

MODULE FOR REMEDIAL CLASSES

SESSION - 2023-24

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
SECONDARY EDUCATION

CLASS - X
SUBJECT - ENGLISH



SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN, DIRECTORATE OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS, BHOPAL (M.P.)

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आमुख

प्रदेश के शासकीय हाई/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों का **अंग्रेजी** विषय का परीक्षा परिणाम अपेक्षाकृत कम रहता है। यह देखा गया है कि **अंग्रेजी** विषय विद्यार्थियों को कठिन एवं अरुचिकर लगता है। जिसका संकेत परीक्षा परिणामों में परिलक्षित होता है।

विद्यार्थियों के लिए **अंग्रेजी** विषय को रुचिकर बनाने के दृष्टिकोण से इस मॉड्यूल का निर्माण किया गया है। यह मॉड्यूल विषयवस्तु को सरल एवं सहज तरीके से विद्यार्थियों में विषय की सामान्य समझ बनाने हेतु स्टेट असेसमेंट सेल के विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा तैयार किया गया है।

त्रैमासिक परीक्षा में डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों का चिन्हांकन आपके द्वारा कर लिया गया होगा। यदि आपके स्कूल में एक से अधिक सेक्शन हैं तो विद्यार्थियों के ग्रेड के आधार पर सेक्शन में विद्यार्थियों का पुनर्वितरण कर दें। तथा एक ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों को एक सेक्शन में रखें ताकि उन विद्यार्थियों को उनके स्तर के अनुरूप पढ़ाया जाये।

यह रेमेडियल मॉड्यूल मुख्यतः डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों के लिए है अतः इसमें कठिन अवधारणाओं वाले प्रश्नों का समावेश कम से कम किया गया है। शिक्षक अपनी सुविधानुसार कठिन अवधारणा वाले प्रश्नों को भी विद्यार्थियों को हल कराएं।

इस मॉड्यूल में **अंग्रेजी** विषय की सरल एवं महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री को समाहित किया गया है। ताकि औसत विद्यार्थियों में विषय की समझ बन सके एवं वे आगामी परीक्षाओं में बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकें।

ENGLISH
Marking Scheme
Class 10th

Section A Reading Skill

1&2 Reading comprehension through unseen passages.

10 Marks

Two unseen passages to assess comprehension. interpretation, inference and vocabulary. 1b passage may be factual. descriptive. literary or case based.

Multiple choice questions, ' objective type questions will be asked.

Section - B Writing Skills

3.Note Making based on a passage.

4 Marks

Note Making

For correct Title	1 mark
Numbering and Indenting	1 mark
Key / Glossary/ use of abbreviations	1 mark
Notes	1 mark

4. letter writing.

4 Marks

Formal informal letter to enable the students to identify the elements of a letter and to apply them and compose a letter. They must be able to produce clear and coherent writing in which the development organisation and style are appropriate to task, purpose and audience.

For correct format	1 mark
Content/body	2 marks
Expression	1 mark

5. Long Composition.

5 Marks

Writing an essay/ article/paragraph to enable the students to learn presentation of a coherent argument in response to a stimulus or question and develop research, communication skill, creative and critical thinking. organization of thoughts etc.

Language	1 mark
Content	2 marks
Expression(grammaral accuracy, coherence.	2 marks
appropriate words, spelling and punctuations)	

MPBSE\Class 10 Marking Scheme\2023-24

Picture guided composition to encourage students to describe and observe details in the given pictures. It will help reinforce vocabulary, sequencing, decoding, creative thinking and comprehension.

Language	1 mark
Content	1 mark
Expression(grammatical accuracy, coherence, appropriate word, spelling and punctuations)	1 mark

Section - C

Grammar

10 Marks

(I) Questions on gap filling. Tenses. Prepositions, Verbs. Conjunctions. Articles. Mod-els Determiners etc.

(II) Do as directed.

(III) Voices Transformation of sentences, Clauses etc.

Section D

Textbooks

39 Marks

This section will have the variety of assessment items including multiple choice questions objective type questions, short answer type questions and long answer type questions to assess comprehension, analysis, interpretation and extrapolation of the textbooks.

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	Section A (10 Marks) (Reading)	
1	Q.1 Unseen Passage	5
2	Q.2 Unseen Passage	5
	Section B (16 Marks) (Writing)	
3	Q.3 Note Making (Title + Notes)	4
4	Q.4 Letter Writing (Formal / Informal letter)	4
5	Q.5 Long Composition (Essay/Article/Paragraph)	5
6	Q.6 Picture Guided Composition	3
	Section C (10 Marks) (Grammar)	
7	Q.7 Fill in the blanks-	5
8	Q.8 Do as directed-	5
	Section-D (39 Marks) (Textbooks)	
9	Q.9 Textual MCQs (from 'First Flight').	4
10	Q.10 (A) Extracts from Prose. (from 'First Flight') (B) Extracts from Poetry. (from 'First Flight')	6
11	Q.11 Short answer type questions from 'First Flight'.	12
12	Q.12 Short answer type questions from 'Poetry'.	4
13	Q.13 Short answer type questions from 'Footprints without Feet'.	4
14	Q.14 Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)	3
15	Q.15 Long answer type questions from Poetry (First Flight)	3
16	Q.16 Long answer type questions from 'Footprints without Feet'.	3
	d y ;kx	75

Note-

S. No	Discription	Number of Question	Marks	Total Marks
I	Objective type questions will be asked from			
	Two Unseen pasages	10	01	10
	Fill in the blanks (Grammar)	05	01	05
	Do as Directed (Grammar)	05	01	05
	Textual MCQs	04	01	04
	Extract from Prose	03	01	03
	Extract from Poetry	03	01	03
II	The word limit for these questions is			
	Very Short Answer-30 words		02	
	Short Answer-75 Words		03	
	Long Answer-Analytical Type -120 Words		04	
	Long Answer-Analytical Type-120 Words		05	

उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार म.प्र. राज्य शिक्षा केन्द्र भोपाल द्वारा सत्र 2023 में प्रकाशित पाठ्यपुस्तक ही अधिकृत है



अनुक्रमणिका

No.			Page no.
1.	Reading	Reading Comprehension	1-4
2.	Writing	Note-Making	5-6
3.	Writing	Letter Writing (Formal/Informal)	7-11
4.	Grammar	Fill in the blanks	12-13
5.	Text Books	Textual MCQs	14-19
6.	Writing	Eassy Writing	20-26
7.	Text Books	Extracts from Prose/Poetry	27-30
8.	Grammar	Do as directed	31-32
9.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Prose (First Flight)	32-34
10.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Poetry (First Flight)	34-36
11.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Footprints without Feet	36-37
12.	Writing	Picture Guided Composition	38-39
13.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Prose (First Flight)	39-40
14.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Poetry (First Flight)	40-41
15.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Footprints without Feet	41-41

Reading

Reading Comprehension : (2 passages X 5 Marks each = 10 Marks)

Comprehension के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में 10 अंक आवंटित है जिसमें 2 Unseen Passages दिये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक passage में 5 questions objective type होते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लिये यह सेक्शन अत्यन्त ही आसान एवं scoring होता है। क्योंकि प्रत्येक question का answer उसी Passage में होता है।

- Q.1. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)
- Q.2. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

- Unseen Passage को समझने एवं अभ्यास करने के लिए कक्षा-10 वीं की First Flight तथा Foot Prints without Feet का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।
 - Comprehension की समझ को परखने के लिए छात्र Yes/No Type questions के प्रश्नों के अभ्यास कर सकते हैं।
1. इस खण्ड के अभ्यास हेतु छात्र Wh questions जैसे What, Why, When, Where, How, Whom, Who, Whose आदि शब्दों के अर्थों को समझ कर, इनसे शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों का अभ्यास कर सकते हैं।
 2. passage में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने का कौशल (skill) निम्नलिखित Question word के माध्यम से समझें तथा अभ्यास करें।

What	—	क्या	—	object	वस्तु
Where	—	कहाँ	—	place	स्थान
When	—	कब	—	time	समय
Which	—	कौनसा	—	thing	वस्तु
Who	—	कौन	—	person	व्यक्ति
Why	—	क्यों	—	reason	कारण
How	—	कैसे	—	manner	तरीका

xfrfof/k & mnkgjk.kFk Who l ikjHk gku oky i'uk dk mUkj lcf/kR okD; d drk l ikIr gkxkA

Aniket teaches English.

Q. Who teaches English?

Ans. Aniket

blh idkj Nk= vU; Wh question words dk vH;kI djA

Unseen Passages

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below.

Unseen Passage-1

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

Question:

Q i. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (a) cerebral attack. (b) polio (c) diabetes (d) heart disease.

Q ii. To say something about the future is to

- (a) verdict (b) predict. (c) addict. (d) protect.

Q iii. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (a) one score children (b) eight children
(c) nine children (d) twenty-three children

Q iv. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the

- (a) brain and spinal cord. (b) brain and nerves.
(c) heart and spinal cord. (d) brain and heart.

Q v. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?

- (a) He was fair and brown-haired. (b) He was fair with red hair.
(c) He was fair and skinny. (d) He was dark and blonde

Ans. i. (b) polio ii. (b) predict iii. (b) eight children iv.(a) brain and spinal cord v.(a) He was fair and brown-haired

Unseen Passage-2

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the

blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the

whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

Question:

- Q. i** The main source of animal oil is _____.
 (a) whale (b) sea weeds (c) fish (d) plant
- Q. ii** Vegetable oil is mainly used for _____.
 (a) Cooking (b) Making perfumes (c) Making soap (d) Making lubricants
- Q. iii** The of fish yields nourishing oil.
 (a) stomach (b) eyes (c) liver (d) head
- Q. iv** The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a
 (a) cells (b) blubber (c) skin (d) Fins
- Q. v** Write the noun form of the word 'protect' is _____.
 (a) protected (b) proactive (c) protectable (d) protection
- Answer : (i)- a (ii)-a (iii)-c (iv)-b (v)-d**

Unseen Passage-3

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him. "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said. "Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd. The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said. The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So, when he and the Queen were alone together, he knelt down and took her hand, saying: "Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy." But as soon as he spoke, he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

Question:

- Q. i** The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
 (a) he had saved her life. (b) he could play sweetly on his flute.
 (c) he was very handsome. (d) the shepherd loved her.
- Q. ii** When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd _____.
 (a) married her (b) disappeared
 (c) turned into a statue (d) changed into a handsome youth
- Q. iii** The shepherd went to Rome in a _____.
 (a) boat (b) cart (c) palanquin (d) coach
- Q. iv** When the shepherd reached Rome, he
 (a) met his friends there.
 (b) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
 (c) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
 (d) met the King of Italy.

Q. v The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he

- (a) turned old and ugly. (b) tried to steal her jewels.
(c) refused to marry her. (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

Answers - (i)-b,(ii)- d,(iii)-d,(iv)- c,(v)-a

Unseen Passage-4

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundred tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

Question:

Q i. The airplane was inspired by

- (a) plants (b) birds (c) animals (d) flies

Q ii. Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (a) transformed society (b) are based on scientific engineering
(c) are inspired by natural things (d) arise out of man's creativity

Q iii. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (a) mine field of ideas (b) mentor
(c) mine for resources (d) source of inspiration

Q iv. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (a) Evolution (b) Innovation (c) Biomimicry (d) Invention

Q v. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

- (a) birds and burrs (b) copying and innovating
(c) flora and fauna (d) airplane and Velcro

Answers - (i)-b, (ii)-c, (iii)-b, (iv)-a , (v)- a

Writing

मा.शि. मण्डल द्वारा निर्धारित Blue Print के अनुसार इस Section के लिये 16 अंक निर्धारित हैं इन 16 अंकों का विभाजन 4 प्रश्नों के रूप में किया गया है।

Note making with Title	04 Marks
Formal/informal letter	04 marks
Essay	05 Marks
Picture guided composition	03 Marks

Note Making :-

4×1=4 marks

सबसे पहले passage को कम से कम तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए।

- पहली Reading जिससे हम passage के main ideas के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है इस Reading से हमें passage का title भी मिल सकता है।
- दूसरी Reading करते समय passage में आये main points/key words को identify करके underline करना चाहिए।
- तीसरी Reading में main point/key word से related detail को समझकर उनको लिखना। ये हमारे points होंगे।

Writing :-

- अब हमारे द्वारा passage में चिन्हित किए गए main points को logical sequence में निर्धारित format में लिखेंगे। Main points से related details को point में लिखना है। Main points एवं points को margin से एक समान दूरी पर लिखें।
- Notes बनाते समय abbreviations का प्रयोग करें।

Format of note making

Title

1. Heading

- 1.1 Sub- heading
- 1.2 Sub- heading

2. Heading

- 2.1 Sub- heading
- 2.2 Sub- heading

3. Heading

- 3.1 Sub- heading
- 3.2 Sub- heading

Use of abbreviations:

- Acronyms like RADAR, UNESCO, UNICEF, AIDS
- Latin symbols like e.g., etc., i.e.
- Mathematical symbols such as +(positive), -(negative) =(is equal to), > (is greater than), <(is smaller than)(circle) etc. and numeral for numbers (22 for twenty two)
- Shortened forms like govt., exam., univ., etc.

Make your own abbreviations:

1. Use the first few letters of the word

For example

- imp for 'important'
- info for 'information'
- eval for 'evaluation'
- dev for 'development'

2. by writing first and last letters – Dr. Mr. etc;

3. Remove all (or most of) the vowels from the word

- mngmt for 'management'
- mkt for 'market'
- dvpt for 'development'

4. Standard Abbreviations

- M.P. for Madhya Pradesh
- E for East
- W for West

Letter Writing

Letter Writing

4×1=4 marks

इस खण्ड को समझने के लिए छात्र निम्न प्रश्नों पर विचार करें।

1. क्या वर्तमान समय एवं पूर्व के समय के पत्रों को लिखने के तरीके या माध्यम में कोई अंतर है?
2. पूर्व के समय में पत्र किस प्रकार के माध्यम से लिखे जाते थे।
3. क्या आपने कोई पत्र/आवेदन पत्र लिखा है ?
4. उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के बाद किसी एक पत्र/आवेदन पत्र की विषयवस्तु के बारे में अपने मित्रों/शिक्षकों से चर्चा करें।

Letters दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

(1) Informal Letters –

- (1) यह मित्र, संबंधी अथवा रिश्तेदारों को लिखा जाता है।
- (2) इसकी भाषा अनौपचारिक होती है।

(2) Formal Letters –

- (1) यह किसी अधिकारी अथवा संस्था को संबोधित कर लिखा जाता है।
- (2) इसकी भाषा औपचारिक होती है।
- (3) सामान्य भाषा में इसे Application भी कहा जाता है।

Informal letter

Informal letter के Format को विद्यार्थियों से प्रश्न पूछकर विकसित कर सकते हैं। जैसे –

- What is your address?
- What is the date today?
- Who are you writing this letter to?
- What is the message?

Teacher will write address of some students on the board. Teacher can ask some questions to get format from students.

- Whom are you writing a letter?
- Who is addressing you?
- Where does XYZ live?
- Where are you residing?
- Explain them House No. Street, city, state postal code etc.

Application/Letter Marking Scheme: -

Sender's / Receiver's Address +Salutation	- 1 marks
Body/content	- 2 marks
Subscription	- 1 mark

Informal letter

Sender's Address	}		
Date		FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER	1 mark
Salutation			

Body of the letter (Depends on the content)	}	2 mark
---	---	--------

Complimentary close	}		
Subscription		1 mark	
Name			

Sample Letter

Q. You are Monika, living at A-10 Astha Parisar, Bhopal. Write a letter to your friend Aarti telling her about your summer holidays programme and invite her to join you.

A-10 Astha Parisar,
Bhopal

24 August, 2023

My dear Aarti,

I have received your letter few days back. I was delighted to know that you have done your papers well and your vacation has started.

So, I invite you to come to my place and spend your holidays with me. I am sure you will like this place very much. Hope to see you soon.

Your loving friend
Monika

Key Points: -

1. **Salutation** –Dear, My loving friend, (Greeting)

2. **Opening** –

- a. How are you?
- b. I hope that you are doing well.
- c. I am well here and hope the same for you.

Write 3-4 lines according to subject (friendly tone)

4. **Ending** –

- a. See you soon,
- b. With regards
- c. Lots of love
- d. Best wishes
- e. e. I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

Practice:

.....

.....

.....

..... Deepti

..... You will be glad to know that my elder brother/sister is going to be married next week on 20th November 2018.

..... To attend the marriage ceremony

.....

.....

Format for Formal Letter: -

To,

Address of sender	{	
Date :-		
Address of receiver		1 mark
Subject :-		
Salutation		
Body of letter (Content as per the question)	}	2 mark
Thanking you		
		1 mark
Sender's name		

Sample Application

Q. Write an application to the Principal of your school asking three days leave as you are ill.

25 May, 2023

To,

The Principal,
Govt. H.S. School
Bhopal

Subject: - An application for leave.

Sir,

I am a student of class Xth. I am ill. I cannot come to school for three days. I want three days leave.

Kindly grant me leave for three days.

Thanking you

Yours obediently,

Name:

Hints for some applications

1. Content of Transfer Certificate/School Leaving Certificate application: - I am a student of class IXth. I have to leave the school due to some reason. I cannot continue my study here. I need my transfer certificate. So I request you to issue my transfer certificate.
2. Content of Character Certificate application: - I am a student of class IXth I have to leave the school for some reason. I can not continue my study here. I have to take admission in another school and have to submit my character certificate. So I request to issue my character certificate.
3. Content of fee concession application: - I am a student of class IXth. My father is a poor farmer. He cannot pay my fee. I want to continue my study. So I request to grant me full fee concession.

R- Revise your draft

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

Grammar

Fill in the blanks : -

1×5=5 marks

1. Ram is sitting Radha and Sapna (between/among)
2. moon walks slowly and silently (A/An/The)
3. Monday comes Sunday (before/after)
4. We obey our teacher (ought to/ should/must)
5. The book is the table (on/upon)
6. I have read books (many/much)
7. Physics not a difficult subject (is/are)
8. She an apple daily (eat/eats)
9. The Chair was by the student (break/broken)
10. She her home work daily (do/does)
11. She is sitting the classroom (in, into)
12. Mona died Malaria (from, of)
13. He is S.D.M. (a, an)

Answer: 1-between, 2- The, 3-after, 4-ought to, 5-on, 6-many, 7-is, 8-eats,9-broken, 10-does, 11-in, 12-of, 13-an

Fill in the blanks using correct form verbs given in bracket.

1. It was dark, so I _____ a torch with me. (take)
2. When I reached the station the train had already _____ (leave)
3. My brother is very strong. He _____ lift 100 Kg of weight. (can/could)
4. She is thinking of _____ a car. (buy/buying)
5. Repair the _____ window just now. (broken/ break)
6. _____ dogs seldom bite. (Bark/Barking)
7. He is _____ honest man. (a/an/the)
8. I haven't bought _____ milk today. (some/any)
9. How _____ students are present today? (many/much)
10. How _____ sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
11. The Earth _____ round the Sun(moves/move)
12. He always _____ on time. (comes/come)
13. _____ Ganga is a sacred river. (a/an/the)
14. Arun is _____ tallest boy in the class. (a/an/the)
15. His father is _____ MLA (a/an/the)
16. They have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for)

17. We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (since/for)
18. They will go to Delhi _____ Monday. (in/on/at)
19. We went to Kashmir _____ April. (in/on/at)
20. His uncle died _____ cancer. (from/of/to)
21. He is afraid _____ dogs. (from/of/to)
22. I am not going to office _____ I am ill. (and/so/because)
23. _____ you work hard, you will pass (if/unless)
24. I prefer coffee _____ tea. (to/than/from)
25. The patient had died _____ the doctor arrived. (before/after)
26. Bhopal is larger _____ Gwalior (from/to/than)
27. We were making kites when Father _____ (arrive/arrived)
28. Don't leave this place _____ I come back. (until/when)
29. I _____ buy that mobile if I had money. (would/would have)
30. She _____ go to temple every day, when she lived in village. (will/would/could)
31. He wanted to _____ an engineer (become/becomes/becoming)
32. My father is a _____ teacher. (retire/retiring/retired)
33. He avoids _____ to strangers. (talk/talked talking)
34. _____ goods will not be taken back. (sell/selling/sold)
35. I heard some kids _____ for help. (shout/shouted)
36. Work hard _____ you will fail (but/and/or)
37. He is _____ hour late. (a/an/the)
38. Please spread _____ butter on bread. (a few /a little / few)
39. He has given _____ smoking. (away /up /for)
40. We _____ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)

Answer key-

1	Took	11	moves	21	of	31	become
2	Left	12	comes	22	because	32	retired
3	Can	13	The	23	If	33	talking
4	buying	14	the	24	to	34	Sold
5	broken	15	an	25	before	35	shout
6	barking	16	since	26	than	36	or
7	An	17	for	27	arrived	37	an
8	Any	18	on	28	until	38	a little
9	many	19	in	29	Would	39	up
10	much	20	of	30	would	40	should

Text Books - First Flight

2 Extracts

Prose-1×3=3 marks

Poetry-1×3=3 marks

Textual MCQs

4 questions 1×4=4 marks

Prose: Short Ans Quts. 6 Quts- 2X6=12 marks (in about 30 words)

long Ans Quts. 2 Quts 3X1=3 marks (in about 75 words)

Poetry: -

Short Ans 2 questions 2×2=4 marks

long Ans Qut. 1 questions 3×1=3 marks

Footprints without Feet:

Short Ans 2 questions 2×2=4 marks

long Ans Qut. 1 questions 3×1=3 marks

Textual MCQS – (First Flight)

1×4=4 marks

- First Flight से 4 objective questions 1.1 अंक परीक्षा में पूछे जाएँगे।
- ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 09 में कुल 06 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। इस भाग की तैयारी के लिए निम्न प्रक्रिया सहायक हो सकती है।
 - सभी Prose & Poetry का अर्थ एवं सारांश छात्र अच्छे से समझें।
 - सभी पाठों के लेखक एवं कवि के नाम को याद करे। क्योंकि इनसे संबंधित प्रश्न आवश्यक रूप से पूछे जाते हैं।

Some MCQs for practice -

1. Who read the letters sent by Lencho?

- (a) His wife (b) The postmaster (c) The God (d) His son

2. Who is the author of the lesson 'A Letter to God'?

- (a) G.L. Fuentes (b) Anne Frank (c) Gavin Maxwell (d) Eleanor Estes

3. How much money did Lencho want?

- (a) 100 pesos (b) 50 pesos (c) 10 pesos (d) 70 pesos

4. Where was Lencho's house situated?

- (a) in a city (b) in the forest (c) bottom of the hill (d) top of a hill

5. What destroyed Lencho's fields?

- (a) locusts (b) hailstones (c) leaves (d) salt

6. **Lencho wrote a letter to-----**
 (a) his friend (b) God (c) the postmaster (d) his father
7. **Who is the poet of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?**
 (a) Robert Frost (b) Ogden Nash (c) Walt Whitman (d) W.B. Yeats
8. **What did the cow shake on the poet?**
 (a) dust of soil (b) dust of snow (c) dust of tree (d) dust of ash
9. **The dust of snow affected the poet by ____**
 (a) making him superior (b) making him energetic
 (c) changing his mood (d) none of these
10. **Who has written the poem "Fire and Ice"?**
 (a) Robert Frost (b) John Keats (c) W. B. Yeats (d) S.T. Coleridge
11. **What does 'ice' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?**
 (a) desire (b) hatred (c) love (d) pain
12. **What does 'fire' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?**
 (a) desire (b) hatred (c) love (d) pain
13. **According to Nelson Mandela, what is courage?**
 (a) triumph over love (b) triumph over fear
 (c) triumph over poverty (d) triumph over selfishness
14. **According to Nelson Mandela, what is a country's greatest wealth?**
 (a) its mineral (b) its people (c) its traditions (d) its forests
15. **According to Mandela, what comes naturally to heart?**
 (a) hatred (b) love (c) discrimination (d) unity
16. **Who has written the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'?**
 (a) Leslie Norris (b) Robert Frost (c) W.B. Yeats (d) John Keats
17. **The tiger looks at-----**
 (a) cars (b) stars (c) house (d) none
18. **Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?**
 (a) Liam O' Flaherty (b) Anne Frank
 (c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Nelson Mandela
19. **What was the seagull afraid of?**
 (a) running (b) flying (c) swimming (d) none of these
20. **The lesson 'His First Flight' is about-----**
 (a) pigeon (b) pilot (c) parrot (d) seagull
21. **The pilot was flying from-----to ----.**
 (a) England, France (b) France, England
 (c) France, India (d) India, France
22. **Who is the author of 'The Black Aeroplane'?**
 (a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Anne Frank (c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Eleanor Estes
23. **What was the name of the plane flown by the pilot?**
 (a) Airbus (b) Dakota (c) Boeing (d) None

- 24. Who has written 'How to tell wild Animals'?**
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Carl Sandburg (c) W B Yeats (d) Walt Whitman
- 25. Which animal looks like a Lizard?**
 (a) Hyena (b) Giraffe (c) Chameleon (d) Bear
- 26. Which animal hugs you?**
 (a) Wolf (b) Bear (c) Jackal (d) Horse
- 27. Who has composed 'The Ball Poem'?**
 (a) John Berryman (b) Carolyn Wells
 (c) Leslie Norris (d) Robin Klein
- 28. What was the boy playing with?**
 (a) a ball (b) a car (c) a bus (d) a bat
- 29. Where does the ball go?**
 (a) in bushes (b) in water (c) on the roof (d) in the jungle
- 30. Which of these is Anne's long waited friend?**
 (a) her dog (b) her cat (c) her father (d) her diary
- 31. Which of these names did Anne give to her diary?**
 (a) Kitty (b) Bitty (c) Kitten (d) Mitten
- 32. Anne decided to write a diary because-**
 (a) she had no close friend (b) she was a good writer
 (c) she loved to express her thoughts (d) she wanted to be different
- 33. What was Margot Frank's birthday gift?**
 (a) a diary (b) her sister Anne Frank
 (c) new stationery (d) her grandfather
- 34. The poem 'Amanda' is composed by-**
 (a) Robert Frost (b) John Berryman (c) Robin Klein (d) Amanda
- 35. According to Amanda freedom is-----.**
 (a) sour (b) sweet (c) bitter (d) all of these
- 36. The poem 'Amanda' is about -----.**
 (a) teacher psychology (b) parent psychology
 (c) child psychology (d) None of these
- 37. Amanda wants to be an orphan-----.**
 (a) to feel the condition of an orphan (b) to enjoy the freedom that an orphan has
 (c) to avoid going to school (d) to play with orphan children
- 38. Why should Amanda not eat chocolates?**
 (a) It causes heart disease. (b) It will damage liver.
 (c) It causes acne. (d) It causes cancer.
- 39. What are the bakers known as in Goa?**
 (a) Pader (b) Portugese (c) Pekar (d) Baker
- 40. Coorg is famous for _____.**

- (a) tea (b) bread (c) coffee (d) green
- 41. Where is Coorg situated?**
 (a) Mysore (b) Chennai (c) Hyderabad (d) Cochin
- 42. _____ river obtains its water from Coorg.**
 (a) Yamuna (b) Narmada (c) Kaveri (d) Tapi
- 43. What is Assam popularly known as?**
 (a) Tea country (b) Coffee country
 (c) Green country (d) Plantation country
- 44. What rushes to meet the trees?**
 (a) wind (b) light (c) Sun (d) Moon
- 45. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree?**
 (a) Apple tree (b) Hemlock tree (c) oak tree (d) walnut tree
- 46. What group of animals does otters belongs to?**
 (a) Ikk (b) Hedgehogs (c) Mustellines (d) by his friend
- 47. Who is the author of "Mijbil the Otter"?**
 (a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Roald Dahl
 (c) Paulo Coelho (d) Arup Kumar Dutta
- 48. What were Mij's favourite toys?**
 (a) Toy Car (b) Marbles (c) Soil (d) None of these
- 49. Where did the Arabs keep the otter?**
 (a) in a box (b) in a bag (c) in a sack (d) in the pocket
- 50. Who is the poet of the poem 'Fog'?**
 (a) Robin Klein (b) Carl Sandburg (c) Robert Frost (d) Walt Whitman
- 51. How does the fog come?**
 (a) Slowly and silently. (b) Faster and silently.
 (c) Faster and making noise. (d) None of the Above.
- 52. What has been personified in the poem 'Fog'?**
 (a) fog (b) city (c) cat (d) harbour
- 53. What has the poet compared the fog with?**
 (a) dog (b) cat (c) woman (d) none of these
- 54. What amused Valli the most?**
 (a) The sight of buffalo running in front of the bus.
 (b) The sight of passengers travelling in the bus.
 (c) The sight of dog running in front of the bus.
 (d) The sight of cow running in front of the bus.
- 55. What did Valli wish?**
 (a) Bus ride (b) Truck ride (c) Car ride (d) Cycle ride
- 56. What saddened Valli?**
 (a) the dead cow (b) car accident
 (c) the handicapped passenger (d) all of the above

- 57. Why did Valli find the woman repulsive?**
 (a) she had large piercings in her ears
 (b) she wore ugly earrings
 (c) she was chewing betel nut which could spill out any moment
 (d) all of the above
- 58. What did the old man say to Valli that annoyed her?**
 (a) He shouted at her
 (b) he asked why she's alone
 (c) he merely asked her to sit
 (d) None of these
- 59. Who is the author of the lesson "Madam rides the Bus"?**
 (a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Vallikkannan
 (c) G. L. Fuentes (d) Arup Kumar Dutta
- 60. Who mourned over the death of the pirate?**
 (a) Blink (b) Custard (c) Ink (d) None of these
- 61. What did the dragon cry for?**
 (a) Because he was hurt. (b) For a new mouse
 (c) For a nice safe cage. (d) None of these
- 62. What qualities does the dragon possess?**
 (a) big sharp teeth (b) spikes on top of him
 (c) sharp toes (d) All of these
- 63. Who is described as the most timid of all?**
 (a) kitten (b) mouse (c) dragon (d) dog
- 64. Gautama Buddha's early name was-----**
 a) Sidhha b) Sadhu c) Siddhartha d) Sidhanth
- 65. Where did Siddhartha vow to stay until his enlightenment came?**
 a) his palace b) under peepal tree
 c) under banyan tree d) under a tree
- 66. Which seed did Buddha ask Kisa to bring?**
 a) Pumpkin seeds b) Mustard seeds
 c) Sunflower seeds d) Sesame seeds
- 67. In which city did Buddha deliver his first sermon?**
 a) Patna b) Benaras c) Lumbini d) Gaya
- 68. What colour will the girl dye her hair into?**
 a) black b) brown c) carrot d) all the above
- 69. What is the colour of the ramparts of the young lady?**
 (a) Golden (b) Honey (c) Silver (d) Brown
- 70. Who is the poet of the poem "For Anne Gregory"?**
 (a) Carl Sandburg (b) William Butler Yeats
 (c) Carolyn Wells (d) Walt Whitman

71. When Lomov arrived, Chubukov was surprised by his –

(a) evening dress

(b) palpitation

(c) shyness

(d) impudence

72. Chubukov is a –

(a) Landowner

(b) lawyer

(c) merchant

(d) physician

Answer key (MCQs)

1	B	12	a	23	b	34	c	45	c	56	a	67	B
2	A	13	b	24	a	35	b	46	c	57	d	68	D
3	A	14	b	25	c	36	c	47	a	58	c	69	B
4	D	15	b	26	b	37	B	48	b	59	b	70	B
5	B	16	a	27	a	38	c	49	a	60	d	71	A
6	B	17	b	28	a	39	a	50	b	61	c	72	A
7	A	18	a	29	b	40	c	51	a	62	d		
8	B	19	b	30	d	41	a	52	a	63	c		
9	C	20	d	31	a	42	c	53	b	64	c		
10	A	21	b	32	a	43	a	54	b	65	b		
11	B	22	c	33	a	44	a	55	a	66	b		

Writing - Essay Writing

यह प्रश्न कुल 4 अंक का कुल प्रश्न पत्र में पूछा जाएगा। इस प्रश्न का अंक विभाजन इस प्रकार से होता है –

1.	Language -	1 mark
2.	Content -	2 marks
3.	Expression (grammatical accuracy, coherence, appropriate words, spelling and punctuations)	2 marks

Essay एक **long composition** होता है, जो किसी एक विषय पर लिखा जाता है। एक अच्छे Essay में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होनी चाहिए।

- A Basic Outline
- Arrangement paragraphs logically and orderly
- Use of simple, direct and clear language

Essay writing के सुझावात्मक process बहुत सारे हैं। जिनमें से एक process है। **‘CODER’** (इसका मतलब है।)

C - collect your ideas किसी भी topic/picture पर group work/pair work में discussion कर उससे related ideas को collect करें।

O - Organize your ideas - अब जो ideas collect किए गए हैं, उनको logical sequence में organize करें।

D - make the first draft – अब ideas को thoughts/words/phases की सहायता से paragraph के रूप में लिखें।

E - Edit the first draft – अब पहले draft को अपने classmate/partner के साथ exchange करके देखें की कोई spelling/grammatical mistake तो नहीं है। यदि है। तो उसे सुधारकर organise करें।

R- Revise your draft

Activity for class room

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

Indian festival के बारे में discuss करेंगे।

विद्यार्थी भारत में मनाए जाने वाले विभिन्न त्योहारों के बारे में सोचेंगे एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे। त्योहारों में से दीवाली को चुनकर उस पर प्रश्नोत्तर कर चर्चा कर त्योहारों से related information को लिखेंगे। उसके पश्चात् **CODER** विधि के द्वारा दीवाली पर Essay लिखें।

Collection of ideas

Questions

Q.1 What is the importance of festival?

Ans. Festivals are an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for our daily routine.

Q.2 Which is the festival of light?

Ans. Diwali is the festival of light. It is a great Indian festival.

Q.3 When do we celebrate Diwali?

Ans. We celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November or Amavasya of Kartika month every year.

Q.4 Why do people celebrate Diwali?

Ans. It is believed that Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile.

Q.5 How do people prepare for it?

Ans. People clean and white wash their houses. They paint and decorate their shops as well. They buy decorative items, new dresses, sweets and fire crackers.

Q.6 How do we celebrate Diwali?

Ans. - People worship Goddess Lakshmi on this day. They decorate their houses with electric series, earthen lamps and flowers. Some people give presents to their friends and relatives.

Q. 7 What are the advantages of it?

Ans. Diwali is enjoyed by the people of all religions which strengthens the National unity. Indians living in foreign countries also remember their motherland by celebrating Diwali. Cleaning of houses and surroundings is also an advantage of Diwali.

Q. 8 What are the disadvantages of it?

Ans. Some people gamble and drink on this day. It is a bad practice. Playing with crackers carelessly affects badly over one's pocket, property and environment.

Q. 9 Why do you like to celebrate Diwali?

Ans. Diwali is a festival of national importance. It brings similar happiness for the rich and poor. If planned properly then sweets, crackers, new dresses and gifts make this festival memorable.

3 Organization of ideas and drafting:

Organize all the information to write the first draft.

4 Editing:

After writing this information, edit the write up so that the missing information can be added.

5 Redraft:

After editing, rewrite the refined content which will be in the form of a composition. The final draft may be like this-

An Indian Festival Diwali

Introduction: Festivals are an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for daily routine. Diwali is a great Indian festival. It is the festival of light; we celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November on the Amavasya of Kartik month every year.

Reason of Celebration: It is believed that on this day Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya from his fourteen years exile. People of Ayodhya gave him a warm welcome. They decorated their houses with earthen lamps and distribute sweets. So we celebrate this day in his memory.

Preparations: People clean and white wash their houses. The shops are painted and reset. Decorative items make the market look very beautiful.

The Celebration: Diwali starts with Dhanteras. On this day, people buy new clothes, utensils and crackers. They buy sweets, fruits, crackers and gifts to present their friends and relatives. On the day of Amavasya, people worship Goddess Lakshmi. They pray to her to shower her blessings and wealth upon them. The Diwali night becomes the brightest night because of electric series, earthen lamps, decorative lightings etc. Children burst crackers.

Advantages: Diwali is enjoyed by all the people of every caste and religion. It strengthens the national unity. People in foreign countries also remember their motherland by celebrating Diwali.

Disadvantages: Some people gamble and drink on this day. This certainly is a bad practice. Likewise bursting crackers carelessly causes great damage and loss of property and environment.

Conclusion: Diwali is a festival of national importance. It brings happiness for both the rich and the poor. We should be careful in planning the expenditure for it to make it memorable.

Practice: The teacher will ask the students to write other essays on the same pattern.

Sentence Making- छात्र स्वयं छोटे-छोटे वाक्य बनाने हेतु प्रयास करें। प्रारंभ में simple sentences का अभ्यास करें। Compound तथा complex sentence के निर्माण के लिए उपयोग में आने वाले संयोजकों का अभ्यास करना आवश्यक है ताकि सहजता से स्वयं के वाक्य बना सके। उदाहरण के लिए – and, or, but, so, for, yet, because

Text Books- (Extracts from Prose & Poetry)

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 10 में Beehive में Prose/Poetry के कुल दो extract पूछे जायेंगे। यह खण्ड कुल 6 अंक का है जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 01 अंक निर्धारित है, सभी प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के होंगे।

- प्रमुख Lessons के एवं Poems के मुख्य-मुख्य खण्डों को छांटकर उनका अभ्यास करें।
- extract में आए हुए Keywords को Underline कर उनके अर्थ बताते हुए Synonyms एवं Opposite words का अभ्यास भी करें।
- सभी पाठों के लेखक एवं कवियों के नाम छात्र याद करें।
- इनके साथ-साथ Section A- Reading Comprehension में सुझाई गई तकनीकों का इस Section में भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

Some important Extracts from prose

Read the following extracts from the prose and answer the questions given below $1 \times 3 = 3$ marks

Extract 1.

The moon coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch at one thirty in the morning.

'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of my aeroplane. I saw the big lights of a big city in front of me.

1. **How was the weather when the pilot started flying aeroplane?**
 (a) cloudy (b) clear (c) foggy
2. **The pilot was returning from _____**
 (a) England to France. (b) France to England. (c) New yark to Paris.
3. **From which lesson has this text been taken?**
 (a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane

Ans. 1-b, 2-b , 3- c

Extract 2.

The house – the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing that the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho Who knew his fields intimately had done nothing else but see the sky towards the north- east.

1. **from which lesson has this text been taken?**
 (a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane
2. **Where was Lencho's house situated?**
 (a) At the foot of a hill (b) In the village (c) On the crest of a low hill
3. **Find out the word, from the above passage, which is similar to the word 'closely'**
 (a) promised (b) dotted (c) intimately

Ans. 1-a, 2-c, 3-c

Extract 3.

I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

- Who is the writer of the lesson from which this text has been taken?**
 (a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela
- A man who takes away another man's freedom is _____**
 (a) a prisoner of superiority (b) a prisoner of self-value (c) a prisoner of hatred
- Find out the word from the above text which is opposite of the word 'wide'?**
 (a) liberated (b) narrow (c) robbed

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3-b

Extract 4.

TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone Amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

- From which lesson has this text been taken?**
 (a) A letter to God
 (b) His first Flight
 (c) Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom
- in the above text, 'I' refers to _____**
 (a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela
- The ceremony took place in _____**
 (a) Pretoria (b) Johannesburg (c) Durban

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3-a

Extract 5.

'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. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference.

- From which lesson has this text been taken?**
 (a) Black Aeroplane (b) From the Diary of Anne Frank (c) His First flight
- Who has more patience than people?**
 (a) man (b) paper (c) hands
- Which of these words is similar to the word 'brooding'?**
 (a) happy (b) thoughtful (c) wandering

Ans. 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

Extract 6.

Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing, and I have an even greater need to get all kinds of things off my chest.

Questions:**1. Name the chapter**

- (a) A Letter to God
- (b) Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom
- (c) Two Stories about Flying
- (d) From the Diary of Anne Frank

2. Who is the author of From the Diary of Anne Frank?

- (a) Ruskin Bond
- (b) Anne Frank
- (c) Liam O' Flaherty
- (d) G.L. Fuentes

3. What did Anne Frank do to take things off her chest?

- (a) She would sleep a lot
- (b) She would eat a lot
- (c) She would play a lot
- (d) None of these

Ans- 1-a ,2-b, 3-d

Extract 7.

Early in the New Year of 1956 I travelled to Southern Iraq. By then it had crossed my mind that I should like to keep an otter instead of a dog, and that Camusfearna, ringed by water a stone's throw from its door, would be an eminently suitable spot for this experiment.

Questions:**1. The author travelled**

- a. USA
- b. Iraq
- c. Australia
- d. Japan

2. When did the author travel?

- a. In 1947
- b. In 1999
- c. In 1956
- d. In 1971

3. The author wanted to keep an otter instead of.....

- a. Dog
- b. Cat
- c. Monkey
- d. Cow

Ans- 1-b ,2-c, 3-a

Extract-8.

But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children played. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences. The most fascinating thing of all was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back. The sight of the bus filled each time with a new set of passengers, was a source of unending joy for Valli

Questions:

1. **What was Valli's favourite pastime?**
 - a. Standing at the front door
 - b. standing at the back door
 - c. Standing at the park
 - d. standing at the balcony
2. **The source of unending joy for Valli was to watch**
 - a. Old passengers
 - b. New passengers
 - c. Children playing in the park
 - d. Villagers
3. **The bus passed through her street each hour. (True/False)**

Ans- 1-a ,2-b, 3-True

Extract 9

The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down—miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night.

Questions:

1. The word little means _____.
 - (a) big
 - (b)wide
 - (c)small
2. **What happened when he ran to the brink of the ledge?**
 - (a) he became afraid
 - (b)he flew away
 - (c)he fell into the sea
3. **Where did he sleep at night?**
 - (a) on a tree
 - (b)under the ledge
 - (c)in water

Ans.1-c, 2-a, 3-b

Poetry

S.No.	Name of the poem	Name of the poet
1	Dust of Snow	Robert Frost
2	Fire and Ice	Robert Frost
3	A Tiger in the Zoo	Leslie Norris
4	How to Tell Wild Animals	Crolyn Wells
5	The Ball Poem	John Berryman
6	Amanda	Robin Klein
7	The Trees	Adrienne Rich
8	Fog	Carl Sandburg
9	The tale of Custard the Drogon	Ogden Nash
10	For Anne Gregory	W. B. Yeats

Extracts from poems

Read the following extracts from the poems and answer the questions given below **1×3=3 marks**

Extract 1.

He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes,
At the brilliant stars.

- From which poem the above lines have been taken?
(a) Dust of Snow (b) Fire and Ice (c) A Tiger in the Zoo
- What does he stare at?
(a) cars (b) night (c) stars
- Which of the following is opposite of the word 'brilliant'?
(a) intelligent (b) glare (c) dull

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3- c

Extract 2.

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball?
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over-there it is in the water!

1. **From which poem have the above lines been taken?**
(a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem
2. **Which of the following words is similar to the word 'merrily'?**
(a) sadly (b) happily (c) cleverly
3. **Where did the ball go?**

Ans. 1-c, 2-b, 3- The ball went in the water.

Extract 3.

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow From
a hemlock tree
Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

1. **Who is the poet of the above poem?**
(a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
2. **Where was the crow?**
(a) on hemlock tree (b) on banyan tree (c) on peepal tree
3. **The poet's mood got changed, when _____**
(a) he falls asleep (b) dust of snow falls on him (c) he starts talking
4. **The crow and Hemlock tree symbolize _____**
(a) sorrow (b) happiness (c) celebration

Ans. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a

Extract 4.

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

1. **Who is the poet of these lines?**
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
2. **What does the poet compare fire with?**
 (a) hatred (b) desire (c) hot
3. **With whom does the poet want to stay?**
 (a) those who favour fire (b) those who favour ice (c) both

Ans.1-c,2-a,3-a

Extract 5.

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.

1. **From which poem have these lines been taken?**
 (a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem
2. **What is the meaning of “perish”?**
 (a) rise (b) die (c) glow
3. **Who is the poet of these lines?**
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost

Ans.1-a,2-b, 3-c

Extract 6.

Listen. The glass is breaking.
 The trees are stumbling forward into the night.
 Winds rush to meet them.
 The moon is broken like a mirror, its pieces flash now in the crown,
 of the tallest oak.

Questions:

1. **From which poem have these lines been taken?**
 a. The Trees b. Fog c. Dust of Snow
2. **The figure of speech used in the line “The moon is broken like a mirror” is**
 a. Metaphor b. Simile c. Oxymoron
3. **Opposite of “forward” is**
 a. Coming b. Going c. Backward

Ans.1-a,2-b, 3-c

Extract 7.

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

Questions:

1. The fog is compared to

- a. A tiger b. A cat c. A city

2. The fog sits looking over

- a. Houses b. Harbour and City c. Offices

3. Name the Poet of the above text.

- a. Sylvia Plath b. Robert Frost c. Carl Sandburg

Ans.1-b,2-b, 3-c

Grammar

Do as Directed.

1×5=5 marks

Change the tense

1. They are selling their house. (Change into present perfect)

Ans. They have sold their house.

2. They have been playing here since morning.

(Change the sentence into Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

Ans. They had been playing here since morning.

3. He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present Indefinite Tense)

Ans. He teaches English.

Change into negative

1. She speaks the truth.

Ans. She does not speak the truth.

2. He did his work well.

Ans. He did not do his work well.

3. She shut the door.

Ans. She did not shut the door.

4. Anita read the Ramayana every day.

Ans. Anita did not read the Ramayana every day.

Change into interrogative

1. He has taken tea. (Change into interrogative)

Ans. Has he taken tea?

2. She lived in Shivpuri. (Change into interrogative)

Ans. Did she live in Shivpuri?

Arrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentence

1. in the park/were playing/Children/football

Ans. Children were playing football in the park.

2. sweets/like/I

Ans. I like sweets.

Combine sentences using conjunctions

1. He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')

Ans. He is rich yet he is not happy.

2. They played well. They could not win the match. (Combine the sentences using 'though')

Ans. Though they played well, they could not win the match.

3. Aman is very intelligent. He can pass this exam easily.

(Combine the sentences using 'so----that')

Ans. Aman is so intelligent that he can pass this exam easily.

4. The tall man is a doctor. The tall man is talking to my father.

(Combine the sentences using 'who')

Ans. The tall man who is talking to my father is a doctor.

5. Mona is absent today. She is not well. (Combine using 'because')

Use of 'Unless' and 'If'

1. Unless it rains, we shall go to school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')

Ans. If it does not rain, we shall go to school.

2. If she does not come on time, the teacher will punish her.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'unless' in place of 'if')

Ans. Unless she comes on time, the teacher will punish her.

Short Answer Questions from Prose (First Flight)

2×6=12 marks

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 11 में 2-2 अंक के कुल 6 प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। अतः यह भाग परीक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

- इन प्रश्नों को तैयार करने के लिए Prose के सभी Lessons की कहानी एवं सारांश को छात्रों को अच्छे से समझाया जाये।
- Lessons के Keywords जिन पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर आधारित हैं उन्हें बार-बार याद कराया जाये।
- पाठ के पीछे दिये गये प्रश्नों के अतिरिक्त पाठ के मध्य में से कहानी आधारित एक/दो वाक्यों में उत्तर वाले प्रश्न पूछे जाये।

Some important questions with their answers.

A Letter to God

1. What did Lencho hope for?

Ans- Lencho hoped for a good harvest. The crop only needed some rain.

2. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Ans- Lencho had faith in God and he wrote a letter addressed to God asking for a hundred pesos to buy food and for seeds.

3. Who reads the letter?

Ans. The postmaster reads the letter.

4. What made Lencho angry?

Ans. He was angry because he had demanded a hundred pesos and he got only seventy pesos.
Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

5. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Ans. Mandela thanks the international leaders to be present on the occasion to witness victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity.

6. Why were the two national anthems sung?

Ans. The Republic of South Africa had two major constituents: The blacks and the whites. It was appropriate and showed that the two communities were to live together peacefully, forgetting the past.

7. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans. According to Mandela, courage is victory over fear.

His First Flight**8. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?**

Ans. The young seagull was afraid to fly because he thought that his wings would not support him.

9. What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans. The sight of the fish compelled him to make a desperate attempt to fly. At this moment his hunger overpowered his fear.

Black Aeroplane**10. "I'll take the risk". What is the risk?**

Ans- The risk is to fly the Dakota straight through the storm.

11. Why does the pilot take risk?

Ans- The pilot takes the risk to reach home and meet his family.

12. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

Ans. The woman in the control centre looked at the narrator strangely when he asked her about the other aeroplane. In the strong weather no planes were flying and she was surprised at his question.

From the Diary of Anne Frank**13. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?**

Ans. Because she had no close friends.

14. What made Mr Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

Ans. Anne's last essay in the form of a poem showed Mr Keesing the lighter side of a naughty child. It helped bridge the generation gap between the teacher and the student.

15. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne?

Ans. Mr Keesing was annoyed with Anne because she was very talkative

16. How did Mr. Keesing punish Anne?

Ans. He punished her by giving her extra homework to write essays on 'A Chatterbox.'

Glimpses of India: A Baker from Goa**17. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?**

Ans. They are nostalgic about their old Portuguese days.

18. What is the baker called in Goa?

Ans. The baker is called 'pader' in Goa.

19. What did the bakers wear in Portuguese days?

Ans. They wore a peculiar dress called 'Kabai'?

Coorg

20. Where is Coorg?

Ans. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

21. What is the main crop of Coorg?

Ans. Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.

Tea from Assam

22. Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea garden?

Ans. Rajvir was excited to see the tea garden because he had never seen a tea garden before.

Mijbil the Otter

23. What did Mij do to the box?

Ans. Mij tore the mottle lining of the box to escape.

Madam Rides the Bus

24. What was Valli's favourite pastime?

Ans. Valli's favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house and watching what was happening in the street outside.

The Sermon at Benares

25. How can one attain peace of mind, according to the Buddha?

Ans. One who gets rid of grief and complaint can attain peace of mind.

26. Who is Lomov and why does he visit Chubukov?

Ans. Lomov is a rich landlord and he visits Chubukov to ask the hand of his daughter in marriage.

Short Answer Questions from Poetry (First Flight)

2×2=4 marks

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 12 में से 2-2 अंक के कुल 2 प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

Some questions with their answers.

Dust of Snow

1. What is a 'dust of snow'?

Ans. The 'dust of snow' means the fine particles or flakes of snow. He felt refreshed and wanted to enjoy the rest of the day.

2. What does the poet say has changed his mood?

Ans. The sudden shower in the form of the dust of snow changed the poet's mood. The poet's mood changed from sad to happy.

Fire and Ice

3. What does 'fire' stand for in the poem?

Ans. Fire stands for hatred in the poem.

4. What does 'ice' stand for in the poem?

Ans. Ice stands for desire in the poem.

A Tiger in the Zoo

5. How does the tiger terrify the villagers?

Ans. The tiger terrifies the villagers by baring his white fangs, his claws and making angry sounds.

6. What does the tiger stare at in the night?

Ans. The tiger stares at the stars in the night.

How to Tell Wild Animals**7. The Bengal Tiger Who is the noble wild beast according to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals'?**

Ans. The Bengal Tiger is the noble wild beast according to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals?'

The Ball Poem**8. Where did the ball go?**

Ans. The ball went into the nearby water body.

9. What does 'in the world of possession' mean?

Ans. It means that every person in the world desires to possess the things.

Amanda**10. What could Amanda do if she were mermaid?**

Ans. If Amanda were a mermaid, then she would drift slowly on a languid emerald sea. She would be the sole inhabitant of the sea.

The Trees**11. Find three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?**

Ans. The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are: -

- i) the sitting of a bird on trees
- ii) the hiding of insects
- iii) the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

12. Where are the trees in the poem?

Ans. In the poem, the trees are located inside the poet's house, though they should be outside in the forest

13. What does the poet compare the branches of trees to?

Ans. The poet compares the branches to patients who were newly discharged from the hospital.

Fog**14. What does the poet Sandburg think the fog is like?**

Ans. According to Sandburg, the fog is like a cat.

15. How does the fog come?

Ans. The fog comes on little cat feet.

The tale of Custard the Dragon**16. What is the colour of young woman's hair?**

Ans. The young woman's hair is of yellow colour.

17. Why does the young woman want to change the colour of her hair?

Ans. She wants that someone should love her for her inner beauty.

18. What did the custard do at last?

Ans. At last, the custard cries for a nice safe cage.

For Anne Gregory

Short Answer Questions from Foot Prints without Feet

2×2=4 marks

Qy fiV d i' u Ø- 13 e l 2&2 v d d d y 2 i' u iN t k r gA

Some questions with their answers

1. Why was Mrs Pumphrey worried about Tricki?

Ans. Mrs Pumphrey is worried about Tricki because he is unwell. He has refused to eat food and had bouts of vomiting

2. How did Mrs. Pumphrey and her servant behave when Tricki was being sent to the Surgery?

Ans. When Tricki was about to be hospitalised, Mrs pumpfrey felt very sad. She had tears in her eyes. Her servant was also anxious.

3. What was Hari Singh a fairly successful hand at?

Ans. Hari Singh was a fairly successful hand at stealing.

4. What does hari singh get form Anil in return for his work?

Ans. Hari Singh got education and goodwill in return of his work for Anil.

5. Why had Fowler wanted to meet Ausable?

Ans. Flower wanted to meet Ausable to find out how Ausable handled some exciting events and cases in his profession.

6. What does Horace Danby like to collect?

Ans. Horace Danby likes to collect rare and expensive books.

7. How did the invisible man become visible?

Ans. Griffin, the invisible scientist first became visible when he happened to step in some mud, which caused him to leave footprints as he walked.

8. Why was the invisible man wandering in the streets?

Ans. The Invisible Man was wandering in the streets because he had set fire to his landlord's house and became homeless.

9. How did Richard Ebright's mother help him become a scientist?

10. What kind of a person is Madam Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?

Ans. Madam Loisel was pretty and young but was born into a family of clerks. She was unhappy as she was not rich and suffered, feeling herself born for all delicacies and luxuries

11. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme. Loisel?

Ans. After buying a pretty dress, Mme Loisel was bothered by yet another problem. She had no jewels to adorn herself with.

12. How do they replace the necklace?

Ans. Mr and Mme Loisel replaced the necklace by buying a new one with the same design. The new necklace costed them 36000 francs

13. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi's father worried about her marriage prospects because her brain was slightly damaged. She learnt to speak very late and used to stammer. Her face and whole body was covered with pock-marks.

14. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?

Ans. The tehsildar came to inaugurate the primary school for girls in Bholi's village. He asked Ramlal to send his daughters to school to set an example before others.

15. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishambhar's proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents felt that if they did not accept Bishamber's proposal, she might remain unmarried all her life.

16. Who tried to invade the earth in the twenty-first century?

Ans. The martians tried to invade the earth in the twenty-first century?

Picture Guided Composition

Picture Guided Composition marks

3 × 1 = 3

यह प्रश्न कुल 3 अंक का प्रश्न पत्र में पूछा जाएगा। इस प्रश्न का अंक विभाजन निम्न प्रकार से होता है—

1.	Language	1 mark
2.	Content	1 mark
3.	Expression (grammatical accuracy, coherence, appropriate words, spelling and punctuations)	1mark

- छात्र स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक स्वयं picture का वर्णन करने में सक्षम बने।
- छात्र picture का अवलोकन करे।
- Picture में क्या क्या दिखाई दे रहा है उसे note करे।
- देखने के बाद जो विचार आ रहे हैं उन्हें नोट करे।
- छोटे sentence छोटे बनाए।

You can describe the picture with the help of the following questions-

Questions

- What is in the picture?
- What is happening?
- What is the main subject of the picture?
- What is in the background?

On the basis of the picture given below, write a short story in about 75 words and also give a suitable title to it.



On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy?



Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)

3×1=3marks

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

1. How did the postmaster and post office employees help Lencho? How did he react to their help?

Ans. The Postmaster and post office employees were very generous as they contributed for the act of charity. First they laughed when they saw Lencho's letter to God, but soon they were impressed by his faith in God. They decided to send some money to Lencho so that his faith in God does not get shaken. They collected seventy pesos and sent it to Lencho.

When Lencho got the envelope and opened it to count money, he became angry. He again wrote a letter to God demanding the remaining thirty pesos. He thought that post office employees had taken away the remaining money and called them a bunch of crooks, which was not justified at all as they were the people who had helped him. But it shows his innocence and firm faith in God.

2. How did the hailstones affect Lencho's field? What was Lencho's only hope?

Ans. Lencho, a hardworking farmer, worked like an ox for a good harvest, depended completely on his fields to take care of his family. He expected a good harvest that year. He needed a downpour for the crops to ripe, but the rain followed by hailstorm completely destroyed the crops.

It made him sad. He was worried for his family as he loved them so much. But Lencho had firm faith in God and believed that nobody died of hunger. So, he decided to seek help from God. He wrote a letter to God and asked him for a hundred pesos to survive and to sow new crop.

3. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Ans. In the beginning of his life, Mandela was not aware about freedom. Later, Mandela found that his freedom had been taken away from him. As a student, he wanted freedom only for himself but slowly his own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of his people. This changed him completely.

Mandela realised that his brothers and sisters were not free in their own country due to their colour. The freedom of everyone in his society was curtailed. He joined the African National Congress and fought for the freedom.

4. 'The sight of the food maddened him.' What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans. The young seagull was very hungry. His mother had a piece of fish in her beak and she was

teasing the young seagull with it. The sight of the food “maddened” him, he wanted to snatch it from his mother. The young seagull dove towards the food not realizing that he was already flying. This hunger compelled him to finally take his first flight. Finally his mother’s tactics forced him to fly.

5. Describe the narrator’s experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.

Ans. The narrator was flying from Paris to England. Suddenly huge black clouds appeared in the sky. They were the storm clouds. The narrator flew his aeroplane into the storm. Inside the storm, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see outside the aeroplane. His aeroplane jumped and twisted into the storm. His all devices including the radio and compass were dead too. Suddenly he saw a black aeroplane flying next to him. The pilot of black aeroplane helped him to come out of the storm.

6. Give a pen portrait of Goan village baker.

Ans. A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without bol or sweet bread, cakes and bolinhas at Christmas and other festivals. In old days the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress - kabai - a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. Later they started wearing a shirt and trousers which were longer than the shorts and shorter than the full-length pants. They used to be prosperous. They, their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread-bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use the traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as paders in Goa.

7. What is the story about the Kodavu people’s descent?

Ans. According to the author, the fiercely independent people of Coorg are descendants of Greeks or Arabs. A part of Alexander’s army moved South along the coast and settled there only when they were unable to return to their country. These people married amongst the locals and their culture remains alive even to this day.

8. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what the Buddha wanted her to understand?

Ans. After failing to procure a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never knocked at the door, she sat down by the roadside feeling helpless. She saw the lights of the city that flickered up and extinguished again. She learnt from her experience that human lives are like the lights, and death is common to all. The Buddha wanted Kisa Gotami to understand that man cannot get peace of mind by grieving.

Long answer type questions from poetry (First Flight) in about 75 Words

3×1=3 marks

1. What do the ‘crow’ and the ‘hemlock’ represent joy or sorrow? What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?

Ans. Usually, the ‘crow’ and ‘hemlock’ symbolize bad and unlucky things, representing sorrow. The snow that the crow shakes off symbolizes happiness and hope. The poet uses these “negative” symbols to show that we can find joy even in dark situations. How we see things depends on us. Even something “negative” can be seen positively, bringing joy and hope.

2. What is the central idea of the poem ‘Fire and Ice’?

Ans. In the poem “Fire and Ice,” the poet conveys the notion that the world could meet its end through either fire or ice. The use of these elements as symbols is significant: “fire” represents human

desires, greed, and cruelty, while “ice” symbolizes the coldness of human relationships and the presence of hatred and rigidity. The poet emphasizes that both fire and ice possess equal potential to bring about the complete destruction of the world.

3. Write the central idea of the poem ‘A Tiger in the Zoo’.

or

What is the theme of the poem ‘A Tiger in the Zoo’?

Ans- In the poem ‘A Tiger in the Zoo,’ the poet portrays the state of mind of a captive tiger. He compares its life in the zoo to its life in the wild, emphasizing the importance of wild animals being in their natural habitat. The poet beautifully highlights difference between freedom and captivity, showcasing how every living being has a natural instinct for freedom.

4. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans. When the trees move out, there is silence in the house. However, the movement seems to have caused some damage. The glasses are broken and the roof may have been damaged a little when the trees tried to make their way out. Though the trees have left, their presence is still felt in the form of the smell of leaves and lichen.

Long answer type questions from Footprints without Feet.

3×1=3 marks

1. In the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphrey says “This is a triumph of surgery.” Why?

Ans. Mrs Pumphrey thinks that Tricki’s recovery is a triumph of surgery because his illness was very serious. She was of the opinion that there were very few chances of Tricki to improve and he needed immediate medical attention. Thus, his revival without any medicinal treatment was a great achievement, according to her.

2. What are Hari Singh’s reactions to the prospect of getting an education? Do they change over time? What makes him return to Anil?

Ans. Hari Singh’s attitude towards education evolves over time. Initially, when he moved in with Anil, he aimed to become literate to improve his cheating skills. However, as time passes, he undergoes a transformation. He now desires to earn respect in life, possibly influenced by the tranquility in Anil’s life. Despite both of them relying on irregular income sources, Anil appears more content. As a result, Hari Singh aspires to be a part of civilized society.

3. What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?

Ans. First, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. This was very strange as she did not see anyone near her. Secondly, the hat leapt up and struck her face. Thirdly, the bed room chair sprang into the air and attacked her. These were the three extraordinary things.

4. How did Bholi’s teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

Ans. Bholis’ teacher played a very important role in transforming her life. The teacher helped her become confident in reading, writing, and speaking clearly. This newfound confidence was further boosted by the teacher’s appreciation and encouragement, which helped Bholis overcome her low morale.

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

मूल कर्तव्य— भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह—

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखें और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखें;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हो;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अन्तर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत् प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके ; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने यथास्थिति बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।