



नवोदय विद्यालय समिति
NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
(Ministry of H.R.D, Deptt. of School Education & Literacy, Govt. of India)

CONTENT RESOURCE FOR CLASS -X ENGLISH (L&L)

Language & Literature
Subject code: 184

INSTITUTE BUILDING



CONTENT RESOURCE FOR CLASS X ENGLISH (L&L)

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Objectives of the course:

- To enrich & equip the trainees with subject knowledge
- To acquaint the trainees with teaching skills and learning strategies
- To acquaint the trainees with latest development / changes incorporated in syllabi / exam pattern
- To enable trainees to use ICT during teaching learning process

Course Content:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • Content enrichment & content clarity | 40% |
| • Effective strategies (subject teaching / learning) | 15% |
| • Use of ICT in teaching learning process | 10% |
| • Model teaching/demonstration lesson | 20% |
| • Group Work | 10% |
| • Experiencing Solving CBSE Question papers (class X) | 05% |

Group Works

- Short listing of E-Resources' links in respect of concept of the lessons
- Listing of Reference Books
- Lesson Plan
- Unit Wise Question Bank
- Unit wise Activities/ Experiments



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READING

Unseen passages: (08 & 12 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow:
(8 marks)

Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on the decline. He searches for whale faces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists studying a number of species including right whales and killer whales.

Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana.

Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Her organization's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

"Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell", explained Sam Wasser, director of the Center for Conservation biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has worked with scat-detection dogs since 199(g). Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 199(g). These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all • day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make them difficult to maintain as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned to animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research.



Answer the following questions: (1×8 = 8 marks)

- (a) According to the text there are a few _____ detection dogs like Tucker.
- (b) Tucker sniffs for whale _____
- (c) The dogs are special because they assist in research without _____
- (d) The ideal detection dog _____
- (e) The dogs expect _____ as a reward of their hard work.
- (f) _____ of these dogs make it difficult to keep them as pets.
- (g) These dogs find career in _____
- (h) The word 'euthanasia' means _____

Ans.

- (a) elite team of.
- (b) faeces floating on the surface of water.
- (c) invasion.
- (d) is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive.
- (e) a ball game.
- (f) The obsessive, high energy personalities.
- (g) conservation research.
- (h) painless killing.

Q. 2, Read the following passage carefully: (8 marks) (NCT 2014)**Title: Power Foods**

(1) Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fiber, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and indentifying your choice of flavour among power foods.

(2) Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chickpeas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chickpeas. The combination is a hit with teenagers



who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.

(3) Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes for a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Yoghurt is packed with proteins that help preserve muscle mass, and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness. A quick and easy recipe with bananas is a banana smoothie topped with cool yoghurt.

(4) Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. According to researchers at the Purdue University, adding a dash of lemon juice to green tea makes the catechins even more easily absorbable by the body. So, the next time you have instead of are friends serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

Answer the following questions briefly: . (1×8 = 8 marks)

- (a) What are power foods?
- (b) What are the rules regarding the partaking of power foods?
- (c) What is the advantage of including onions and garlic in our diet?
- (d) Suggest a quick recipe with chickpea and onions.
- (e) Why is yoghurt and bananas, an enriching power food?
- (f) Why is green tea a recommended power food?
- (g) What is the advantage of combining green tea with lemon juice?
- (h) What is the key to enjoying power foods in a wholesome way?

Ans.

- (a) Power foods are foods which provide rich level of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals.
- (b) Power foods should be prepared properly using season-fresh foods and identifying one's choice of flavour among power foods.
- (c) Onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from the chickpeas.
- (d) A quick way to prepare chickpea and onions is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.
- (e) Yoghurt is full of proteins that help preserve muscle mass and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness.
- (f) Green tea contains catechins which are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells.



- (g) Combining green tea with lemon juice helps the body to absorb catechins more easily.
- (h) Power foods can be enjoyed in a wholesome way by including them in our daily diet to increase muscle development.

Q. 3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow: (8 marks) (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014)

A sparrow is a small bird which is found throughout the world. There are many different species of sparrows. Sparrows are only about four to six inches in length. Many people appreciate their beautiful song. Sparrows prefer to build their nests in low places-usually on the ground, clumps of grass, low trees and low bushes. In cities they build their nests in building nooks or holes. They rarely build their nests in high places. They build their nests out of twigs, grasses and plant fibers. Their nests are usually small and well-built structures.

Female sparrows lay four to six eggs at a time. The eggs are white with reddish brown spots. They hatch between eleven to fourteen days. Both the male and female parents care for the young. Insects are fed to the young after hatching. The large feet of the sparrows are used for scratching seeds. Adult sparrows mainly eat seeds. Sparrows can be found almost everywhere, where there are humans. Many people throughout the world enjoy these delightful birds.

The sparrows are some of the few birds that engage in dust bathing. Sparrows first scratch a hole in the ground with their feet, then lie in it and fling dirt or sand over their bodies with flicks of their wings. They also bathe in water, or in dry or melting snow. Water bathing is similar to dust bathing, with the sparrow standing in shallow water and flicking water over its back with its wings, also ducking its head under the water. Both activities are social, with up to a hundred birds participating at once, and are followed by preening and sometimes group singing.

Answer the following questions : (1×8 = 8 marks) (Board 2014, Set PRE2N18)

- (a) The chief food for the adult sparrow is _____
- (b) Sparrows live wherever _____
- (c) The word, 'species' means _____
- (d) Sparrows in high places. _____
- (e) _____ take care of the young sparrows.
- (f) Sparrows take bathe in _____
- (g) Bathing for the sparrows is a _____
- (h) Bathing is followed by _____ and _____



Ans.

- (a) seeds.
- (b) there are humans.
- (c) kinds.
- (d) rarely build their nests in high places.
- (e) Both parents.
- (f) dust, water Or snow.
- (g) social activity.
- (h) preening and group singing.

Q. 4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow: (8 marks)

A chimpanzee is one of the great apes and the nearest in intelligence to man. Scientists have examined its mental capacities and sent it into space in anticipation of man. Chimpanzees need little description. Being apes and not monkeys, they have no tails. Their arms are longer than their legs and they normally rim on all fours. They can also walk upright with toes turned outwards. When erect they stand 3-5 ft high. The hair is long and coarse, black except for a white patch near the rump. The face, ears, hands and feet are bare and except for the black face, the flesh is coloured.

Chimpanzees exhibit great concern for each other. When chimpanzees meet after having been apart they greet each other in a very human way by touching each other or even clasping hands. Chimpanzees have amazing social discipline. When a dominant male arrives, the rest of the chimpanzees hurry to pay respect to it. The dominant male is not allowed to wrest food from his inferiors. The members of a party also spend considerable amount of time grooming each other and themselves. Mothers go through the fur of their babies for any foreign particles, dirt, and ticks and they aid each other when they are injured.

Chimpanzees are the best tool users apart from man. Sticks 2-3 ft long are picked off the ground and pushed into the nests, then withdrawn and the honey or insects licked off. Stones and nuts are used as missiles to drive humans and baboons away from its food. Chimpanzees are not only tool users but also toolmakers. They make their own rods by stripping the leaves off a twig or tear shreds off. Chimpanzees learn all these by observing the older chimpanzees making and using them.



Answer the following questions: (1×8 = 8 marks)

- (a) Chimpanzees are as_____ as men.
- (b) Chimpanzees greet each other by_____ each other.
- (c) Like man, chimpanzees are_____
- (d) Chimpanzees_____ tails.
- (e) Baby chimpanzees learn, all by _____
- (f) Chimpanzees have amazing _____
- (g) The dominant male chimpanzees is not allowed _____
- (h) The word 'wrest' means_____

Ans.

- (a) intelligent.
- (b) touching.
- (c) both tool users and toolmakers.
- (d) have no.
- (e) observing the older chimpanzees.
- (f) social discipline.
- (g) to take food from inferiors.
- (h) take away violently.

Q.5. Read the following passage carefully: (8 marks)

These days, it is not unusual to see people listening to music or using their electronic gadgets while crossing busy roads or travelling on public transports, regardless of the risks involved. I have often wondered why they take such risks : is it because they want to exude a sense of independence, or is it that they want to tell the world to stop bothering them ? Or is it that they just want to show how cool they are ? Whether it is a workman or an executive, earphones have become an inseparable part of our lives, sometimes even leading to tragicomic situations.

The other day, an electrician had come to our house to fix something. We told him in detail what needed to be done. But after he left, I found that the man had done almost nothing. It later turned out that he could not hear our directions clearly because he had an earphone on. Hundreds of such earphones addicts commute by the Delhi Metro every day. While one should not begrudge anyone their moments of privacy or their love for music, the fact is 'iPod oblivion' can sometimes be very dangerous.



Recently, I was travelling with my wife on the Delhi Metro. Since the train was approaching the last station, there weren't too many passengers. In our compartment, other than us, there were only two women sitting on the other side of the aisle. And then suddenly, I spotted a duffel bag. The bomb scare lasted for several minutes. Then suddenly, a youth emerged from nowhere and picked up the bag. When we tried to stop him, he looked at us, surprised. Then he took off his earpieces, lifted the bag, and told us that the bag belonged to him and that he was going to get off at the next station.

We were stunned but recovered in time to ask him where he was all this while. His answer : he was in the compartment, leaning against the door totally immersed in the music. He had no clue about what was going on around him. When he got off, earplugs in his hand, we could hear strains of the song.

(A) Read the above passage and answer the questions that follow: (1×5 = 5 marks)

- (i) What reasons does the author offer for the people taking risks on the road ?
- (ii) Why didn't the electrician carry out the work properly ?
- (iii) Why were the people in the Metro doubtful about the bag ?
- (iv) Why were the passengers stunned ?
- (v) Explain the term 'earphone addicts'?

(B) Find words from the paragraph indicated which are similar in meaning to the words given below: (1×3 = 3 marks)

- (i) in spite of (para 1)
- (ii) absorbed (para 4)
- (iii) picked (para 3)

Ans.

- (A) (i) Exude a sense of independence or to tell the world to stop bothering them.
- (ii) He did not hear the instructions carefully and so did not do the work properly.
- (iii) Nobody came forward to take the bag so, they doubted it to be a bomb scare.
- (iv) At the carelessness and behaviour of the young boy.
- (v) Persons who always wear earphones and keep listening to music.

- (B) (i) regardless
- (ii) immersed
- (iii) lifted

Q. 6. Read the passage given below carefully: (8 marks)**Title: Dreams to Reality**

(1) It was evening in the picturesque seaside town of Rameshwaram, on the southern edge of Tamil Nadu. A cool breeze was gently blowing in from the sea. Along with the sound of waves lapping against the shore could be heard the sweet sound of birds circling overhead.

(2) Among the children playing on the beach was a boy with wavy hair and dreamy eyes. This youngster was Abul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam who later became the eleventh President of India.

(3) While spending time with his friends, Abdul was attracted by the sound of the birds flying above. He carefully observed that a fledgling perched on a boat was trying to take off. It spread its wings, fluttered briefly and sprang up. The air seemed to give the needed thrust for its take off! The bird soared up into the sky. It steered its pace and course with great ease. How Abdul wished he could fly like those beauties in the air!

(4) This passion for flying, aroused by the beautiful birds, later inspired Abdul Kalam to design India's first rocket which successfully sent a satellite Rohini, into orbit on 18th July 1980. It was called the SLV-3 (Satellite Launch Vehicle). At the time when Abdul was growing up, no one had even dreamt of such a happening.

(5) Rameshwaram, where Abdul was born on 15th October 1931, was a small town with narrow streets lined with old houses made of limestone and brick. The town was famous for its Shiva Temple. Abdul stayed in the house with his father, mother, brothers and sister and led a secure and happy childhood.

(6) Abdul's father, Jainulabdeen was a pious man. He led an austere life without depriving his family of the basic comforts.

(7) In this closely knit family, dinner was always a special meal. During dinner they exchanged views on a variety of topics ranging from family matters to spiritual subjects.

(8) The main income for Abdul's family came from ferrying pilgrims across the sea between Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi. Pilgrims visiting Rameshwaram made it a point to visit Dhanushkodi, twenty kilometres away in the sea. Dhanushkodi has religious significance.

(9) Ferrying pilgrims fetched good money and the family lived comfortably. However, a devastating cyclone lashed the shores of Rameshwaram and their boat was destroyed. The family lost their only source of livelihood in one swift, tragic stroke.



(10) The enterprising young Abdul wanted to help the family through the crisis. He realized that there was demand for tamarind seeds. He decided he would collect them and sell them to a shop near his house. His family wanted him to concentrate on his studies. He said he would study as well as help his family. Reluctantly, everyone agreed. Even while studying or enjoying the evenings with his friends on the beach, he set aside some time to collect tamarind seeds and sell them to a nearby shop. For this he was paid a princely sum of one anna!

(11) Besides selling tamarind seeds, he helped his cousin Samsuddin to sell the popular Tamil newspaper Dinamani to earn a little more money. At dawn, several bundles of the newspaper, printed in Madras (now Chennai), were thrown on to the platform of Rameshwaram railway station from passing trains. Trains did not stop at Rameshwaram station during those days of the Second World War as almost all of them were commandeered to transport troops.

(12) Abdul, after picking up the bundles marked for his area, rushed and handed them over to Samsuddin, who gave Abdul a small amount for the service he had rendered. There was a great demand for Dinamani because people wanted to know about India's freedom struggle and the latest developments in the war.

(13) This is how Abdul earned his first wages. However, it was the joy of being able to care for his family that Abdul cherished most. Even decades later, he recalls earning his own money for the first time, with immense pleasure and a sense of pride.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions: (1×6 = 6 marks)

- (i) Who does this passage tell us about ?
- (ii) What inspired Abdul to design a rocket ?
- (iii) . What was SLV-3 ?
- (iv) Where did Abdul spend his childhood ?
- (v) Why was dinner a special meal in the Kalam's family ?
- (vi) What did Abdul cherish most about the memory of his first earning ?

(B) Find the words from the passage which mean the same as the following: (1×2 = 2 marks)

- (i) disciplined/hard (Para 8)
- (ii) hard working and bold (Para 10)

Ans.

(A) (i) This passage tells us about Abdul Kalam Azad who later became the eleventh President of India.

(ii) The flight of a fledgling inspired Abdul to design a rocket.



(iii) SLV-3 or satellite launch vehicle was India's first rocket which successfully sent a satellite Rohini into orbit on 18th July 1980.

(iv) Abdul spent his childhood in a small town with narrow streets lined with old houses made of limestone and brick.

(v) Dinner was a special meal in Kalam's family because they all sat together and exchanged views on a variety of topics ranging from family matters to spiritual subjects.

(vi) It was the joy of being able to care for his family that Abdul Kalam cherished the most.

(B) (i) austere

(ii) enterprising

Q. 7. Read the following passage carefully: (8 marks)

One day, I hopped in a taxi and we took off for the airport. We were driving in the right lane when suddenly a car jumped out of a parking space right in front of us. My taxi driver slammed on his brakes, skidded and missed the other car by just inches ! The driver of the other car whipped his head around and started yelling at us. My taxi driver just smiled and waved at the guy. And I mean he was really friendly.

So I asked, 'Why did you just do that ? This guy almost ruined your car and sent us to the hospital!'

This is when my taxi driver taught me what I now call the 'The law of the Garbage Truck'. He explained that many people are like garbage trucks. They run around full of garbage, full of anger, and full of disappointment. As their garbage piles up, they need a place to dump it and sometimes they'll dump it on you. Don't take it personally. Just smile, wave, wish them well, and move on. Don't take their garbage and spread it to other people at work, at home or on the streets.

The bottom line is that successful people do not let garbage trucks take over their day. Life's too short to wake up in the morning with regrets, so 'Love the people who treat you right. Forgive the ones who don't'. This attitude will help you sail through life. There will be fewer jerks and bumps. Learn to take the bad with the good for life can never be perfect. Acceptance of what is, is the solution. Don't react, just accept and you will be a lot more happy. Life is ten percent what you make it and ninety percent how you take it!

Answer the following questions:

(i) The narrator boarded a taxi (a_____ when all of a sudden a car jumped (b)_____ (2 marks)



- (ii) How did the taxi driver avert an accident ? (1 mark)
- (iii) To what did he compare the yelling driver ? (1 mark)
- (iv) The term 'garbage' in the context of the passage means_____ (1 mark)
- (v) The narrator learnt an invaluable lesson from the taxi driver. What was it ? (1 mark)
- (vi) Give words from the passage that means the same as : (1×2 = 2 marks)
- (a) to move briskly (para 1)
- (b) feeling of defeat (para 2)

Ans.

- (i) (a) to go to the airport. ,
- (b) out of a parking space right in front of them.
- (ii) The taxi driver slammed on his brakes, skidded and missed the other car by some inches.
- (iii) He compared the yelling driver to a garbage truck. –
- (iv) Full of frustration, full of anger and full of disappointment.
- (v) He learnt that one must love the people who treat us right and forgive the ones who don't.
- (vi) (a) whipped
- (b) frustration

Q. 8. Read the following passage carefully: (8 marks)

Title: Voice of Love

1. I was a below average student. Both in schools and colleges, rarely my teachers knew me by name. I don't think I was a dunce; just that I didn't have an academic bent of mind. Since failures were more a habit than an exception, a below par performance never disturbed me. Neither were my teachers proud of me nor did I make my parents feel proud of me.
2. Of course, my parents being noble-hearted, never gave up on me. They never put me down in the presence of others. In fact, to shield me, they always projected a positive image of me to the world.
3. In 1984, while pursuing my graduation in Mathematics, I had failed in one of the subjects in my fourth semester. I already had three arrears. For the first time, hearing about my failure, I saw tears in my father's eyes. This was my first experience of seeing my father cry. I couldn't handle his crying. To withdraw myself I escaped to the terrace of my apartment. I suffered a fear like I have never known before. I was trembling. I never wanted my parents to ever cry again because of my failures. But, I was scared. "Was it too late to begin in life," I doubted. I was already over 18, just about 50% marks in my four semesters, 4 arrears to clear and 3



regular paper to face in my fifth semester, no talent, no special abilities, never won a prize in my life, not a single certificate I truly wanted to make it very big in life, if not for my sake, just to make up for all that I had put my parents through. My thoughts were haunting me, "Rajan, you don't have any taste of success. You just don't know what it is to succeed." With tears flooding, I cried, "Can I still make it big in life or have I missed the bus?"

4. My neighbour, Vijayaraghavan, who learnt about the sobbing of my soul, casually said, "Rajan, the harder you press the spring the faster it will bounce back. So what if your life has been pressed by failures for 18 years. Decide to bounce back and bounce back big in life. Even God will not stop you." Bounce back I did ! I bounced back big to clear all the 7 papers in first class and ever since I smile at my failures.

5. After all what is resilience the number : To get up one more time when you have fallen. I do not remember of times when life has pushed me down, but every time I have bounced back big, for, I can hear the message lingering from within me even louder, "The harder you press the spring the faster it will bounce back. Bounce back and bounce back big."

6. Ever since, I have given enough opportunities for my parents to cry they do, glad they have a son in me.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage complete the following: (1×6 = 6 marks)

- (i) The author was a below average student because he _____
- (ii) His failures and poor performance made his teachers and parents _____
- (iii) The author couldn't bear _____
- (iv) At the age of 18, the author felt a deep sense of fear and wondered whether _____
- (v) After being inspired by his neighbour, he _____
- (vi) The message given by the author is _____

(B) Find words from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: (1×2 = 2 marks)

- (i) ability to recover quickly (Para 5)
- (ii) difficult to forget (Para 3)

Ans.

- (A) (i) didn't have an academic bent of mind.
- (ii) unhappy/disappointed/not proud of him/dejected/displeased.
- (iii) his father crying/the sight of his father crying/his father in tears.
- (iv) he would be able to overcome his failures/he would be able to succeed.
- (v) he realized he could fight back/there is no age to learn to fight back/one's will is important to



learn to succeed.

(vi) never give up/the harder you work the faster you bounce back/to get up one more time when you have fallen.

Note : Other suitable responses to be accepted.

(B) (i) resilience (ii) haunting

Q. 9. Read the following passage carefully: (12 marks)

Title: Adoration by Man

Other animals move about the world as nature made them. Why then, did man start to adorn himself by hanging things round the neck, arms, waist and legs or putting things on his head.

(1) We can imagine many reasons. If an exceptionally strong or brave man succeeded in killing an exceptionally large bear, might he not get the idea of boring a hole through one of its teeth with a sharp flint and laying the tooth round his neck in order to remind himself of his great achievement and to show his friends what a great man he was? Gradually, it might have become the custom in that tribe for all strong and brave hunters to wear a bear's tooth, and it might be regarded as a disgrace not to wear one and a sign that one was weak or very young.

(2) Another man might make an ornament of a coloured shell or stone simply because he liked it or because its shape reminded him of something. Then if he happened to escape from some danger when he was wearing it he might think the ornament had something to do with it- that it had magic qualities. And his friends and relations would not be satisfied until they had an ornament of the same kind.

(3) People who wear ornaments would soon learn to arrange them in different ways according to their size and colour in order to make them more decorative and impressive. A necklace found in Italy with the skeleton of young man of the Stone Age was quite elaborate. It consisted of stage's teeth arranged at intervals with, between them, two upper rows made up of the vertebrae of a fish and row of shells.

(4) Another reason why men might tie feathers, horns, skins and all kinds of other things to themselves would be in order to make themselves look fierce and more terrifying to animals or to the men of other tribes.

(5) Objects such as sea-shells that came from a distance and were therefore, scarce for people living far inland— would come in time to have a special value and might be worn only by chiefs and their families in order to show that they were particularly important people.

(6) Primitive tribes living today often associate themselves with some particular animal or bird, such as an eagle or lion, or with a particular place, such as a mountain or river. Man may have started doing this kind of thing very early in his history. Then, every member of a group of family may have worn something such as feathers, claws or even a stone or wooden object of a certain shape or colour, to represent the animal or mountain or whatever it might be that they believed themselves to be connected with.

(7) So, as we have seen, clothing may have started as ornament or to distinguish one tribe from another or to show rank or because certain things were believed to have magical qualities. But in some places a time came when men and women began to wear clothes for other reasons. During the ice age, when the polar ice spread over far more of the world than it does today, some of the districts in which human beings were living became very cold and indeed. Man must have learnt that he would be more comfortable and more likely to survive, if he covered his body with the skins of animals. At first perhaps, he would simply tie a skin round his waist or over his shoulders but as time passed he learnt how to treat skin in order to make them softer and more supple and how to join them together in order to make better garments.

(8) Flint tools have been found buried deep under the earth floors of caves in which prehistoric men sheltered. When the weather became colder. Some of the tools were probably used to scrape the inner side of skins to make them soft. Stone Age people may also have softened skins in the same way that Eskimo women do today, by chewing them. The teeth of Eskimo women are often worn down to stumps by the constant chewing of seal skins.

(9) Among the wonderful flint and bone tools and implements that later cave-men made, have been found some beautiful bone needles, some not bigger than those we use today: Although the people who made them had only flint tools to work with, some of the needles are finer and more beautifully shaped than those of Roman times.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, complete the following statements briefly: (2×4 = 8 marks)

- (a) How did man start to adorn himself ?
- (b) What was the speciality about the necklace found in Italy ?
- (c) Why did man tie feather and skin to himself ?
- (d) What did man realise during the ice age ?



(B) Find the words from the above passage which mean the same as the following: (1×4 = 4 marks)

(e) decorative object (para 2)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (i) shell | (ii) ornament |
| (iii) magic | (iv) stone |

(f) in detail :

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (i) elaborate | (ii) arrange |
| (iii) impressive | (iv) row |

(g) Relating to the earliest times :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) tribes | (ii) particular |
| (iii) primitive | (iv) connected |

(h) rub against a hard surface :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (i) scrape | (ii) flint |
| (iii) stumps | (iv) implement |

Ans. (A)

(a) Man started to adorn himself by hanging things around his neck, arms, waist and legs or by putting things on his head.

(b) It consisted of stag's teeth arranged at intervals with two upper rows made up of the vertebrae of a fish and one row of shells.

(c) Man tied feather and skin to himself so that he could look fiercer and more terrifying to animals or to the men of other tribes. .

(d) During the ice age, man realised that he would be more comfortable and more likely to survive if he covered his body with the skins of animals.

Ans. (B)

(e) (ii) ornament

(f) (i) elaborate

(g) (iii) primitive

(h) (i) scrape

Q. 10. Read the following passage carefully:**(12 marks)**

(1) Last summer I boarded a flight from the IGI airport. The airplane waited at the runway in a queue to take off for one hour, with the engines running. A lot of aviation fuel was wasted. Carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and water vapour were released into the atmosphere.

(2) With the entry of many players in the aviation industry, pollution has reached the skies as well. With the number of air line flights worldwide growing and expected to skyrocket over the coming decades, the problem of delayed arrival and departure will intensify.

(3) The inefficiencies in the air and on the ground caused by the system also mean wastage of fuel and excessive of CO₂. No doubt, the air travel industry is coming under scrutiny for its role in climate change. Though aviation industry contributes only 2% of the total C-emissions. But with the rapid economic growth and ever increasing affordability of air travel, this industry will only expand at a much faster pace than ever before, thus increasing the rate of carbon emissions.

(4) Aircraft emission pollutes the air and threatens to become one of the largest contributors of global warming by 2050. At present, pollution from the aircrafts is less than 3% of the environmental pollution, but it is believed that aircraft emissions are currently one of the fastest growing contributors to global warming.

(5) Amiable and a sustainable solution comes from the next generation jet bio fuels made from algae or coconuts. Another sustainable alternative would be to put an analog traffic-control system, which is installed in a few airports around the world.

(6) Next Gen is the FAA's (Federal Aviation Administration) long term plan to replace the current U.S. radar based air – traffic control system with one that operates using satellites and a global positioning system. Instead of a radar system, that updates the position of planes only as often as its dish rotates every 12 sec. or so, next Gen will use satellite data to locate planes in real time. Instead of relying on time consuming voice communication with a control tower, pilots will instantly know the location, speed and direction of the planes around them. Every minute saved from a flight plan means fuel saved and carbon emissions averted. And with jet fuel costing about \$ 1.75 per gallon that saves the airlines millions.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following statements briefly:

(2×4 = 8 marks)

(a) What is the outcome of the entry of many players in the aviation industry?

(b) What did the inefficiencies in the air on the ground caused by the system mean?



- (c) What does every minute saved from a flight plan means _____
- (d) What is FAA's long term plan ?
- (e) Find out the word which means the same as 'decorative object.' (Para-2)
- (i) shell (ii) ornament
- (iii) magic (iv) stone
- (f) Find out the word which means the same as 'in detail.'
- (i) elaborate (ii) arrange
- (iii) impressive (iv) row
- (g) Find out the word which means the same as 'capable of working successfully'.
- (i) sustainable (ii) viable . (iii) install (iv) update
- (h) Find out the word which means the same as 'move in a circle round a central position.'
- (i) rotate (ii) analog (iii) satellite (iv) speed

Ans.

- (A) (a) With the entry of many players in the aviation industry, pollution has reached the sky. Moreover, the problem of delayed arrival and departure will also intensify.
- (b) The inefficiencies in the air and on the ground caused by the system means wastage of fuel and excessive co2.
- (c) Every minute saved from a flight means fuel saved and carbon emission averted.
- (d) FAA's long term plan is to replace the current US radar based on traffic control system with one that operates using satellites and a global positioning system.

Ans. (B)

- (e) (iii) emission
- (f) (i) averted
- (g) (ii) viable
- (h) (i) rotate

Q.11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks)

- i) A common assumption about dyslexia is that it is characterized by reading words in reversed order, i.e., "was" looks like "saw." While this type of problem can be associated with dyslexia, the disorder cannot be explained simply as seeing letters backwards. Difficulties making the basic connection between symbols (letters) and their sounds mark dyslexia.
- ii) When most children learn to read, they use typical "decoding" skills: recognizing letters on sight and learning the sound each letter makes. Then they begin to figure out (decode) what the

letters will look and sound like when they are put together to form words. For people with dyslexia, the decoding process may be a challenge for several reasons. They may be unable to differentiate between certain sounds (such as “p” and “b”), or they may see the letters spaced incorrectly, like this: “The words are not spaced correctly. The words are all pushed together”

iii) The Dyslexic’s mind thinks in pictures and wants to make a shape out of everything they see. This was useful in the case of Walt Disney who was dyslexic and could use these pictures to draw his world for us. People with dyslexia may be able to hear and see perfectly well, but what they hear and see looks different and sounds different than it would to most people. Approximately five to ten percent of school-age children have some type of learning disability.

iv) Typically with dyslexia, there is a wide gap between IQ and school achievement. Often, the dyslexic child’s ability to think creatively and abstractly is quite good, but his basic reading and spelling skills are weak. Sometimes they have the feeling as if they are thinking in German, speaking in French and writing in English. The word is a picture in their minds, the sound it makes is a feeling in their mouths and writing a word is picture they draw, note not write. Making connection between all three is sometime hard for the dyslexic.

v) A child with dyslexia who observes peers reading and making progress may feel “stupid” because he can’t keep up. And as he continues to experience failure in the classroom, his self-esteem may take a beating. Educators emphasize the importance of identifying a learning disability as early as possible, so the child can begin to learn in alternative ways and achieve a degree of success in school.

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each: (2×4=8)

- A. What is dyslexia? What are its symptoms? (2)
- B. What is the actual problem faced by dyslexic people? (2)
- C. What are decoding skills? (2)
- D. Why do educators emphasize the need of identifying dyslexia as early as possible? (2)
- F. Say true or false on the basis of your understanding of the passage: - (1×4=4)
- i) Dyslexia is not simply a disorder of reading _____.
- ii) A child with dyslexia who observes peers reading and making progress may feel “stupid” because_____
- iii The word is a picture in their minds, the sound it makes is_____
- iv)) A common assumption about dyslexia is_____



Q.12. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow: - 8 marks

Never assume anything – free yourself

John Gardner pointed to the importance of being free of assumptions in order to succeed when he said “the creative individual has the capacity to free himself from the web of social pressures in which the rest of us are caught. He is capable of questioning the assumptions that the rest of us accept.”

Never assume anything – avoid the monkey mentality

I have found that, as a general rule, if most people are doing something, then I should question why they are doing it, and most likely I should not do it.

The monkey mentality is widespread in society. Considering the fact that only 3% of any population are truly successful it is probably a better idea to follow the minority rather than the majority.

Is it any wonder that the richest one per cent of the world’s population owns 40 per cent of the total household wealth, while the bottom half of the world makes do with barely one per cent? The majority can be wrong. The reason they can be wrong is that they have the wrong assumptions about life, money and success.

Never assume anything – conclusion

Always challenge the norm and seek out the answers for yourself. Follow no one blindly. Do nothing without first seeking to understand why. Always keep an open mind. Most importantly, believe in yourself and the fact that you are different and what you think matters more than what society says.

Alan Alda’s advice makes for a fitting conclusion: “Your assumptions are your windows on the world. Scrub them off every once in a while, or the light won’t come in.

Answer the following in 30-40 words each:

1. Why is it important to be free of assumptions?
2. Why is it preferred to be with minority in the passage?
3. How can the majority be wrong? Give reason.
4. What is Alan Alda’s advice?



Complete the following:-

5. A _____ individual can has the capacity to free himself from the web of social pressures.
6. Never assume anything – avoid the
7. Only 3% of any population are truly _____.
8. Always keep an _____.

Q.13. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - 12 marks

1. Netaji was born in the year 1897 as the 9th child of his parents at Cuttack in Odisha. He was exceptionally brilliant and secured top ranks throughout his study in the school and university. He was placed 4th in order of merit in the examination of Indian Civil service and qualified as an ICS Officer. He showed his depths in nine subjects, while appearing at the civil services, which proved his exceptional brilliance.

2. Netaji refused to obey the prohibition to carry his umbrella while meeting the Governor General at his office in Kolkata after being successful in Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. It was then a traditional dignity to carry the umbrella for every Bengali gentleman. When the Governor General objected to this, asking him to explain his behaviour, he dared to put the umbrella around the neck of British Governor General and warn him to mind his behaviour.

3. Netaji resigned from the lucrative career of civil service to join the freedom struggle.

4. During the period of 1921-1941, he was imprisoned eleven times in various jails in India.

5. In the year 1941, with a daring escape from house arrest in India, Netaji Subhas Bose went from Kolkata to Gomo by a car and from there travelled to Peshawar by train. From Peshawar (now in Pakistan), he went to Kabul and from there he travelled to Germany to seek help from Adolf Hitler.

6. During his stay in Berlin in the year 1943, Netaji had established the Free India Center and Azad Hind Radio station. In January 1943, the Japanese invited Bose to lead the Indian nationalist movement in East Asia. He accepted and left Germany on 8 February and later led INA.

7. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose travelled from Germany to Madagascar by a German Submarine named U-180 and from there a Japanese sub-marine called I-29 took him to Japan. The voyage in two sub-marines covering such a long distance was extremely hazardous and it does not find any parallel in any freedom struggle.



8. Netaji differed from Mahatma Gandhi's view of gaining independence through a non-violent struggle. In a unique comment, he described then British dominion of India as a fortress and the non-violent struggle would be like just raising a commotion around it without any effect.

9. Netaji appeared at the 1939 Congress meeting on a stretcher. He was re-elected as president over Gandhi's preferred candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

10. Netaji's death in a plane crash is still not proven by any evidence. There are many of evidences in favour of Netaji's existence in Russia and India even after many years of India's independence.

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each:- (2×4=8)

- i) Who was Subhash Chandra Bose?
- ii) Describe an incident that exhibited Netaji's exceptional qualities.
- iii) Why did Netaji travel to Germany?
- iv) What is the mystery of Netaji's death?

Choose the correct option:-

a) Netaji was placed on which rank in order of merit in the examination of Indian Civil service?

- i. 6th
- ii. 4th
- iii. 8th
- iv. 2nd

b) Netaji resigned from the lucrative career of civil service to join

- i. Freedom struggle
- ii. to establish Azad Hind radio station
- iii. to seek help from Adlof Hitler
- iv. to lead the Indian nationalist movement

c) Prohibition means

- i. Banning
- ii. Forbidding
- iii. barring
- iv. All1 above



d) The meaning of dominance is

- i. possession
- ii. sovereignty
- iii. supremacy
- iv. All above

Q.14. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

The Webster's dictionary defines the word monster as "an animal of strange or terrifying shape" and "one unusually large for its kind." By this definition, the creatures that dwell in the deep ocean are true monsters. Miles beneath the surface, where sunlight can no longer penetrate, exists an eerie world of cold darkness. This is the abyss. It is a world of strange and sometimes grotesque forms. Some of the animals here have evolved the ability to create their own light with a technique known as bioluminescence. They use their lights to attract prey and ward off predators. There are also creatures here of gigantic proportions. There are also animals here that get all of their nutrients from chemicals in the ocean through a process known as chemosynthesis. This is where the elusive giant squid hunts. It is also where the great sperm whale comes to feed on the giant squid. Here, within the waters of our own planet, lies an alien world of wonders.

Over the centuries, the oceans have given birth to many myths, legends, mysteries and events still not completely explained by mankind. Contrary to popular belief, the sailors of Columbus's day did not think they would sail right off the edge of the earth. They were, however, apprehensive about what they would find in their travels. Mistakes about marine life have ranged from inaccurate assumptions about the behaviour of known species to fanciful depictions of animals that "might" exist.

Answer the following questions:-

- Q1. Where does the world of cold darkness lie? What does it contain?
- Q2. Define the process of 'chemosynthesis.'
- Q3. What is 'bioluminescence?'
- Q4. How have mistakes about marine life ranged?

Complete the following Sentences:

- a) Within the waters of our own planet, lies.....
- b) Sailors of Columbus Day were apprehensive about..... c) Contrary to popular belief, the sailors of Columbus's day did not think
- d) The creatures that dwell in the.....



Q.15. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

Barack Hussein Obama was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii. His mother, Ann Dunham, grew up in Wichita, Kansas, where her father worked on oil rigs during the Great Depression. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dunham's father, Stanley, enlisted in the service and marched across Europe in Patton's army. Dunham's mother, Madelyn, went to work on a bomber assembly line. After the war, the couple studied on the G.I. Bill, bought a house through the Federal Housing Program and, after several moves, landed in Hawaii.

As one of only three black students at the school, Obama became conscious of racism and what it meant to be African-American. He later described how he struggled to reconcile social perceptions of his multiracial heritage with his own sense of self: "I began to notice there was nobody like me in the Sears, Roebuck Christmas catalogue ... and that Santa was a white man," he said.

Obama published an autobiography, *Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance*, in 1995. The work received high praise from literary figures like Toni Morrison and has since been printed in 10 languages, including Chinese, Swedish and Hebrew. The book had a second printing in 2004, and was adapted for a children's version. The 2006 audio book version of *Dreams*, narrated by Obama, received a Grammy Award (best spoken word album)

Following the 9/11 attacks in 2001, Obama was an early opponent of President George W. Bush's push to go to war with Iraq. His second book, *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream*, was published in October 2006. The work discussed Obama's visions for the future of America, many of which became talking points for his eventual presidential campaign. Shortly after its release, it hit No. 1 on both the New York Times and Amazon.com best-seller lists.

Questions: (2×4=8)

- Q1. What struggle did Obama go through in his school days?
- Q2. What was the name of the first book written by Obama? What was special about the book?
- Q3. On what issue did Obama oppose George.W.Bush?
- Q4. What was the name of Obama's second book and which issue was discussed in it?

Answer in yes/no: - (1×4=4)

- a) Are 'recover' and 'reclaim' synonyms?
- b) Can rival be the opposite of opponent?



- c) Is belief a synonym of perception?
 d) Make a sentence using the word 'audacity'.

Q.16. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

Indian Mythology is one of the richest elements of Indian Culture, which enriches it further and makes it a unique one in the world. Through generations, different stories in Indian mythology have been passed from generation to generation either by word of mouth or through carefully stored scriptures.

It is our endeavour to bring forth the different elements of Indian mythology by a myriad of articles and stories which not only make educational reading but also make a good source of recreational reading. These stories, which form the backbone of Indian mythology, are a great medium for people especially parents to inculcate interest in Indian Culture in the younger generation and to impart values of Indian culture to them. The interesting aspect of the stories in Indian Mythology, is that they are usually meant to convey subtle facts, rules and maxims to guide our daily lives. Who doesn't enjoy a well written story? Naturally story-telling is the best medium for conveying even powerful messages. The stories in Indian mythology vary from subtle maxim conveying tales of Panchatantra and Jataka-tales to subtle life paradigm defining stories from the Bhagvad-Gita, Ramayana and Mahabharata. A key point to note is that there are usually multiple stories explaining the same fact or occasion or festival. So each version is right in its own merit. This is a result of the natural evolution the stories might have gone in the process of being handed over from generation to generation for centuries.

Read the following questions and answer them in 30-40 words each: - (2×4=8)

- Q1. How is Indian mythology passed from generation to generation?
 Q2. What does Indian mythology convey?
 Q3. Mention the names of any two mythological books?
 Q4. What is the best way to convey messages to young generations?

Complete the following sentences:- (1×4=4)

- a) Indian mythology is _____ one in the world.
 b) It is our endeavour to bring forth the _____ of Indian mythology.
 c) A word used for the process of slow change and development is _____.
 d) The process of slow change and development is known as _____.

- i. evolution iii. mythology
 ii. Panchtantra iv. Inculcate



Q.17. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

A lot of people think we should give up space exploration, largely due to cost (and it is expensive — NASA spends approximately 16 billion tax dollars each year). But as you can see from the above list, money spent on space exploration does not nebulously float away into the galaxy. It creates new technologies and products, as well as new jobs and businesses. So maybe you could live without Tang, but would you give up your computer, the GPS navigating system in your car, or your cell phone? Just within the next few years, the space program is expected to improve our knowledge of solar energy power, cryogenics, and robotics that are expected to offer great improvements in health care, energy and the environment, everyday technology, and many other areas.

But more importantly, human beings just seem to have a natural desire to learn more, to figure out things we don't understand, and to explore the unknown. What if Christopher Columbus decided to be an innkeeper instead of an explorer? What if the Pilgrims decided to stay in Europe rather than come to America? What if no one ever left their hometowns? Would you want to spend the rest of your life in the place you were born, or do you want to see new places, at least on a vacation once in a while?

We humans thrive on new experiences. Space is probably the ultimate “new experience,” and one of the best places for humanity to turn to keep learning. The Hubble telescope (launched in 1990) has already reshaped what we once knew about the universe. I say, keep exploring.

Answer the following questions: - 8 marks

- Q1. Why do some people think that we should stop space explorations?
 Q2. How can space explorations benefit us?
 Q3. What is space programs expected to improve in the next few years?
 Q4. What are the natural desire human beings?

Find synonyms of the following words in the passage above:- 4 marks

- a) Unclear
 b) examination
 c) costly
 d) wish



Q.18. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

There was a big banyan tree on a river bank. A crow couple lived on one of the branches of that tree. They had built a nice and comfortable nest on the tree. The she crow was sitting on the recently laid eggs. She was eagerly waiting for the chicks to come out of the eggs. But a cruel cobra lived in a cavity on the same tree. The cobra was waiting for the crows to leave in search of food. When the nest was unguarded, the cobra climbed up the branch and started gobbling the eggs; one by one. The crows hurried up to reach their nest. They begged from the cobra to spare the remaining eggs, but the cobra did not listen to them. The same episode was repeated time and again. The she crow laid the eggs; hoping against all hopes. But every time, the cobra just ate up all the eggs. The female crow was in deep despair. But the male crow was thinking of some way to get rid of the cobra forever. He could recall that the princess used to come to the river to take bath. A brilliant idea struck the crow's mind. Next day, when the princess came to the river; the crow was waiting for the right moment. When the princess was engrossed in enjoying a good time in the river; the crow saw her necklace on the heap of clothes on the river bank. He just picked the necklace and dropped it in the snake's burrow. When the princess did not find her necklace, she complained to the king. The king sent his soldiers to search for the necklace. While they were searching near the river bank; one of them could see the necklace in cobra's burrow. The soldiers quickly killed the cobra and took back the necklace. After that, the crows raised a big brood of chicks and lived happily.

Questions: 8 marks

- Q1. What is the moral of the story?
 Q2. What happened to the crow's eggs?
 Q3. What idea struck the crow's brain?
 Q4. What happened to the cobra in the end?

Q5. Find out the words in the passage which mean the same as the word below: 4 marks

- (a) grief
 (b) a hole
 (c)Involved
 (d) hatch

Q.19. Study the passage and answer the questions that follow: 12 marks

Some religious teachers have taught that Man is made up of a body and a soul: But they have been silent about the Intellect. Their followers try to feed the body on earth and to save soul from perdition after death: But they neglected the claims of the mind. Bread for the body and Virtue for the soul: These are regarded as the indispensable requisites of human welfare here and hereafter. Nothing is said about knowledge and education. Thus Jesus Christ spoke much of feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and converting the sinners: But he never taught the duty of teaching the ignorant and increasing scientific knowledge. He himself was not a well-educated man, and intellectual pursuits were beyond his horizon. Gautam Buddha also laid stress on morality, meditation and asceticism, but he did not attach great importance to history, science, art or literature. St. Ambrose deprecated scientific studies and wrote, 'Tel discusses the nature and position of the earth does not help us in our hope for life to come. St. Basil said very frankly and foolishly, it is not a matter of interest for us whether the earth is a sphere or a cylinder or disc. Thomas Carlyle also followed the Christian traditions when he declared that he honoured only two men and no third: The manual labour and the religious teacher. He forgot the scientist, the scholar and the artist. The cynics of Greece despised education at last? Answer the following:

Questions: 8 marks

- Q1. According to the passage what is man made up of?
 Q2. What did Saint Ambrose write?
 Q3. How did Thomas Carlyle follow Christian traditions?
 Q4. What are the indispensable requisites of human welfare?

Complete the following statements: 4 marks

1. Jesus Christ spoke on_____.
2. St. Ambrose wrote_____.
3. Some religious teachers have taught_____.
4. Another word used for stress in the passage is_____.

Q.20. Read the following passage carefully :- (12marks)

The hardest language People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of nouns according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not

necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

Read the following questions and answer them in 30-40 words each: - (2×4=8)

- Q1. What factors play an important role in language learning?
 Q2. Why is the question of hard language not applicable while learning the first language?
 Q3. Why is Hungarian the most difficult language to learn?
 Q4. Which languages are easy to learn?

Say true or false: - 4 marks

- a) The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.
 B) Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.
 c) A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.
 d) The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.

Q.21. Read the poem given below and answer the questions by writing the options that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet. 8 marks

In London Town
 It was a bird of paradise
 Over the roofs he flew
 Children clapped their hands and cried: "How nice!
 Look- his wings are blue!"
 His body was of ruby red
 His eyes were burning gold
 All the grown-up people said
 "What a pity the creature is not dead,
 For then it could be sold"
 One was braver than the rest,
 He took a loaded gun
 Aiming at the emerald chest
 He shot the creature through the breast,
 Down it fell in the sun.
 It was not heavy, it was not fat
 And folk began to stare



“We cannot eat it, that is flat!
 And such outlandish feathers as that
 Why, who could ever wear?”
 They flung it in to the river brown
 “A pity the creature died!”
 Thus they said in London town
 But all the children cried.

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What expression is showed by “Children clapped and cried?”
- 2) Why did the grownups feel pity?
- 3) What did the adults lack?
- 4) Why were children different from the grownups?
- 5) The word ‘outlandish’ here means _____.
6. The word ‘paradise’ means_____.
7. The opposite of brave is_____.
8. The opposite of heavy is_____.

Q.22. Read the following passage carefully (12 marks).

SPONSORED FESTIVALS

This is the high noon of the Age of Sponsorship. For several years now, we have become used to all kinds of events being sponsored. In many newspapers, every possible feature, barring the editorials, is sponsored. Even the daily weather report is. Student organizations, which were once content to hold low-key festivals in their college, now find corporate sponsors and get massive media exposure for such events. Ganesh Chaturthi, the festival was once an affair confined to individual homes. Today, in Mumbai it provides competition for rival sponsors as the size of the idols grows in height and girth every year and the festivities are held with greater gusto and noise. During Dussehra, Mumbai reverberates to the beat of drums. Thousands of young people spend nights dancing to the various versions of the traditional Gujarati ‘garba’ dance- including the mutant-“disco garba”. It is one of those strange twists of irony that dance, which actually liberated women and gave them a legitimate reason to dance their hearts out, has now become a highly sponsored event in which there is no place for traditional ‘garba’ dancers. In the past, the dancing was free of both self consciousnesses, as it was a women’s dance, and commerce as it was held in the courtyard. Thus each year something precious is being lost –and the worst part of it is that the majority of us are not even aware of it.



Answer the following questions: 8 marks

Q1. To what have we become used to according to the passage?

Q2. Why there is no place for traditional Garba dancers?

Q3. What legitimate reason did dance give to women?

Q4. What matter is sponsored in the newspapers?

Complete the following sentences: 4 marks

1) It is called the age of sponsorship as _____

2) The role Garba played in the lives of the women in the past was to _____

3) Today Ganesh Chaturthi is a festival that _____

4) Another word used for freedom in the passage is _____.

Q.23. Read the following passage and write the options that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet. (12 marks)

Ever wondered about those tall structures that are landmarks along every shore all over the world? Lighthouses. We see them in pictures and in movies and along every seashore. Tall, stately structures looking out to sea, warning the incoming ships of approaching land.

Did you know what served as a lighthouse in the early years? The locals from the area would light a fire at a height to warn boats of any impending dangers like rocks or even land. The early constructors of lighthouse included the Greeks, Romans and Phoenicians.

How do you think these lighthouses showed the way to incoming ships? Those were the days when technology had not taken over the world. The lighthouses used lamps to guide the ships. However, these lamps could throw light only as far as a few miles into the sea. It was only much later that mirrors, prisms, electricity and the automatic working of a lighthouse came to be. It is indeed amazing what these stately structures out in lonely locations across the world mean to the sailors as they near land after days out at sea.

Did you know that the Lighthouse of Alexandria is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World? It was located on the island of Pharos in Egypt and it was built in 290 BC. The lighthouse used fire at night and reflected the sunrays during the day to warn sailors of land. This monument is a legacy in the world today although it was destroyed by several earthquakes that hit it in the 1300s. Today, in its place stands a fort built in 1480 using the marble and stones from the lighthouse, a breathtaking structure that came down ravaged by nature.



Questions: 8 marks

Q1. Why are Lighthouses built?

Q2. Why did Lighthouses use only fire in the early years?

Q3. Why was the fort built in 1480 unique?

Q4. Where is the lighthouse of Alexandria located?

Complete the following sentences: 4 marks

a) An important building structure that is easy to recognize is called a _____.

b) The locals from the area used to light fire to _____

c) Another word use for damaged badly in the passage is _____

d) Today in its place stands a _____.

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WRITING

Letter to the Editor

1. Write a letter to the editor of a magazine 'Expressions', New Delhi, on the deterioration in the standard of living in your city. Give suggestions for improvement. Sign yourself as PMR.
2. Write a letter to the editor of National Herald, New Delhi about water scarcity in your locality suggesting ways to improve the position of water supply. You are Ramnath/ Reema of Ghaziabad.
3. You are Hemant / Himanshi. Write a letter to the editor of The Herald, New Delhi expressing your anguish for the problems faced by people due to illicit liquor and the deadly Gutka.
4. Write a letter to the editor of the Hindu on the fear that is spreading among the people due to their anxiety over the wide spread terrorism in the world. Give suggestions to curb such anti-social activities. You are Vikram/Varsha.
5. You have noticed many stray animals on the road during the busy hours of the day. These animals have caused traffic jams as well as accidents. You have already written to the concern authority but no action has been taken so far. So write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper telling him about the nuisance created by the stray animals. Sign your name as Preeti / Krishana, C/5 Assam.
6. Write a letter to the editor of the Times of India highlighting the problems of the Housing cooperative society to which you have recently shifted.
7. You are Aman/ Aditi studying in Bharat School, Lucknow. The road leading to your school is very congested and full of pot holes. Students and parents are often caught in traffic jam. In spite of several representations, the government has not done anything to improve the condition of the road. Write a letter to the editor of the Times of India, drawing the attention of the government to this problem.
8. You are a resident of Mahalaxmi apartments, Patparganj, Delhi. Your residential area is flooded with roadside dwellers who are deprived of the basic civic amenities like light, public toilets and bathrooms. Write a letter to the editor of the Hindustan Times, highlighting the problems of these roadside dwellers, and also the problems posed by them to the public. Give suggestions for improvement.
9. You are Sunil/ Suneeta, staying at Mayur Vihar, Delhi. Your locality being away from the main city, the poor bus services adversely affect the life of the residents. Write a letter to the



editor of the Times of India, highlighting the problems faced, and also give a few possible solutions.

10. You are Prakhar/ Pummi staying at Adarsha Apartments, Mayur Vihar, Phase-1, New Delhi. There is no bus stop within the radius of 2km from the apartments, causing a lot of inconvenience to the residents. Write a letter to the editor of the Hindustan Times drawing attention of the government to this problem of the residents for rectification.

Placing Order

1. You are Nitin/ Nikita, head boy/ girl of Tagore Public school Jaipur. Write a letter to new star sports company, Kalkaji, New Delhi asking him to send more popular sports material for your games and sports department.
2. Write a letter to M/S Laxmi stationary Mart, Chawri Bazar, Delhi asking them to send their rates and terms of supply of stationary items. You are R.K. Mittal, office superintendent, Bundelkhand Public school, Jhansi.
3. You are Priya Khanna, librarian of your school, Aligarh. You have been asked to place an order for some books for the school library. Write a letter to the sales manager, Light house, Main Road, Noida, placing an order for the books that you need.
4. You are in charge of junior science laboratory of A S N Public School, Shalimar Garden. Place an order to SUV laboratory works; Karol Bagh for various apparatus/ equipment used in your laboratory.
5. You are Praveen Kumar of 18 main road, Chennai, who wishes to order of your computer peripherals like a printer and a set of spare black and coloured cartridges from Arihant Computer Services, Anna Nagar, Chennai. Write the letter giving necessary details. Refer to computer magazine or books to make your letter realistic.
6. The Principal of Maheshwari Devi Music College, Agra, asks the Head of the music department, Miss Saraswati Roy to place an order for some musical instruments with Jhankar music shop Agra. Write the letter in about 122- 150 words.
7. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, MMS Books, Ashok Vihar, Delhi, placing an order for 5 titles of books that you need for educational purpose. You are Sanjeev/ Sunaina 12 /CA, Model Town, Kurushetra.
8. Write a letter to Steel House, Rawalpindi, Punjab, placing order for steel utensils for your new home at New Delhi. You are Abu Malik, 343, New Delhi.



9. As a librarian of a JN management Institute, you need to order books in bulk, so write a letter to M/s Sohanlal and Bros. Book Salers, Agra, placing an order for books to be supplied immediately.
10. As a principal, Vedic Kanya Public School, Haryana, place an order of school furniture. Write the letter to Jasmeet Traders & co., Furniture Manufacturers, Haryana.

Story Writing

1. Complete the story in 150-200 words which begins as the following.
It was a family picnic. The picnic spot was the bank of a river.....
2. I got up in the middle of the night, I was sweating profusely.....
Complete the story in 150-200 words.
3. Complete the story in 150-200 words on the basis of the given outlines.
The illiterate boycaught for pick pocketing sent to juvenile prison.....forced to do lesson.....becomes sullen rebellious.....
4. Write a story in 150-200 words beginning with the following line and give it a suitable title.
Night before the zonal debate competition everyone was fast asleep, while I was practicing suddenly.....
5. It was raining heavily the street lights had gone off and I was returning.....
Complete the story in about 150 to 200 words, providing an appropriate title
6. Last night you heard a noise in your room. You opened your eyes and.....
Complete the story in about 150 words about what happened then.
7. Complete the following story in 150 to 200 words
Rashmi has gone on a holiday for one month and when she returned she turned the key in the lock and opened the door. To her horror, she found.....
8. Write a story in about 150 to 200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.
Preet was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang.....



9. Develop story from given outline.

Remember to give the moral of the story in the in end.

An old lady becomes blind..... Calls in doctor..... Agrees to pay large fees if you're cured..... Doctor comes daily.....

10. Rashmi is a 12 year old girl. She is staying with her mother. No one was there for their help. One day a thief entered into Rashmi's house. Her mother was not in the house at that time. The man caught hold of Rashmi. She began to cry loudly, but no one was there to hear her.....

Complete the story in about 150 to 200 words

11. Complete the story in 150 to 200 words which begins as the following.

It was festive time. There was a lot of excitement in the air. The sound of crackers could be heard all around. Shashi was enjoying it every bit. But all of a sudden.....

12. Write a story in about 150 to 200 words on the basis of the given outlines...

Raj wishes to be a champion footballer, so what if he is poor and his parents can't get him admitted in any Football Academy. He will realise his dream one day but how.....

13. Complete this story with a suitable title.

"Enjoying a cup of tea while sitting on my balcony on a Sunday morning, suddenly I felt the pain in my chest. I thought.....

14. Write a story in about 150 to 200 words by continuing the following line....

As I open the window I saw.....

15. Write a story in about 150 to 200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

Ruhi had been waiting for 2 hours for the train. She was getting restless. Suddenly she.....

16. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

It was 6 o'clock in the evening and there was a lot of traffic on the road. Mohan was driving his car when suddenly two teenagers on bike overtake his car.....

17. Write a short story in about 150 to 200 words by continuing the following story.

"I jumped out of the bed at midnight....."

18. Read the given line and complete the story in 150 to 200 words. Give a suitable title to your story.

Last Sunday, I was watching TV. Suddenly I heard people shouting outside.....

19. Students mostly think that their teachers exaggerate their bad qualities. But it was not at all true. They love their students and have their best interest at heart. Write a story in about 150 to 200 words on the following topic.

"Teacher's love for his students."

20. Read the given line and complete the story in 150 to 200 words. Give a suitable title to your story.

When he woke up in the morning and looked at his face, "this is not me," he cried aloud.

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GRAMMAR

Types of Sentences

When we are writing and speaking, we use different types of sentences to say what we want to say. There are four main types of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory; each with its own specific purpose.

Don't be afraid of their fancy names—all of the types of sentences are actually pretty simple!

1. Declarative Sentences

What is a declarative sentence?

Declarative sentences give information. We use them to share facts and statements, in other **words**, to declare things. In fact, it is probably the type of sentence we use most each day. Here are a few examples:

- The dog went to the county fair.
- She saw the dog eat popcorn.
- Dogs don't usually eat popcorn.
- The popcorn was hot.
- I like popcorn.

2. Interrogative Sentences

What is an interrogative sentence?

Quite simply, an **interrogative sentence** is a question. It is easy to recognize because it **always** ends in a question mark (?). Questions ask things like who, what, where, when, why, and how. Here are some examples:

- Why is the dog going to the county fair?
- Have you ever been to a county fair?
- What is your favourite snack?
- How do you make popcorn?



3. Imperative Sentences

What is an imperative sentence?

An imperative is a word expressing a command, thus, an **imperative sentence** gives instructions, requests, or demands, or shares a wish or invitation. Basically, they tell someone what to do or reflect something you want to happen. Here are some examples:

- Have fun at the fair! (Expressing a wish)
- Come to the fair with me! (Sharing an invitation)
- Feed the dog once per day. (Giving instructions)
- Please don't give the dog popcorn. (Sharing a request)
- Stop feeding the dog! (Giving an order)

4. Exclamatory Sentences

What is an Exclamatory Sentence?

Exclamatory sentences share strong feelings or excitement. They are just like declarative sentences in that they share declarations, but the difference is that the words are said with more **emotion**. They are powerful sentences, so they always end with an exclamation mark. Here are a few:

- I can't believe how fast the dog ran to the county fair!
- Wow, he must really love popcorn!
- That popcorn isn't for dogs!

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NARRATION (Direct and Indirect speech)

Change of Person

First and second person pronouns are changed to third person or according to the person spoken to or spoken about. We must take care that during the change of person, number and case of the pronoun remains same. The number and case can be changed by the following way.

Person	Subjective Case		Objective Case		Possessive Case	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ist	I	we	me	us	my	our
IInd	You	you	you	you	your	your
IIIrd	He /She / It	they	him / her /it	them	his /her / its	their

Change of Other Parts of Speech:

The parts of speech that have been used in the reported speech also undergo changes. Below, we give you a list of words that undergo changes. Remember these words by heart. There is no ground rule for the changes of these words.

Now	– Then
Ago	– Before
Today	– That day
Tonight	– That night
Here	– There
Can	– Could
May	– Might
Shall	– Should
Will	– Would
This	– That
These	– Those
Tomorrow	- Next/following day/coming day
Yesterday	– Last/previous day/the day before

Change of Tense:

During the change of a direct narration into indirect narration, change of tense also takes place. Change of tense only takes place when the reported verb is in past tense. If, reported verb is in present or in future then change of tense doesn't take place.

Tense of RV	Tense of RS in Direct narration	Tense of RS in Indirect narration
Present	Present (any form) Past (any form) Future (any form)	No change No change No change
Future	Present (any form) Past (any form) Future (any form)	No change No change No change
Past	Simple present Present continuous Present perfect Present perfect continuous Simple past Past continuous	Simple past Past continuous Past perfect Past perfect continuous Past perfect Past perfect continuous

1. When reported verb is in past tense,

- Direct:** Avi said to Savy, "I **need** some time!
Indirect: Avi told Savy that **he needed** some time.
- Direct:** The shopkeeper said, "**This is** the latest model".
Indirect: The shopkeeper said **that it was** the latest model.
- Direct:** The customer **said to** him, "I **will come** to your shop tomorrow".
Indirect: The customer **told** him that **he would go** to his shop the next day.
- Direct:** Snehal said to her friend, "**You didn't meet** me yesterday".
Indirect: Snehal told her friend that **she had not met** her the previous day.
- Direct:** The mother said to the daughter "I **have prepared** sandwich for **you**".
Indirect: The mother told her daughter that **she had prepared** sandwich for **her**.

2. When reporting verb is in 'present' or 'future.'

1. Direct: My father says to me, "We don't have to work today."
Indirect: My father tells me that we don't have to work today.
2. Direct: Kamak says to her teacher, "I could not do my homework last night".
Indirect: Kamak says to her teacher that she could not do her homework last night.
3. Direct: The man will say, "You rogue, you do not listen to me carefully and make many mistakes".
Indirect: The man will scold him calling rogue and will say that he does not listen to him carefully and makes many mistakes.
4. Direct: Param will say, to Vicky, "You didn't return my suit".
Indirect: Param will tell Vicky that he didn't return his suit.
5. Direct: Bhakti says to Jiya, "I am your friend and will remain forever".
Indirect: Bhakti tells Jiya that she is her friend and will remain forever.

3. Exception:

The tense of the reported speech is kept as it is if it is a "universal truth" 'or' 'habitual action' 'historical' fact; irrespective of the reporting verb.

e.g.

1. Direct: Our teacher says/will say/said, "The Earth is round".
Indirect: Our teacher says/will say/said that the Earth is round.
2. Direct: My father said to me yesterday, "God always observes our passion for our dreams."
Indirect: My father told me yesterday that God always observes our passion for our dreams.
3. If the reported speech is about two simultaneously happening actions, e.g.
Direct: Sahil said, "The dogs were barking while I was walking in the park".
Indirect: Sahil said the dogs were barking while he was walking in the park.
4. If the reported speech is about an imaginary sentence e.g.
Direct: Mohan said, 'If I were a bird, I would fly everywhere'.
Indirect: Mohan said (that) if he were a bird he would fly everywhere.

4. Interrogative Sentences into Indirect Speech:

When we have to change a direct question into indirect speech, it is necessary to make the following changes.

1. Tense, pronouns, possessive adjectives and adverbs of time change as in statements.

2. The interrogative change to the assertive form.
3. The question mark is omitted.
4. The reporting verb says/tells is changed to ask etc.

(A) Verbal (Yes-No Type Questions)

While changing these questions into indirect speech 'if' or 'whether' is used instead of 'that'
e.g.

1. "Is there anybody?" she asked.
She asked if/whether anybody was there.
2. Direct: Santa said to Banta "Do you like Sonakshi?"
Indirect: Santa asked Banta whether he liked Sonakshi.
3. Direct: The lady said, "DO you want to ask any question?"
Indirect: The lady asked if they wanted to ask any question.
4. Direct: Charles said to his mother, "Shall we go for the party tonight?"
Indirect: Charles asked his mother if they would go for the party that night.
5. Direct: The policeman says to the man, "Have you seen the burglars?"
Indirect: The policeman asks the man whether he has seen the burglars.
6. Direct: I said to my sister, "Can you iron my clothes for me?"
Indirect: I asked my sister if she could iron my clothes for me.

(B) Wh-Type Questions

In these type of questions no external connector is used. The wh-used itself acts as a connector.

1. Direct: He said to me, "Where do you live?"
Indirect: He asked me where I lived.
2. Direct: Shatayu said to his father, "How did you write this?"
Indirect: Shatayu asked his father how he had written it.
3. Direct: She said to the shopkeeper, "How much is the price of this book?"
Indirect: She asked the shopkeeper how much the price of the book was.
4. Direct: Father asks his son, "What all do you know about her?"
Indirect: Father asks his son what all he knew about her.
5. Direct: "What is the name of your pet cat?" said Shamli to her niece.
Indirect: Shamli asked her niece what the name of her pet cat was.



6. Imperative Sentences into Indirect Speech:

Imperative sentences are of three kinds: advice, order and request. So, according to the type of sentence the reporting verb 'said/said to' is changed into ordered requested, advised etc. And/instead of 'that' 'to' is used to join the reported speech. e.g.

1. Direct: Neena said to him, "Open your book".
Indirect: Neena ordered him to open his book.
2. Direct: Inspector said to his constables, "Go and find them everywhere."
Indirect: The Inspector ordered his constables to go and find them everywhere.
3. Direct: Shahista said to me, "Please, allow me to help you."
Indirect: Shahista requested me to allow her to help me.

7. Exclamatory Sentences into Indirect Speech:

While changing exclamatory sentences into indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed into exclaimed with joy, sorrow etc.

'What, how' are changed into very, great etc.

e.g.

1. Direct: He said, "What a great idea!"
Indirect: He exclaimed that it was a great idea.
2. Direct: The players said, "Hurrah! we won the match".
Indirect: The players exclaimed with joy and said that they had won the match.

Points to be Remembered

- (i) During the change take care of the following things
 - said to—told • says to—tells • say to—tell
 - But, according to the relation of subject to its object we change said to/says to/say to into enquired/asked/ suggested also.
- (ii) Inverted comma is replaced by that/if/to/not to/'wh' words according to different sentences.
 - Assertive sentence(/Exclamatory sentence) – that
 - Interrogative sentence – 'wh' word/ if
 - Imperative sentence – to/ not to



Practice Questions and Solutions

Question 1:

Change the given sentences into indirect narration.

1. He says to Ram, "I am your teacher".
2. She says to Hari, "He is the owner".
3. Rani says to Sheela, "We went to Agra".
4. They say to him, "We have grown potatoes".
5. Police said to man, "Do not make a rumour".
6. Sahil will say to mother, "Let me go to park".
7. Farmer said to labourer, "Plant the crops well",
8. Vidya says to Maya, "Why do you not study"?
9. Sameer said to Vijay, "Are you free today?"
10. Man says to his wife, "Cook the food for me".
11. Vikas said to Jay, "We celebrated his birthday."
12. He said to us, "Have you seen this ever?"
13. Doctor said, "Health is your wealth".
14. Driver said to the boss, "I am not feeling well,"
15. She said to her mother, "Cut this fruit to eat".
16. Vaibhav will say, "I am going to be a doctor",
17. Boy said to his friends, "We will play now",
18. Mother said to me, "Groom yourself well".
19. Teacher said to students, "Why were you absent?"
20. Veer says to Dheer, "Here is a pot of water".
21. Mayank said, "Sun gives us energy."
22. Carpenter said, "I shall be on leave tomorrow".

Solutions:

1. He tells Ram that he is his teacher.
2. She tells Hari that he is the owner.
3. Rani tells Sheela that they went to Agra.
4. They tell him that they have grown potatoes.
5. Police told man not to make a rumour.
6. Sahil will tell mother to let him go to park.
7. Farmer told labourer to plant the crops well,



8. Vidya tells Maya why she does not study.

Or

Vidya asks Maya why she does not study.

9. Sameer asked Vijay if he was free that day.
10. Man tells his wife to cook the food for him.
11. Vikas told Jay that they had celebrated his birthday.
12. He asked us if we had seen that ever.
13. Doctor told that health is your wealth.
14. Driver told the boss that he was not feeling well.
15. She told her mother to cut that fruit to eat.
16. Vaibhav will say that he is going to be a doctor,
17. Boy proposed his friends that they would play then.
18. Mother told me to groom myself well.
19. Teacher asked students why they had been absent.
20. Veer tells Dheer that there was a pot of water.
21. Mayank told that Sun gives us energy.
22. Carpenter said that he would be on leave the next day.

Question 2:

In each of the following examples, a sentence in indirect speech has been given along with for option sentences that are in direct speech. Find out the correct sentence in indirect speech for the given question.

1. **Tanu told Manu that she had learnt fine arts in Koikata.**
 - (a) Tanu said to Manu, "I am learning five arts in Koikata."
 - (b) Tanu says to Manu, "I have learnt fine arts in Koikata."
 - (c) Tanu said to Manu, "I have learnt fine arts in Kolkata."
 - (d) Tanu said to Manu, "I will learn fine arts in Kolkata".
2. **Ravi asked me if I would come back.**
 - (a) Ravi said to me, "When will you come back?"
 - (b) Ravi said to me, "Do you come back?"
 - (c) Ravi said to me, "How will you come back?"
 - (d) Ravi said to me, "Will you come back?"
3. **The officer ordered the soldiers, to make a round of the ground.**
 - (a) The officer said to the soldiers, "Make a round of the ground."
 - (b) The officer said to the soldiers, "Will you make a round of the ground?"
 - (c) The officer said to the soldiers, "You will make a round of the ground."
 - (d) None of the above



4. Vishi told his friends that he had gone to Fun and Food Village the previous day.
- (a) Vishi said to his friends, "He had gone to the Fun and Food Village yesterday."
- (b) Vishi said to his friends, "I have gone to the Fun and Food Village yesterday."
- (c) Vishi said to his friends "I go to Fun and Food Village yesterday."
- (d) Vishi said to his friends "I went to Fun and Food Village yesterday."

Solutions:

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (d)

Question3:

In each of the following examples, one sentence is in direct speech and its indirect speech has been given. There may be any error in the indirect speech. Three parts of the sentence have been given in the options. Mark you answer as the number of that part. If the sentence (indirect speech) is correct, mark option'd' as your answer.

1. Direct: I said to her, "I do not like hollywood movies."
Indirect: I told her that I do not like hollywood movies.
(a) I -> She (b) do -> did
(c) like -> liked (d) No correction required
2. Direct: Udai said to me, "Do you go to office everyday?"
Indirect: Udai asked me that I went to office everyday.
(a) I -> you (b) that -> whether
(c) everyday-> the previous day (d) No correction required
3. Direct: Ravi said to Raj, "Will you drop me to my college?"
Indirect: Ravi asked Raj whether he would drop him to her college.
(a) he -> she (b) him -> her
(c) whether -> to (d) No correction required
4. Direct: Madhumati said, "Ah! I got the clue."
Indirect: Madhumati exclaimed with sorrow that she had got the clue.
(a) exclaimed-> asked (b) sorrow -> joy
(c) She -> they (d) No correction required



Solution:

1. (d) No correction required
2. (b) that -> whether
3. (b) him -> her
4. (b) sorrow -> joy

VOICE CHANGE**1. Our task had been completed before the supervisor arrived.**

- A. We completed our task before the supervisor arrived.
- B. We have completed our task before the supervisor arrived.
- C. We complete our task before the supervisor arrived.
- D. We had completed our task before the supervisor arrived.

2. The children laughed at the old beggar.

- A. The old beggar was laughed by the children.
- B. The old beggar was being laughed by the children.
- C. The old beggar was being laughed at by the children.
- D. The old beggar was laughed at by the children.

3. The government has launched a tribal welfare program in Haryana.

- A. A tribal welfare program is launched by the government in Haryana.
- B. A tribal welfare program has been launched by the government in Haryana.
- C. Haryana government has launched a tribal welfare program.
- D. The government in Haryana has launched a tribal welfare program.

4. The children were playing football.

- A. Football had been played by the children.
- B. Football has been played by the children.
- C. Football was played by the children.
- D. Football was being played by the children.



5. They dug a well in the morning.

- A. A well was being dug by them in the morning.
- B. A well was dug by them in the morning
- C. In the morning a well have been dug by them.
- D. A well has been digging since morning.

6. The builder will demolish the entire building.

- A. The entire building is being demolished.
- B. The building may be demolished entirely.
- C. The entire building will have to be demolished by the builder.
- D. The entire building will be demolished by the builder.

7. The thieves destroyed many items in the room. Even the carpet had been torn.

- A. Several items destroyed in the room by the thieves. Even the carpet he had torn.
- B. Several items in the room were destroyed by the thieves. They had even torn the carpet.
- C. Including the carpet, several items in the room had been torn by the thieves.
- D. The thieves, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet had torn.

8. We must respect our elders.

- A. Our elders deserve respect from us.
- B. Our elders must be respected.
- C. Our elders must be respected by all.
- D. Respect our elders we must.

9. We have warned you.

- A. You have been warned.
- B. We have you warned.
- C. Warned you have been.
- D. Have you been warned.

10. Has anybody answered your question?

- A. Your question has been answered?
- B. Anybody has answered your question?
- C. Has your question been answered?
- D. Have you answered your question?



Answers:

1. We had completed our task before the supervisor arrived.
2. The old beggar was laughed at by the children.
3. A tribal welfare program has been launched by the government in Haryana.
4. Football was being played by the children.
5. A well was dug by them in the morning.
6. The entire building will be demolished by the builder.
7. Several items in the room were destroyed by the thieves. They had even torn the carpet.
8. Our elders must be respected.
9. You have been warned.
10. Has your question been answered?

11. Change in tenses from Active Voice to Passive Voice:

<i>Tense/Aspect</i>	<i>Active voice</i>	<i>Passive Voice</i>
Simple Present	He kills a snake.	A snake is killed by him.
Simple Past	He killed a snake.	A snake was killed by him.
Simple Future	She will write a letter.	A letter will be written by her.
Present Progressive	She is singing a song.	A song is being sung by her.
Past Progressive	She was singing a song.	A song was being sung by her.
Present Perfect	They have watered the plants.	The plants have been watered by them.
Past Perfect	We had helped him.	He had been helped by us.
Future Perfect	I will have beaten him.	He will have been beaten by me.

12. Change of Voice in the Simple Present:

Active voice	Passive voice
1. He reads a novel.	A novel is read by him.
2. He does not obey his teachers.	His teachers are not obeyed by him.
3. Why do you waste time?	Why is time wasted by you?
4. Who teaches you Physics?	By whom are you taught Physics?
5. Which book do you read these days?	Which book is read by you these days?

13. Past Simple Tense

Active voice	Passive voice
1. He did not help me.	I was not helped by him.
2. I told her a story.	A story was told to her by me.
3. What did she buy?	What was bought by her?
4. Whom did you meet?	Who was met by you?
5. Did you read this novel?	Was this novel read by you?



14. Simple Future

Active voice

1. I shall help him.
2. Will you sell this house?
3. Who will pay the bill?
4. You will not disturb me.
5. When will you visit us?

Passive voice

He will be helped by me.
Will this house be sold by you?
By whom will the bill be paid?
I shall not be disturbed by you.
When shall we be visited by you?

15. Present Progressive

Active voice

1. She is waiting for us.
2. Is he doing his work?
3. Who is knocking at the door?
4. Are the children flying kites?
5. Why is he not watering the plants?

Passive voice

We are being waited by her.
Is his work being done by him?
By whom is the door being knocked at?
Are the kites being flown by the children?
Why are plants not being watered by him?

16. Past Progressive

Active voice

1. He was writing a letter.
2. What was she doing?
3. I was not doing my work.
4. Wasn't she singing a song?
5. Were the children playing hockey?

Passive voice

A letter was being written by him.
What was being done by her?
My work was not being done by me.
Wasn't a song being sung by her?
Was hockey being played by the children?

17. Present Perfect Tense

Active voice

1. Has he done his work?
2. She has read this book.
3. Who has stolen my watch?
4. Have you not solved this sum?
5. He has not helped me.

Passive voice

Has his work been done by him?
This book has been read by her.
By whom has my watch been stolen?
Has this sum not been solved by you?
I have not been helped by him.

18. Past Perfect Tense

Active voice

1. She had already cooked the food.
2. Had he not read this letter?
3. Whose team had won the match?
4. Hadn't he done his homework?
5. She had received the parcel.

Passive voice

The food had already been cooked by him.
Had this letter not been read by him?
By whose team had the match been won?
Hadn't his homework been done by him?
The parcel had been received by her.



19. Future Perfect Tense

Active voice

1. He will have received the letter before you reach there.
2. She will not have washed the clothes by this time.
3. Will the gardener have watered plants before 5 p.m.?
4. The peon will have locked the gate by 10 p.m.

Passive voice

The letter will have been received by him before you reach there.
The clothes will not have been washed by her by this time.
Will the plants have been watered by the gardener before 5 p.m.?
The main gate will have been locked by the main peon by 10 p.m.

20. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentences express command/order, request, suggestion, etc. While changing imperative sentences into the passive voice, we use verbs like advise, request, order, etc.

Active voice

1. Please post this letter.
2. Shut the door.
3. Work hard.
4. Light the lamp.
5. Never give up hope.
6. Never tell a lie.

Passive voice

You are requested to post this letter.
You are ordered to shut the door.
You are advised to work hard.
Let the lamp be lighted.
Let hope never be given up.
Let a lie never be told. Or
A lie should never be told.

21. Interrogative Sentences

Active voice

1. Do you love him?
2. Did he break window?
3. Have you taught the boy?
4. What do you want?
5. Why did she beat the servant?
6. When did you write the letter?
7. Where will you spend your holidays?
8. How will you cross the river?
9. Have you helped him?
10. Will you teach me?

Passive voice

Is he loved by you?
Was the window broken by him?
Has the boy been taught by you?
What is wanted by you?
Why was the servant beaten by her?
When was the letter written by you?
Where will your holidays be spent by you?
How will the river be crossed by you?
Has he been helped by you?
Will I be taught by you?

22. Modal Auxiliaries

The form of the passive sentences will be: modal + be + past participle:

Active voice

1. You can do this work.
2. He may help you.
3. She might win the match.
4. Could you lend me fifty rupees?
5. He should respect his elders.

Passive voice

This work can be done by you.
You may be helped by him.
The match might be won by her.
Could fifty rupees be lent to me by you?
His elders should be respected by him.



23. Prepositional Verbs

Active voice

1. She objected to my proposal.
2. Has he given up smoking?
3. The children laughed at the beggar.
4. She accused him of theft.
5. We acceded to his request.

Passive voice

My proposal was objected to by her.
Has smoking been given up by him?
The beggar was laughed at by the children.
He was accused of theft by her.
His request was acceded to by us.

24. Quasi – Passive

Active voice

1. This mango tastes sweet.
2. The shop is building.
3. The rose smells sweet.
4. Your shirt needs washing.
5. This medicine tastes bitter.

Passive voice

This mango is sweet when tasted.
The shop is being built.
The rose is sweet when smelt.
Your shirt needs to be washed.
This medicine is bitter when tasted.

25. Miscellaneous Examples

Active voice

1. Grass grows over the fields.
2. Someone has stolen my pen.
3. People say that he is a rich man.
4. It is time to ring the bell.
5. Your behaviour surprises me.
6. I know him.
7. Music interests me.
8. This bottle contains milk.
9. Twelve months make a year.
10. One must do one's duty.

Passive voice

The fields are overgrown with grass.
My pen has been stolen.
It is said that he is a rich man.
It is time for the bell to be rung.
I am surprised at your behaviour.
He is known to me.
I am interested in music.
Milk is contained in this bottle.
A year is made of twelve months.
Duty must be done.

26. Exercise (Solved)

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

(i) He has missed the train.

Answer: The train has been missed by him.

(ii) Do they speak French?

Answer: Is French spoken by them?

(iii) Was he reading a book?

Answer: Was a book being read by him?

(iv) Compose this letter.

Answer: Let this letter be composed.

(v) Where did you buy this pen from?

Answer: From where was this pen bought by you?



(vi) Who wrote this speech?

Answer: By whom was this speech written?

(vii) One should respect one's elders.

Answer: Elders should be respected.

(viii) I did not praise anybody.

Answer: Nobody was praised by me.

(ix) He hurt his leg in an accident.

Answer: His leg was hurt in an accident.

(x) Someone was knocking at the door.

Answer: The door was being knocked by someone.

27. Exercise (Unsolved)

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

(i) Shut the door.

(ii) When did they deliver the mail?

(iii) The children were making a noise.

(iv) They will not have done this work.

(v) Why are you wasting your time?

(vi) We did not grow potatoes.

(vii) Her uncle will look after her.

(viii) Listen to his speech with attention.

(ix) He hopes to pass this year.

(x) He will look into the matter.

28. Exercise (Unsolved)

Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. My brother has written a novel.

2. She has finished her work.

3. They have rejected the offer.

4. My brother has won a prize.

5. My mother has made a cake.

6. The cat has drunk the milk.

7. The postman has delivered the letter.

8. She has accepted the invitation.

9. Our army has defeated the enemy.



10. Our team has won the match.
11. Scientists have invented a cure for cancer.
12. He has deserted his family.
13. We have registered a complaint with the police.
14. They have not taken a decision.

Answers:

1. A novel has been written by my brother.
2. Her work has been finished by her.
3. The offer has been rejected by them.
4. A prize has been won by my brother.
5. A cake has been made by my mother.
6. The milk has been drunk by the cat.
7. The letter has been delivered by the postman.
8. The invitation has been accepted by her.
9. The enemy has been defeated by our army.
10. The match has been won by our team.
11. A cure for cancer has been invented by the scientists.
12. His family has been deserted by him.
13. A complaint has been registered with the police (by us).
14. A decision has not been taken by them.

EDITING

	Incorrect	Correct
1. In Himalayas, the desert is turning green. Climate change in a Indian region of Ladakh has shrunk glaciers or has made rainfall and temperature unpredictable. Water has needed to irrigating the fields. Farmers may requiring aid from the government	e.g. the a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____	<u>a</u> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2. You are very trusting with my servant. The local Grain merchant warns me one day. You shall lock up your house when you Go out and let the boy sleep elsewhere.	e.g. my a) _____ b) _____ c) _____	<u>your</u> _____ _____ _____



Some of these boy turn out to be thieves.

d) _____

3. Disasters often come suddenly, with warning, and causes great suffering to those

e.g. with _____ without _____

Which are left alive.

a) _____

b) _____

Because these tragedies need immediate help and

c) _____

Solution who should be provided at the earliest.

d) _____

4. Either you or your friend shall have stolen my notebook

a) _____

Shouted Shreya. Neither I nor my friend were

b) _____

You culprit said Shalu. We both are not in the class since

c) _____

Morning. We are out for the annual day function.

d) _____

But who are the culprit then? Asked Shreya.

e) _____

I don't know that but we both were not guilty.

f) _____

5. You may not had heard of People's Forest Project or PFP

.....(a)

PFP is a concept that encourages people of every countries

.....(b)

to plant trees to paint the earth greener and healthy. Simply

.....(c)

put, PFP asks you to plant ten trees before you were five years

.....(d)

and have them brought up to full grown trees when you are

.....(e)

out off schools so that you can secure a college admission by

.....(f)

certifying that they own ten trees in your country.

.....(g)

6. It has been believed that no true wild examples

.....(a)

of the musk rose has been found, though it is

.....(b)

recorded on cultivation as least as far back as the

.....(c)

16th century. Its important in cultivation as a

.....(d)

parent of several groups of cultivated roses, notably

.....(e)

the damask rose and the noisette, and is value for.

.....(f)

its scent and for its unusual long season.

.....(g)

of bloom among rose species.

.....(h)

7. Junk foods typically contains high levels of calories from sugar or

.....(a)

fat with few protein, vitamin or minerals. Foods commonly.

.....(b)



- considered junk foods includes salted snack foods, gum, candy,(c)
 sweet desserts, fried fast food, and sugary carbonate beverages.(d)
 Many foods such as hamburgers, pizza and tacos will be.(e)
 consider either healthy or junk food depending on their ingredients(f)
 and preparation methods.
8. Gravity is a force that pulling together all matter(a)
 (which is anything you can physically touched).(b)
 The more matter, the most gravity, so things that(c)
 has a lot of matter such as planets and moons and stars(d)
 pull more strongly. Mass is how we measures(e)
 the amount of matters in something.(f)
9. Even today Indian politicians do not considered population(a)
 to be a crisis. If they decides to bring population down, the(b)
 nation will have a healthy, aware peoples who will not cast(c)
 votes for these politicians. If families for backward states(d)
 have one or two childs, they will grow in health and wealth(e)
 which will ultimately throws these politicians out of their states.(f)
10. There once live a very cruel witch. She was feared by(a)
 men or women. She had a dirty black cat and a naughty(b)
 owl. The owl was able to carried the witch on its back and(c)
 the cat used to bring bad newses to the witch. The witch(d)
 kidnapped small kids of his neighbourhood and made_(e)
 them donkeys and sell them to a cruel merchant named(f)
 Gafo. It was believe that the witch had no name.(g)
11. It is unfortunate why women are raped and molested(a)
 by men in almost every countries but it is not advisable(b)
 that we should wait for a change of attitude in the side(c)
 of our male counterparts in initiating a change on our(d)
 side. Why shouldn't we agree to underwent a very(e)
 significant change that is mostly overlook and ignored?(f)
 What I means is a necessary change of our dress code.(g)
 Lets cover whatever is to be covered and be decently.(h)



12. Each soul are potentially divine. The goal _____ (a)
 is to manifesting this divinity within by _____ (b)
 controlling nature, externally and internal. _____ (c)
 This can be done either by worship or by psychic _____ (d)
 control. This is what religions is. Religion gives _____ (e)
 you nothing new; it only takes of obstacles and _____ (f)
 allows you to see oneself clearly. Religion should _____ (g)
 bring people closely to one another. _____ (h)
13. What if every child have to plant five saplings and _____ (a)
 have it fully grown when they are 18? What more? _____ (b)
 Imagine he will have to produce a healthy certificate _____ (c)
 of these trees for secure his college admission, later _____ (d)
 a driving licence and the PAN card or a bank loan? _____ (e)
 There are not so many things like this whom the nation _____ (f)
 expects from their citizens. Let's keep this idea close to _____ (g)
 our hearts until the government has made it a law! _____ (h)
14. Scientists are sought to make fusion work on _____ (a)
 earth for since 40 years. If we are successful, _____ (b)
 we will have an energy source who is inexhaustible. _____ (c)
 One out of every 6,500 atom of hydrogen in _____ (d)
 ordinary water is deuterium, given a gallon of _____ (e)
 water the energy content of 300 gallons in gasoline. _____ (f)
 In addition, fusion would be environmental friendly, _____ (g)
 producing any combustion products or greenhouse gases. _____ (h)
15. Like Leonardo Da Vinci at the 13th century, _____ (a)
 Albert Einstein was another phenomena _____ (b)
 who changes the course of the world's go _____ (c)
 for the last century. If he hadn't be first _____ (d)
 a rebel at school-level and later an super _____ (e)
 scientist, most of you had not choices in _____ (f)
 education and there is no such movie as _____ (g)
 3 Idiots. Have you watched it? You may, once! _____ (h)



Solved Editing Tasks

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <p>1. The International Monetary Fund maintain its forecast on weak global growth and warned that further stagnation did fuel more populist sentiment for trade and immigration that would stifled activity, productivity and innovation. In the late update of their Word Economic Outlook, the IMF said a dropped in US growth for 2016 is due too a weak first-half performance.</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> maintain</p> | <p><u>maintained</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |
| <p>2. Your voice has remained very subdue and other's voices are very loud, command, because they were order and you had followed them—despite you. Naturally only one voice is missing with you, and that is you; otherwise there is a wholly crowd. And that crowd is constant driving you mad, because one voice say, "Do this," another voice says, "Never does that! Don't listen to that voice!"</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> subdue</p> | <p><u>subdued</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |
| <p>3. The issue of capital punishment involve determining whether the execution of criminals are ever justified, and if so, on what circumstances it is permissible and how to determining the limits of a crime demand execution. It also involves the issue where the society believes in corrective justice nor retributive justice. The basic assumption from retributive nation of punishment in generally is that a criminal deserves punishment.</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> involve</p> | <p><u>involves</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |
| <p>4. We live in times when incomes is rising. The economic boom of the last 25 years have created a grow tribe of erstwhile-middle class-turned-HNIs who earn much many than</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> is</p> | <p><u>are</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |



they can spend. Born on the inflation and scarcity-stricken 1960s and 70s, this well-paid adults enjoy their new wealth, but is conservative in their spending and investing habits. They swing among confidence and caution when it comes to money.

5. A new Guineas World has been set with the largest performing rock band in China before 953 musicians did a show together—most twice the previous record. There was six different music sections from the band, including 349 singer, 154 guitarists, 151 drummers, 101 basists, 100 keyboards players and 98 wind instruments. The band with The Beijing Contemporary Music Academy was lead by singer-songwriter Cui Jian.

6. Geoffrey Chaucer is consider by many to be the 'Father for English Literature' and the greatest poet of the Middle Ages. Borne around 1343, he is the most famous in *The Canter Bury Tales*, a series of story (mostly in verse) based on a group of pilgrim travelling with the shrine of Thomas Backet. The pilgrims has a story-telling competition, resulting in each of the tale being called by the character telling them.

7. William Wordsworth is born in 1770 and helped developed a new literary movement called Romanticism, which saw a new focus in nature and emotion. Famous penning the words "I wandered lonely like a cloud." Wordsworth is the most strongly associate with the lake District region on England, the beautiful landscape of which was an big inspiration for him. Wordsworth was Poet Laureate for 1843 until he died.

8. The opening ceremony for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games takes place in the Maracana stadium on 5 August 2016 and is directed by Fernando Meirelles, Daniela Thomas or Andrucha Waddington. The ceremony highlights the aspects of Brazilian history and culture and featured a segment narrate by Fenanda Montenergo and Judi Dench with a appeal to environmental conservation and prevent global warming. The ceremony also features the inaugural presentation of the Olympic Laurel.

9. There is nothing much selfish you can do than come for work sick. You may get a gold star for show

(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. with for

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. consider considered

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. is was

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. for of

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. much more

(a)
(b)



14. You may have forget you own
your sniffing face with the office
and soldiering for the workday to
provide you value — but everyone
around you just get sick. You are
a inconsiderate work hazard, when
you brought your infectious illness to work.
10. Overeating is one of the more wonderful
practices among those which think that they
can afford it. In fact that is said that
near all those who can get as much
as he desire, overeat to their
disadvantage. This class of peoples could
save the great deal more food than
they can save by missing one meal
per week and also improving their health.
11. Scientists has found evidence
to support much owners have long
believed: man's best friend really do
understand some of which we are
saying. Researchers on Hungary
scanned the brains of dogs as it were
listening to their trainer spoke to
determine that parts of the brain they
use. They found that processed words to
the left hemisphere.
12. Elimination for child lablour is undoubtedly
one of the biggest challenges facing our
country. Various article of the constitution
prohibits the employment of children in
factories. Under Article 24, it has stated
that no child below the ages of 14
shall be employ in any factory or
mine or any another hazardous occupation
or work. Children should be provide opportunities
to develop in a healthy manner.
13. Today, democracy is often assume to
be a liberal form at governance, a
form of representative democracy when the
ability of elect representatives and the
will of the majority to exercising decision
making power are subject to the rule of
law, and usually moderate by a constitution
which emphasise the protection of liberties,
freedoms and rights of individuals or minorities.
- e.g. forget forgotten
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
- e.g. more most
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
(Delhi 2016)
- e.g. has have
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
- e.g. for of
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
- e.g. assume assumed
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)



ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. (a) on ... <u>for</u>
(d) stifled ... <u>stifle</u>
(g) dropped ... <u>drop</u> | (b) did ... <u>will</u>
(e) late ... <u>latest</u>
(h) too ... <u>to</u> | (c) for ... <u>against</u>
(f) their ... <u>its</u> |
| 2. (a) command ... <u>commanding</u>
(c) you ... <u>yourself</u>
(f) constant ... <u>constantly</u> | (d) with ... <u>in</u>
(g) say ... <u>says</u> | (b) order ... <u>orders</u>
(e) wholly ... <u>whole</u>
(h) does ... <u>do</u> |
| 3. (a) are ... <u>is</u>
(d) demand ... <u>demanding</u>
(g) from ... <u>of</u> | (b) on ... <u>under</u>
(e) where ... <u>whether</u>
(h) generally ... <u>general</u> | (c) determining ... <u>determine</u>
(f) nor ... <u>or</u> |
| 4. (a) have ... <u>has</u>
(d) on ... <u>in</u>
(g) swung ... <u>swing</u> | (b) grow ... <u>growing</u>
(e) this ... <u>these</u>
(h) among ... <u>between</u> | (c) many ... <u>more</u>
(f) is ... <u>are</u> |
| 5. (a) before ... <u>after</u>
(d) from ... <u>to</u>
(g) with ... <u>from</u> | (b) most ... <u>almost</u>
(e) singer ... <u>singers</u>
(h) lead ... <u>led</u> | (c) was ... <u>were</u>
(f) keyboards ... <u>keyboard</u> |
| 6. (a) for ... <u>of</u>
(d) story ... <u>stories</u>
(g) has ... <u>have</u> | (b) Borne ... <u>Born</u>
(e) pilgrim ... <u>pilgrims</u>
(h) tale ... <u>tales</u> | (c) in ... <u>for</u>
(f) with ... <u>to</u> |
| 7. (a) developed ... <u>develop</u>
(d) like ... <u>as</u>
(g) an ... <u>a</u> | (b) in ... <u>on</u>
(e) associate ... <u>associated</u>
(h) for ... <u>from</u> | (c) Famous ... <u>Famously</u>
(f) on ... <u>of</u> |
| 8. (a) takes ... <u>took</u>
(d) highlights ... <u>highlight</u>
(g) prevent ... <u>preventing</u> | (b) is ... <u>was</u>
(e) narrate ... <u>narrated</u>
(h) features ... <u>featured</u> | (c) or ... <u>and</u>
(f) a ... <u>an</u> |
| 9. (a) for ... <u>to</u>
(d) for ... <u>through</u>
(g) a ... <u>an</u> | (b) show ... <u>showing</u>
(e) you ... <u>your</u>
(h) brought ... <u>bring</u> | (c) with ... <u>at</u>
(f) get ... <u>gets</u> |
| 10. (a) which ... <u>who</u>
(d) he ... <u>they</u>
(g) can ... <u>could</u> | (b) that ... <u>it</u>
(e) peoples ... <u>people</u>
(h) improving ... <u>improve</u> | (c) near ... <u>almost</u>
(f) the ... <u>a</u> |
| 11. (a) much ... <u>many</u>
(d) on ... <u>in</u>
(g) that ... <u>which</u> | (b) do ... <u>does</u>
(e) it ... <u>they</u>
(h) to ... <u>with</u> | (c) which ... <u>what</u>
(f) spoke ... <u>speak</u> |



OMISSION OF WORDS

In the following passages one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the words that come before and after it. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined as shown in example:

1. Thomas Hardy was younger contemporary of Charles Dickens. His style rather different, but he was influenced Dickens and achieved wide literary acclaim in own right, both as novelist and a poet. While Dicknes' novels tended to set in an urban environment, Hardy's focus was on the countryside its decline. Many his works are set in Wessex, a partly real, partly imagined, rural region harked back to England.

e.g. was a younger
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

2. The two new sports 2016 Olympic Games are golf and rugby sevens. There two spots for sports initially seven sports began the bidding for inclusion the 2016 program. Baseball and softball, which dropped from the program 2005, Karate, squash, golf, roller sports rugby union all were

e.g. sports for 2016
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)

included. Leaders the seven sports held presentations front of the IOC executive board in June 2009.

3. The closing ceremony the 2016 Summer Olympics was held 21 August 2016 at the Maracana Stadium. As traditional Olympic protocol, ceremony featured cultural presentations from both the current (Barazil) following (Japan) host countries, as well closing remarks By IOC President Thomas Bach the leader the Games' organizing committee Carlos Arthur Nuzman, the official handover Olympic flag.

4. We get all kinds information via magazines and newspaper. We come to know various anti-social happenings the print media and are able keep ourselves alert. We also read about the rise fall of certain politicians, cricket matches, the state the stock exchange and various kinds jobs available. The amount of in formation that we can gather a newspaper is enormous. Read the whole newspaper completely would take hours.

5. Dhyran Chand, however, died penniless uncared for in a hospital, receiving meagre pension. He was very sad see India finish seventh at the Montreal Olympics, 1976. When he was the deathbed at AIIMS, he reportedly told doctor that Indian hockey dying. He then went into coma died in 1979. A year after his death, the Indian Postal Service issued commemorative in honour. In Addition, Dhyajn Chan National Stadium in New Delhi is named after him.

6. Tourism in India plays vital role in country's economy, cultural growth and unity. India's great diversity cultural richness provides ample potential growth in tourism. The rich heritage art, architecture, pre-hitoric spots, places of wettest the driest, hill stations, mountains, forests, etc. all speak the infinite possibility of India becoming favourite tourism destination. Rajasthan is not famous for its forts and places but also for the haunting beauty of its desert.

7. Generally women found more susceptible to superstitions, may be it was the female sections of the society remained uneducated

(g)
(h)

e.g. ceremony of the

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. kinds of information

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. penniless and uncared

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. play a vital

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

e.g. Womer are found

(a)
(b)



and ignorant years. Now women are trying to break free the progressive shackles of superstitions. The only effective weapon the cobwebs of superstitions education, awareness development of scientific attitude as well aptitude.

8. Going a two week holiday could boost our immune system help fight infection, suggests scientists found that alternations living space of mice dramatically changed white blood cells and made them more prone having a protective inflammatory effect. The research Queen Mary University of London provides first evidence that enriched environment influences the functions of T-cells.
9. After the death of Aurangzeb AD 1707, his successors unable to hold the Mughal Empire together. When Aurangzeb died, three sons fought for throne. Bahadur Shah defeated his brothers ascended the throne in AD 1707. He took name of Shah Alam. Alam's reign saw the growing power the Marathas the Rajputs. The Sikhs revolted under leader Banda Bahadur.
10. Success comes those who try and never tire. To a winner, one has to learn to strive perseverance, courage and determination. Success cannot be achieved a day. The road to success is not easy one. It is narrow, rough, patchy, long and full hurdles and obstacles. One has learn to overcome the hurdles and obstacles achieve the desired goal. A little failure not matter.

- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

e.g. going on a

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

e.g. Aurangzeb in AD

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

e.g. comes to those

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) style <u>was</u> rather (d) as <u>a</u> novelist (g) Many <u>of</u> his | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) influenced <u>by</u> Dickens (e) to <u>be</u> set (h) region <u>that</u> harked | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (c) in <u>his</u> own (f) countryside <u>and</u> its |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. (a) There <u>were</u> two (d) which <u>were</u> dropped (g) Leaders <u>of</u> the | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) sports <u>and</u> initially (e) program <u>in</u> 2005 (h) presentation <u>in</u> front | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (c) inclusion <u>in</u> the (f) sports <u>and</u> rugby |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. (a) held <u>on</u> 21 (d) (Brazil) <u>and</u> following (g) leader <u>of</u> the | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (b) As <u>per</u> traditional (e) well <u>as</u> closing (h) handover <u>of</u> the | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (c) protocol, <u>to</u> ceremony (f) Back <u>and</u> the |



4. (a) Know about various (b) happenings through the (c) able to keep
(d) rise and fall (e) state of the (f) kinds of jobs
(g) gather from a (h) Enormous. To read
5. (a) receiving a meagre (b) sad to see (c) was at the
(d) told a doctor (e) hockey was dying (f) coma and died
(g) issued a commemorative (h) in his honour
6. (a) in the country's (b) diversity and cultural (c) potential for growth
(d) heritage of art (e) wettest to the (f) speak of the
(g) becoming a favourite (h) not only famous
7. (a) be because it (b) society that remained (c) ignorant for years
(d) free from the (e) weapon against the
(f) superstitions is education (g) awareness and development (h) well as aptitude
8. (a) system and help (b) scientists who found (c) alternations to living
(d) changed their white (e) prone to having (f) research at Queen
(g) provides the first (h) that an enriched
9. (a) successors were unable (b) died, his three (c) for the throne
(d) brothers and ascended (e) took the name (f) power of the
(g) Marathas and the (h) under their leader
10. (a) To be a (b) strive with perseverance (c) achieving in a
(d) not an easy (e) full of hurdles (f) has to learn
(g) obstacles to achieve (g) failure does not
- =====



LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS AND EXTENDED READING TEXT

PROSE PASSAGES

1. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Not a leaf remained on the trees. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers were gone from the plants. Lencho's soul was filled with sadness. When the storm had passed, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons, "A plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail has left nothing.

- Who destroyed the corn?
- Why had the flowers gone from the plants?
- Why was Lencho so sad?
- Where was Lencho standing?
- Find out the similar word as "damaged" and "grief".

2. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

He wrote 'To God' on the envelope, put the letter inside and, still troubled, and went to town. At the post office, he placed a stamp on the letter and dropped it into the mailbox.

- Who wrote the letter to God?
- Where did Lencho drop the letter?
- Why did Lencho go to town?
- What did he place on the envelop?
- Find out the similar word as 'kept' and 'proceeded'.

3. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence – but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

- Why was Lencho not surprised to see the money?
- Why was Lencho angry?
- Who had not denied Lencho request?
- What did Lencho do?



e. Find out the similar word as 'Fault' and 'astonish'.

4. Match the column A with their meaning column B.

A	B
Entire	Covered
Harvest	Desire
Really	Crop
Willing	Indeed
Predicted	Whole
Draped	To tell about future

5. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:-

It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office.

Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence- but he became angry when he counted the money.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Who delivered the letter and to whom? | 1 |
| b. What did the postmaster do in the meantime? | 1 |
| c. Which "good deed" is referred to here? | 1 |
| d. Why did Lencho become angry inspite of having a great confidence? | 1 |

6. So, in order not to shake the writers' faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea; answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill ink and paper.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Who is the writer referred to here? | 1 |
| b. What was the postmaster's "idea"? | 1 |
| c. What was the postmaster's reaction when he opened the envelop? | 1 |
| d. What did he need to answer the letter? | 1 |

7. Two days later, Mijbil escaped from my bedroom.....achieved the full flow."

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Who is Mijbil? | 1 |
| b. What did he do two days later? | 1 |
| c. Bring out one characteristic feature of Mijbil's nature from this extract? | 1 |
| d. Trace a word that means "pleasantly surprised" from this extract. | 1 |



8. "When I returned, there was an appalling spectacle. I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hands."
- Who is 'I' in above extract? 1
 - Why is Mij called miserable? 1
 - What was the "appalling spectacle"? 1
 - Why was he compelled to put Mij back into the box?
9. Read the following extract and answer the questions given below:
- The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the artraising a proud crackle.
- What did he watch all day long? 1
 - What did his parents teach his brothers and sister? 1
 - Find the word in the text that means 'surround'. 1
10. Paris control? Paris control? Can you hear me?" After half an hour the strange black aeroplane was still there in front of me, in the clouds.
- What did the writer see in the black clouds? 1
 - Why couldn't he contact the Paris control? 1
 - What did the writer see the other pilot doing? 1
 - How did the writer feel while following the other aeroplane? 1
11. We kid would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the loaves would be delivered to the servant. But..... the elders and the bangles for the children.
- Who are 'we' in the extract? 1
 - Why were the children pushed aside? 1
 - Which word/phrase in the extract means the same as 'an expression of disapproval/a scolding'? 1
 - What was there in the basket? 1
12. The fiercely independent people of Coorg are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent. As one story goes, ----- which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- Which descent do the people of Coorg belong to? 1
 - Where can we find the culture of Coorg most apparently? 1
 - Which word in the extract means 'an act that is part of a religious ceremony'? 1
 - Which story is famous about the people of Coorg? 1
13. "Paper has more patience than people." I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless wondering whether to stay in or go out".



- a. Who is 'I' in the extract? 1
- b. Why is the narrator feeling depressed? 1
- c. What decision has the narrator taken to get rid of depression? 1
- d. Give the noun form of "depression" and the adjective form of "patience". 1

14. Mr. Keesing has a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. ----- Quack, Quack, Quack said Mistress Chatterbox."

- a. Who was Mr. Keesing? 1
- b. Why did he punish Anne? 1
- c. How many times did he ask her to write essays? 1
- d. Find a word from the chapter which means "one who can't be corrected or improved." 1

15. It was a new bus, its outside painted a gleaming white.green, green, green as far as the eye could see.

- a. How did the bus look? 1
- b. How did she manage to see the outside view? 1
- c. Where was the bus plying? 1
- d. What was there beyond the canal and on the other sides? 1

16. "Yes you're right" her mother said. So many things in our midst and in the world outside..... Valli smiled to herself. She didn't want them to understand her smile.

- a. What did Valli's mother agree to? 1
- b. What was Valli's reaction? 1
- c. What was the reaction of her aunt on her reply? 1
- d. Why didn't Valli want to make her aunt & mother understand her smile? 1

17. Paris control? Paris control? Can you hear me?" After half an hour the strange black aeroplane was still there in front of me, in the clouds.

- a. What did the writer see in the black clouds? 1
- b. Why couldn't he contact the Paris control? 1
- c. What did the writer see the other pilot doing? 1
- d. How did the writer feel while following the other aeroplane? 1



Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The otter was different and aloof in the beginning and later on became very friendly. Trace its transformation from the time it came into the life of the author till they came back to England. 8

OR

Otters are animals which need love and care. Illustrate.

2. Describe how Valli saved money for her first ever bus ride. 8

OR

Though she was only eight years old but she was very mature. Describe the character of Valli.

3. What is a sermon? What is the sermon? 8

OR

How did Lord Buddha describe the transient nature of life of the mortals?

4. Justify the title of the play "the Proposal". 8

OR

How does Natalya excite Lomov to the point of verbal fighting?

POETRY SECTION

1. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The way a Crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree

- a) What is the crow doing?
- b) What is hemlock tree? What is its use?
- c) Name the poem and the poet?
- d) What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

2. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

1. Who is the speaker in the above lines?
2. How does the mood of the poet change?
3. What do you mean by 'rued'?
4. Give the rhyming scheme of this stanza?

3. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Some say the word will end in fire
Some say in ice
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.

- a. What is the poet's opinion about the world?
- b. What does ice symbolize?
- c. Whom does the poet favour?
- d. Find out the word from the above stanza which means the same as, "agree with".

4. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

But if it had to perish twice

I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great and would suffice

- a. What does 'it' refer to in the first line?
- b. What would be the cause of destruction?
- c. What do you mean by 'perish'?
- d. Give the rhyming scheme of this stanza?

5. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?
Did you tidy your room, Amanda?
I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda?

- a. What is Amanda expected to do?
- b. What does the speaker ask Amanda about the shoes?
- c. How do you view Amanda?
- d. Name the poem and the poet?

6. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I am an orphan, roaming the street
I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet,
The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.

- a. What does the speaker say about herself?
- b. What does the 'orphan' long to do?
- c. Which advice is referred to in this stanza?
- d. What is the meaning of the word, 'hushed'?

7. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

He stalks in the vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage,
On pads of velvet quiet, in his quiet rage.

- a. Where is 'he' locked in?
- b. Who is 'he' in the above extract?
- c. Where is the strength of 'he'?
- d. Name the poem and the poet?



8. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then

Merrily over- there it is in the water!

No use to say 'O there are other balls':

- a. From where is this extract taken?
- b. Who is the speaker?
- c. What is 'it' in the above extract?
- d. Why is there no use to say 'O there are other balls'?

9. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,

The epistemology of loss, how to stand up.

- a. Who is 'he' in the above extract?
- b. What is he learning?
- c. What is "The epistemology of loss"?
- d. Name the poem and the poet.

10. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The fog comes

On little cat feet'

It sits looking

Over harbour and city

On silent haunches

And then moves on

- a. Who has composed these lines?
- b. What does 'it' refer to?
- c. What is compared with fog?
- d. Write the meaning of harbour?

11. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Now the name of the little black kitten was ink

And the little grey mouse, she called him blink

And the little yellow dog and the little red wagon

And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.



- a. What was the colour of the kitten?
- b. Where did Belinda live?
- c. Write the meaning of "Trulio"?
- d. What was the colour of dog?

12. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

If ever you should go by chance
 To jungles in the east
 And if there should to you advance
 A large and tawny beast
 If he roars at you as you are dyin'
 You'll know it is the Asian Lion

- a. To what does "Tawny beast" refer?
- b. Who is 'you' in the first line?
- c. Write the name of the poem?
- d. Write the name of the poet?

13. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The true chameleon is small,
 A lizard sort of things;
 He hasn't any ears at all
 And not a single wing
 If there is nothing on the tree
 'Tis the chameleon you see.

- a. Give the two characteristics of a chameleon according to the stanza?
- b. Write the rhyme scheme of the lines?
- c. Who does look like chameleon?
- d. Write the name of poem and poet?

14. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,
 And spikes on top of him and scales underneath,
 Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose,
 And realio, trulio, daggers on his toes.



- a. Who has composed these lines?
- b. What was the custard the dragon's mouth like?
- c. What has been compared with the nose of the custard the dragon?
- d. Where were the daggers?

15. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Never shall a young man
thrown into despair
by those great honey-coloured
ramparts at your ear
love you for yourself alone
and not your yellow hair

- a. What will a young man never do?
- b. Write the name of poem and poet.
- c. What is the meaning of 'ramparts'?
- d. What does the young man mean by "great honey-coloured ramparts at your ear"?

16. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I heard an old religious man
But yesternight declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only god, my dear
Could love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.

- a. What colour is the woman's hair?
- b. What had the religious man found?
- c. What does "I" refer to?
- d. Who can love you for yourself alone?

17. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him,
A dime another ball, is worthless now.



He senses first responsibility
In a world of possession.

- a. Where did the ball go into?
- b. By whom have these lines been composed?
- c. Why is the boy full of grief?
- d. What has lost?

18. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The fog comes
On little cat feet.
It sits looking
Over harbour and city
On silent haunches
And then moves on.

- a. What does the poet think the fog is like?
- b. In what way does the fog come?
- c. Name the poem and the poet.
- d. What do you mean by 'on haunches'?

19. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are
So placid and self-contain'd
I stand and look at them long and long.

- a. What is the poet turning from?
- b. What does the poet say about animals?
- c. Why does the poet look at them for a long time?
- d. What is the meaning of the word 'placid'?

20. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow:

All night the roots work
To disengage themselves from the cracks
in the veranda floor.
The leaves strain toward the glass
Small twigs stiff with exertion



Long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
 Like newly discharged patients
 Half- dazed, moving
 to the clinic doors.

- a. What do the tree roots, leaves and twigs do?
- b. The trees are compared with what and why?
- c. What poetic device is used in the stanza?
- d. Find out the word from the above stanza which means the same as, 'make efforts to move'.

• **POETRY QUESTIONS SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS 2 MARKS EACH**

1. What is a "Dust of Snow"? What does the poet say has changed his mood?
2. What does Robert Frost want to convey through the poem, 'Dust of Snow'?
3. What is the poet's view about the end of the world?
4. Why does Amanda want to be like Rapunzel and how does life appear to her in a tower?
5. What does the poem tell you about Amanda?
6. Mention three things that humans do and animals don't?
7. How do the animals show their relations?
8. Why has the forest been empty all these days?
9. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?
10. Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?
11. Why was the tiger in quiet rage? / Why is the tiger's rage said to be 'quiet rage'?
12. Why does the poet suddenly shift the focus of the poem to the wild?
13. How can one identify a lion and a tiger according to the poet in the poem "how to tell wild animals"?
14. Why has the poet misspelt the word leap and leapt? (How to tell wild animals)
15. What does "in the world of possessions" mean?
16. What does the boy learn from the loss of the ball?
17. What is very much specific about the fog?
18. Why did custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called as "the cowardly dragon"?
19. Who are the characters in the poem "The tale of custard the dragon"? List them with their pet names.
20. Why shall a young man be thrown into despair?



HOW TO TELL WILD ANIMALS

Key Points:

1. This poem revolves around the dangerous ways to identify wild animals.
2. The poet tries to distinguish one animal from the other in a humorous way
3. It is very risky to be in a close proximity to the wild beast like a lion, a tiger, a leopard and a bear.
4. This poem tells us about various features of wild animals.

FOG

Summary:

In this short poem, the poet describes the coming and going of fog by using the metaphor of a cat. A cat comes and goes away without making the slightest noise. So does the fog. It comes, sets looking silently and then moves on. For the poet fog is not a natural phenomenon, it is rather creature. Fog's presence over and around the city seems as if a cat is sitting on its haunches silently and looking over the harbour and the city. Finally, when fog leaves the city, it looks like a cat's slow and silent steps moving on from a place.

Key Points:

1. The poet describes 'Fog as a cat'.
2. The description of fog as a living creature shows the poet's interest in the wonders and beauties of nature.
3. The poet has used the poetic device 'metaphor' writing a cat for referring to "fog".
4. The coming of fog resembles the way a cat comes silently, sits on its haunches and looks over the city and slowly moves on and vanishes.

New words:

Haunches- hips

Harbour- port (a place where ships load and unload cargo)

THE TALE OF CUSARD THE DRAGON

Summary:

This is a humorous poem where the Poet tries to ridicule persons who put up faces of being brave and courageous, but in the time of crisis, prove big cowards. On the other hand those who are unassuming and not proud prove their worth when occasion demands it. A lady named



Belinda has four Pets- Ink (a kitten), Blink (a mouse), Mustard (a yellow dog) and Custard (a little dragon). Ink, Blink and Mustard make tall claims of their bravery. But poor Custard is content to remain in his cage. All the three and Belinda make a mockery of Custard and call him a coward.

One day, a robber breaks into Belinda's house. Ink, Blink and Mustard run away in fear and hide themselves. But Custard faces the robber bravely and kills him. Bellinda embraces custard and the three pets begin to dance in joy. But soon the three other pets start boosting again. Belinda showers all her care on the three and neglects Custard. Custard is left crying for a nice safe cage.

Key Points:

1. The poem is a funny poem that tells the story of girl Belinda and her pets.
2. Belinda lives with her little pets, a kitten, a mouse, a dog and a dragon.
3. Belinda and all her pets except dragon have been described as very brave.
4. The dragon is treated to be such a coward.
5. But one day the dragon surprised everyone with his heroic act of killing a pirate, who had come to Belinda's house to harm her and her pets.
6. The dragon saved Belinda and all her pets from the pirate.

New Words:

Coward	-	one who fears a lot
Dagger	-	small sword
Chase	-	to follow in order to capture
Rage	-	anger
Tickle	-	to touch (a body part) lightly to cause laughter
Dungeon	-	an underground prison
Flustered	-	to go nervous
Mourn	-	to grieve
Victim	-	one who suffers
Glee	-	happiness



SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

The midnight visitor

About the author- Robert Arthur was born on Nov 10, 1909 at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and the Philippines. He was a writer of speculative fiction known for his work with 'The Mysterious Traveller' radio series and for writing 'The three investigators'.

Summary- This story is about a detective who defies the stereotype, as we know from novels and movies. Ausable, a secret agent, is a fat man with short height and thick accent. A young writer Fowler goes to meet him to get some inspiration for his next story or novel.

New words:

Espionage - Spying

Use - He was accused of engaging in espionage against a rival firm.

Envision - Imagine as a future possibility

Use - She envisioned the admiring glances of her parents seeing the result.

Prosaic - Ordinary/dull

Use - When we got to the auction only a few prosaic tables were left.

Authentic - Original and genuine

Use - His authentic model of 'integrated agriculture' won the last prize;

Slender - gracefully thin

Use - she is slender and beautiful.

Footprints without feet- h.g. wells

About the author- Herbert George Wells (21st September 1866- 13 August 1946) was an English author. He was born in Bromley, Kent. He wrote about 50 books. He was one of the inventors of science fiction and also wrote novels and utopias. He wrote books such as the invisible man, the time machine, the island of Dr. Moreau, and the war of the worlds. He also explained how the things he wrote about could actually happen. Some of his books have been made into movies. He had diabetes. He died in London.

Glossary:

Fascinated - infatuated, perplexed

Eject - exclude

Eccentric - whimsical ,freak



Hysterics - epilepsy

Burglary -thievery

The Hack Driver

About the author-Harry Sinclair Lewis cl(February 7 ,1885 -January 10 1951) was an American novelist, short story writer and playwright. In 1930, he became the first writer from the United States to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature which, was awarded "for his vigorous and graphic art of description and his ability to create, with wit and humour, new types of characters". His works are known for their insightful and the critical views of American capitalism and materialism between the wars. He has been honoured by the US Postal service with the postage stamp in the great American series.

Glossary:

Poker game - Card game

Owe - have on obligation to pay

Key Points:

Narrator:

1. A young lawyer is gullible. The hack driver makes a fool out of him.
2. Oliver Lutkins:- A dishonest man who tricks others and receives summons from the court. He is a great story teller. He takes up the name of Bill Magnuson to fool the lawyer.

Summary: This story is about a young lawyer who is too innocent. He was sent to a village to serve summon to a person called Lutkins. At the railway station he meets a person who identifies himself as Bill. Bill appears to know everything in the village and promises to search Lutkins for the lawyer. He takes the lawyer for a ride and dupes him off lots of money. But after a six hour long search, they do not find Lutkins. The lawyer returned hopelessly. Next day when the lawyer goes to the village with one of his colleagues, he discovers that it was Lutkins who posed as Bill on the previous day. Everyone, except the lawyer have a hearty laugh at the predicament of the lawyer.

A Triumph of Surgery

1. When they had finished, Tricki took a walk round the shining bowls, licking casually inside one or two of them. Next day, an extra bowl was put out for him and I was pleased to see him jostling his way towards it. From then on, his progress was rapid. He had no medicinal treatment of any kind but all day he ran about with the dogs, joining in their friendly scrimmages.



He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night. He had never had such a time in his life.

- What did Tricki take when the other dogs had finished?
- Next day, why was Mr. Herriot pleased?
- How did Tricki enjoy his days after being hospitalised?
- Frame a sentence using the phrasal verb 'put out'.

A Triumph of Surgery

About the Author: James Alfred 'Alf' Wight, FRCVS known by her name James Herriot was a British veterinary surgeon and writer who used his many years of experiments as a veterinary surgeon to write a series of books each consisting of stories about animals and their owners. He was born on 3 Oct 1916 at Sunderland, Country Durham, England and died on 23 Feb 1995 at Thirlby, North Yorkshire, England.

Key words:

Appealing	-	Attractive
Severe	-	very great, intense
Blood shot	-	(Of the eyes) inflamed with blood
Lolled	-	Sit, lie or stand in a lazy, relaxed way
Regime	-	Prescribed course of exercise and diet
Tottering	-	Moving in a feeble or unsteady way
Swooned	-	Faint, especially from extreme emotion
Wag	-	Move rapidly to and fro
Surged	-	Move suddenly and powerfully forward or upward
Whimper	-	Make a series of low, feeble sounds of fear, pain or unhappiness
Scrimmages	-	Rough or confused struggle
Clasp	-	Grasp (sth) tightly with one's hand

The Thief's Story

About the Author :

Ruskin Bond is an Indian author of British origin. He lives in Mussoorie, India. He got schooling from a very reputed school, Bishop Cotton School, Shimla. He wrote his first short story at the

age of sixteen in 1951. He wrote for several magazines and newspapers such as The Pioneer, The Leader, The Tribute, The Telegraph etc. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1999 and Padma Bhushan in 2014.

Key points of the story:

1. I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15, I was an experienced and fairly successful hand.
 2. Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25, a tall, lean fellow, easy going and kind .
 3. He asked my name. I lied Hari Singh as I took a new name every month.
 4. After introduction, Anil talked about the well oiled wrestlers who were lifting and throwing each other.
 5. I followed Anil to his room over the Jamuna Sweet Shop and asked if I could work for him.
 6. Anil agreed to give me a job at his house.
 7. I continued working for Anil for almost a month and apart from cheating on shopping, planned to rob him.
 8. One night when Anil was sleeping, I crept up to his bed and drew the bundle of notes.
 9. I reached the station to catch the 10:30 Express to Lucknow, but I hesitated for some reason I can't explain and I lost the chance to get away.
 10. I went back to Anil and hurried to the room feeling very nervous, for it is much easier to steal something than to return it undetected.
 11. Anil was still asleep. I kept the notes quietly and came out to sleep on the balcony.
 12. I woke up late next morning and my heart sank when Anil handed me a fifty rupee note.
- I was speechless at his behaviour.

Glossary :

Patted	:- dabbed
Fits and starts	:- not regularly
Borrow	:- to take money on loan
Lend	:- to give money on loan
Tuck	:- put
Scars	:- signs left after injury
Slid	:- pushed with care
Startled	:- unexpectedly amazed



Textual Paragraph:

When I reached the station I did not stop at the ticket office (I had never bought a ticket in my life) but dashed straight to the platform. The Lucknow Express was just moving out. The train had still to pick up speed and I should have been able to jump into one of the carriages, but I hesitated — for some reason I can't explain — and I lost the chance to get away. When the train had gone, I found myself standing alone on the deserted platform. I had no idea where to spend the night. I had no friends, believing that friends were more trouble than help. And I did not want to make anyone curious by staying at one of the small hotels near the station. The only person I knew really well was the man I had robbed. Leaving the station, I walked slowly through the bazaar.

- a. Which train was just moving out?
- b. What was Hari Singh doing when the train had gone?
- c. Name the only person Hari Singh knew?
- d. Why did the writer not want to stay at any hotel?

The Midnight Visitor

"Instead, you have spent a dull evening in a French music hall with a sloppy fat man who, instead of having messages slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties, gets only a prosaic telephone call making an appointment in his room. You have been bored!" The fat man chuckled to himself as he unlocked the door of his room and stood aside to let his frustrated guest enter. "You are disillusioned," Ausable told him. "But take cheer, my young friend. Presently you will see a paper, a quite important paper for which several men and women have risked their lives, come to me. Some day soon that paper may well affect the course of history. In that thought is drama, is there not?" As he spoke, Ausable closed the door behind him. Then he switched on the light.

- a. Who had spent a dull evening in a French music hall?
- b. What did Ausable get in his room?
- c. When did the fat man chuckle?
- d. Why did Ausable tell the writer that he was disillusioned?



A Question of Trust

Objectives: To make them think about the calm and cautious use of brain in a difficult situation.

About the author: Victor Canning (16 June 1911- 21 Feb 1986) was a prolific British writer of novels and thrillers. He was born in Plymouth, Devon. He worked in army also. He wrote many books under the pseudonyms Julian Forest and Alan Gould.

New words:

Hindering : make it difficult for (someone) to do something or for (something) to happen.

Mended : repaired

Desperate : feeling or showing a hopeless sense.

Persuade : induce (someone) to do something

SUMMARY:

Fifteen years ago, Horace had served his first and only sentence in a prison library. He loved rare, expensive books. So he robbed a safe every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for twelve months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent. Now, walking in the bright July sunshine, he felt sure that this year's robbery was going to be as successful as all the others. For two weeks he had been studying the house at Shotover Grange, looking at its rooms, its electric wiring, its paths and its garden. This afternoon the two servants, who remained in the Grange while the family was in London, had gone to the movies. Horace saw them go, and he felt happy in spite of a little tickle of hay fever in his nose. He came out from behind the garden wall, his tools carefully packed in a bag on his back.

- a. Why does Horace Danby steal every year?
- b. About what did Horace Danby feel sure?
- c. What did he do with his stolen money?
- d. From which disease was Horace Danby suffering from?

Footprints without Feet

Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge Griffin set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus it was that he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money, and quite invisible — until he happened to step in some mud, and left footprints as he walked! He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in

London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was mid-winter. The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

- Name the lawless British Scientist.
- Who removed his clothes and why?
- Why was the time of the year described as a bad time?
- What did the scientist decide to do instead of walking about the streets?

The Making of a Scientist

About the author: Richard High Ebright was born on 11 June 1959 in Reading, Pennsylvania, United States. He was son of Richard Jarome and Jacqueline Katherine Ebright.

New words:

- Species :- a group of plants or animals of the same kind.
- Fossils :- an animal or plant that lived thousands of years ago which has turned into rock.
- Pupa :- an insect in the stage of development before it becomes an adult insect.
- Hormone :- a substance in our body that influences growth
- Catepillar :- a baby (of butterfly or a moth) insect with hairy long body and lots of legs
- Adhesive :- a substance that makes things stick together

Textual paragraph:

From the first he had a driving curiosity along with a bright mind. He also had a mother who encouraged his interest in learning. She took him on trips, bought him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials, and other equipment and helped him in many other ways. "I was his only companion until he started school," his mother said. "After that I would bring home friends for him. But at night we just did things together. Richie was my whole life after his father died when Richie was in third grade." She and her son spent almost every evening at the dining room table. "If he didn't have things to do, I found work for him — not physical work, but learning things," his mother said. "He liked it. He wanted to learn."

- What qualities did the writer have from the beginning?
- Who encouraged the writer's interest in learning?
- When did Richi's father die?
- What were the things Richi's mother used to bring for him?



The Necklace

Objectives: To enhance their reading skill and vocabulary as well.

About the author: (5th Aug 1850- 6th July 1893) Henri Rene Albert Guy De Maupassent was a French, remembered as a master of the short story form and as a representative of the naturalist school of writers who depicted human lives and destinies and social forces in disillusioned and often pessimistic terms.

New words:

Blunder : an embarrassing mistake

Sole : only

M. and Mme : Mister and madam/ (mrs)

Francs : French money

Humiliating : humbling, extremely embarrassing

Immoderate : excessive, extreme

Rapture : ecstasy, great happiness

Textual Paragraph:

She looked at him with an irritated eye and declared impatiently, "What do you suppose I have to wear to such a thing as that?" He had not thought of that; he stammered, "Why, the dress you wear when we go to the theatre. It seems very pretty to me..." He was silent, stupefied, in dismay, at the sight of his wife weeping. He stammered, "What is the matter? What is the matter?" By a violent effort, she had controlled her vexation and responded in a calm voice, wiping her moist cheeks, "Nothing. Only I have no dress and consequently I cannot go to this affair. Give your card to some colleague whose wife is better fitted out than I."

- How did she look at him?
- Who stammered and why?
- Why was the husband silent and stupefied?
- What was the cause of the wife's denial in attending the invitation?

The Hack Driver

We drove to Gustaff's barber shop. Again Bill went in first, and I lingered at the door. He asked not only the Swede but two customers if they had seen Lutkins. The Swede had not. He said angrily, "I haven't seen him, and don't care to. But if you find him you can just collect that dollar thirty-five he owes me." One of the customers thought he had seen Lutkins walking down Main



Street, this side of the hotel. As we climbed back into the hack, Bill concluded that since Lutkins had exhausted his credit at Gustaff's he had probably gone to Gray's for a shave. At Gray's barber shop we missed Lutkins by only five minutes. He had just left — probably for the poolroom. At the poolroom it appeared that he had just bought a pack of cigarettes and gone out. So we pursued him, just behind him but never catching him, for an hour till it was past one o'clock. I was hungry. But I had so enjoyed Bill's rough country opinions about his neighbours that I scarcely cared whether I found Lutkins or not.

- a. Who went in first and why?
- b. What did Bill conclude after climbing back into the hack?
- c. What appeared at the poolroom?
- d. How did the writer feel in Bill's company?

Bholi

Ramlal stood rooted to the ground, his head bowed low with the weight of grief and shame. The flames of the sacred fire slowly died down. Everyone was gone. Ramlal turned to Bholi and said, "But what about you, no one will ever marry you now. What shall we do with you?" And Sulekha said in a voice that was calm and steady, "Don't you worry, Pitaji! In your old age I will serve you and Mother and I will teach in the same school where I learnt so much. Isn't that right, Ma'am?" The teacher had all along stood in a corner, watching the drama. "Yes, Bholi, of course," she replied. And in her smiling eyes was the light of a deep satisfaction that an artist feels when contemplating the completion of her masterpiece.

- a. Why did Ramlal stand rooted to the ground?
- b. Write down the other name of Bholi?
- c. Who encouraged Bholi in that extremely critical situation?
- d. What was there in the smiling eyes of Bholi?

The Book That Saved the Earth

Yes, that is quite correct; I will clarify that for you, Captain Omega. Those sandwiches are not for ear communication, they are for eye communication. Now, Captain Omega, take that large, colourful sandwich over there. It appears to be important. Tell me what you observe.

- a. What is quite correct?
- b. What for the sandwiches were?
- c. What was the order given to Captain Omega?
- d. Which were the things supposed to be large, colourful sandwiches?



Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Tricky is pampered like a human baby. Illustrate.

Or

How was Tricky treated by Dr. Herriot? Was it really a triumph of surgery?

2. Why did Anil forgive Hari Singh? Support your answer with evidence.

3. Money can't make a man as much as education can. Elucidate the statement in reference to the thief's story. 8

4. What great qualities made Ausable a successful secret agent?

5. The balcony plays a significant role in the story 'The Midnight Visitor'. How?

6. How did Ausable make Fowler disillusioned early and happy later? What were the changes in Ausable's personality?

7. How did the lady in red outwit Horace Danby?

8. Describe the character of Horace Danby?

9. What was Danby's passion? How did he satisfy it?

10. Describe what happened in the bed chamber of the scientist when Mr. And Mrs. Hall went there in his absence.

11. Griffin was rather a lawless person. Comment.

12. What ingredients go into the making of a Scientist?

13. How did Richard H. Ebright's mother support her in his childhood and shape him up into a successful man?

14. The necklace changed the course of the Loisels life. Discuss.

15. Contentment brings peace whereas temptation yields problems. Discuss.

16. Describe the character of Oliver Lutkins.

17. The young lawyer was gullible. Establish this statement with evidence from the text.

18. Trace Bholi's journey from being Bholi to becoming Sulekha.

19. How can education change the fate and confidence of the rural girls? Discuss in reference to Bholi.

20. What led Think Tank vacate the planet Mars? Why did Noodle not leave the planet?

21. Books are considered to be the best companions of man but are they being replaced by the electronic media? What would be the condition if books are altogether done with?



NOVEL- THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK

Q. Very long answer type questions carrying 10 marks. (150-200 words)

1. What were the things that Jews were not allowed to do?
2. 'Misfortunes never come singly'. Why did Anne observe it?
3. Why do you think Anne started writing a diary?
4. Why did the maths teacher punish Anne? How?
5. Why did the Franks decide to go into hiding?
6. What happened when Peter tried to read the 'forbidden book'?
7. What does Anne think about her and her family's life in the secret annexe?
8. What was the incident with Margot's book that made Anne sad?
9. From the very beginning Anne and her mother could not get along with Mrs. Van Dan. Give reasons for the friction.
10. What was the episode regarding the table that made her angry with Mr. Dussel?
11. Comment on the changing thoughts of Anne about her mother.
12. How was April 15, 1944 a red-letter day in Anne's life? What feelings engulfed her at this time?
13. Why did Anne write a letter to her father? What was Mr. Frank's reaction to the letter? How did the letter affect Anne's behaviour?
14. Describe Margot and Anne's relationship with their parents?
15. Why does Anne frequently escape to the attic?
16. Draw a character sketch of Mr. Keesing.
17. What does Anne feel that Margot plan to accomplish after the war? What does it tell us about her nature?
18. Why did Anne feel that Margot harboured a liking for Peter? How did Margot express her feelings to Anne? How does Anne feel after she comes to know about Margot's feeling?
19. Anne's father was close to her. What did she like about him?
20. Why did Anne end the relationship with Peter?

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

Q. Very long answer type questions carrying 10 marks. (150-200 words)

1. Describe the life of Helen Before her illness?
2. How did Helen Keller lose her abilities of hearing and speaking?



3. Give a character sketch of Helen Keller as it emerges out of her autobiography "The Story of My Life"?
4. Draw a character sketch of Anne Mansfield Sullivan highlighting her monumental efforts and patience to teach a deaf and dumb girl to speak and write?
5. Describe Helen Keller's experience at Radcliffe. Why did she say, "But college is not eh universal Athens I Thought it was?"
6. Write a detailed character sketch of Mrs William Edicott as friend?
7. How did Helen Keller's book prove to be so inspiring to others?
8. There were many reasons for Helen Keller's embittered childhood. What were they and how were they overcome?
9. How did Helen respond to the entire controversy? What did it help her realize? Do you think she was guilty of plagiarism as charged?
10. How did Helen learn to read? Describe Helen's long process of learning.
11. Write a character sketch of Mildred Keller. Comment with reference to the train incident at Fern Quarry.
12. Draw up a character sketch of Martha Washington?
13. Write a Character sketch of Mr. Anagnos. How did he react on Helen's investigation?
14. Who was Arthur H. Keller? Write his characteristics.
15. What was the role of Helen Keller's mother in her life?
16. Evaluate Helen Keller's 'The Story of My Life' as an autobiography, describing the struggles and achievements of her life.
17. Describe the theme of 'The Story of My Life'.
18. Describe Helen Keller's early life before the advent of her teacher Miss Sullivan.
19. Describe the slow and often painful process through which the deaf and blind child Helen Keller acquired the 'Key to all language'. How did she learn to spell and read words?
20. How did Helen write a little story called "The Frost King" and how was it received by Mr. Anagnos of the Perkins Institute for the Blind? Why did Helen call the incident 'a dark cloud in her childhood's bright sky'? Was Helen guilty of plagiarism?
21. Describe Helen Keller's stay at the Perkins Institute for the blind in Boston.
22. Describe Helen Keller's struggle at the Cambridge school to be prepared for Radcliffe College. How did she succeed in her mission?
23. Describe Helen Keller's visit to Niagara in 1893 and her visit to the world's fair with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell?



24. Reading was not the only pleasure of Helen Keller, her pleasures and amusements were many and varied. Describe her favourite amusements and pleasures as mentioned in chapter XXII of 'The Story of My Life.'
25. Helen Keller 'depended on books not only for pleasure and for the wisdom they bring to all who read, but also for that knowledge which comes to others through their eyes and ears.' Justify the statement highlighting her interest in various authors and their books.
- =====

IMPORTANT ONLINE RESOURCES LINKS:

FIRST FLIGHT

1. A letter to God- <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1835/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-1-letter-god/>
2. Long Walk To Freedom- <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1836/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-2-nelson-mandela-long-walk-freedom/>
3. Two Stories About Flying - <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1837/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-3-two-stories-flying/>
4. From The Diary Of Anne Frank - <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1838/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-4-diary-anne-frank/>
5. The Hundred Dresses I - <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1839/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-5-hundred-dresses/>
6. The Hundred Dresses II - <https://mycbseguide.com/downloads/getcontentfile/1840/>
<https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-class-10-english-first-flight-chapter-6-hundred-dresses-ii/>



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