Smita wanted to fulfill the dream so that she attended the concert with her father. In the concert her mind was thinking only about Ananth's dream. After the concert she went forward to meet Ravishankar Panditji and told the dream of her brother and his condition. Then she also requested him to come and have a

concert for her brother. Ravishankar was a kind hearted man and he agreed to have a concert in her home for his fan. In the next day morning Ravishankar and Alla Rakha went themselves to Ananth's home and gave played for him. Ananth felt very happy and breathed last. In this way she fulfilled her brother's dream.

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

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

* * *

THE DISCOVERY

- Herman Ould

Characters

- ❖ **Christopher Columbus** : Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.
 - ❖ **Don Pedro Gutierrez** : An officer who worked under Columbus
 - ❖ **Pepe** : Pepe was a young boy. Pepe was an obedient, loyal, and devoted servant of Columbus.
 - ❖ **Juan Patino** : One of the sailors
 - ❖ **Diego Garcia** : Another sailor
- Seamen**
- Francisco** : Sailor
 - Guillermo Ires** : Sailor

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

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

For Diego the word mutiny is an ugly word. Munity means to rebel and here Diego didn't like the rebellious actions of the seamen.

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

Columbus was a theist who had deep faith in the God. God's will was to discover a whole new world and give to the queens and the kings. God implanted the desire to solve the mysteries which was to discover the new world. Columbus was of the opinion that this was the God's will and he had to fulfill it.

3. **There are limits to patience,' says Diego. What does it suggest about Diego's state of mind?**

Diego had lost his hopes and was unhappy with his captain's decision. For him going for the discovery of the new land was waste of time. So he used the above expression to show his impatience.

4. **Who do you think has the lives of fifty in his hands? How?**
Columbus had the lives of fifty in his hands. He was the captain of the ship and despite of many days of voyage, it didn't bring any success. Everyone wanted to go home but the captain wanted to continue.
5. **Columbus says, “Would God implant the desire to solve mysteries and not provide the solutions?” Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this.**
Columbus was an optimistic man who had hoped to discover the new world. But people around him were dissatisfied and didn't encourage him. Everyone opposed him. Despite having faith in God, he felt hopeless
6. **Pepe says, “Everybody doubts...except me.” Why do you think he is an exception?**
Pepe had huge respect for Columbus. He was very well known of the vision of Columbus and wanted to be with him in the discovery of the new world. He was unlike the seamen who had lost hope and didn't much interest in Columbus' discovery.
7. **Usually people feel desperate when they fail to get something they want. In the play 'The Discovery', why does the crew of the ship feel desperate?**
The crew of the ship was desperate to meet their loved ones going back home. They would express their situation through their songs. Unlike Columbus they were of the opinion that his discovery was nothing but a waste of time which would lead to nowhere. They had lost hopes during voyage which made them desperate about their families more.
8. **“Discipline knows no buts.” Why is discipline needed in one's life?**
We need discipline to get success in life. Unless we are disciplined we won't be able to achieve the target we have set for. When we are disciplined, we go on a right path and there are great chances of success in life. But to ensure success, discipline has to be followed without any buts in life.
9. **Swami Vivekananda says, “Purity, Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success – And, above all, Love.” Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify.**
No doubt Columbus possessed all the above qualities. He had enough patience to go on such long voyage. Unlike other crew-members, he didn't lose patience and continued to go. He had perseverance to take such risky journey and yet be patient enough to deal that comes in the way. He had purity of thoughts for he considered his voyage as the will of the God. He believed in his own vision. But more than these things what Columbus had was deep love and passion to discover the new world. He had love for his work and will. So he was successful at the end.

Extracts

1. **“Why should one man have lives of fifty in his hands”?**
 - a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Diego.
 - b. What does the speaker mean? **Ans :** Columbus had no right to risk their lives.
 - c. What made him say so? **Ans :** The seamen were home sick and wanted to get back to Spain.
2. **“The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night behind the irons”?**
 - a. Who said this? **Ans :** Columbus.
 - b. When did he say so? **Ans :** When the sailors tried to attack Columbus
 - c. Why did he say this? **Ans :** Because Columbus was furious by the sailor's behavior.

3. **“What! Does that child stand between me and death?”**
- Who said this? **Ans :** Columbus.
 - Who is referred to as 'child' here? **Ans :** Pepe
 - When did the speaker ask this question? **Ans:** When Pepe came to help Columbus from drunken seamen.
4. **“It's Sir! Glory be to God.”**
- Who said this? **Ans:** Pedro
 - Who is 'Sir' referred here? **Ans:** Columbus
 - Why did he thank God? **Ans:** Because they discovered the light of the new world.
5. **“Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?”**
- Who is the speaker here? **Ans:** Diego
 - Who does 'one man' refer to? **Ans:** Columbus
 - What does he mean by this statement? **Ans:** Diego and other seamen were becoming impatient. They wanted to go back to Spain. But Columbus was not ready to do so.
6. **“I am your captain. Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereigns of Spain who sent me.”**
- Who does 'I' refer to? **Ans :** Columbus
 - Who had to obey him? **Ans :** All seamen
 - Why were they disobedient to him? **Ans :** Because seamen were becoming impatient. They wanted to go back Spain.
7. **“The first man to move shall spend the rest of the night in irons!”**
- Who gave this warning?
Ans: Columbus
 - What made the speaker give this warning?
Ans: To control the drunken seamen rushing toward him.
 - What was the reaction to this warning?
Ans:The drunken seamen stopped moving but Guillermo moved forward.
8. **“The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass.”**
- Whose words was Pepe quoting here? **Ans :** Guillermo Ires.
 - What is Santa Maria? **Ans :** Name of the ship.
 - What do the words reveal about the person who said them?
Ans : The speaker was so upset with Columbus that he wished he was dead.
9. **“Discipline is the thing of past, Sir It's you or us”.**
- Who does 'you' refer to? **Ans :** Columbus
 - When did the speaker say so? **Ans :** When Columbus said 'Discipline knows no buts.'
 - What mood does it reveal about the speaker?
Ans: Francisco was desperate. He had no respect for Columbus.

10. "Cowards, cowards you will have to kill me first."

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Pepe
- b. Whom did the speaker call 'coward'? **Ans :** The Guillermo and other seamen.
- c. When did the speaker say these words? **Ans :** When Guillermo and other seamen tried to attack on Columbus.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4Marks)

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

Ans. Columbus and his crew left Spain to discover the new world. He and his men sailed for a long time but did not come across the trace of any land. The sailors were fed up. They wanted to go back to their places. They asked Columbus to turn the ship back to their country. When Columbus asked them to wait for a few days, the crew became angry. The sailors thought of revolting and even killing Columbus. One of the sailors rushed towards Columbus to kill him, Pepe another sailor interviewed him and saved Columbus. Columbus had lots of patience and encouraged his sailors not to become desperate. After a few days Columbus saw a light faintly flickering, and rising up and down. The land he discovered was West Indies. The crew jumped with joy.

2. Give some instances show that Pepe was loyal to Columbus till the end.

Pepe was the only person who had faith in Columbus and tried to warn him out how desperate other had become. When seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stopped them with his arms spread out and told that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put others to shame. He hated the seamen as they drank too much. He liked Columbus because he had a vision; he was a man of principals. He gave much importance to the duty, disciple and loyalty. He was also an eminent leader. So he always wanted to be in the company of Columbus.

* * *

COLOURS OF SILENCE

- National Book Trust of India

Characters

- ❖ Satish : The main protagonist and a very sensitive and delicate boy who had the drawback of being deaf.
- ❖ Surender : A friend of Satish who came to visit him.
- ❖ Inder : Elder brother of Satish.
- ❖ Avtar Narain : Satish's father who didn't believe that being an artist can be a career choice..

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1. Surender asked Sathish why he was absent to school. What was Sathish's reply?

Sathish replied that after the last operation on his leg, he got terrible headaches and felt as if everything was going dark and silent. He felt miserable.

2. Why was Sathish confined to bed?

Satish met with an accident when he had gone hiking with his father and brother during holiday in Kashmir. Due to this his legs required several operations, but they remained weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections of the ears. So, he was confined to bed.

3. What was the uncharacteristic thing Sathish done to his father? Why? What was Sathish unable to believe?

The uncharacteristic thing was hugging his father. As Sathish's father didn't want his son to be an artist initially. One day when he bought drawing sheets, brushes and paints and gave them to Satish. He agreed to admit him to an art school. Satish didn't believe this but made him happy.

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

Satish became moody. He could not talk freely to others. Sathish began to avoid going out to play with other children.

5. Satish discovered another pastime. What was that?

Sathish sat on his bed and began filling pages with doodles. His strokes varied with his mood, angry, soothing and humorous. He was happy with this. So, the drawing became his pastime activity.

6. Satish read a number of books. What effect did the books have on him?

The books made him feel depressed and left a deep impression on his sensitive mind. He came to know that there was so much suffering in the world and thought about this for long hours.

7. How did the beautiful bird inspire Satish? Give a short description of the bird that Satish saw one day. (April-2017)

Satish saw a rare bird, which was unlike and he had never seen such a bird before. The bird had a longish tail and black crest. It had restless energy. Its eyes were kept moving here and there, and the bird was ready for flight at any moment. He liked the bird and started sketching its picture.

8. Why did the new schools refuse to admit Satish?

What did the headmaster advise Satish's father?

What made Avtar Narian angry at the headmaster?

Avtar Narain sought admission to his son in a new school. The head master refused to admit Sathish as he was deaf. He said that the school was for only normal boys. He advised him to take his son to the school for the deaf and dumb.

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

One day Satish was mixing the paints. His father came and stood at the door watching what Satish was doing. He looked up to his father and continued his work even though he knew that his father was against his work of drawing and painting. This changed his father's attitude.

10. Why was Sathish's father against drawing? What did he tell his son?

Satish's father felt that Satish would not make a living out of drawing. He thought that artists made a pittance and living in poverty. He advised him to study in order to get on in life.

Extracts

1. "Why didn't you come to school today?"

a. Who said this?

Ans : Surender

b. Who was this said to? 'You' refers to?

Ans : Satish

c. Why didn't he go to school?

Ans : He was not feeling well.

2. **“But why are you speaking so softly? I can barely hear you.”**
- a. Who said this? / 'I' refers to? **Ans :** Satish
- b. Who was this said to? / 'you' refers to? **Ans :** Surender
- c. Why did he say so? **Ans :** He became deaf
3. **“We will have to look for a new school,”**
- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** Satish's father Mr. Avtar Narain
- b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** Satish
- c. Why do they look for a new school? **Ans :** The school he was going to was refused to keep him.
4. **“This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you take your son to the school for deaf and dumb children?”**
- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** The headmaster
- b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** Mr. Avtar Narain
- c. Why did he say so? **Ans :** Because Satish had hearing problem
5. **“This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge.”**
- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Satish's father Mr. Avtar Narain
- b. Who was this said to? **Ans :** To Satish
- c. What is an idle pastime? **Ans :** Drawing
- d. Why did the speaker say so? **Ans :** He wanted his son to study and get knowledge.
6. **Why do you take away his source of entertainment?”**
- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Satish's mother
- b. Who was this said to? / 'you' refers to? **Ans :** Satish's father Mr. Avtar Narain
- c. Who was taking away his source of entertainment? **Ans :** Satish's father
- d. Who does 'his' refer to? **Ans :** Satish
- e. What was his source of entertainment? **Ans :** drawing.
7. **“Beta, you have to go to school and learn.”**
- a. Who said this? **Ans :** Satish's father Mr. Avtar Narain
- b. Who is 'beta' here? **Ans :** Satish
- c. Why was this said? **Ans :** Because Satish was not ready to go to new school.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

1. **Narrate the circumstance that compelled Sathish to stay at home. Or
Everything seemed like scenes from a pantomime show to Sathish. Why?**

One day Sathish was hiking with his father and brother during holidays. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Sathish looked down at the swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell into the rapids. As a result of this his legs and head were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequently from bouts of fever and infections. He could not hear. The head master did not allow him to come to school because he was hard of hearing and frequently absent for the class. His father tried to get admission for him in some other school, but in vain. When he went outside to play with children, they teased him. Therefore he was compelled to stay at home.

2. **“Physical disability is no barrier to success”. Justify the statement with reference to the life of sathish Gujral. OR How can you say that satish gujral became popular all over the world? (April-2017) OR Explain the achievements of Satish Gujral as an artist. (March-2018)**

Sathish Gujral, met with an accident and became deaf. He was refused admission by schools because he was not a normal boy. Boys made fun of him and therefore he remained at home. One day he saw a beautiful bird which had a longish tail and crest which made him take up drawing and painting. His father admitted him to one of the best schools of art. Within a short time Sathish learnt not only drawing and painting but also about life. Today Sathish is one of the best artists in India. His works were exhibited almost all over the world and displayed in prestigious museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, The Hiroshima Collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books in arts. The govt. of India has honored him with the Padma Vibhushan. He has also been awarded the order of the crown.

* * *

SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

- Keillis Borok

Key Words

- ❖ F.Press : One of the best educators on human nature.
- ❖ Annihilation : Complete destruction.
- ❖ Ominous : Making you feel that something bad is going to happen.
- ❖ Acronym : A word made from the first letters of the name of any organization, e.g. MAD.
- ❖ Survival : A state that continues to live or exist.
- ❖ Iron Curtain : The name for the socio-political border that was believed to exist between Western Europe and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- ❖ Headhunt : An act to find people with right one skill or experience for a particular job.
- ❖ Stalemate (n) : A situation in which it seems impossible to come to an agreement or disagreement.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1. **Pursuit of science is an exciting adventure. Do you agree? Can you compare this with other types of adventure like pursuit of sports? Share your views with your friends.**

Yes, pursuit of science is an exciting adventure just like any other adventure. When we take up science as an exciting adventure, we focus on the journey and the process. Though we are unaware of the outcome, but the process gives happiness.

2. **“A paradox may refer to a person, a thing or a situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange.” In the light of this definition, how is 'MAD' a paradox? How could MAD affect the super power nations?**

The acronym MAD stands for Mutually Assured Destruction. Nations used the nuclear weapons for protection of the people for the common fatal fate or for the reason of self-defense. But if the same weapons are used other than the previous given reason, then its outcome would lead only to destruction. It could destroy the whole nation.

3. **What was the 'problem' that the nuclear powers had faced? Was it a violation of the agreement or was it the detection of the violation? Explain briefly.**
It was the issue of trust. Supposing that nations sign an agreement to stop the rest of the new nuclear weapons and the other participants violated this agreement and secretly made an underground nuclear explosion, then this could definitely lead to destruction.
4. **Why were the technical experts summoned by the three superpowers?**
The three superpowers had enough nuclear bombs to destroy the others in the first strike. But in the 20 minutes it took for the rockets to reach their targets, the other side had plenty of time to launch retaliation strikes ensuring the destruction of their enemies only a few minutes later. The three superpowers were willing to come to an agreement to solve the problem so they summoned the technical experts.
5. **In which area did Keilis Borok's theoretical knowledge have a direct application?**
Keilis Borok was doing research on the theory of seismic waves which are tremors generated by an earthquake. It turned out that the problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves since underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors very similar to those generated by earthquakes.
6. **“Iron Curtain” is referred to as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?**
Iron Curtain was a barrier. Since there was ongoing Cold War and there were political tensions hanging over, the scientists from the opposite sides gave up their differences and work together.
7. **How are the scientists able to work in spite of political and cultural differences?**
In spite of political and cultural differences, the scientists were able to work together for the betterment of the mankind and their future. It was only possible with the help of respect to hard evidence and persistence self-criticism.
8. **Scientists are the most practical in the world. Justify the statement. (April-2017)**
According to the writer, all new technologies, all new brands of industry from defence to entertainment stem from fundamental research. Other examples include antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, the green revolution, and genetic forensic diagnosis, etc. He is of the opinion that all the things come from the basic research and thus this shows that how the scientists are the most practical people in the world.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

1. **Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.**
The following is a list of lessons that the writer learnt at the Geneva Summit.
 - A. As a scientist, the author had people all over the world who think and interact the way he did.
 - B. He never felt lonely abroad.
 - C. It taught him that while there is science, there is hope of survival and well-being for all of us.
2. **Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world.**
According to the writer, all new technologies, all new brands of industry from defense to entertainment stem from fundamental research. Other examples include antibiotics, electronics, biotechnology,

synthetic fibers, the green revolution, and genetic forensic diagnosis, etc. He is of the opinion that all the things come from the basic research and thus this shows that how the scientists are the most practical people in the world.

3) Who will be head hunted by financial institutions and pharmaceutical industries? Why?

People trained in theoretical physics will be head hunted by financial institutions. People trained in frontiers of biological research will become founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry. Since these people have basic knowledge of science and have practical inputs with it so they will definitely be head hunted.

* * *

POETRY SECTION

GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

- Raskin Bond

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1. Why does the poet call his grandmother a genius?

The poet's grandma learnt to climb trees at the age of 6. She could climb trees even at the age of 62. She could not live without it.

2. What did people tell the grandmother as time went by?

People told grandma that she should stop climbing trees as she grew old. They stated that one should grow old gracefully.

3. What did the doctor recommend? What was the reaction of the children to this advice?

The doctor took granny's temperature and said that she should spend a week in bed. The children were relieved that there was nothing serious. They tucked her up in bed.

4. How did grandma feel while she lay in bed? What did she ask for as soon as she was better?

Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed, looking at the trees she loved to climb. As soon as she was stronger, she refused to lie down. She called her son and asked him to build her a house on a tree top.

5. "Both the speaker and his father were considerate towards grandma," substantiate this statement.

As grandma could no longer climb trees, she asked her son to make a house for her on top of a tree. Her son set to work immediately. The poet helped his father in building the house. When grandma moved up, he would climb up every day with glasses and a tray and sit with her while she drank sherry.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

Summarize the poem 'Grandma climbs a tree' (Briefly)

The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. In this beautiful poem, the poet calls his granny a 'Genius' because she could climb a tree even at the age of 62. She had learnt it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that one day she would have a terrible fall.

One day she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After her rescue the doctor advised her bed rest for a week. She felt like she was in hell. She called her son and ordered him to build a tree house. He fulfilled his mother's wish. Granny moved to her new house happily and enjoyed her old age days.

The poet and his father were dutiful and considerate towards grandma. Justify. (2023-June)

The poet and his father were considerate towards his grandma. They built a house on a tree top with windows and a door. My dad knew his duties. He said that's all right- you will have what you want dear. I'll start work tonight. With my expert assistance he finished the chore; he made a tree house with windows and a door.

Summary of the poem Grandma Climbs A Tree (March-2018)

The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. In this beautiful poem, the poet calls his granny a 'Genius' because she could climb a tree even at the age of 62. She had learnt it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that one day; she would have a terrible fall.

One day she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After her rescue the doctor advised her bed rest for a week. She felt like she was in hell. She called her son and ordered him to build a tree house. He fulfilled his mother's wish. Granny moved to her new house happily and enjoyed her olden days.

The poet Ruskin Bond calls his Grandmother as genius. In this poem Ruskin Bond is the speaker, he speaks about his Grandma. His Grandma was 62 years old, she behaved like a child. She had childish nature. She learnt to climb tree from her brother at the age of 6. She could climb a tree very quickly even at the age of 62. Grandma felt happier on a tree than at home. One day she climbed a tree, but couldn't come down. After the rescue, the doctor suggested a week bed rest. It was like a brief season in hell. She demanded a tree top house. The poet's father was dutiful. He built a tree – top house with a door and windows. The poet and his father fulfilled her wish. So granny moved up and lived there happily with sherry and the poet.

QUALITY OF MERCY

- William Shakespeare

Summarize the poem 'Quality of Mercy'

1. The poem "Quality of mercy" is an extract from the play "The merchant of Venice" by William Shakespeare. Portia is one of the main characters and she gives the speech on Quality of mercy. Portia compares mercy to the gentle rain that falls from the heaven. Mercy blesses both receiver and the giver. Mercy is the most powerful of all virtues and enhances the glory of a king. The sceptre of a monarch is a symbol of worldly power. It controls people through fear. The power of mercy is above the sceptre. Mercy is divine and has its seat in the heart. The power of a man who shows mercy along with justice would be god like in nature.

Quote From Memory

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath, It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes.
The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest god's
When mercy seasons justice.

I AM THE LAND

- Marina de Bellagente

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and reader in the poem, 'I am the land.'**
The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader on the other hand, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.
- 2. What are the activities which go on over the land?**
Man buys land, digs land and plants trees, fruits and grass on it. Children dance and play on land. Man also makes boundaries with fences over the land.
- 3. 'I wait' is repeated five times in the poem, "I am the land." What quality of the speaker is highlighted with the repetition?**
The earth is being troubled and contaminated by the human beings. They proclaim that they own the land so it is theirs. They buy the land and drill holes in her and drive over her. Some people plough her and grow crops. The land will give them fruits and grains. People fence her and create boundaries. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the atrocities committed by human beings.
- 4. "You cannot put a fence Around the planet Earth."
Is this a tone of weakness or self assertion? Give reason for your answer.**
It is the tone of self assertion and the poet mocks at the greedy. Though the mother earth suffers a lot, she c rate and challenges the man that he cannot put a fence around the planet earth. Earth as a whole planet is very big and the man just a creature so he cannot put a fence and it is impossible for him.

Extracts

- 1. "Then someone Tickles me, plants life.....fruit."**
 - Who does 'me' refer to? **Ans :** 'Me' refers to the land.
 - What constructive activities are conducted on land?
Ans: Man gives life to land by planting trees, growing fruits and grass on it. Children dance and play on land.
 - How does the land react to this? **Ans :** Land patiently puts up with everything.
- 2. "You cannot put a fence around the planet earth." (March-2018)**
 - Who is 'you' here? **Ans :** The word 'you' refers to the man.
 - What is the tone of the speaker here? **Ans :** The speaker is making a strong declaration.
 - Why does it feel so? **Ans :** The speaker, land, is angry because people come with guns and put fences all around it creating boundaries and barriers.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

- 1. How does the poetess Marrinade Bellagente express the feeling of the land? OR
How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, —I am the land.**
In the poem, "I am the land" the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grows fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at the people's behavior with a tone of self-assertion.

THE SONG OF INDIA

- V. K. Gokak

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1. What are the things the poet V. K. Gokak wants to sing?**
The poet wishes to sing about the beauty of Himalayas, three oceans and golden rays of the Sun. He wants to sing about the rock cut temples, freedom fighters, sages and prophets. The poet wishes to sing about dams, lakes, the steel mills and about ship building yards. He likes to sing about men who has worked hard to develop technological scene, which made our country the great in the Atomic Age.
- 2. Why does the poet call the temples as epics in stone'?**
The poet V.K Gokak wants to sing about temples. Most of our temples are built out of stones and their walls. The poet calls temples “epics in stone” because each temple has a story to unfold. So he wishes to describe about the glorious past of our country.
- 3. What, according to the poet, is the contribution of the seers and prophets?**
The seers and the prophets guide the man who is alone on his pilgrimage. In other words, they offer spiritual guidance. They put people on the right path with their teachings and preaching.
- 4. Why is the poet querulous'? What does he want to do?**
The poet is querulous because the motherland does not wish to listen a song about physical features, temples, dams and lakes, technology of the nation. The poet wants to sing a song that is pure and which will remain in memory forever.
- 5. How does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology?**
The poet wishes to sing about dams, lakes, the steel mills and about ship building yards. He also wishes to sing about men who has worked hard to develop technologies, which made our country top in the Atomic Age. In this poem the poet wishes to sing about industrial and technological development of our country.
- 6. What do the night, the sun god and the clear dawn represent?**
The night represents sorrow in the lives of men, the sun God refers to the hands of the saviors who take away the sorrow from the life of people and the clear dawn represents the bright future.
- 7. Explain the lines A song bathed in the stainless blue unvapouring in the void'.**
“Stainless blue” refers to the clear sea. The metaphor refers to a song of pure joy which is free of negativity. The phrase, Unvapouring in the void can mean crystal clear, without the mist in the openness of the sky.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

- 1. Write in brief the vision of the future of India. OR
What does the Motherland writing the Book of Morrow 'signify'?**
The poet has the vision of the mother rising from the sky and sitting on a throne of waves. She appears to be writing the destiny of our country. In this poem the night represents sorrows, the Sun God

represents the hand that saves and the clear dawn represents a bright future of our country. The poet conveys the message that we should be proud of our country's natural beauty, glorious past and industrial progress. At the same time, we should also be aware of the ill affecting our land.

2. **Summarize the conversation between the poet and the Mother India in the poem 'Song of India'.**
The poem 'The Song of India' is written by V.K. Gokak. The poet wants to sing about the Himalayas, three seas and golden rays of sun. But mother India wishes him to sing about beggar and leper. The poet wishes to sing about temples, soldiers, seers and prophets. Mother India asks him to sing about old, ignorant and helpless children. The poet wants to sing about dams and lakes, steel mills, ship building yards and atomic age. But she forces him to sing about struggle of the past and present and also about class war. Finally, the poem ends with optimistic view, motherland sitting on the waves incarnating the supreme power to write the destiny of our nation.

Extracts

1. **“Shall I sing of your clear dawn with its pure gold-streaks?”**
- a. Who is the 'I'? **Ans** : The poet.
- b. Who is the speaker addressing? **Ans** : Mother India
- c. What does clear dawn with its pure gold streaks suggest?
Ans: The beauty of the early morning with the golden rays of the sun.
2. **“Sing of the wrinkled face Indexing ignorance.”**
- a. Who should sing this? **Ans** : The poet
- b. Who gives this suggestion? **Ans** : Mother India
- c. What does 'Indexing ignorance' refer to? **Ans** : The old and illiterate people of the country.
- 3 **“Said the mother in indignant words. That beat into my ears like a gong. That flew about me, a pitiful thing, like great white birds”**
- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans** :The mother India.
- b. What does 'that' refers to? **Ans:** The path followed by the seers and prophets.
- c. What is the figure of speech mentioned here? **Ans:** Simile
- d. Why does speaker say so?
Ans: Because the path that seers and prophets followed beat into her ears like gong because the path flown about her as pitiful thing.
4. **‘Is there no song that I can sing of you’**
- a. Who does 'I' refer to? **Ans** : The poet
- b. What feeling does speaker express in the line? **Ans** : The poet is querulous.
- c. Why does the speaker feel so?
Ans : Mother India rejects all the appeal of the poet to sing a song for her.

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

- a. Who is the speaker? **Ans :** The poet
b. What would the speaker yet ask? **Ans :** To sing a song for her.
c. What does the phrase 'my task' refer to?

Ans: Singing a song for mother India in praising its glorious history.

- d. Why does the speaker feel nervous?

Ans: The mother India does not ready to accept his request for singing song

Summarize the Poem 'Song of India'

This poem is in the form of a dialogue where the two speakers are the poet and the mother India. The poet wishes to sing depicting the natural beauty of India like the snow-capped Himalayas, the three seas, the rock cut temples, the dawns, the lakes, the shipbuilding yards, the steel-building yards, the steel-mills. But Mother India tells him to sing a song of the beggars, lepers who swarm the streets. She asks him to sing for millions of people who work hard to earn a iron men who came in the wake of strikes. The poet gets annoyed and asks why he could not sing any song whole heartedly in her praise "Mother India raises on hearing his words, looking beautiful draped in clear blue sky with milky white oceans moving around her. She writes the "The Book of the Morrow" in which she wants a glorious India where people do not suffer, where they are literate and not biased by caste and class system. She wants an India which is free from the darkness of ignorance and which is full of the light of the light of the knowledge.

* * *

JAZZ POEM TWO

- Carl Wendall Hines Jr.

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

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

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

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

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

3. **The word 'old' has been repeated several times in the first two stanzas. What does this suggest?**

Everything about the man is old-his face, his cloths and his shoes. He appears to be pathetic figure.

4. **What description do the lines 13 to 18 suggest about the Jazz player?**

These lines describe the poverty of the Jazz player. His shoes are so old that he has to stuff them with paper. His wrinkled face shows the suffering he has undergone.

5. **What message does the Jazz player want to convey?**

The Jazz player wants to convey to the world that he is a black man who can draw people towards religion and convey the message of God through his music.

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

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

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

1. Describe how the physical appearance of the Jazz player is a contrast to his skill in playing saxophone. (April-2018)

This poem vividly describes an old Jazz player and how he is transformed when he plays the music he loves. The Jazz player has a rough unshaven face and sagging stomach. He wears a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes are rundown. Across his chest is an old alto Saxophone supported from his neck by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first has a weary expression on his face. He keeps his head down and appears lifeless. When it is his turn to play he lifts the Saxophone to his lips. Suddenly he is filled with a new life. He is no longer a helpless old man. There is power in his music which draws people to listen. The poet says that now he is no longer an ordinary man. He is like a bird flying higher and higher totally lost in the beautiful music he predeceases.

2) How does the poet discriminate Jazz player's appearance with his artistic character? (April-2017)

He was old and wrinkle faced. He had no interest in life. His head was turned downward, he closed his eyes. He wore an old faded blue shirt. The shirt was dark with sweat, the tie was torn. The jacket was old and it could hold his sagging stomach. He wore the old shoes which had papers inside. His face was not shaved. One could see the pain in each wrinkle of his face. He alone stood with his head down and eyes closed. He wore an old alto saxophone and chanting some religious music in low voice. That old saxophone was hanging from his neck by a wire coat hanger.

Summarize the poem 'Jazz Poem Two'

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

* * *

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

- James T. Fields

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1. Usually storms are formed in the deep sea. What precaution have the sailors got to take before a voyage?**
Firstly, the sailors need to be good swimmers. They should be good at direction of wind and the sea. They should carry life jacket for safety purpose.
- 2. The poet says, "Tis a fearful thing in winter..." According to the poet, what is referred to as a fearful thing in winter?**
How would be the condition in the deep sea during winter on the sea?
In the shivering winter, the condition is quite dangerous. During the winter, the water becomes very chill and gets frozen into ice. This leads to a serious condition. The rescue becomes a difficult task which might lead to death too.
- 3. How did 'it' affect the sailors? (Read the first two stanzas)**
It was a fearful night for the sailors. It was winter night and it was storm. It had such impact that because of it, the sailors couldn't sleep and they feared a lot.
- 4. The speaker and his crew-mates sat in darkness and prayed. What did they hear?**
The speaker and his crew-mates prayed for their safety. They heard the shout of the captain that they were lost.
- 5. When the captain shouted "We are lost", how did his daughter react?**
When the captain shouted "We are lost" his little daughter took his icy hands and asked if the God upon the ocean was the same as on the land.
- 6. The crew-mates kissed the maiden and spoke in better cheer. What made them feel cheerful?**
After the words of the little maiden, everyone got cheered up and got some hopes. All kissed the maiden and there was amazing change in them. They anchored their ship safely in the harbor.
- 7. A ship is always safe at the shore, but it is not built for that'. What does this mean?**
A ship is meant to take people and things across the sea. For its safety purpose, it is kept at the shore. But it would be useless if is only kept at the shore and not using for anything. It should be strong enough to withstand every situation and every weather. If it is kept on the shore, it would no longer be useful. Fortune favours the brave and in the same way, the ship that sailed through tough times will be capable of facing the further problems.
- 8) The poet uses the phrase 'the hungry sea'. What can the reader imagine from this? What is the figure of speech employed in the lines 11 and 12.**
The figure of speech employed in the lines 11 and 12 is personification. There was a violent storm that scared the sailors. The sea was hungry that it wanted to eat the sailors, i.e. the storm was so violent that it could have taken the lives of the sailors.

Extracts

- 1. "Isn't God upon the ocean, just the same as on the land?"**
 - Who said these words? **Ans:** Captain's Daughter.
 - When did the speaker say so? **Ans:** When the captain shouted we are Lost.
 - What attitude of the speaker do these words show? **Ans:** Faith in God.

2. **“But his little daughter whispered, as she took his icy hand,”**

- a. Who is the little daughter? **Ans :** Captain's daughter.
- b. Who is referred as 'his'? **Ans:** The Captain.
- c. What did she whispered? **Ans :** God would protect them on the Sea as on the land.

3. **“We were crowded in the cabin, Not a soul would dare to sleep”**

- a. From which lesson/poem this extract taken from? **Ans :** The ballad of tempest
- b. Who does the word 'we' refer to here? **Ans :** 'We' refer to the sailors.
- c. Not a soul would dare to sleep-why was it so?

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

4. **“T is a fearful thing in winter' to be shattered by the blast”.**

- a. From which lesson/poem this extract taken from? **Ans:** The ballad of tempest
- b. What is said as a 'fearful thing'?
Ans:To be caught in a fierce storm at sea in winter is the fearful thing.
- c. How did it affect the sailors? **Ans:** The sailors lay awake saying a silent prayer in the dark.

5. **“We are lost!” the captain shouted”.**

- a. Who is the captain? **Ans:** Columbus.
- b. Why did the captain say this?
Ans: The storm was very fierce and the captain feared that the ship would be torn apart any moment.
- c. How did his daughter react to the situation?
Ans: Holding her father's hand she asked if God could protect them on land would he not protect them on sea.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

1. **What is a ballad? What features of a ballad do you see in this poem?**

A ballad is a long narrative poem set to music. A story or an incident is narrated in a ballad. Ballads are known for the simple language employed and mental pictures or images created. Usual figures of speech and stock phrases are used. We see that in the poem, the poet narrates the fearful incidents of one night and makes the narration descriptive with mental imagery. Although it is a poem revolving around the emotion of fear, there is an easy rhythmic flow which makes the poem musical.

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

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

Summarize the poem Ballad of the Tempest

In this poem, the poet speaks of the sailors who faced a great peril. Later they come out of that danger. “A ship is always safe at the shore, but it was not built for that”. It means one has to take risk and lead life. We can't stand still but move on. Another thing is fortune favors the brave. Here, the sailors didn't lose hope when the captain's little daughter spoke of God.

The word 'we' refers to the sailors in the poem. They were crowded in the cabin because of a storm. So, the poet says nobody dared to sleep. They were attentive. The sailors had to take all precautions because they are acquainted with the dangers of the sea. They had to take necessary things with them.

A storm broke out and it was a fearful thing in winter and the condition in the deep sea during winter is that one hears the rattling trumpet and the boat would be shattered by the blast. When the storm cuts away the mast, it affects the sailors. They can't sleep and they would be afraid.

The hungry sea was roaring. The speaker and his crew mates sat in darkness and prayed. They heard the prayers of all the crew and the captain shouted, 'we are lost'. And he moved down the stairs but his daughter reacted in a cool way. She touched his icy hand and said "God is also upon the ocean as he is on the land". Then the captain kissed his little daughter and all became cheerful. They believed God and anchored safe in the next morning.

The poet uses the phrase "The hungry sea" only to show that it is the rage of the sea and one could describe the uproar of the sea. And the figure of speech employed here is Personification. We also notice Synecdoche, alliteration and rich imagery in the poem.

* * *

THE BLIND BOY

Quote From Memory

- Colley Cibber

O say, what is that thing called light,
Which I can ne'er enjoy?
What is the blessing of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!

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

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

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

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

Summary of the poem The Blind Boy:

The poem is written by Colley Cibber. The poet is blind boy himself in the poem. He asks the people to help him understand what really the 'Light' is, which he often hears. It is something which he can never enjoy all those advantages of light. The blind says that people often "talk of wondrous things" which they see with their eyes. The people often say that "the sun shines bright". However, he can only feel it. But he wonders how a sun can "make it day or night. The blind boy himself makes his day as well as night. When he sleeps, it is night for him and whenever he awakes and plays, it becomes his day. The day never goes away until he keeps awake or playing. The blind boy says the he feels quite sorrowful and grieved when he listens to the cries of others for his miserable condition. According to him, he has patience and hence will be able to bear a loss of his eyesight. The blind boy requests others not to destroy his happiness by taking and mourning about something which he can never have. He asks them to let him sing that he is a king of his little dark world though in reality he just "a poor blind boy".

Watch this video for explanation of the summary of the poem The Blind Boy.

OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

- Norman Nicholson

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1) **State the reasons for the poet to say “calendars and clocks” are useless in space (stanza 2).**

OR “Calendars and clocks are useless in space”. OR What makes the poet Nicholson say so?

There is no concept of day and night in space. The 24 hours that we count are dependent on the rotation of the Earth around the sun. In space, there is no change of seasons, seasons change frequently, weather is chilly always and weather is very hot always.

- 2) **The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling?**

The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. In his spaceship with the capsule door sealed, the speaker would have the feeling that he is imprisoned.

- 3) **What does the poet mean when he says, “I’ll be the centre of gravity, a universe of one”?**

The poet says that he will be the universe itself, instead of being part of the universe as in space he is no longer bound by the universal truths of the universe. There is no power of gravitation either; so he will be the centre of gravity. There is a sense of total freedom.

- 4) **Read stanza 5, and identify the indirect comparison (metaphor) in it.**

The metaphor is 'upward shooting star'. The comparison is to the rocket that shoots up from the earth towards space to be among the stars.

- 5) **Pick some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem. Do you think the speaker doesn't want to do these things?**

Writing letters, posting mails and visiting friends are some of the routine chores mentioned by the speaker. The speaker doesn't say whether he doesn't want to do these things. He only says that he wouldn't be doing these things in space as he would be alone. Yet, the eagerness with which he looks forward to his space voyage makes it appear that he doesn't want to do these chores.

- 4) **According to the poet 'Norman Nicholson' outer space is solitary confinement for him. Why? (April-2017)**

The poet Norman Nicholson refers to his life in the spaceship to solitary confinement. He uses this comparison to highlight the fact that he is going to be totally cut off from the world.

Extracts

- 1) **“There won't be any calendar Daylight will be on the switch and winter under lock.”**

a) Why are calendars useless in outer space?

Ans: There is no concept of day and night in space, hence no concept of time.

Therefore, calendars are useless in outer space.

b) “Winter under lock” - what does this mean?

Ans : 'Winter under lock' means that there is no change of seasons.

- 2) **For with nobody to visit me and not a friend in hail, In solitary confinement as complete as any gaol.**
- a) Where is the speaker going?
Ans: To outer space.
- b) Why is there nobody to visit the speaker?
Ans: Because the speaker is in a spacecraft, about twenty hundred light-years away.
- c) Why does the poet talk about solitary confinement in outer space while actually space is boundless, vast and open?
Ans: Though space is boundless, vast and open, one cannot move about freely so he has to remain in the spaceship. That is why the poet refers to his existence in the spaceship as solitary confinement.
- 3) **“There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock”.**
- a) Who has made this statement?
Ans: The poet Norman Nicholson.
- b) Where is the speaker experiencing this?
Ans: In space.
- c) Why will there be no calendars or clocks?
Ans: There is no concept of time or day and night in space. So there is no need for calendars or clocks.
- 4) **For I am off to Outer Space tomorrow morning.**
- a) Who is off to outer space?
Ans: The speaker/the poet.
- b) Why is the above line repeated several times in the poem?
Ans: The line is repeated to highlight the enthusiasm and eagerness of the speaker to start on the space voyage.
- 5) **'With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the Sun'.**
- a) Where does this happen?
Ans: In outer space.
- b) Why would the poet feel so?
Ans: Because there's no gravitational power in space as on the earth.

Short Answer Questions. (3-4 Marks)

- 1) **How does the poet describe life in space? OR**

What are the feelings of the poet in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?

The poet uses a unique technique. Through negative references he conveys positive feelings. When he compares the life in outer space to solitary confinement in a jail and when he says there would be no friend who would enquire after his well-being, it is as though he laments about his loneliness. But then, the tone, that is light and jovial, persists throughout the poem and we can make out that he is looking forward to the experience of being alone amidst the vastness of the outer space with no one to disturb him. The poet has no sense of regret as such an existence offers him the splendour of being the centre of his own gravity, a universe by himself, with tea cups circling around him like the planets in orbit.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

NARAYANPURA INCIDENT

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1) **Why do you think the students march was unusual?**

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

2) **What was there in the mysterious parcel? OR**

What suspicion did the police have about that? OR

Why did Patil, the sub-inspector come to Mohan's house? (March-2018)

There was a cyclostyling machine in the mysterious parcel. They had got information that Mohan and his friends were making copies of Mahatma's speech on cyclostyling machine. He had also hidden some people in his house.

3) **How did the Inspector help Mohan and his family?**

The Inspector Patil told Amma that her husband and he were classmates and he was far above him.

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

4) **Why were Babu and Manju a bit disappointed with the way students were marching?**

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

5) **What had the police expected about the way of protest? (April-2017)**

OR

How did the student leaders manage that protest?

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

* * *

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1) **Dicky dolma says,” It is not a difficult decision for her to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains. “Why does she say so? (April-2017)**

Dicky dolma says “ It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty mountains”, because from her childhood she had been fascinated by the grandeur of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas. Her home in Palchan is surrounded by beautiful mountain peaks.

- 2) **What can we learn from Dolma's life?**

Dolma's life teaches us that if one is determined nothing is impossible. Her hard work, zeal for work, dedication and practice helped her to become the youngest woman in the world to scale Mount Everest.

- 3) **What qualities of Dicky Dolma led her to realize her dream? Briefly explain.**

Dicky Dolma had an urge to climb mountain peaks and avior the breath-taking views at top. She had a stern determination and a one-track mind. She had the zeal of an ant and she worked hard and became the youngest woman to climb Mount Everest at the age of 19.

- 4) **Which events had a profound impact on her?**

Two events had a tremendous impact on Dolma. When her mother died, she was just 11 years old, before she could get used to that fact, she lost her elder brother too.

- 5) **Why did she wish to scale the Himalayas?**

She had been fascinated by the grandeurs of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas. They surrounded her home in Palchan. From her childhood she had been seeing them first thing in the morninghence she was to climb the Everest.

- 6) **What was Dicky Dolma's greatest achievement?**

Dicky Dolma's greatest achievement was when she climbed Mount Everest on May 10, 1993. She does become the youngest woman in the world to achieve this feat.

- 7) **What challenges Dicky Dolma had to face before she was qualified toscale Everest? (March-2018)**

Dicky Dolma faced emotional, financial and physical hardships and challenges. At the tender age of eleven, she lost her mother and brother. When she was getting ready for the final frontier, her father was bed-ridden and she needed a lot of money for his treatment.

* * *

A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

1) **What did Hanif choose as his mission? Why did he do so?**

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

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

Hanif lost his father when he was just 8 years old. His mother vocal artist was out very often with the Performance wing. Therefore, he became very responsible at a tender age.

3) **How does the writer describe the introvert Hanif?**

Hanif began to make his friends at his 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people. By doing so he derived Joy. His seniors appreciated Hanif's helping Nature.

4) **What was Hanif experience in I.M.A training for 6 months?**

Hanif felt that training was very tough. He had to take cold water bath at midnight. The gentle Hanif was a changed man.

5) **What was the dream of Hanif? Do you think it was fulfilled?**

Hanif had dream that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war.

6) **How was life for Hanif always 'ekdam bindas'?**

Hanif was with the varied talents and his life was always 'ekdam bindas'. He dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of the waste materials. He read great deal and loved playing drums.

7) **Hanif was talented with varied talents and interests. How? (March-2018)**

Hanif dabbled in art. Sketched very well. He made beautiful cards out of waste material. He read books and loved playing the drums.

* * *

THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

Answer the following questions in 2 to 3 sentences each:-

- 1) **What did the people in the poor area in Tibet suffer from OR How can you say that the people in the poor area of Tibet were unhappy?**

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

- 2) **“Will I never make it?” Why did Wangjia feel so?**

In anger, the first monster blew through his beard and the smooth road became vast scree. Every stone on it was as sharp as a knife. As Wangjia walked on it his boots got torn. His feet got cut. His hands were torn to pieces. The journey was very tough. So, he thought if he would ever make it.

- 3) **How was Wangjia made to suffer by the second monster?**

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

- 4) **What changes came over Wangjia as the Bird of Happiness caressed him?**

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

- 5) **Why did Wangjia decide not to go back?**

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

- 6) **What did the third monster warn Wangjia?**

The third monster warned Wangjia that if he wanted to see the bird of Happiness. He would bring Bhimas eyeball. If he failed, the monster, would gouge out Wangjia's eye balls.

- 7) **“Will never make it?” Why did Wangjia feel so?**

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

* * *

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

COLLOCATIONS

The habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance is called collocation. Or A pair or group of words that are habitually juxtaposed.

Ex: 1. Noun + Noun:-

Bus + Conductor = Bus conductor,
Engine + Driver = Engine driver.

Time + Table = Time table,
Action + movie = Action movie

2. Verb + Noun:-

Take + Responsibility = Take responsibility, Make + Efforts = Make efforts.

3. Adjective + Noun:-

Strong + Coffee = Strong coffee,
Deep = feeling = Deep feeling
Deep + sleep = Deep sleep

Frightful + Proposition = Frightful proposition
Deep + pockets = Deep pockets
Deep + Trouble = Deep trouble

4. Compound words:-

The words formed by using smaller words to make new large word without any space between the words.

Ex: - Newspaper, Textbook, Football, Classroom, Classmate, Timetable.

5. Noun + verb

Dog + Barking = Dog barking

Plane + Took off.

Bomb + Went off

Examples for collocations:-

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Speedy | + | _____ | (walk, recovery, reading, cooking) | = Speedy recovery. |
| 2. Trembling | + | _____ | (eyes, hair, feet, Cheeks) | = Trembling feet. |
| 3. Snoring | + | _____ | (notice, sound, breath, talk) | = Snoring sound. |
| 4. Railway | + | _____ | (stand, land, station, house) | = Railway station. |
| 5. Child | + | _____ | (care, soap, wood, hood) | = Child hood. |

Heavy rain, heavy sleeper, a heavy drinker, heavy snow, heavy traffic. Strong: Strong smell, strong sense, strong denial. Service industry, tea leaf, dogs bark, water flows, paper flutters, blurred vision, critical analysis.

SYLLABLES

Syllable is the sound of a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) that is created when pronouncing the letters A, E, I, O, U or Y. The number of times you hear the sound of vowel is the number of syllables.

Examples:

1. One syllable words: eye, eat, tea, zoo, go, shoe, key, moon, greed, friend, grand, car, school, whole, Quiz, whole, wide, school, moon, week, sweep, soul, drop, wrong, crown, knees.
2. Two syllable words: canteen, daughter, college, father, honest, empty, remain, prepare people, section, English, ago, idea, tailor, anger, vanish, talent, again, canteen, people, section, taller, English, anger, ago, idea, father, college, paper, legal, accept, vacant.

3. Three syllable words: accident, beautiful, affection, relation, selection, familiar, direction, adventure, continent, primary, determine, conscience, reflection, determine, primary, continent, direction, adventure, consonant.
4. Four syllable words: conversation, legislature, ceremony, agriculture, relaxation, Conversation, calculator, binoculars, electrician.
5. Five syllable words: probability, determination, beneficial, alliteration.

* * *

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

The use of one word in the place of a phrase, or a sentence is called one word substitution.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| 1. To make movements with hands and arms. | = | Gesticulations |
| 2. A person who enters a building in order to steal. | = | Burgler. |
| 3. One who travels to work place daily. | = | Commuter |
| 4. To become unconscious. | = | Blackout |
| 5. A stitch that is used to sew a wound together. | = | Suture |
| 6. A decorated rod carried by a king or a queen as a symbol of power. | = | Sceptre |
| 7. A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown. | = | Orchard |
| 8. A great performer, especially a musician. | = | Maestro |
| 9. Very eager for knowledge. | = | Voracious |
| 10. A feeling of great pleasure. | = | Enchantment |
| 11. An angry look/expression of anger. | = | Scowl |
| 12. Feeling in a way that things will not improve. | = | Gloomily |
| 13. Say something not clearly enough. | = | Mumble |
| 14. A deep breath taken when surprised. | = | Gasp |
| 15. A decorated rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of power. | = | Scepter |
| 16. A small narrow stream or river. | = | Creek |
| 17. Look at the thing fixedly for long time. | = | Stare |
| 18. Suffocation makes one breathless. | = | Choke |
| 19. To get something back. | = | Redeem) |
| 20. A narrate composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing. | = | Ballad |
| 21. Space for ship. | = | Harbor |
| 22. Art or making figures in stone, wood, metal etc. | = | Sculpture |
| 23. Show sorrow or regret. | = | Mourn |
| 24. Sound indicating sadness. | = | Sigh |
| 25. A state that continues to live or exist. | = | Survival |
| 26. A new activity that involve risk. | = | Venture |
| 27. An event not easily understood/something that people do not know anything about. | = | Mystery |
| 28. Part of the spacecraft separated from the main. | = | Capsule |
| 29. One who does the scientific study of the sun, moon, etc? | = | Astronomer |
| 30. A period of ten years. | = | Decade |

HOMOPHONES

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

Practice Yourself :-

1. I _____ a horse at the Marina Beach. (road/rode)
2. Did you have a _____ for lunch? (pear/pair)
3. The books are over _____ on the shelf. (their/there)
4. This is a _____ (story/storey) told by a _____. (night/knight)
5. Once a _____ went to meet our _____ chief minister S M Krishna (former/farmer)
6. Raju and I went to a shop to _____ dresses _____ a car. (by/buy)
7. Yesterday I watched a movie. I already _____ the story from my brother. So it did not seem _____ to me. (knew/new)
8. I have _____ the _____ of Sunset at Agumbe many times in my life. (scene/seen)
9. A hunter went to a forest in search of a game _____. (their/there)
10. The hunter saw a _____ behind a big tree. (deer/dear)

ARTICLES

An article is a word that is used to indicate that a noun is a noun without describing it. An article is a short monosyllabic word that is used to define if the noun is specific or not. OR

In English Articles are used before the nouns to limit or define the uses of the nouns in the context of the sentences. They impart effectiveness and accuracy to the nouns. In fact, articles are used as demonstrative adjectives and determiners before nouns.

Types of Articles: - 1) Indefinite Articles. (A & An) 2) Definite article. (The)

Indefinite articles are as the name suggests they denote something which is not definite or specific. “A and An” are the Indefinite Articles. They are called indefinite articles because they usually leave indefinite the person or thing is spoken of, such as A student (which means any student).

Examples:-

a. Do you have an eraser?	b. I saw an aero plane.
c. Cow is a useful animal.	d. A beggar cannot be a chooser.

Definite Article denotes something which is definite or specific. “**The**” is the definite article; it is called definite article as it normally points out some particular person or thing. The **definite article is used before singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns, and uncountable nouns, the book, the books, the milk.**

The Definite Article is used

1. **When we talk about a particular person or thing, or one already referred to.**

Example:- The book you want is out of print.

Let's go to **the** park.

2. **When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class.**

Example:- The cat loves comfort.

The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.

3. **Before some proper names.**

Rivers : The ganga, **The** Narmada

Canals : The Suez Canal.

The group of Islands: The West Indies

Mountain ranges: The Himalayas, The Western Ghats

Oceans and seas: The Indian Ocean, The Arabian sea.

Deserts: The Thar, The sahara

4. **Before an adjective when the noun is understood.**

Example:- The poor always standby us.

5. **With superlatives.**

Example: - India is the richest country in the world.

6. **Before the names of certain books.**

Example: -The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, The Vedas,

7. **Before names of thing unique of their kinds.**

Example: - The Sun, The Sky, The Ocean, The Sea, The earth.

8. **Before a proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective or a defining adjectival.**

Example: - The great Caesar: the immortal Shakespeare.

The Mr. Roy whom you met last night is my uncle.

9. **With ordinals.**

Example: - He was the first man to arrive.

The ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.

10. **Before musical instruments.**

Example: - He can play the flute.

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with another part of the sentence. On the other hand preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

PREPOSITION CHART

Sl. No.	Preposition	Usage	Examples
1.	ON	Days of work, Dates, Attached, being on a surface, for a certain side, for a floor in,	on Monday, on 2 nd December, the picture on the wall, on the table, on the left (left or right), on the first floor a house, on TV, on the Radio
2.	IN	Seasons, Months, in November, Years, Durations, an enclosed space. In a geographic location, Entering a car/taxi	in the summer, in 1992, in the same year, in an envelope, in Texas, get in a car
3.	AT	exact time, Meal time, Age, Parts of the day, Meeting place or location	at 3 pm, at dinner, At 21' at sunrise, at night, at home, at the desk

Sl. No.	Preposition	Usage	Examples
4.	TO	Telling time, From an earlier time to later, Movement to person or building, Movement to a place or country.	Ten to six, 1 pm to 3 pm, go to cinema, go to London
5.	BY	Close to, Along side of, Who made it, Travelling, Rise And Fall of something.	By the School, By the window, A book by Kuvempu, By bus or car, Prices have risen by 10 to 20 percent.
6.	FOR	Over a certain period in the past, Used to show an amount of time	for 2 years, I am just going to bed for an hour
7.	AGO	A certain time in the past	2 years
8.	OF	Who/what does it belong to	The picture of the palace
9.	PAST	Telling the time	Ten past six
10.	IN TO	Entering a room or building	Go in to the kitchen/house

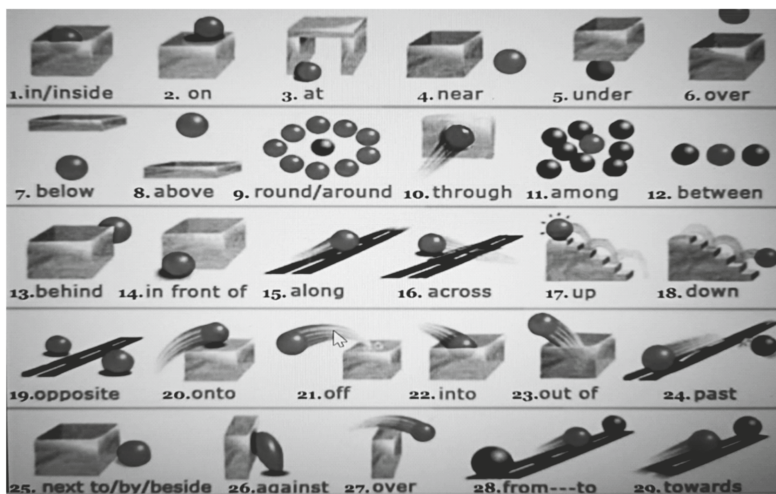
PREPOSITION OF DIRECTION AND TIME

Sl.No.	Preposition of Direction	Prepositions Meaning	Sl.No.	Preposition of Time	Preposition Meaning
01	Above	Higher relative to something else	01	On	Days (of the week) & dates
02	Across	On the other side of	02	In	Months/seasons/year, part of the day, after a period
03	Along	Beside	03	At	A specific point of time, exceptions
04	Among	Within a group	04	Since	From a specific point in time until now (past till now)
05	Around	In a circular way	05	For	Over a certain period of time
06	At	Indicates a particular point	06	Ago	From now to a specific point in the past (now till past)
07	Behind	At the back of	07	During	Throughout the course
08	Below	Lower relative to something else	08	Before	Previous to in time, earlier than
09	Beside	Next to	09	After	Subsequent in time, at a later time than
10	Close to	Near	10	Until (Till)	Up to a certain point in time
11	Over	Above	11	To/ past	Telling the time
12	Through	From one point to the next	12	From/ To	A starting point/ an end point
13	Toward	In the direction of	13	By	Not later than
14	Up	From low to high			
15	Down	From high to low			
16	Between	In the space separating two things			
17	By	Near			
18	Inside/In	Within			
19	Near	Close by			

PREPOSITION OF PLACE AND GRAMMAR.

Sl.No.	Preposition of Place	Prepositions Meaning	Sl.No.	Grammatical / other Prepositions	Preposition Meaning
01	In	Position or state inside	01	Or	Originating from, composed of, associated with, belonging to
02	At	In the area of, specific position, an event (or a place related to it)	02	By	In the name of; through the agency or action of
03	On	Position above, in contact with, for a certain side, the state or process of & means of conveyance	03	About	Estimation of quantity, on the subject of
04	Off	From a place or position	04	For	Indicates the object, aim or purpose
05	By, Beside	At the side of, close to & next to	05	With	In the presence or use of
06	Under	In a lower position, beneath the surface			
07	Over	In or at a position above, more than			
08	Below	In or to a lower place, beneath			
09	Above	Overhead			
10	Up	From a lower towards a higher point			
11	Down	A descending direction			

STUDY THE PICTURE



Examples:-

1. He puts his books 'on' the table.
2. You should take care -----your health.
3. Kinjal is angry -----her father.
4. His brother is addicted -----smoking.
5. Who is knocking -----the door.

List of other Prepositions as follows.

Under, Below Above, Over, Towards, Across, From, About, After, Along, Before Around, Among, With Etc.

LINKERS (CONJUNCTIONS)

A Conjunction is a part of speech that connects or links two words, sentences, phrases or clauses together. Conjunctions are the words that join words, phrases, and clauses to form longer sentences. There are three different types of conjunctions. Some conjunctions are used independently, while others work in pairs.

CONJUNCTION CHART

Sl.No.	Conjunction	Usage	Example
1	Because	Used to show reasons	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking
2	But	Used to join two ideas that are opposite	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty
3	So	Used to show result	Whoever says so is a liar
4	If	Used to show condition	Let me know if you go to the school
5	Unless	Except on the condition	You don't need to go unless You want to.
6	Although	Used to show the opposite	Although he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
7	And	Used to show co-ordination	He goes to Delhi and meets our PM.
8	Whereas	Used to Show contrast	She is very funny whereas he is boring.
9	Unlike	Different from, Not similar to.	Jack is completely unlike his father.
10	Therefore	Used to show the result/effect.	She came first therefore she got a good seat.

Kinds of Conjunctions:- There are three different kinds of conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions join parallel words and phrases, as well as independent clauses.

- **Coordinating Conjunction:** He couldn't choose between playing football or soccer. (or) Correlative conjunctions also join parallel words, phrases, and clauses, but these conjunctions work in pairs.

- **Correlative Conjunction:** He wanted to play both football and soccer. (both/and)

Subordinating conjunctions join dependent and independent clauses.

- **Subordinating Conjunction :** Since he couldn't play both at the same time, he decided to play football today. (since)

List of other conjunctions as follows.

Yet, Or, Also, As well as, However, Neither – Nor, Not only but also, etc.

QUESTION TAGS

In grammar, a question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation. Question tag are made using an auxiliary verb (e.g., am, is, are, have, was, has, should, could etc.) and a subject pronoun (e.g. you, they, she, it etc.)

Note the following rules while framing question tags:

1. The tense of the statement and the question tag must match.

Example: Ganesh is sleeping, isn't he?

2. Use the contracted version of “helping verb” and “not” for negative question tags.
e.g. didn't, hadn't, won't etc.

Example: Ramesh was eating his lunch, **wasn't he?**

3. If the statement is positive, the question tag must be negative, and the opposite is the case.

Example:

- He **will not do** his work, **will he?**
- Rohith **will surely do** her work, **won't he?**

4. Pronouns must always be used in question tags.

Example: Tina and Pranav are playing, **aren't they?**

5. Use question mark at the end.

Example : Tina and Pranav are playing, **aren't they?**

6. Since each, every, everyone, no one, nobody, and none are singular words, they must be accompanied by singular verbs, singular pronouns, and singular adjectives; however, the words in their question tag must be in the plural for both the verb.

For Example:

Incorrect

- Everyone has left, **hasn't he?**
- None of your friends like me, **does he/she?**

Correct

- **Everyone** has left, **haven't they?**
- **None of your friends** like me, **do they?**

7. There is no contracted form of “am not”. We use aren't in the question tag. For Example:

- I **am** fine, **aren't I?** But (I am not fine, am I?)
- I **am** right, **aren't I?** (I am not right, am I?)

Note : Negative statement takes positive question tag and positive statement take negative question tag. The statements which have ----never, nothing, hardly, barely, seldom, no, etc take positive tags.

Examples : Our teacher never comes to school late-- does he/ she?

Nothing is easy -is it?

Ramani could hardly breathe - could she?

FRAMING QUESTIONS

The interrogative pronouns who, what, whom, whose, which and the interrogative adverbs where, when, why and how are used to frame informative questions.

Examples:-

1. Students are studying hard in the room.
How are the students studying in the room?
2. Smart kids play in the garden.
Where do the smart kids play?
3. People caught the thief and locked him in a room.
Who caught the thief and locked him in a room?
4. The boy learned a lesson from the incident.
What did the boy learnt from the incident?
5. We will write final exam in April.
When will we write final exam?

VOICES

The voice of a verb expresses whether the subject in the sentence has performed or received the action.

Types of Voices

(i) Active Voice

(ii) Passive Voice

Active Voice – When an action performed by the subject is expressed by the verb, it is an active voice.

Passive Voice – When the action expressed by the verb is received by the subject, it is passive voice.

“Active voice defines that the subject is doing the action and the passive voice refers to that the subject is being acted upon.”

Procedures to change Active to Passive Voice:-

Change of Active voice to Passive voice.

- ❖ Rutu write a letter. (Subject + Verb + Object)
 - ❖ A letter is written by Rutu. (Object) + (auxiliary verb) + (past participle) + (by) + (subject).
 - ❖ She cooks rice. (Subject + Verb + Object)
 - ❖ Rice is cooked by her. (Object) + (auxiliary verb) + (past participle) + (by) + (subject)
1. Identify the (S+V+O) Subject, Verb and object in the active sentence to convert to passive voice
Example: He drives car. (Subject – He + verb – Drives + object – Car)
 2. Interchange the object and subject with each other, i.e. object of the active sentence become the subject of the passive sentence.
Example: Active voice : She knits sweater. (Subject – She + Verb – Knits+ Object – Sweater)
Passive Voice: The sweater is knitted by her. (Object sweater is interchanged with the subject She).

- In passive voice sometimes the subject is not used, i.e. the subject in passive voice can be omitted if the sentence without it gives enough meaning.
Example: Milk is sold in litres
- Change the verb in the active sentence into the past participle I.e. third form verb in a passive sentence i.e. preceded by (By, With, to, etc). Base verbs are never used in passive voice sentences.
Example: Active voice: Juice fills the jar.
Passive voice: The jar is filled **with** juice.
- In conversion of Active voice sentence to Passive voice sentence, the pronoun used in the sentence also changes in the following manner.

Active voice	Passive Voice
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them

- Use the suitable helping or auxiliary verb (is/am/are/was, etc.). The rules for using auxiliary verbs in passive voice sentences are different for each tense.
Example: The letter is written by her.
A book was not bought by her.

Active and Passive Voice Rules For All Tenses:

1. Simple Present/ Past/ Future Tense

Active: Subject + V1/ V2/ will V1/ shall V1 + object...

Passive: Object + Is/are/am/was/were/will be/shall be + verb (III forms) + by + subject...

2. Present/ Past Continuous Tense

Active: Subject + Is/are/am/was/were + verb (ing) + object...

Passive: Object + Is/are/am/was/were + being + verb (III form) + by + subject...

3. Present/ Past/ Future Perfect Tense

Active: Subject + has/have/had/shall have/will have + verb (IIIrd form) + object...

Passive: Object + has/have/had/shall have/will have + been + verb (IIIrd form) + by + subject...

NOTE: Generally, there is no voice change with Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous, or Future Perfect Continuous.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Degrees of Comparison are used when we compare a person or thing with another. Degrees of Comparison are applicable only to Adverbs and Adjectives. Degrees of Comparison add variations to the sentences.

A most popular example of degrees.

Good < Better < Best. The degree is ascending from good to best.

Degrees of Comparison examples:

- ❖ Positive degree – No other place as cool as Ooty in India.
- ❖ Comparative degree – The Cheetah runs faster than deers.
- ❖ Superlative degree – Usen Bolt is the fastest runner in the world.

1. Positive Degree-

A positive degree is used when we are talking about only one person or thing.

Example: -Ram is an **intelligent** student.

(Here the adjective **intelligent** describes the noun **Ram**. Also, the sentence talks about only one noun **Ram**) No other book is as good as Wings Fire. (Wings of Fire is a **good** book.) No other flower is as beautiful as rose. (Rose is a **beautiful** flower.)

2. Comparative Degree-

A comparative degree is used when we compare two persons or two things with each other. **Example:-** Uma is **more beautiful** than Sheela. (Here the adjective **more intelligent** describes the noun Uma whose beauty is being compared to **Sheela's beauty**. Also, the sentence talks about two nouns.) The beauty of Kashmir is **more attractive than** Switzer Land.

3. Superlative Degree-

A superlative degree is used when we compare more than two persons or things with one another. While using a superlative degree, remember that you should always use definite article **the** before it.

For instance

Charan is the **tallest** boy in class 7th (Here the adjective **tallest** describes the noun **Charan** whose height is being compared to **all other students in the class**. Also, the sentence talks about more than two nouns.) James is the **best** movie of all. Rose is the **most beautiful** flower in this garden.

- Positive Degree** = No other batsmen in the world are **as good as** ViratKohli.
- Comparative Degree** = Viratkohli is **better than any other** batsmen in the world.
- Superlative Degree** = ViratKohli is **the best** batsmen in the world.

WORD AS NOUN AND VERB (CORRECT FORM THE WORD)

There are some situations where you may need to change a noun to a verb. If English is your second language, there are some verbs and nouns that are commonly confused. As we know most of the words are used in both noun and verb forms.

Examples:-

1. Short stories are very ____ (interest) for children to read. Ans. Interesting

2. The teacher has made ____ (correct) in my homework. Ans. Correction

1. **Do not use words ending in "-ion" as verbs.** Due to the way verbs are conjugated in other languages, if you're learning English, you may be confused over words that end in "-ion". These words are always nouns and have shortened forms that are used as verbs.

Example: - confusion, decision, prediction, etc.

2. **Use body parts as verbs.** While it was once widely considered incorrect, it's now very commonplace to hear people use body parts as verbs. Body parts such as eye, nose, elbow, and shoulder are widely accepted as verbs in certain contexts.

3. **Example:-** "The hungry man eyed his friend's plate of food."
"The siblings elbowed each other in the back of the car."

4. **Make technical terms into verbs.** Modern technical terms that are technically nouns are now very commonly accepted as verbs.

Example: -"I emailed my boss." "I Googled solution."

5. **With simple addition of –ment or –ion to some verbs become nouns.**

Example:- Depart-ment= Department, Meditate-ion=meditation, Commit-ment=Commitment, addict-ion=Addiction, etc.,

LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Language Function is the content and language focus of learning tasks, usually represented by the action verbs within the learning outcomes. They represent the purposes for which the language is used. A language function explains why someone says something.

Read the following dialogues and note the language functions.

1. Ravi : Good morning sir. How are you sir?
Teacher : I am fine, thank you. How are you Ravi?
Ravi : Fine sir, thank you. Tomorrow is my birthday. Could you please come to my home tomorrow?
Teacher : Thank you for the invitation, but I'm not sure this time.

- a. Accepting Invitation. b. Rejecting Invitation.
c. Giving Offer d. Greeting

Ans : Accepting invitation

2. Raju : Hai Sathish.
 Shashi : Hello dear.
 Raju : I am free today. Shall we go for a movie today?
 Shashi : Of course! That's a very good idea. Thank you.

Ans: Suggestion

3. Arun: Hello... how are you?
 Anushka: I'm fine, thank you. What about you?
 Arun: I'm also fine. Why didn't you attend today's function?
 a) Making enquiry b) Seeking permission
 c) Giving information d) Expressing agreement

Ans : A) Making enquiry

4. Varun : Hello Vinod! Do you know the way to the post office?
 Vinod : Of course! Go straight and take the first left turn. The first building is the post office.
 a) Seeking direction b) Giving direction c) Offering help d) Requesting

Ans: B) Giving direction

CONDITIONALS OR IF CLAUSES

Conditionals describe the result of a certain condition. The 'if clause' tells you the condition (If you study hard) and the main clause tells you the result (you will pass your exams). The order of the clauses does not change the meaning. If you study hard, you will pass your exams.

There are four main kinds of conditionals:

1. The Zero Conditional: (If + present simple + present simple)

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, **if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils.** It's a fact. The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

Example:

If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.

If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.

People **die** if they **don't eat**.

You **get** water if you **mix** hydrogen and oxygen.

Snakes **bite** if they **are** scared.

If babies **are** hungry, they **cry**.

2. The First Conditional: (If + present simple + will + infinitive)

The first conditional has the present simple after 'if', then the future simple in the other clause:

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes **possible things**, which could easily come true.

Example:

If it **rains** tomorrow, **we'll go** to the cinema.

If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.

If I **study** today, I **ll go** to the party tonight.

If I **have** enough money, I **ll buy** some new shoes.

She **ll be** late if the train **is** delayed.

She **ll miss** the bus if she **doesn't leave** soon.

If I **see** her, I **ll tell** her.

3. The Second Conditional:(if + past simple + would + infinitive)

The second conditional uses the past simple after 'if', then 'would' and the infinitive:

If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.

(We can use 'were' instead of 'was' with 'I' and 'he/she/it'. This is mostly done in formal writing.)

Example:

She **would travel** all over the world if she **were** rich.

She **would pass** the exam if she ever **studied**.

If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a big house.(I probably won't win the lottery)

If I **met** the Queen of England, I **would say** hello.

If I **had** his number, I **would call** him.

If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** out with that man.

4. The Third Conditional: (If + past perfect + would + have + past participle)

Third conditional refers to an impossible condition in the past and its probable result in the past.

Third condition is also called conditional type 3 or if clause three.

Example:

If I had gone to bed early, I would have caught the train.

If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)

If I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).

If we **had taken** a taxi, we **wouldn't have missed** the plane

She **wouldn't have been** tired if she **had gone** to bed earlier

She **would have become** a teacher if she **had gone** to university

He **would have been** on time for the interview if he **had left** the house at nine.

* * *

TENSE FORMS OF THE VERBS

1. My friend (be+drive) when the car accident took place. He (buy) that car last month. He(be) severely wounded. (was driving,bought,was)
2. Satish (have+discover) another pastime which he (can) indulge in. He (begin) filling pages and pages with doodles. (had discovered, could, began)
3. Several (visit) to the doctors (follow) with nothing improving for Satish. He (remain) in his silent world and (manage) to paint and draw for himself.(visits,followed,remained,managed)
4. One day Ganesh (ride) the bicycle, and (lose) control. He hit against an electric pole. His left leg (fracture) and (be) badly hurt. (rode, lost, fractured, was)
5. The first baby bomb (be+drop) on the city of Hiroshima. Many people (be+kill) and injured.(was dropped, were killed)
6. Prajwal ____ (be + study) in a government school. (Is studying)
7. Sarala _____ (be + earn) money by giving tuition. (Is earning)

EDITING PARAGRAPH

Editing, one of the final steps in the writing process, refers to the process of rereading a text word by word, sentence-by-sentence, in order to identify and eliminate errors and problems with the writing style. *Editing* refers to the act of critically reviewing a text with the goal of identifying and rectifying sentence and word-level problems.

The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Clues are given.

1. Mary is a wise girl in the class. She always writes neat. The hole class respects her.
Clues : a. Adverbial mistake to be corrected b. Use correct spelling.
Answer : a. neatly b. whole
2. We all want to leed a happy life What according to you can make us happy. We shall discuss some practical ways.
Clues : a. spelling mistake to be corrected.
 b. Use correct punctuation marks.
Answer : a. lead b. what according to you can make us happy?

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (REPORTED SPEECH)

The English language has two ways of conveying the spoken words of a speaker to another person. They are

1. DIRECT SPEECH.

2. INDIRECT SPEECH.

- Direct speech quotes the exact words spoken. Its purpose is to report exactly what was said by someone by using quotation marks. So in other words they are quoted with no change.
- Quoting a speaker's words without using his own words and bringing about any change in the meaning of the statement is reported speech.

Procedure of changing direct speech into indirect speech.

1. Remove comma and inverted commas.
2. Put "that" between the reporting and reported speeches.
3. Change the 1st letter of reported speech into small letter except for "I".
4. Change the pronoun of the direct speech according to the rules described in table-1.
5. Change the tense of the direct speech appropriately according to rules described in table-2.
6. Change the words expressing nearness in time or places of the direct speech into its appropriate words expressing distance as per table-3.

1. Change in Pronouns:-

The pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed where necessary, according to their relations with the reporter and his hearer, rather than with the original speaker. If we change direct speech into indirect speech, the pronouns will change in the following ways.

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
The first person of the reported speech changes according to the subject of reporting speech.	She says, "I am in tenth class."	She says, "I am in tenth class."
The second person of reported speech changes according to the object of reporting speech.	He says to them, "You have completed your job."	He tells them that they have completed their job.
The third person of the reported speech doesn't change.	She says, "She is in tenth class."	She says that she is in tenth class.

2. Change in Tenses.

The past perfect and past perfect continuous tenses do not change.

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present Changes, To Simple Past	"I always drink coffee", she said	She said that she always drank coffee.
Present Continuous Changes To Past Continuous	"I am reading a book", he explained.	He explained that he was reading a book
Present Perfect Changes, To Past Perfect	She said, "He has, finished his work"	She said that he had finished his work.
Present Perfect Continuous Changes To Past Perfect Continuous	"I have been to Spain", he told me.	He told me that he had been to Spain.

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Past Changes, To Past Perfect	"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on , Saturday
Past Perfect Changes To Past Perfect (No Change In Tense)	"I had just turned out the light," he explained.	He explained that he had just turned out the light.
Past Continuous Changes To Past Perfect Continuous	"We were living in Paris", they told me.	They told me that they had been living in Paris.
Future Changes To Present Conditional	"I will be in Geneva on Monday", he said	He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.
Future Continuous Changes To Conditional Continuous	She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday."	She said that she would be using the car next Friday.

3. Change the words expressing nearness in time or places

Words expressing nearness in time or places are generally changed into words expressing distance.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Here	There	next week	the following week	Last Night	the night before
Today	that day	next month	the following month	This	That
this morning	that morning	Now	Then	These	Those
Yesterday	the day before	Ago	Before	Hither	Thither
Tomorrow	the next day	Thus	So	Hence	Thence
Come	Go				

4. Changes in Modals:-

Rules	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
CAN changes into COULD	He said, "I can drive a car".	He said that he could drive a car.
MAY changes into MIGHT	He said, "I may buy a computer"	He said that he might buy a computer.
MUST changes into HAD TO	He said, "I must work hard"	He said that he had to work hard.
These Modals Do Not Change: Would, Could, Might, Should, Ought to.		
Would	They said, "we would apply for a visa"	They said that they would apply for visa.
Could	He said, "I could run faster"	He said that he could run faster.
Might	John said, "I might meet him".	John said that he might meet him.
Should	He said, "I should avail the opportunity"	He said that he should avail the opportunity.
Ought to	He said to me, "you ought to wait for him"	He said to me that I ought to wait for him.

5. The following table will enable to find the kind of sentence:

Direct (Kind of Sentence)	Indirect (Conjunction)
Statement (or) Exclamatory sentence	That
Imperative	to, not to
Begin the imperative sentence with "please"	requested + to
Interrogative sentence (Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...?)	if or whether
(Wh or How + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...?)	What, When, How etc.,

Aside from direct and indirect, reported speech can also be divided into four. The four types of reported speech are similar to the kinds of sentences: imperative, interrogative, exclamatory, and declarative.

Declarative /Assertive Sentence

She said, "I dislike fried chicken".

She said that she disliked fried chicken.

Maya says, "I like dogs"

Maya says that she likes dogs.

Interrogative Sentence

He said, "Will you come to the school with me?"

He asked if he would come to the school with me.

She said, "Why are you late?"

She asked why she was late.

Imperative Sentences

"Please don't interrupt the event," said the host.

The host requested them not to interrupt the event.

Jonah told her, "Be careful."

Jonah ordered her to be careful.

Exclamatory sentence

The boy said, "Hurrah! We won the match."

The boy exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

The old man said, "Alas! I have lost my purse."

The old man exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his purse.

PROFILE WRITING (Paragraph)

Profile Writing is a brief description of a person or organization, usually written in a resume or article or document. It provides detailed information about a person or company, often sharing the background as a story and allowing readers to gain a better understanding of the person or organization.

Generally we can see four types of profile writing. They are **1. Freedom fighters, 2. Authors, 3. Sportsmen, and professional persons. (Teachers, Doctors, etc)**

How to write a profile

Birth	:	He/ She was born on ____.
Education	:	He/ She had education at ____. (He/She got his Education at __)
Age	:	He/ She is ____ years old.
Physique	:	He/ She is ____.
Qualification	:	He/ She is a/an ____.
Profession	:	He/ She is a/an ____.
Working place	:	He/She is working at ____.
Family	:	He/ She has ____.
Reasons for popularity (Known For)	:	He/She is popular because ____.
Hobbies	:	Some of his/her hobbies are ____.
Awards	:	He/She has been awarded with ____.
Achievement	:	His/Her achievements are ____.
Death	:	He/ She died on ____.

1. Here is a profile of Harish. Write a paragraph using the clues

Age	:	48
Profession	:	teacher
Working place	:	Gandhi high school, Sirsi
Physique	:	tall, strong
Family	:	small – wife, a son and a daughter both school going
Hobbies	:	swimming, reading novels, stamp collection
Reason for popularity	:	never angry with students, lenient, hard worker
Award	:	The Best State Level Teacher Award in 2014.

Harish is 48 years old. He is working at Gandhi High School, Sirsi. He is tall and strong. He has a small family – a wife, a son and a daughter. Both children are school going. Some of his hobbies are swimming, reading novels and stamp collection. He is very popular because he is never angry with the students, he is lenient and a hard worker He was awarded the Best State Level Teacher Award in 2014.

2. Here is a profile of S. Radhakrishnan. Write a paragraph using the clues.

Birth	:	5 September 1888, Thiruttani
Profession	:	Philosopher, professor
Education	:	Madras Christian College
Spouse	:	Shivakamu
Achievements	:	First Vice President and Second President of Independent India
Awards	:	BharataRatna, Templeton Prize, Order of Merit
Died	:	17 April 1975, Chennai

S.Radhakrishnan was born on 5 September 1888 at Thiruttani. He was a great philosopher and professor. He had an education at Madras Christian College. His wife was Shivakamu. He was the first Vice President and the second President of independent India. He was awarded BharataRatna, Templeton Prize and Order of Merit. He died on 17 April 1975 in Chennai.

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

Date of Birth	:	11th January, 1973
Place of birth	:	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
Nationality	:	Indian
Known for	:	Test cricket
Runs scored	:	13,288 (test) 10,889 (ODI)
Awards	:	The Padmashri, The Padmabhushan

This given profile is about Rahul Dravid the most popular cricketer. He was born on 11th January 1973 at Indore in Madhya Pradesh. He is an Indian cricketer specially known for Test cricket. In test matches he has scored totally 13,288 runs and in the One Day Internationals (ODI) matches 10,889 runs. For his great performance and a successful career in sports Government of India has conferred on him the titles Padmashri and Padmabhushan.

UNKNOWN PASSAGES

Unseen passages are those passages that are not present in our book. It is given on the question paper which we haven't read and we have to answer those questions with reference to the passage. Hence, they are called unseen passages.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Once there was a man who was blind. He wished to see the whole world with his own eyes. One day his friends took him to The God. They said to The God, "Lord, this is our friend and he is blind. Please enable him to see". The God took the blind man to a quiet place, away from the crowd, and touched his eyes gently. The God asked him, "Can you see now?" But he could only see a few movements. The God gently touched his eyes again. Now he could see everything: flowers, birds, trees, people and all. He shouted in happiness, "Lord, I can see, I can see!" He knelt down before Jesus and thanked him heartily.

1. Who took the man to The God? What was their request?
2. How did Jesus touch his eyes? What happened then?

Answers

1. The blind man's friends took him to The God. Their request to The God was to enable the blind man see.
2. The God touched the eyes of the blind man gently twice. The first time, the blind man could only see a few movements. The second time, he could see flowers, birds, trees, people and everything else.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The great saint Teresa wished to have a torch in her right hand and a vessel of water in her left so that with the one, she might burn the glories of heaven, and with the other, extinguish the fires of hell, and men might learn to serve God from love without fear of hell and without the temptation of heavenly bliss.

1. What was Saint Teresa's message to humanity?
2. There are words which are opposite to each other. Pick and write two pairs of words.

Answers

1. Mother Teresa wanted people to serve God from love without fear of hell and without the temptation of heavenly bliss.
2. Right x left
Heaven x hell
Burn x extinguish.

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born over two hundred years ago in the state of Virginia on February 22. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home. He enjoyed hunting, boating, and fishing. He lived on a farm and helped his father with the chores that needed to be done. George went to school until he was 14 years old. His favorite subject was Mathematics. George was a good, quiet boy who got along well with others.

George grew up to be a tall and strong man. He joined the military. He was a great leader and helped with many battles. He is best remembered as a leader of the continental army. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.

1. How did he help the Americans?
2. Young George was fun exploring. How?

Answers:

1. He helped the Americans win the revolutionary war against Great Britain for independence.
2. When George was a boy, he had lots of fun exploring the woods and forests near his home.

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

One day Pasha Sab was walking along the road. He stopped near a tall tree and saw a monkey on it. It was eating nuts. The tree was full of nuts. The monkey was very high up on the tree. He picked up a stone and threw it at the monkey. The monkey chattered at him and said rude words in its language. Pasha threw another stone. The monkey grew angry. Pasha threw stones continuously at the monkey. The monkey picked up a nut and started throwing at Pasha. This went on for half an hour. He got a bag of nuts. Pasha said, "Thank you very much, my dear Monkey", so saying he sat down and ate all the nuts.

1. Why couldn't Pasha get the nuts on his own?
2. How did the monkey express its anger?

Answers:

1. Because the tree was tall and there was a monkey sitting high up on it eating nuts.
2. The monkey expressed its anger at first by chattering rude words and then by throwing nuts at Pasha.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

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 Chandra received an order transferring him to a far off place.

1. What did Bankim Chandra love most?
2. What do you think of the incident?

Answers:

1. Bankim Chandra loved most Justice and self-respect.
2. Bankim Chandra was right in not sacrificing his self-respect. Respect should be commended, not demanded.

STORY DEVELOPMENT

Points to remember while developing a story.

1. Logical organization of thoughts.
2. Continuity of thoughts.
3. Grammatically correct sentences.
4. Past form of verbs should be used.

1. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary:

A race ___ hare and tortoise ___ hare ___ boasted ___ tortoise ___ humble ___ hare ___ ran fast ___ tortoise ___ just moving ___ hare ___ slept ___ tortoise ___ slowly reached ___ hare ___ got up ___ ran ___ but lost ___ moral.

Once upon a time there was a race between a hare and a tortoise. The hare boasted himself. The tortoise was very humble. The race had begun. The hare ran very fast. The tortoise was just moving slowly. The hare thought that, it could rest for a while. It slept under a tree. The tortoise reached the end line. The hare got up and ran very fast but, lost the race. The tortoise was declared as the winner.

2. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary:

We ___ friends ___ forest ___ peacocks ___ elephants ___ hill ___ stream flowing ___ sunset ___ jumped ___ joy ___ danced ___ returned ___ evening.

I went to shivamoga to meet my friend Rajesh. We friends, decided to go to picnic. We went to the Agumbe forest the forest was full of birds animals and waterfalls. We saw many peacocks and elephants. They were very beautiful look at. There were streams flowing out of hills and created waterfalls. We witnessed the sunset. It was very beautiful. We jumped and danced with joy and returned home in the evening.

3. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary:

Thirsty crow..... searches for water..... sees water..... but bottom of a pot..... puts pebbles..... water comes up..... drinks flies away.

Once a crow was thirsty. It searched for water. It saw water but it was at the bottom of a pot. The crow thought for a while and made an idea. It put some pebbles in to the pot. The water came up. Then it drank the water and flew away.

4. Write a paragraph using the clues given below. You may add some more points if necessary:

Ant was sinking..... dove sees..... throws a leaf..... climbs and reaches bank safely..... a hunter aims arrow at dove..... ant sees..... bites his feet... misses aim... dove flies away..... thanks ant.

Once an ant was drowning in the water. A dove saw the ant. And it threw a leaf at the ant. The ant climbed up the leaf and reached the bank safely. Another day, a hunter was aiming an arrow at the dove. The ant saw it. Then it bit his foot. He missed his aim. The dove flew away and thanked the ant for its help.

PICTURE DESCRIPTION

Picture description is a written caption that describes the essential information in an image. Picture descriptions can define photos, graphics, gifs, and video—basically anything containing visual information.

Elements of Picture Description:

1. Introduction.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Vocabulary used in introduction. | 2. In the picture I can see..... |
| 3. The picture shows..... | 4. This is a picture of..... |
| 5. There is/arein the picture. | 6. The picture is from..... |

Examples:-
1. In the picture, I can see a sunny countryside.
2. The picture shows the countryside in summer.

2. Layout

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. What's there in the fore ground of the picture? | |
| 2. What's there in the back ground of the picture? | 3. In the middle of the picture |
| 4. Describing people. | 5. Atmosphere of picture. |
| 6. Your opinion, feelings, emotions about it. | 7. Comparison of pictures. |

Instructions:-

- ❖ Observe the given picture clearly.
- ❖ Identify the main idea /theme behind the picture.
- ❖ See the picture and find out the main characters/ animals/things/ ideas/ people etc.
- ❖ Begin the paragraph “this picture is about”
- ❖ Remember the action words relating to the picture.
- ❖ Remember the helping relating to the picture.
- ❖ Think in your mind 'adjectives' adverbs' relating to the picture.
- ❖ Try to use suitable linkers.
- ❖ Add your own images/ quotations/ important sayings etc
- ❖ Conclude with common/ educative statements.

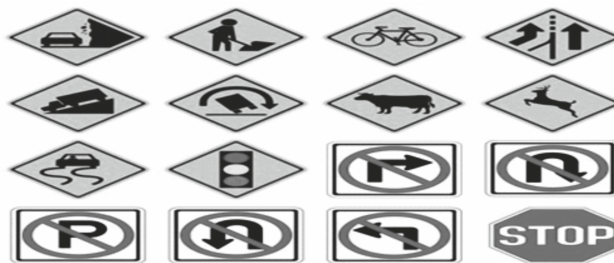
1. This is the family picture of Mr. Ranganath, write a paragraph of 6 to 8 sentences based on what you see.



Answer

There are six members in the family of Mr. Ranganath. He is living with his wife, his father and mother and his two children. He is living with his parents. It is a joint and happy family. Grandfather is reading a newspaper. Grandmother is drinking tea/coffee. His wife is preparing food in the kitchen. Mr. Ranganath is busy with his work. He is operating a computer. His son is watching TV. His daughter is playing with a pet dog. This is a happy family. Living together makes us happy.

2. Study the following Traffic signals. Write six to eight sentences explaining what they say.



Answer:

1. No parking.
2. No left turn.
3. No left turn./No right turns
4. Animal's zone; go slow
5. Men at work; go slow
6. 'STOP' signal.
7. Three colors signals. Red, yellow and red.
8. Lane for Bicycles.

Practice Yourself:-

1. Study the following signs; frame appropriate sentences on each of them. One example is done for you.



e.g. Pedestrians are requested to keep off the grass.

2. Observe the following pictures and write a short paragraph based on what you see.



LETTER WRITING

(Personal letter and official letter)

Social/Personal letter: (Model)

From.

Date: _____

My dear father/mother/friend.

I am fine here. I hope/think you all are also fine there. I read your letter and noted the content. I am studying well. (Write the subject matter/ reason for writing letter)

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

Your loving/lovingly son/daughter/sister.(Yours Sincerely) :

Signature

To Address.

Official letter: (Model)

From,

.....

Date.....

To,

.....

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requesting for..... \ A request to \ Complaining about.....

I am(write from address) I kindly request you to OR I am complaining about.....(Write the above sub). Please take proper action at the earliest against my request. I hope you consider my request.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully\ truly,

(For Head Master – Yours obediently)

Personal letter:
From

Date:
Salutation (Dear _____)

Body of letter _____

Yours loving,
Name/sign
To address

Official letter:
From

Date:
To,

Salutation... (Respected sir)
Subject: _____
Body of letter

Complimentary ending
Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
Name/ sign

Imagine that you are Harikiran/Harini of X Standard, Mahatma Gandhi High School, Chitradurga. Write an application to your Headmaster requesting him to issue a transfer certificate.

**17, Hospital Road
Mayasandra
12 September 2019**

Dear Sir,

I am a student of tenth standard and my name is Harikiran. This letter is to request you to grant my TC. My father is a Syndicate Bank employee and he has been transferred to Karwar. Unfortunately, I too have to discontinue my studies here and continue my studies at Karwar.

I hope you will issue me the TC at the earliest so that I can expedite my admission procedure.

I remain grateful to you for all the encouragement I received as a student of your prestigious school.

**The Headmaster
Mahatma Gandhi High School
Chitradurga
Your obedient pupil
Harikiran**

Write a letter to the Editor, The Hindu, about accidents caused by rash driving of vehicles in your town.

**Harikiran
“Priyadarshini”
2nd Block, Jayanagar, Bengaluru.
27 July 2019
The Editor
The Hindu
Bengaluru.**

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find my views on the rash driving of vehicles in Bengaluru. I am of the opinion that there should be awareness programmes regarding this and as the first measure towards this I have put down my views. I request you to publish the same in your esteemed daily.

Thank you.

ESSAY WRITING

An essay is a piece of writing that is written to convince someone of something or to simply inform the reader about a particular topic. In order, for the reader to be convinced or adequately informed, the essay must include several important components to make it flow in a logical way.

Components of goods essay

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Body of the essay. (Reasons/Causes/effects/solutions, Advantages/disadvantages, Importance etc)
- ❖ Conclusion

Here are some most probable/important essays in the view of SSLC examination. They are as follow:

1. Global Warming.
2. Mobile phones
3. Ban on Plastic
4. Corona Virus (COVID- 19)
5. Environmental Pollution
6. Water pollution.
7. Air Pollution.
8. Computer
9. Internet
10. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. (Clean India.)

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Introduction : Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is one of the most significant and popular missions to have taken place in India. This drive was formulated to cover all the cities and towns of India to make them clean. This campaign was administered by the Indian government and was introduced by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. It was launched on 2nd October, 2014 in order to honor Mahatma Gandhi's **vision of a Clean India.**

Definition : The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness campaign run on a national level and encompassed all the towns, rural and urban. It serves as a great initiative in making people aware of the importance of cleanliness.

Objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission:

1. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan set a lot of objectives to achieve so that India could become cleaner and better.
2. In addition, it not only appeals the sweepers and workers but all the citizens of the country.
3. This helps in making the message reach wider. It aims to build sanitary facilities for all households.
4. One of the most common problems in rural areas is that of open defecation. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to eliminate that.
5. The Indian government intends to offer all the citizens with **hand pumps**, proper drainage system, **bathing facility** and this will promote cleanliness amongst citizens.
6. It also wants to make people aware of **health** and **education** through awareness programs.
7. A major objective is to teach citizens to **dispose of waste mindfully.**

Conclusion : India is in dire need of a cleanliness drive like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to eradicate dirtiness. It is important for the overall development of citizens in terms of health and well-being. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a great start to make India cleaner and greener. If all the citizens could come together and participate in this drive, India will soon flourish. Moreover, when the hygienic conditions of India will improve, all of us will benefit equally.

GLOBAL WARMING

Introduction: The problem of global warming is a very complex one. It is not only a scientific issue but also a political one. Global warming is a serious threat to our planet. It is expected that the world will experience a rise in global temperature of 1°C by the end of this century.

Definition: Global Warming is a gradual process of rise in earth's atmospheric temperature and earth's surface including oceans, ice caps, etc.

Causes of global warming: There are many causes of global Warming, some are natural causes and some human made causes. The most important cause of global Warming are as follows:

1. Greenhouse gases which generated by some natural processes as well as human activities.
2. Increasing demand of industrialization in the modern world to fulfill almost each need is causing the release of variety of green house gases through many industrial processes in the atmosphere.
3. The release of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) gas has increased in the recent years by 10-fold.
4. Methane is another green house gas release in the atmosphere by the anaerobic decomposition of organic materials.
5. Other greenhouse gases are like oxides of nitrogen (nitrous oxide), halocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), chlorine and bromine compounds, etc.
6. Another cause of global Warming is ozone depletion means declination of ozone layer over Antarctica. Ozone layer is declining day by day by increasing release of chlorofluorocarbon gas.

Effects

The effects of global Warming have been very clear in the recent years because of increasing sources of global Warming.

1. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, it has recorded that there were 150 glaciers located in the Montana's Glacier National Park however because of increasing effect of global Warming, only 25 glaciers left.
2. Huge level climate changes are making hurricanes more dangerous and powerful.
3. Natural storms are getting so strong by taking energy from temperature difference (of cold upper atmosphere and warm Tropical Ocean).
4. Year 2012 has recorded as hottest year since 1895 and year 2013 together with 2003 as the warmest year since 1880.
5. Global Warming causes lot of climate changes in the atmosphere such as increasing summer season, decreasing winter season, increasing temperature,
6. Changes in air circulation patterns, jet stream, rain without season, melting ice caps, declining ozone layer, occurrence of heavy storms, cyclones, flood, drought, and so many effects.

Solutions of Global Warming

1. Many awareness programmes to reduce global Warming have run and implemented by the government agencies, business leaders, private sectors, NGOs, etc.
2. We should try everyone's best to reduce effects of global Warming by reducing the human causes of global warming.
3. We should try to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere and adopt some climate changes which are already happening for years.

4. Instead of using nuclear energy, thermal energy, fuel energy etc, we should try using clean energy or energy produced by solar system, wind and geothermal.
5. Reducing the level of coal and oil burning, use of transportation means, use of electrical devices, etc., may reduce the global Warming to a great level.

Conclusion : So what can be done? The answer is simple – stop them! Stop using toxic substances at homes and in cars, stop living in an area where there are no forests or green areas left on Earth. And that means you have to start using renewable energy sources like wind power, solar power or geothermal energy now.

* * *

BAN ON PLASTIC

Introduction: Plastic bags are a major cause of environmental pollution. Plastic as a substance is non-biodegradable and thus plastic bags remain in the environment for hundreds of years polluting it immensely. Plastic bags have become a threat to the life of animals living on earth as well as in water. It has become very essential to ban plastic bags before they ruin our planet completely.

Definition: Plastic ban is a term that refers to various efforts to reduce plastic pollution by prohibiting or restricting the use of single use of plastic items.

Here are some of the problems caused by plastic:

1. Non-Biodegradable.
2. Deterioration of Environment.
3. Harmful for Animals and Marine life.
4. Cause of Illness in Humans.
5. Clogged Sewage.

Reasons to Ban Plastic Bags

There are numerous reasons why the government of various countries has come up with strict measures to limit the use of plastic bags. Some of these include:

1. Waste plastic bags are polluting the land and water immensely.
2. Plastic bags have become a threat to the life of animals living on earth as well as in water.
3. Chemicals released by waste plastic bags enter the soil and make it infertile.
4. Plastic bags are having a negative impact on human health.
5. Plastic bags lead to the drainage problem

Solutions:-

1. Public Support for Plastic Bag Ban:

It is time when we all must contribute our bit to make this ban a success. Thus we the educated lot of society must take it as our responsibility to stop using plastic bags.

2. Keep a Tab wherever necessary:-

In order to be successful in this mission, we must keep reminding ourselves about the harmful effects of the plastic bags on our nature and keep a tab on their use.

3. Seek Alternatives:-

There are many eco-friendly alternatives to plastic bags like reusable jute or cloth bag.

4. Reuse:- We must reuse the plastic bags we already have at home as many times as we can before throwing them away.

5. Spread Awareness : While the government is spreading awareness about the harmful effects of plastic bags, we can also spread awareness through word of mouth.

Conclusion : Although plastic is becoming a big threat for all of us, still this problem has often been overlooked and underestimated. This is because people do not look at the long term effect of these small, easy to carry bags they use in their everyday life.

* * *

COMPUTER

Introduction: Computer is a remarkable invention of modern science. 21st Century is called 'the age of computers'. Computer was invented by Charles Babbage. It calculates stores, edits and preserves the data for long periods.

Definition: Computer is an electronic device which calculates stores and performs logical functions. Computers are used in many fields.

Uses of computer:

1. Computers are used in the field of science and technology.
2. Computers are used in scientific laboratories.
3. Computers are used to control satellites.
4. They are used in industries.
5. Used in railway stations, airports and bus terminals for ticket reservation.

Conclusion: Computer is popular for its speed, accuracy and storage capacity. Today computers are being used in all fields. Now they are a part and parcel of our life.

* * *

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Introduction: The Environment is our basic life support system and is composed of living beings, physical surroundings, and climatic conditions.

Definition: The world around us is called environment. It includes temperature, plant life, animal life, air, water, rainfall, light and heat. Healthy environment gives healthy life.

Causes of pollution:

1. Too much use of the environment.
2. Destruction of forests decrease of rainfall.
3. Destruction of wild life
4. Use of pesticides, fertilizers cause soil pollution.
5. Vehicle emit more smoke.

Effects of Pollution:

1. The pollution has resulted spread of diseases.
2. The ozone layer is being destroyed.
3. Noise pollution is harmful to our ears and mind.
4. Pollution leads unhealthy life.

Conclusion: The effects of pollution are very harmful. If we want to lead healthy life healthy environment is necessary.

So it our duty to protect and safeguard our environment.

MOBILE PHONE

Introduction: Mobile phones are considered an important human invention as it has been one of the most widely used and sold pieces of consumer technology.

Definition: A mobile phone is a communication device, often also called as cell phone. It is a device mainly used for voice communication.

Advantages to mobile phones:

1. Voice Communication with all.
2. Emergency Services as Police, Fire and Medical
3. Useful for Email and Social Media, book tickets.
4. Navigation via GPS and Map applications
5. Useful for education purpose for live classes.

Disadvantages of Mobile Phone:

1. Hackers will steal our personal data.
2. Children have been addicted to mobile.
3. Radiation affects the human body.
4. If we used it while driving leads to accidents.
5. It wastes valuable time of people.

Conclusion: Mobile phone is necessary for our modern lives today. However, it is helpful or not, which depends on our ways of using it. It will be better if we use it true purpose and in an appropriate time.

INTERNET

Introduction: Today the Internet is the most powerful tool in the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources.

Definition: Internet is a global communication system that links together thousands of individual networks.

Advantages of internet:

1. To get knowledge anytime and anywhere.
2. Useful for online banking and shopping.
3. Helps to attend online class and meeting.
4. To know current affairs and news of world.
5. Booking ticket, attending live classes etc.

Disadvantages of internet

1. Addiction to internet as spends most of the time.
2. Online hacking and cheating.
3. People have become the victim of cybercrime.
4. Hackers may easily steal personal information.
5. Use of internet brings evil effect on young minds.

Conclusion: Internet has made our lives extremely comfortable as well as interesting. However, just as excess of everything is bad the over usage of internet is also bad for our mental, physical and social health.

* * *

11. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition. The sun rises the east. **Ans. :in**
12. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets :
Christopher Columbus first(see) the light of the New World on the night of 11th October, 1492. **Ans. : saw**
13. Use the word 'watch' as a verb in a sentence of your own. **Ans. : meaningful sentence**
14. Change into comparative degree : The Ganga is the longest river in India.
Ans. : The Ganga is longer than any other river in India.
15. Change into passive voice : Kiran gave a strange look.
Ans. : A strange look was given by Kiran.
16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech :
Jane : Good morning Ravi.
Ravi : Very good morning Jane.
Jane : Let's not waste our time. Shall we begin ?
Ravi : Sure, I'm rather glad you raised the subject.
Jane and Ravi exchanged greetings. Jane was eager to get straight into the business. She asked him if they should begin their talks. Ravi accepted and told her that he was glad as
..... **Ans. : she had raised the subject.**

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

17. We often coming to know from the newspaper accounts how our young soldiers aspire to live and dye for our country. They are ready to sacrifice everything.
a) Spelling mistake to be corrected. b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.
Ans. :a) die b) come

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

18. Why do you think that Jazz player keeps his head down ?
Ans. : The Jazz player had wrinkled face — pathetic — no longer interested or enthusiastic — in life.
19. What qualities do you appreciate in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ?
Ans. :Dr. B. R. Ambedkar — voracious reader — undying faith in dignity of human beings — rare gifts — campaigned against social injustice.
20. Why did Nehru choose Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to be the first Law Minister of independent India ?
Ans. :Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr. Ambedkar law minister — recognition of skills in the field of law and legislation — tribute to vision of social justice — campaigns against social injustice.
21. With what hopes did Anant's family come to Bombay ?
Ans. : Anant's family came to Bombay high hopes — miracles of modern science — he would be cured his cancer — would walk and run — take part in table tennis tournament.
22. What makes you to feel that Pandit Ravishankar deserves the appreciation of the readers ?
Ans. : Pandit Ravishankar — a great musician — accepted Smita's invitation — came to Anant — played for him — surrounded him with a great and beautiful happiness.

23. In Narayanpur how did the students march to protest against the British ? **OR**

According to Mohan what did the police expect from the protesters and why ?

Ans. : Comp. The students walked — complete silence — no slogans, no shouts — shuffle of feet — drip of rain — murmur — watching crowd. OR According to Mohan — police expected — protest and violence — beat them up — haul them away to jail.

24. Taking up the challenge of the lofty mountains wasn't a difficult decision for Dicky Dolma. Why ? **OR**

What did Haneef's mother's absence from home teach her children ?

Ans. : Dicky Dolma — fascinated — grandeur of the Himalayas — beautiful peaks surrounded her home in Palchan — Every morning she saw them first. OR

Haneef and his brothers became responsible — got up and got ready for school — learnt 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. Narrate Swami's dreadful experiences when he was lying under the bench.

Ans. : As night advanced — silence in the house deepened Swami's heart beat faster — remembered stories of devils and ghosts — faint with fear — all kinds of noises reached his ears — he covered completely — he could hardly breathe — expected the devils to come up to carry him away — thought there was a devil — hugged it — bit it — burgler.

26. Sum up the conversation between the poet and the mother India in sentences of your own.

Ans. : The poet and the Mother India — Speakers — the poet asks what song shall he sing ?

The Himalayas with their snow-born peaks — the three seas that wash her palm — Mother India speaks — sing of the beggar and the leper — the filth and the dirt — the poet — rock-cut temples — epics in stone — the seers and prophets of the millions that toil — wrinkled face — the helpless child — the poet — dams and lakes — the mother strikes and wars — the poet complains — the mother — the Book of Morrow.

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

4 × 3 = 12

27. “I think it's astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me.”

- a) Who does 'I' refer to ? b) Who was a stranger to the speaker ?
c) How did the stranger help the speaker ?

Ans. : a) Roma Talreja

b) Baleshwara Mishra

c) He jumped off a train risked his life and admitted Roma to hospital.

28. “I have planted a tree for that child. The trees in that orchard are not mine.”

- a) Who is the speaker here ?
b) According to the speaker who do the trees belong to ?
c) The one word for 'a piece of land in which fruit trees are grown' in the extract is

Ans. : a) Don Anselmo b) The trees belonged to the children of Rio en Medio c) Orchard

29. “Why do you take away his source of entertainment.”

- a) Who said this ? b) Who does 'you' refer to ? c) What were 'his' source of entertainment ?

Ans. : a) Satish's mother b) Satish's father c) All the notebooks Satish had drawn.

30. “You come with guns a chainlink necklace chokes me now.”

- a) Who does 'me' refer to in this context ? b) Who is the speaker addressing to ?
c) What makes the speaker breathless ?

Ans. : a) The land b) The readers c) Chain link necklace or fence makes the speaker breathless.

VII. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below

1 × 3 = 3

31. William Shakespeare

Date of birth and place : 23rd April, 1564, Stratford-on-Avon

Spouse : Anne Hathway

Regarded as : Foremost dramatist of his time

Sonnets (156) : 1-126 sonnets addressed to a beloved friend, 127-156 sonnets addressed to a dark lady

Dramas / plays : More than 30

Categories of dramas : Histories, comedies, tragedies and romances

Best known dramas : Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, King Lear, Julius Caesar, Romeo and Juliet

His birthday : Celebrated as World Book Day

Ans. : Inclusion of all the points — Language accuracy

VIII. Develop the story using the clues given below :

1 × 3 = 3

32. A cap seller — selling caps — moved from one place to another — felt tired — slept under a tree monkeys took away all his caps — he woke up — shocked — thought of a plan — took off his cap — threw it away monkeys also threw away the caps — he collected them — felt happy — moral.

Ans. : Inclusion of all the points — Language accuracy

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 phrases in sentences of your own :

3 × 1 = 3

a) afraid of b) good at c) hang around.

Ans. Description — Language accuracy Alternative question : Meaningful sentences

X. Quote from memory :

4

34. The quality
.....heaven
Upon
..... takes.

OR

O say
..... enjoy.
What
..... boy !

**Ans. : The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest :
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes. OR
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 !**

**XI. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :
(2)**

1 × 4 = 4 (2

35. Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. Those people want students to read books, and do nothing else but add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough ; only that which enables a person to earn his / her living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. All these people see only one of the several purposes of education. As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together. It should give persons knowledge, make them self-reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce persons who love their own country but also who do not want to harm other countries.
- a) What kind of citizens should education produce?
b) What do some people think to be the aim of education?

**Ans. : a) Education should produce persons who love their own country but also who do not want to harm other countries.
b) Some people think that the aim of education is merely to give knowledge. Those people want students to read books, and do nothing else but add to their knowledge**

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

1 × 4 = 4

36. The poet and his father were dutiful and considerate towards grandma. Justify.

OR

'Music is the voice of the soul.' Justify this statement with reference to the poem 'Jazz Poem Two'.

Ans. : Grandma — habit — climbing a tree — learnt from her brother — one day — climbed — could not come down — rescued — doctor — suggested — bed rest it was a brief season in hell — Grandma — called her son — asked — a tree house — poet's father dutiful — agreed — both the poet and father build a house — she sits in state — drinks sherry with the poet.

OR

Jazz player — wrinkled old unshaven face — full of wearies — pathetic figure — wore faded blue old shirts and old tie — had sagging stomach — in self-brought solitude — gently lifts an old alto saxophone to parted lips — screaming notes and chords — no longer a man — a commanding artist — power to make people listen to the voice of the soul.

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

1 × 4 = 4

37. a) Covid-19 b) National Integration c) Global warming.

Ans. : Exp. — Inclusion of the points — Language accuracy

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below :

1 × 5 = 5

38. Imagine you are Anupama / Abhi, studying 10th Standard in Government High School, Honnali. Write a letter to your friend inviting him / her to spend his / her summer vacation with you. OR Write a letter to the headmaster / headmistress of your school to issue marks card and transfer certificate.

Ans. : Exp. — Format — Matter and language accuracy

SSLC Summative Assessment – 1 2024 – 25
SECOND LANGUAGE – ENGLISH
Subject Code : 31E

Instructions 1) This question paper consists of 38 questions.

2) Follow the instructions given against the questions.

3) Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the questions.

4) The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper.

It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. 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 : Students love to listen to music,

_____ A) do they ? B) don't they ? C) did they ? D) weren't they ?

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

Pavithra : Hi, could you show me the way to railway station ?

Saritha : Sure. Go straight and take first left. You will find your destination.

A) Agreeing B) Offering help C) Giving direction D) Requesting Student

3. Read the following conversation and fill in the blank with appropriate words:

Good morning Sir. Teacher : Good morning. What about your result ?

Teacher : If you had worked harder, you _____ passed in distinction.

A) wouldn't have B) would have C) shall have D) will have We went trekking.

4. Read the following and choose the infinitive.

We were unable to meet the tribal people on our way.

A) went B) were C) to meet D) trekking

II. Do as directed :

(12×1=12)

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

temple, teacher, teach, technology

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

Column – A Column – B

Book (silk, worm, taste, right)

7. Fill in the blank using the correct article :

Who is _____ fastest bowler in the class ?

8. Fill in the blank using suitable linker :

She went to meet her friend in the park _____ her friend didn't come.

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition :

Sush is confined _____ bed.

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

Nirmala _____ (be + decorate) the picture yesterday.

11. Use the word 'laugh' as verb in a sentence.
12. Change into comparative degree : Rakesh is the tallest boy in the class.
13. Change into passive voice : Students are preparing the project.
14. Give one word answer for the given sentence : One who travels to work place daily.
15. Write the correct form of the word given in bracket :
The _____ (present) given by the musician was mind blowing.
16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech :
Ravindra : Hello Sundar ! How are you ?
Sunder : I am fine. Thank you.
Ravindra : What do you want to become ?
Sunder : I want to become a teacher.
Sunder told Ravindra that _____

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

17. Teacher narrated a storey in the class. Students enjoy a lot. The moral was revealed by the teacher.
a) Spelling mistake to be corrected.
b) Verbal mistake to be corrected.

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

18. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster ?
19. Why did Nehru choose Dr.Ambedkar as the law minister ?
20. Why did the Americans go to buy Don Anselmo'sland ?
21. How can you say that Dr.Ambedkar was a voracious reader ?
22. Why is the poet 'querulous' ? What does he want to do ?
23. Why were Babu and Manju disappointed with the way the students were marching ? OR
Why had Patil, the Sub-Inspector come to Mohan's house ?
24. How did Dicky Dolma prepare for the task of scaling Mount Everest ? OR
How did Dicky Dolma describe the breathtaking view of the Mount Everest.

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

25. Baleshwar risked his life to save the life of Roma Talreja. Discuss.
26. How does the mother earth show her patience in each situation in the poem "I am the land" ?

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

27. "Can I have a burning lamp in the room ?"
a) Who raised this question ? b) Whom did the speaker ask ?
c) Why did the speaker want a burning lamp in the room ?
28. "Oh, I couldn't thank him."
a) Who is the 'I' here ? b) Who does 'him' refer to ?
c) Why couldn't the speaker thank him ?

29. "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner."
a) Who made this statement ? b) Who was this said to ?
c) Why did the speaker say like this ?

30. "Sing of the filth and the dirt
That foul my sylvan retreats."
a) Who is the speaker ? b) When did the speaker say this ?
c) From which poem these lines are taken ?

VII. Given below is profile of Mr. Mahesh. Write a paragraph using the clues given below.(3x1=3)

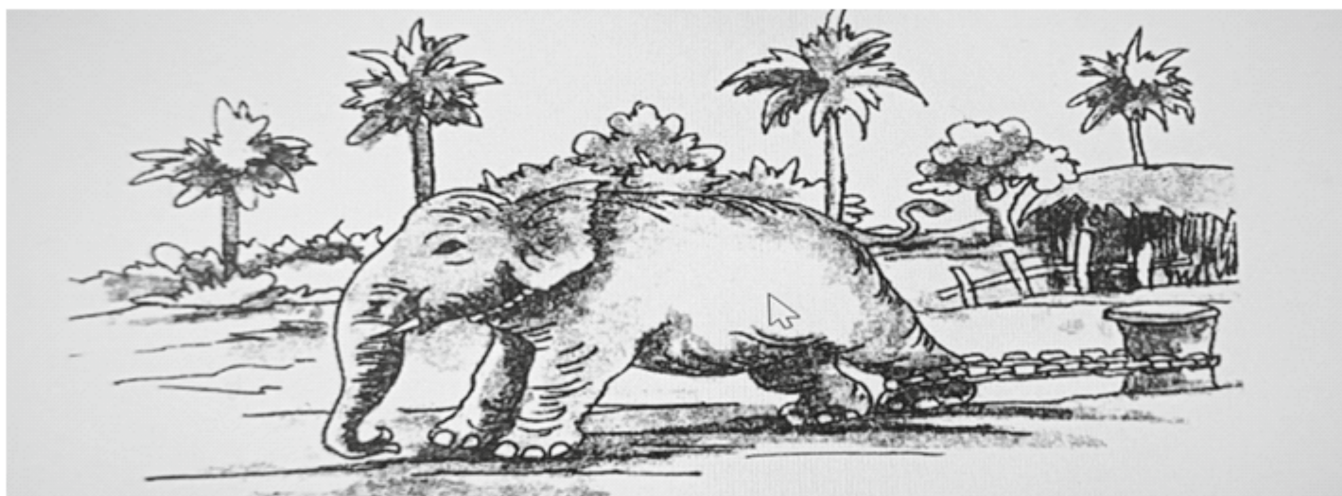
31. Name : Dr. Mahesh
Age : 39 years old
Place : Hassan
Qualification:MS in General Surgery
Popularity : Very kind hearted person, down to earth, easily available for the patients and gives free treatment.
Achievements:Conducted a number of operations free of cost.
Awards : Many local and state awards.

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

32. One day a lion — nothing to eat — the hungry lion — roamed in the forest — in search of food — caught a small hare — lion raised his paws — to kill the hare — a deer was coming from the opposite side — lion dropped the hare — ran after the deer — hare ran away — deer was much faster than lion — in a trice deer vanished — lion disappointed — returned — repenting.

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.



X. Quote from memory :

(1×4=4)

34.

The throned monarch

.....

.....

.....fear of Kings;

OR

It is enthroned

.....

.....

..... seasons justice.

XI. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

(1×4=4)

35. Kashmir is a garden of beauty surrounded by a wall of snow-capped mountains. We enter the valley of Kashmir at Baramulla. From the bridge over the river Jhelum, we can look north and see the peak Nanga parbat standing like a huge sentinel pointing to the sky. At Baramulla we board the house boat which is to be our dwelling for the next few months. We are then towed twenty miles up the Jhelum till we come to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, the city of the sun, lying like a jewel in the centre of the valley. About half the people living here are Muslims the other half Hindus. They appear good-natured and happy-go-lucky. The houses of the city are built of wood and bricks. Most of the houses have a very dilapidated appearance. But they are very picturesque all through summer months, for the roofs of many of them are covered with flowers. Some have tulips. Some wild irises and some others red poppies. The Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar and with its canals cuts it up into so many islands as to give it the name of 'The Venice of India'. As the sun melts the snow on the mountain tops, the snow water flows down the valley and causes the river to rise and supply her life-giving waters to the fields and gardens.

a) Why is Srinagar city called as 'The Venice of India' ?

b) Why do the houses in Kashmir look picturesque during summer ?

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

(1×4=4)

36. The poet's grandmother had a zeal to live on top of the tree. How was she able to fulfil her desire ? OR
How does the poet describe man's greed and land's assertion in the poem 'I am the land' ?

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

(1×4=4)

37. a) Zero mosquitoes, zero dengue b) Water pollution c) Uses of mobile phones.

XIV. Write a letter using the information given below :

(1×5=5)

38. Imagine you are Narendra/Nayana studying in Government High School, Basavapura.

Write a letter to your mother about your preparation for the SA – 1 Exam. OR

Write a letter to the Headmaster/Headmistress requesting to organise a visit to the planetarium.

* * *

SSLC Summative Assessment – 1 2024 – 25
SECOND LANGUAGE – ENGLISH
Subject Code : 31E

MODEL ANSWERS

- 1) A. don't they
- 2) C. Giving direction
- 3) B. Would have
- 4) C. To meet
- 5) Teach
- 6) Book warm
- 7) The
- 8) But
- 9) To
- 10) Was decorating
- 11) Grammatically correct and meaningful sentence.
- 12) Rakesh is taller than any other boy in the class.
- 13) The project is being prepared by students.
- 14) Commuter
- 15) Presentation
- 16) Sundar told Ravindra that he wanted to become a teacher.
- 17) A. story B. enjoyed
- 18) His classmates looked at him with respect and his teachers patted his back. The head master said that he was a true scout.
- 19) Ambedkar had a great skill in law and legislation. He had the vision of social justice. Therefore, Nehru chose him to be the law minister of India.
- 20) The little creek ran through the land of Don Anselmo. His orchard was gnarled and beautiful. So, to lead a happy and peaceful life. The Americans wanted to buy Don Anselmo's land.
- 21) Throughout his life Dr. Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he purchased about 2000 books and when he was in London he bought old books which were sent to India in 32 boxes.
- 22) Because mother India wants to sing of poverty, diseases, environmental degradation, illiteracy, unemployment, caste and class conflicts so the poet becomes querulous. The poet wants to sing of the glorious things of our mother India.

- 23) The students marched back their homes silently and Babu thought that the students were scared of the police. According to them, the students should have protested. Hence, they were disappointed. Or
Patil the sub-inspector came to Mohan's house to inform about the raid. As he was a close friend of his father, he asked Mohan to handover the cyclostyle machine and all.
- 24) Dolma got training in the mountaineering institute at Manali. Her determination and hard work helped her secure 'A' grades. She believed that success always follows dedication, determination and hard work. She used to practice 4 hours every day before the task of scaling Mount-Everest. Or
Dolma said that an everester can feel and understand but cannot describe in words. It was much breath taking that she could ever be imagined. The award that she had bestowed would stand very low before the view from the top.
- 25) When Baleshwar saw the girl lying on the tracks, he jumped off the moving train and ran towards her. There was no help in sight, so he lifted her up the girl in his arms for a long time. He pleaded several motorists, but no one heeded to his call. Finally, a tempo truck driver helped him to take the girl to a hospital nearby where she was given first aid. The doctor there advised him to take her to a big hospital. Baleshwar did this and the girl got the necessary medical care. Within a few days she recovered finally.
- 26) The poem "I am the Land" is written by Marina De Bellagenta. In this poem, poet depicts mother Earth as the speaker. Mother Earth tells that she waits with patience, when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother mocks at the peoples behaviour with a tone of self-assertion.
- 27) A. Swami B. Swami's father C. Swami was always afraid of darkness.
- 28) A. Baleshwar B. Truck driver C. Because the truck driver left from the hospital without expectation.
- 29) A. Old man/Don Anselmo B. Narrator/author/story teller/ Juan A. A sedillo
C. The Americans offered him twice the money he had quoted earlier for his land.
- 30) A. Mother India B. When the poet wishes to sing the natural beauty of India like the snow-Himalayas, the three seas and the dawn.
C. The song of India
- 31) Grammatically correct, meaningful and relevant sentences.
- 32) Inclusion of all the points and language accuracy.
- 33) Description and language accuracy.
- 34) The Thronged monarch is better than his crown,
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power
The attribute to awe and majesty
Where in doth sit the dread and fear of kings.

Or

It is enthroned in the heart of kings

It is an attribute to god himself

And earthly power doth then show likest god's
When mercy seasons justice.

- 35) A. Because the Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar and with its canals cuts it up into so many Islands. The sun melts the snow on the mountain tops the snow water flows down the valley and causes the river to rise.
- B. The houses are very picturesque all through the summer months, for the roofs of many of them are covered with flowers. Some have tulips. Some have wild Irises and some others red poppies.
- 36) The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. He wrote so many poems in English. In the poem he calls his grandmother as "genius" because she could climb a tree even at the age of 62. She was fascinated to climb a tree and learn it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody Feared that granny would fall from a tree one day. One day she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue the doctor recommended her rest for a week. But for granny it was like brief season in hell. She demanded a house to be built in a tree. The poet's father who was dutiful, fulfilled his mother's wish, so that granny moved up and enjoyed as her wish.

OR

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

- 37) Grammatically correct, meaningful sentences and relevant to the topic given.

- 38) From and To address.

Salutation.

Body of the letter.

Subscription.

* * *

ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಾವು
ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ, ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ, ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ
ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಗಿ
ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ;
ಭಾರತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು;
ವಿಚಾರ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು
ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು;
ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಸಮತೆಯನ್ನು
ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ;
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೌರವ, ದೇಶದ ಏಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿ
ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ
ದೃಢಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿ.
ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
1949ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳ 26ನೇ ದಿನದಂದು
ಈ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ನಾವೇ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು,
ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Printing Address

Karnataka State Marketing Communication & Advertising Limited
MCA House, 42, Millers Road, Bengaluru - 560 001

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಭವನ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ-75, ಟಿಮಕ ಅಂಚೆ, ಕೋಲಾರ -563103