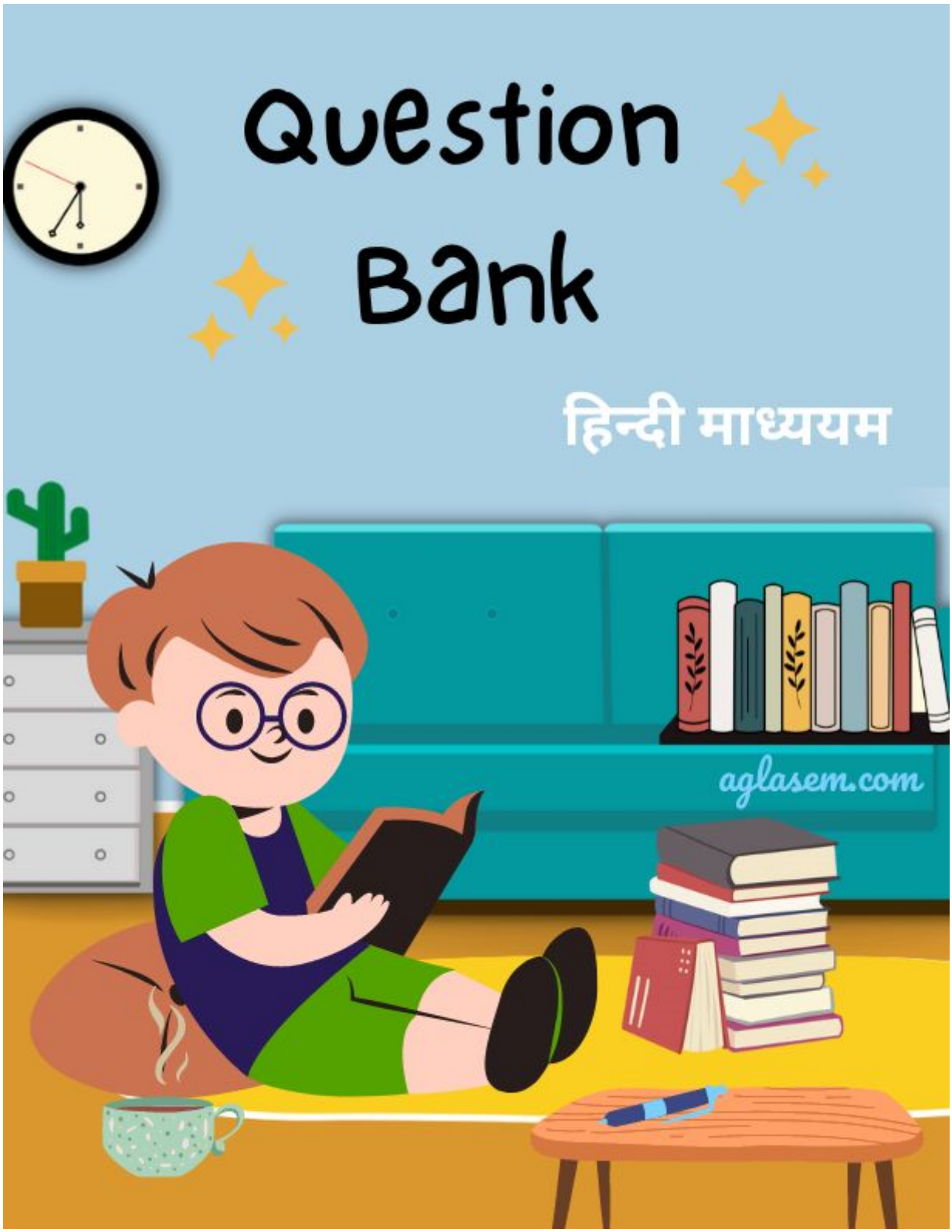
Class 10 English Question Bank



SECTION -A (READING)

Instructions- Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them.

Passage-1

You must have heard the name of Red Cross. The Red Cross Society is an international organization. Its aim is very noble. It helps the mankind suffering from disasters like earthquake, flood and famine. It helps the sick and the wounded during wars. It helps without any consideration of nationality, creed or colour. Sir Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross Society in 1863 in Switzerland. In 1920 the Indian Red Cross Society was formed. To inculcate the spirit of Red Cross in students, junior Red Cross was started. Students under 16 can be enrolled in junior Red Cross (J.R.C.). The motto of J.R.C. is 'I serve'. Its main objectives are Health, service and Friendship. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is called the Counsellor. The students as members of junior Red Cross work under the guidance if their counsellor in the service of human beings who need care and support.

Questions:

i. Red Cross Society is an---

a. National Organization b. Local Organization

c. International Organization d. State Organization

ii. Who founded the Red Cross Society?

a. Sir William Shakespeare b. Sir William Wordsworth

c. Sir Henri Dunant d. Sir Macaulay

iii. When did Red Cross Society found?

a. 1920 b.1863

c. 1947 d. 2000

iv. When did Indian Red Cross Society form?

a. 1920 b. 1863

c. 1947 d. 2000

v. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is known as

a. Captain b. Lieutenant.

c. Counsellor d. None of these

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Passage-2

Emperor Ashoka was one of the earliest Indian monarchs who planted shady trees on roads and in public places. The Moghuls, too, realized the necessity of shade on the roads which the constructed. But there was no conscious planning; and the peepal, banyan and pakur trees were indiscriminately mixed with neems, tamarinds and mahuas. It was only in Kashmir that they showed some preference for planning and planted magnificent avenues of chinar along the banks of the river Jhelum, which can be seen at their best at Gandhadbp and Matam on the way to Pahalgam.

A plantation plan for our national, state and district highways is urgently needed. At present, our roads are planted by the P.W.D. engineers who are ignorant of trees. Ultimately, the planting of new trees and replacement of dead trees is left to gardeners alone who plant any tree which comes handy. The result has been unfortunate, and our roadside avenues have become a mixture of odd trees.

Questions:

i. Who planted shady trees?

a. Sikandar b. Ashoka

c. Maharana Pratap d. Haider Ali

ii The Moghuls planted the magnificent avenues of Chinar in

a. Kashmir b. Karnataka

c. Kerala d. Kanya kumara

iii. Who was Ashoka?

a. A Gardner b. Indian Monarch

c. Indian film actor d. None of these

iv. Which plants were planted along the bank of river Jhelum?

a. Neem b. Peepal

c. Banyan d. Chinar

v. At present our roads are planted by

a. S.D.O. b. P.W.D.

c. Forest Dept. d. Teachers

Passage-3

'Prevention is better than cure', and it is recognized that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp, but because the stagnant water is the breeding place of the mosquito, which begins its life as a larva living in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in dry desert countries, because mosquito is to their breeding in stagnant water. This can be done by draining all ponds and pools, and by keeping them covered in the breeding

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season with a thin layer of kerosene oil, which by depriving the larvae of air, kills them.

Questions:

i. Which is better than cure?

(a). Protection (b). Prevention

(c). Be always careful (d). All of the above

ii. By which malaria associated?

(a). Marshy Land (b). Running water

(c). Damp place (d). Both (a) and (c)

iii. What is the breeding place of mosquito?

(a). Running water (b). Stagnant water

(c). Both (a) and (b) (d). None of the above

iv. Where does mosquito can't breed?

(a). Dry desert countries (b). Drainage

(c). Running water (d). Both (a) and (c)

(v. How can we destroy mosquitoes?

(a). By preventing their breeding in stagnant water

(b). By draining all ponds and pools

(c). both a and b

(d). none of these

Passage - 4.

Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources used paper, Tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

Questions:

iLeaves can enrich …….fertility.

a. Water b. soil c. air d. human body

ii. Give a great environmental hazard-

a. Water pollution b. air pollution c. Garbage d. All of these

Iii. Garbage makes premises-

a.Clean b. Ugly c. beautiful d. dry

iv. We can dispose garbage to a –

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a. Grocer b. Book seller c. Vender d. Junk dealer

v. Garbage can be reused by-

a. re-selling b. recycling c. repairing d. renovating

Passage – 5

There are some benefits of switching over solar energy. First of all, using solar energy is good for our environment. Solar panels do not emit harmful greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Solar panels require very little maintenance because there are no moving parts. They are also that hard to install. They also do not lose much efficiency over the years. The Indian Government and many states offer tax benefits and other incentives to people who decide to install solar panels. Solar energy systems can be used in remote areas. Even if a diesel generator is the technology of choice, solar energy is a better option as it helps us to reduce our electricity bills.

Questions:

i Solar panels require very little maintenance because

a. They have small parts

b. They are not large

c. There are no moving parts.

d. They can be installed in open places.

ii. Solar panels

a. Emit harmful greenhouse gases.

b. Do not emit harmful greenhouse gases.

c. Don't know.

d. Either a. or b.

iii. Give the noun form of the word 'decide'.

a. Decided b. Decision c. Decisive d. Deceive

iv. Govt. offers to the people who install solar panels

a. Tax benefits

b. Other incentives

c. Both a. and b.

d. None a. and b.

v. Solar panels:

a. Increases electricity bills b. Reduces electricity bills

c. Generates petrol d. None of the above.

Passage-6

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 —

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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.

Questions:

i. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

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

ii. To say something about the future is to

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

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

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.

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.

Passage-7

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun. Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the block's weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons! The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of

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pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Questions:

i. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid?

(a) Southern Egypt (b) Northern Egypt (c) Giza (d) Sahara Desert

ii. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid?

(a) more than two million. (b) less than two million.

(c) more than one billion. (d) less two billion.

iii. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about ..... tons.

(a) eighty (b) two or three (c) five (d) 4,500

iv. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

(a) Materials. (b) Group. (c) Pyramid. (d) Army.

v. Which of the following is false?

(a) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.

(b) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.

(c) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.

(d) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Passage-8

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land. One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him. People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

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Questions:

i. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

(a) it reminded him that he would grow old too.

(b) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.

(c) it reminded him that he might fall ill.

(d) it reminded him of his grandfather.

ii. The people saw the golden pitcher

(a) in a pit nearby. (b) inside the palace.

(c) in a lake nearby. (d) in a river nearby.

iii. The emperor's orders were that all the

(a) old men should live in his land.

(b) young men should stay in his land.

(c) old men should leave his land.

(d) children should leave his land.

iv. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

(a) A handful of air. (b) The pitcher's handle.

(c) A handful of water. (d) Nothing at all.

v. The emperor feared

(a) getting weak. (b) getting ill. (c) getting young. (d) getting old.

Passage-9

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes. The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am. The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time. Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam. "The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been

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grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said. All passengers were accommodated on other Indigo flight: the source added. SOME IMPORTANT WORDS fly into: hit against something take off: ready to fly slammed: push with a lot of force close-shave: narrow escape glare: a long, angry look scanner: a devise for examining something obstacles: hindrance screeching: a loud, high, unpleasant sound halt: stop scheduled: fixed (according to the time-table) causalities: victims bay: a marked section of ground, inside/outside a building (for parking/storing things) grounded: to prevent an aircraft from taking off

Questions:

i. Close shave means

(a) danger (b) a narrow escape (c) emergency (d) to shave carefully

ii. Why did the birds fly into the plane?

(a) As it was taking off slowly.

(b) As the captain slammed the brakes.

(c) As the birds were attracted to the plane.

(d) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.

iii. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane

(a) immediately. (b) after many hours.

(c) after the plane was taken to the parking bay. (d) the next day.

iv. The Airbus is a

(a) small plane (b) large plane (c) a large bus (d) a small bus

v. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?

(a) It was grounded. (b) It was discarded.

(c) It was given a fitness certificate. (d) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

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Passage-10

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.”

Questions:

(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.

(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

(iii) The shepherd went to Rome in a _____.

(a) boat (b) cart

(c) ship (d) coach

(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.

(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.

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Passage-11

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.

Questions:

i. The airplane was inspired by

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

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

iii. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

(a) mine field of ideas (b) mentor

(c) mine for resources (d) source of inspiration

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

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

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

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Passage-12

Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

Questions:

(i) One who cannot see is called ___.

(a) deaf (b) dumb (c) lame (d) blind

(ii) Being able to see was ___.

(a) something Mary was not happy with (b) a welcome surprise for Mary

(c) what Mary wanted (d) what Mary was accustomed to

(iii) According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was ___.

(a) a handicap caused by her doctors

(b) what had upset her

(c) present from her birth

(d) what had caused her to move into her own flat.

(iv) Mary got a job after _____

(a) she could see. (b) years of training to live in a dark world.

(c) She had left her studies. (d) The doctors had found a new technique.

(v) Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'pain' _____

(a) several (b)sight (c) frightened (d) anguish

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NOTE MAKING

Read the following passage carefully and make notes on them also give a suitable title to them.

Passage-1

Man is made up of many, qualities, both good and bad, and among the latter is anger. The nature of every human being is such that anything that gives offense to his sentiments or goes against his principles, excites his anger. The evils which result from anger are many. Under its influence, a man loses his power of reasoning and judgment. Not being able to retain control over himself when angry, he does not know what he is doing or saying. Under its influence, a man puts off his balance to the extent that he forgets his duty towards his superiors and may even say things which are extremely insulting to them.

Passage-2

Speech is a great blessing, but it can also be a great curse, for, while it helps us to make our intention and desires known to fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling.

Passage-3

Discipline is necessary in life. A man without discipline can achieve nothing worthwhile in life. Discipline is the very condition of progress, stability and strength. Discipline is necessary in all walks of human life. Without discipline there will be disorders and lawlessness in a civilized society. We cannot live without having some regards for the welfare of others. Respect for authority is the basis of discipline. Children must obey their parents. In schools and colleges, there must be discipline, otherwise education will suffer. We find evidence of discipline all around us even in the world of nature and the world of animal, discipline loses nothing but it wins a lot. Discipline helps us to safeguard our interests and restrains us from missing our liberty.

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Passage-4

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature. Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

Passage-5

The heart is one of the most vital components of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery-operated pacemakers.

Passage-6

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean

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currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposit's underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today

Passage-7

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign, for example, conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages. Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

Passage-8.

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness. Ageing brains have low levels of thiamine, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet; it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron

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comes from greens; liver shell-fish, red meat and soybeans. Seas-food, very high in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May, 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop in the chances of acquiring cardiovascular diseases. Sea fish, particularly shell-fish, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents

SECTION - B (WRITING)

1. You are Manasvi Shrivastava studying in Govt. High School, Chhindwara, (M.P). Write an application to your Principal for School Leaving Certificate (S.L.C.)/Transfer Certificate (T.C.)/Character Certificate (C.C.).
2. You are Yashasvi Shrivastava studying in Govt. C.M.Rise School, Guraiya, (M.P.). Write an application to your principal for issuing books from Book Bank.
3. You are Poorvi studying in Sarasvati Shishu Mandir, Bankhedi, (M.P.).Write an application to your Principal for full fee concession.
4. You are Pallavi studying in Govt. High School Hoshangabad, (M.P.).Write an application to your Principal for 3 days sick leave.

INFORMAL LETTERS-

1. You are Deepansh. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of your sister.
2. You are Himansh. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his brilliant success in examination.
3. You are Aman. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend summer vacation with you.
4. You are Abhishek. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 1000/- only to buy some course books.

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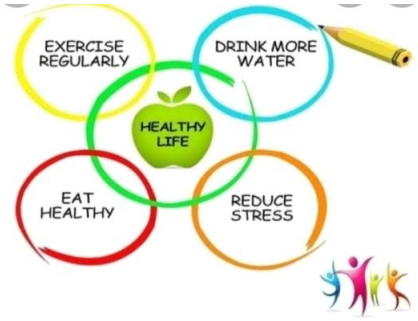
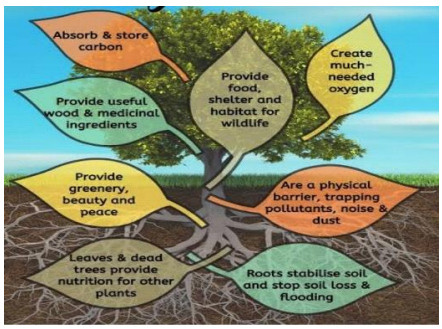
PICTURE GUIDED COMPOSITION (In about 75 words)

- **On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can prevent ourselves from COVID-19.**

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



- **On the basis of the picture given below, write a short paragraph about the importance of trees.**



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

ARTICLE /PARAGRAPH WRITING

Write a paragraph/article on any one of the following topics. (In about 120 words)

1. Importance of English 2. Importance of Trees 3. Covid-19
4. Online education 5. Junk Food 6. Man and Mobile
7. Health is Wealth

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

FILLERS-

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternatives given-

1. He knows the boy _____is wearing a blue shirt. (which/who/where)
2. His brother is _____ R.J. in a local radio channel. (a/an/the)
3. There is not _____ water in the pool. (some/any/many)
4. He has _____ many plays (write/wrote/written)
5. _____ I take your pen? (need/may/used)
6. We _____ to follow the traffic rules. (ought /should/must)
7. When I was young, I_____ climb trees (should/can/could)
8. I haven't bought _____ milk today. (some/any/many)
9. How _____ students are present today? (any/many/much)
10. How _____ sugar do you take in tea? (some/much/many)

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11. The Earth _____round the Sun(moves/move/moved)
12. He always _____ on time. (comes/come/coming)
13. _____ Ganga is a sacred river. (a/an/the)
14. Arun is _____ tallest boy in the class. (a/an/the)
15. His father is _____ (a/an/the) M.L.A.
16. They have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for/in)
17. We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (in/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/though)
24. I prefer coffee _____ tea. (to/than/from)
25. The patient had died _____ the doctor arrived. (until/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)

Determiners

1. There is ……..water in the pool. (some/any/many)
2. I haven't bought …..milk today. (some/any)
3. How …… students are present today? (much/many)

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4. How …….sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
5. Will you please give me…….money. (some/any)
6. I have ……Friend.(no/none)

Modals

1. …… I take your pen? (need/may/used)
2. We …….. to follow traffic rules. (ought/should/must)
3. When I was young, I……..climb trees. (can/could)
4. I ……buy that mobile if I had money. (would/would have)
5. She …….. go to temple every day, when she lived in village. (will/would/could)
6. We……. wear mask in crowded places. (should/used/ought)
7. ……I know the place where you are going? (can, may, might)
8. My brother is very strong. He …….lift 80 kg of weight.(may/can/ought to)
9. You ……..drive carefully. (may/must/can)

<u>Verbs</u>

1. He has…….many plays. (write/wrote/written)
2. The Earth ……..round the Sun. (move/moves)
3. He always ……..on time. (comes/come)
4. We were making kites when father ……..(arrive/arrived)
5. He wanted to ……..an engineer. (become/becomes/becoming)
6. My father is a ……..teacher. (retire/retiring/retired)

Answer key

Fillers-

1	Who	11	Moves	21	Of	31	Become
2	An	12	Comes	22	Because	32	Retired
3	Any	13	The	23	If	33	Talking
4	Written	14	The	24	To	34	Sold
5	May	15	An	25	Before	35	Shout
6	ought	16	Since	26	Than	36	Or
7	could	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

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Answer key

Determiners-

1- Some, 2- any, 3- many, 4- much, 5- some, 6- no

Modals-

1- May, 2- ought, 3- could, 4- would, 5- would, 6- should, 7- may, 8- can, 9- must

Verbs-

1- written, 2- moves, 3- comes, 4- arrived, 5- become, 6- retired

DO AS DIRECTED-

1. He did his work well. (Change into negative)
2. They are selling their house. (Change into present perfect)
3. She speaks the truth. (Change into negative)
4. They have been playing here since morning. (Change the sentence into past perfect continuous)
5. He teaches Hindi. (Change the sentence into Passive Voice)
6. Children are making toys. (Change the sentence into Passive Voice)
7. In the park/were playing/Children/football (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.)
8. She shut the door. (Change into negative)
9. He has taken tea. (Change into interrogative)
10. She lived in Shivpuri. (Change into interrogative)
11. Anita read the Ramayana every day. (Change into negative)
12. He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present indefinite Tense)
13. He is too weak to go school. (rewrite the sentence using 'so……that')
14. He is too poor to pay his fees. (rewrite the sentence using 'so……that')
15. The boy is my friend. The boy who has won the prize. (combine the sentence using 'who')
16. The tea is too hot to drink. (rewrite the sentence using 'so……that')
17. He is not rich. He is not happy. (combine the sentence using 'yet')
18. India played well. India could not win the match. (combine the sentence using 'though')
19. Unless you work hard, you won't pass. (use 'If' in place of unless)

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20. Work hard. You will fail in the exam. (combine the sentence using ‘or’)
21. He did not go to school. He was ill. (combine the sentence using ‘because’)
22. If you don’t come to school regularly, you won’t learn your lesson. (use ‘unless’ in place of if)
23. As it was Saturday, there were no children in the school. (Use--- 'because' and rewrite)
24. We shall go for picnic this year. (Rewrite the sentence in ‘future continuous’)
25. Birds migrate in winter. (Rewrite the sentence in ‘past continuous’)
26. Jim will take coffee. (change into ‘present perfect’)
27. The boy is my cousin. The boy has won the race. (Combine the sentences into a relative clause)
28. Unless you work hard, you will fail. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘if’ in place of ‘unless’)
29. Aman is very intelligent. He can pass this exam easily. (Combine the sentences using ‘so----that’)
30. They are selling their house. (Change into present perfect)
31. She speaks the truth. (Change the sentence into negative)
32. They have been playing here since morning. (Change the sentence into Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
33. He is too ill to go school. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘so…. that’)
34. The tall man is a doctor. The tall man is talking to my father. (Combine the sentences using ‘who’)
35. I am ill. I am not going to school. (Combine the sentences using ‘so’)
36. He teaches Hindi. (Change the sentence into passive voice)
37. Children are making toys. (Change the sentence into passive voice)
38. in the park/were playing/Children/football (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.)
39. Delhi is larger than Bhopal (Rewrite the sentence using ‘positive degree’)
40. She shut the door. (Change into negative)
41. He has taken tea. (Change into interrogative)
42. She lived in Shivpuri. (Change into interrogative)
43. Anita read the Ramayana every day. (Change into negative)
44. Tea is too hot to drink. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘so…. that’)

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45. Unless it rains, we shall go to school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')
46. If she does not come on time, the teacher will punish her. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless' in place of 'if')
47. He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')
48. They played will. They could not win the match. (Combine the sentences using 'though')
49. Hindi is not so difficult as English. (Rewrite the sentence using 'comparative degree')
50. He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present Indefinite Tense)

TEXT BOOKS

TEXTUAL MCQs-

A Letter to God

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. What did Lencho think of the post office employees?

(a) rude (b) proud
(c) bunch of crooks (d) unhelpful

4. How much money was arranged by the postmaster?

(a) 100 pesos (b)500 pesos
(c)1000 pesos (d)70 pesos

5. How much money did Lencho want?

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

6. The field looked as if it were covered in -------.

(a) locusts (b) salt
(c) sugar (d) greenery

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7. Lencho had grown----- in his fields.

(a) barley (b) corn

(c) rice (d) wheat

8. Where was Lencho's house situated?

(a) in a city (b) in the forest

(c) bottom of the hill (d) top of a hill

9. Lencho compared the large raindrops with----------.

(a) new coins (b) pearl

(c) diamonds (d) stone

10. What destroyed Lencho's fields?

(a) locusts (b) hailstones

(c) leaves (d) salt

11.Lencho had faith in----------.

(a) other farmers (b) the postmaster

(c) the God (d) his family

12. Why did Lencho need money?

(a) to save his family (b) to buy a tractor

(c) to go to city (d) to herd cattle

13. Lencho wrote a letter to------

(a) his friend (b) God

(c) the postmaster (d) his father

Dust of Snow

14. Who is the poet of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

(a) Robert Frost (b)Ogden Nash

(c)Walt Whitman (d) W.B. Yeats

15. What did the crow shake on the poet?

(a) dust of soil (b)dust of snow

(c) dust of tree (d) dust of ash

16. The dust of snow affected the poet by ____

(a) making him superior (b)making him energetic

(c) changing his mood (d) none of these

17. Where was the crow sitting?

(a) on a banyan tree (b)on a neem tree

(c) on a pine tree (d) on a hemlock tree

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18. What has the poet saved in the poem “Dust of Snow”?

(a) some part of the day (b)some books

(c)some stories (d) some money

Fire and Ice

19. Who has written the poem “Fire and Ice”?

(a) Robert Frost (b)John Keats

(c)W.B .Yeats (d) S.T. Coleridge

20. What does ‘ice’ symbolize in the poem ‘Fire and Ice’?

(a) desire (b) hatred

(c) love (d) pain

21 What does ‘fire’ symbolize in the poem ‘Fire and Ice’?

(a) desire (b) hatred

(c) love (d) pain

22. What is the meaning of ‘perish’?

(a) rise (b)birth

(c) glow (d) die

23. According to Robert Frost, what will end one day?

(a) world (b)water

(c) air (d) plant

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

24. According to Nelson Mandela, what is courage?

(a) triumph over love (b) triumph over fear

(c) triumph over poverty (d) triumph over selfishness

25. According to Nelson Mandela, what is a country’s greatest wealth?

(a) its mineral (b)its people

(c)its traditions (d) its forests

26. Which party did Mandela join?

(a)National African party (b) Indian National Congress

(c)Universal party (d) African National Congress

27. How many deputy presidents were elected?

(a) two (b) three

(c) one (d) none

28. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?

(a) humanity (b)end of Apartheid

(c) peace (d) trade

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29. Whom did Mandela want to thank?

(a) his family (b) military

(c) patriots (d) rulers

30.What does depths of oppression create?

(a) poverty (b) richness

(c) heights of character (d) freedom

31. A man who takes away freedom of another man is-----

(a) rude (b)a prisoner of hatred

(c) criminal (d) innocent

32. According to Mandela, what comes naturally to heart?

(a) hatred (b) love

(c) discrimination (d) unity

33. Which flame can never be extinguished?

(a) man's love (b) man's hatred

(c) man's goodness (d) none of these

34. The spectacular array of South African jets was displayed by------

(a) military (b)crowd

(c) leaders (d) villagers

35. Nelson Mandela was accompanied by-------

(a) his aunt (b) his daughter

(c) his mother-in-law (d) his sister

36. Who was daughter of Nelson Mandela?

(a) Nancy (b) Maria

(c) Zenani (d) Lucy

A Tiger in the Zoo

37. Who has written the poem ' A Tiger in the Zoo'?

(a) Leslie Norris (b) Robert Frost

(c) W.B. Yeats (d) John Keats

38. The tiger looks at---------

(a) cars (b) stars

(c) house (d) none

39. Who passes near the water hole?

(a) elephant (b) buffalo

(c) deer (d) none

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40. Caged tiger----- the visitors.

(a) terrorizes (b)kills

(c) welcomes (d) ignores

41. Where should tiger hide himself?

(a) in shadows (b) in car

(c) in zoo (d) in house

His First Flight

42. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

(a) Liam O' Flaherty (b) Anne Frank

(c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Nelson Mandela

43. What was the seagull afraid of?

(a) running (b) flying

(c) swimming (d) none of these

44. Why was the seagull exhausted?

(a) due to running (b) due to crying

(c)due to strange exercise (d) none of these

45. Who gave seagull a small piece of fish?

(a) mother seagull (b) father seagull

(c) brother seagull (d) none of these

46. What food did the seagull's mother get for it?

(a) insect (b) crab

(c)prawn (d) fish

47. Why did mother seagull stop midway while giving fish?

(a) to push him to fly (b) She got tired

(c) She didn't want to give (d) none of these

48. The sight of------ maddened seagull.

(a) his brothers flying (b) his family enjoying

(c) food (d) none of these

49. What did his parents threaten him with?

(a) never to talk with him (b) to punish him

(c) to starve him (d) none of these

50. The lesson 'His First Flight' is about------

(a) pigeon (b) pilot

(c) parrot (d) seagull

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51. What were the seagull's siblings doing around him?

(a) flying (b) enjoying

(c) sleeping (d) swimming

52. What did the seagull pretend?

(a) running fast (b) falling asleep

(c) crying (d) swimming

53. Nobody came near the seagull for----

(a) 10 hours (b) 12 hours

(c) 24 hours (d) 20 hours

54. The young seagull had lack of----

(a) courage (b) fear

(c) enthusiasm (d) morality

55. Who was alone on the ledge?

(a) brother of seagull (b) mother seagull

(c) father seagull (d) young seagull

Lessoon-3-II Black Aeroplane

56. Why was the aeroplane twisting in the air?

(a) due to storm (b) due to night

(c) due to lightening (d) due to rain

57. Why did the pilot call Paris control?

(a) to know about air traffic (b) for landing

(c) for direction (d) for fuel

58. The pilot was not able to------ anything.

(a) speak (b) see

(c) hear (d) all of these

59. Which instrument of plane stopped working first?

(a) radio (b) compass

(c) speedometer (d) engine

60. What risk did the pilot take?

(a) flying into storm (b) flying back to Paris

(c) missing the breakfast (d) He took no risk.

61. Which control station did the pilot contact on his way back?

(a) London (b) Delhi

(c) Paris (d) Munich

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62. The pilot was flying from-----to ----.

(a) England, Paris (b) France, England

(c) France, India (d) India, France

63. Who is the author of 'The Black Aeroplane'

(a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Anne Frank

(c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Eleanor Estes

64. What looked like black mountains?

(a) tall buildings (b) black hillock

(c) storm clouds (d) none of these

65. How far was pilot from Paris when he saw black clouds?

(a) 100km (b) 150 km

(c) 50 km (d) 200 km

66. In which direction did the pilot follow the black aeroplane?

(a) North (b) East

(c) West (d) South

67. What was the name of the plane flown by the pilot?

(a) Airbus (b) Dakota

(c) Boeing (d) None of these

68. The woman at the control tower confirmed that-------

(a) There was no other plane. (b) There was no difficulty.

(c) There was no signal. (d) The radio was dead.

How to Tell Wild Animals

69. Who has written 'How to tell wild Animals'?

(a)Carolyn Wells (b) Carl Sandburg

(c) W B Yeats (d) Walt Whitman

70. Which animal do you find while walking in a yard?

(a) Asian Lion (b) Bear

(c) Bengal Tiger (d) Leopard

71. Which animal looks like a Lizard?

(a)Hyena (b) Giraffe

(c) Chameleon (d) Bear

72. Who cries while catching its prey?

(a)Hyena (b) Zebra

(c) Tiger (d) Crocodile

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73. Which is the noble wild beast?

(a) Tiger (b) Lion

(c) Leopard (d) Bear

74. Which animal hugs you?

(a) Wolf (b) Bear

(c) Jackal (d) Horse

75. Who smiles while catching its prey?

(a) Crocodile (b) Lion

(c) Hyena (d) Leopard

The Ball Poem

76. Who has composed 'The Ball Poem'?

(a) John Berryman (b) Carolyn Wells

(c) Leslie Norris (d) Robin Klein

77. Where was the boy staring down?

(a) the sea (b)the harbour

(c) the ocean (d) the lake

78. What does a ball cost?

(a) 10 dime (b) 1 dime

(c) 15 dime (d) 4 di

79. What was the boy playing with?

(a) a ball (b) a car

(c) a bus (d) a bat

80. Where does the ball go?

(a) in bushes (b) in water

(c) on the roof (d) in the jungle

From the Diary of Anne Frank

81. Anne Frank was a

(a) German girl (b) Jewish girl

(c) both a and b (d) none of the above

82. Anne Frank wrote her diary while

(a) while playing with her family (b) while hiding with her family

(c) while a trip (d) while working

83. Which of these is Anne's long waited friend?

(a) her dog (b) her cat

(c) her father (d) her diary

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84. Which of these names did Anne give to her diary?
(a) Kitty (b) Bitty
(c) Kitten (d) Mitten
85. Which of these assigned Anne an essay on the subject 'A Chatterbox'?
(a) Mr. Keesing (b) Miss Margot Frank
(c) Mr. Otto Frank (d) Mrs. Kuperus
86. 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
87. Anne died because of
(a) fever (b) typhus
(c) hiding (d) hiding
88. A book in which you write down your thoughts and feelings is a
(a) Log (b) Memoir
(c) Diary (d) Journal
89. Which of these is true about Anne?
(a)She was outspoken. (b) She was careless
(c) She was reserved. (d) She was rude.
90. Mr. Keesing asked Anne to write an essay as-
(a) homework (b) a project
(c) a punishment (d) It was for the school magazine.
91. Who was Mr. Keesing?
(a) her teacher (b) her counsellor
(c) her principal (d) her relative
92. What was Margot Frank's birthday gift?
(a) a diary (b) her sister Anne Frank
(c) new stationery (d) her grandfather
93. The final entry in the diary of Anne Frank was of
(a) 1 August 1944 (b) 2 August 1944
(c) 3 August 1944 (d) 4 August 1944
94. Anne Frank has become one of the most renowned and discussed of
(a) Holocaust victims (b) Hospital victims
(d) Exam victims (d) camp victims
95. Anne Frank stayed at the Montessori nursery school until she was
(a) 5 years old (b) 6 years old
(c) 7 years old (d) 4 years old

Amanda (Poem)

96.The poem 'Amanda' is composed by-
(a) Robert Frost (b) John Berryman
(c) Robin Klein (d) Amanda

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97. “Stop that slouching and sit up straight”.
Which of these figures of speech has the poet used in the above line?
(a) Metaphor (b) Simile
(c) Personification (d) Alliteration
98. Which of these causes Acne according to the speaker in the poem Amanda?
(a) biting nails (b) eating chocolates
(c) eating pizzas (d) cleaning the room
99.According to Amanda freedom is------.
(a) sour (b)sweet
(c) bitter (d) all of these
100. Which of these messages does the poet want to covey through the poem ‘Amanda’?
(a) Children need instruction. (b) Children should be given freedom.
(c) Children must be disciplined. (d) None of the above
101. The poem ‘Amanda’ is about -------.
(a) teacher psychology (b) parent psychology
(c) child psychology (d) None of these
102. 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
103. What made Amanda sulk and moody?
(a) when she had to complete her homework
(b) when her mother gave her too many instructions
(c) when she had to clean her shoes
(d) when she ate chocolates
104. Why should Amanda not eat chocolates?
(a) It causes heart disease. (b) It will damage liver.
(c) It causes acne. (d) It causes cancer.
105.What does Amanda imagine to be when she pictures herself in a tower?
(a) mermaid (b) orphan
(c) Rapunzel (d) fairy

Glimpses of India

106. How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids?
(a) Five tea plants (b) Ten tea plants
(c) Twenty tea plants (d) Thirty tea plants

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107. Why was Rajvir excited?
(a) because he had spotted coffee garden.
(b) because he had spotted tea garden.
(c) because he had spotted wheat garden.
(d) None of the Above
108. Who is the author of “A Baker from Goa”?
(a) Arup Kumar Datta (b) Lokesh Abrol
(c) Lucio Rodrigues (d) None of these
109. What covers thirty percent area of the district of Kodagu?
(a) Deciduous Forests (b) Evergreen Forests
(c) Mountains (d) None of these
110. What is referred to as ‘a piece of heaven’?
(a) Swimming Pool (b) Coorg
(c) Night (d) None of these
111. Which word in the following means the same as ‘sweet smell’?
(a) Good morning (b) Loaves
(c) Fragrance (d) None of the Above
112. Which one of the following tasks is done by bakers?
(a) Bake the loaves (b) Bake the dough
(c) Bake the mould (d) None of these
113. Why do the elders think about their past?
(a) They miss the good old days. (b) They remember their bad days.
(c) They think younger are slow. (d) None of these
114. Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study?
(a) Assam (b) Coorg
(c) Goa (d) Delhi
115. What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period?
(a) June-August (b) October-December
(c) May-July (d) August-November
116. In Europe, tea was drunk as more of a _____ than _____.
(a) medicine, beverage (b) beverage, medicine
(c) sleep waver, medicine (d) sleep banisher, medicine
117. What is Assam popularly known as?
(a) Tea Country (b) Coffee Country
(c) Green Country (d) Plantation Country
118. “Almost everyone in the compartment was drinking _____ too”
(a) Coffee (b) Juice (c) Tea (d) Water
119. What is rappelling?
(a) travelling in a river in a canoe (b) travelling in a river in a raft
(c) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope (d) None of the Above

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120. “The climb to the _____hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg.”
(a) Brahmagiri (b) Himalayan
(c) Nilgiri (d) Parvati
121. The first chief of the Indian Army is from _____.
(a) Coorg (b) Goa
(c) Mysore (d) Punjab
122. Coorg is a _____country.
(a) tea (b) bread
(c) coffee (d) green
123. How many times did the baker come every day?
(a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) varies daily
124. The baker was also their _____.
(a) friend (b) companion
(c) guide (d) all of the above
125. Who is the author of “Tea from Assam”?
(a) Arup Kumar Datta (b) Lokesh Abrol
(c) Lucio Rodrigues (d) None of these

The Tree

126. What rushes out to meet the trees?
(a) Wind (b) Man
(c) Water (d) Fire
127. What does the poetess compare the tree branches to?
(a) An old patient. (b) A newly discharged patient.
(c) A Doctor (d) None of these
128. Where are the decorative plants kept?
(a) in open areas. (b) in play areas.
(c) in houses (d) none of these
129. What type of trees are described in the poem ‘The ‘Frees’?
(a) Tall Trees (b) Short Plants
(c) Decorative trees (d) All of these
130. By morning, the forest will be full of _____
(a) insects (b) Sun
(c) trees (d) birds
131. What is the poetess doing in the poem ‘The Trees’?
(a) writing long letters (b) reading
(c) sleeping (d) watching television

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132. 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
133. What reaches like a voice into the rooms?
(a) Noise of the roots (b) shuffling of the branches
(c) smell of leaves and lichens (d) light of the moon
134. Who has been personified in the line “no sun bury its feet in shadow”
(a) sun (b) feet
(c) shadow (d) none of the above
135. Name the literary device used in “The moon is broken like a mirror,”
(a) metaphor (b) simile
(c) alliteration (d) imagery

Mijbil the Otter

136. What group of animals does otters belongs to?
(a) Elk (b) Hedgehogs
(c) Mustellines (d) by his friend
137. Who is the author of “Mijbil the Otter”?
(a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Roald Dahl
(c) Paulo Coehlo (d) Arup Kumar Dutta
138. What were Mij’s favourite toys?
(a) Toy Car (b) Marbles
(c) Soil (d) None of these
139. When did Gavin Maxwell decide to keep an otter?
(a) New Year of 1955 (b) New Year of 1956
(c) New Year of 1957 (d) New Year of 1958
140. What did the otter look like?
(a) Small dog (b) Small dragon
(c) Small cat (d) Small rabbit
141. What had trickled out of the box?
(a) juice (b) blood
(c) water (d) paint
142. What did the woman in the aeroplane think that the otter was?
(a) a dog (b) an otter
(c) a rat (d) a seal
143. What was the name given to the otter?
(a) Major (b) Mijbil
(c) Mad (d) Majhis

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144. Where did the Arabs keep the otter?
(a) in a box (b) in a bag
(c) in a sack (d) in the pocket
145. What kept Mij engaged when they shifted to London?
(a) Ping-pong game (b) the children
(c) the author (d) All of these
146. What do you mean by “compulsive habits”?
(a) destructive habits (b) good habits
(c) constructive habits (d) habits impossible to control
147. What did Mij do to the box?
(a) made it wet (b) tore the lining of the box
(c) overturned it (d) All of these
148. What is the meaning of “an appalling spectacle”?
(a) a safe space (b) a funny scene
(c) a mysterious situation (d) a shocking scene
149. In the beginning, the Otter was _____.
(a) friendly (b) hostile
(c) aloof and indifferent (d) sad
150. What is the meaning of apathy?
(a) absence of interest
(b) the ability to understand and share the feelings of another
(c) unfriendly
(d) rude
151. How many days later did the author’s mail arrive?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 7
152. Where does the author of ‘Mijbil the Otter’ live?
(a) London (b) Southern Iraq
(c) India (d) None of these
153. What is the name of the poet of the poem ‘Fog’?
(a) Robin Klein (b) Carl Sandburg
(c) Robert Frost (d) Walt Whitmam
154. What does the fog look over?
(a) Over houses (b) Over the harbour and the city.
(c) Over offices. (d) None
155. How does the fog come?
(a) Slowly and silently. (b) Faster and silently.
(c) Faster and making noise. (d) None of the Above.

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156. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem 'Fog'?
(a) aabbccdd (b) abcd
(c) aabc aabc (d) no of these
157. What does the fog do while it looks over the city and the harbour?
(a) sits (b) moves
(c) stands (d) dances
158. What has been personified in the poem 'Fog'?
(a) fog (b) city
(c) cat (d) harbour
159. How does the fog arrive and depart?
(a) by announcing its arrival (b) silently
(c) loudly (d) both1 and 3
160. What has the poet compared the fog with?
(a) dog (b) cat
(c) woman (d) none of these
161. After sitting, the fog ___
(a) Disappears (b) sits there only
(c) moves on (d) gets dense
162. The feet of the fog are like the feet of a ____.
(a) cat (b) lion
(c) tiger (d) dog

Madam Rides the Bus

163. What amused Valli the most?
(a) The sight of buffalo running in front of the bus.
(b) The sight of passngers 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.
164. What did Valli do one fine spring day?
(a) Caught the bus to the town. (b) Caught the bus to the village.
(c) Caught the car to the town. (d) Caught the car to the village.
165. What did Valli wish?
(a) Bus ride (b) Truck ride
(c) Car ride (d) Cycle ride
166. What was Valli's favourite pastime?
(a) To stand at the front doorway and look into the street.
(b) To stand at the front doorway and look every passenger.
(c) To stand at the back doorway and look every passenger.
(d) None of the Above
167. What was the most fascinating scene for Valli in the street?
(a) The bus with new set of curtains every time.

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(b) The bus with new set of passengers every time.
(c) The bus with new driver every time.
(d) The bus with new conductor every time.
168. What can you tell about the conductor from the text?
(a) he was funny (b) he was grumpy
(c)he was quiet (d) all of these
169. What was the timing of the afternoon nap taken by Valli's mother?
(a) 1 to 3 (b) 1 to 4
(c) 2 to 4 (d) 2 to 3
170. What saddened Valli?
(a) the dead cow (b) car accident
(c) the handicapped passenger (d) all of the above
171. What does it tell you about Valli when she refused to accept the conductor's treat?
(a) responsible (b) stubborn
(c) rude (d) disrespectful
172. What made Valli laugh on her journey?
(a) the sight of a running cow (b) the old woman's earrings
(c) the old man (d) None of these
173. What did Valli have to resist on Village Fair Day to save for the ride?
(a) balloons (b) merry go round
(c) toys (d) peppermint
174. 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
175. 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
176. How did Valli pick up small details about the bus journey?
(a) listening to conversations of neighbours
(b) asking a few discreet questions
(c) both a and b
(d) None of these
177. "Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on or off the bus." What is the meaning of wistfully?
(a) fearfully (b) carefully
(c) willingly (d) longingly

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178. How many times did the bus cross her street per hour?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 6
179. What was Valli's age?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) None of these
180. Who is the author of the lesson "Madam rides the Bus"?
(a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Vallikkannan
(c) G. L. Fuentes (d) Arup Kumar Dutta

The Tale of Custard the Dragon

181. Who mourned over the death of the pirate?
(a) Blink (b) Custard
(c) Ink (d) None of these
182. 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
183. Who was called cowardly?
(a) Blink (b) Custard
(c) Ink (d) Rither
184. Who was Mustard?
(a) Belinda's little yellow rat. (b) Belinda's little yellow mouse.
(c) Belinda's little yellow dog. (d) Belinda's little grey dragon.
185. Where did Belinda live?
(a) in a little white house (b) in a little yellow house
(c) in a little grey house (d) in a little pink house
186. What did Custard do to the pirate?
(a) ate him (b) scared him away
(c) held him hostage (d) None of these
187. Who did Belinda used to tease?
(a) kitten (b) mouse
(c) dragon (d) dog
188. What qualities does the dragon possess?
(a) big sharp teeth (b) spikes on top of him
(c) sharp toes (d) All of these
189. Who is described as the most timid of all?
(a) kitten (b) mouse
(c) dragon (d) dog
190. What was the name of the black kitten?
(a) Custard (b) ink
(c) blink (d) mustard

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The Sermon at Benares

191. “The Sermon at Benares” is a lesson based on the life of

(a) Lord Krishna (b) Mahavir

(c) Buddha (d) Nelson Mandela

192. What was the name of Buddha in his childhood?

(a) Vivekananda (b) Siddhartha Gautam

(c) Devendra (d) Narendra

193. At what age, Siddhartha was sent for schooling?

(a) 12 years (b) 20 years

(c) 25 years (d) 15 years

194. For how many years did the Buddha wandered before getting enlightenment?

(a) 5 years (b) 7 years

(c) 10 years (d)13 years

195. Under which tree did the Buddha get enlightened?

(a) Peepal (b) Apple

(c) Banyan (d) Laburnum

196. For how many days did the Buddha sit under the Bodhi tree before getting enlightenment?

(a) 6 (b)7

(c)8 (d)9

197. ‘The Bodhi Tree’ means the tree of

(a) Wealth (b) Wisdom

(c) fruits (d) Flowers

198. At what age the Buddha noticed the sufferings of the people for the first time?

(a) 15 years (b) 20 years

(c) 25 years (d)35 years

199. The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of

(a) Mumbai (b) Benares

(c) Prayagraj (d) Mathura

200. What did Kisa Gotami ask her neighbour for?

(a) Fruits (b) Flowers

(c) Seeds (d) Leaves

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201. Life of mortals is compared to

(a) Ripe fruits (b) Earthen vessels

(c) Both a&b (d)None of these

202. Who went from house to house to ask for mustard seeds?

(a) Gautam Buddha (b) Kisa Gotami

(c) Neighbours (d) Monk

203. Kisa Gotami was sad due to the death of her

(a) Husband (b) Father

(c) Son (d) Daughter

204. Gautam Buddha is known for his

(a) Wealth (b) Wisdom

(c) Kingdom (d) Foolishness

205. Who are subject to death?

(a) Fools (b) Wise

(c) Adults (d) All of these

For Anne Gregory

206. Who is the poet of the poem “For Anne Gregory”?

(a) W.B.Yeats (b) Shakespeare

(c) Dryden (d) Jackson

207. Name the literary device used in ‘honey coloured ramparts at your ear’

(a) Oxymoron (b) metaphor

(c) Assonance (d) None of these

208. Name the literary device used in the line “and set such colour there”.

(a) Oxymoron (b) Alliteration

(c) Assonance (d) None of these

209. Who can love us for who we are and not for how we look?

(a) Poet (b) young boy

(c) God (d) None of these

210. What does the girl think she can do to get rid of lovers?

(a) cut her hair (b) dye her hair

(c) colour her hair (d) none of these

211. What colour will the girl dye her hair into?

(a) Black (b) brown

(c) carrot (d) all of these

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212. What is the mood of the young man?

(a) Sad (b) happy

(c) romantic (d) miserable

The Proposal

213. The name of Natalya's dog is –

(a) Squeezer (b) Mirnov

(c) Guess (d) Ivan

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

(a) evening dress (b) palpitation

(c) shyness (d) impudence

215. Lomov comes to Chubukuv's house –

(a) to propose to his daughter (b) like a good neighbor

(c) for a formal meeting (d) to borrow money from Chubukov.

216. Chubukov is a –

(a) Landowner (b)lawyer

(c) merchant (d) physician

217. Chubukov ordered Lomov to shut up or he would shoot him like a –

(a) patridge (b)fox

(c) dog (c) wolf

218. Chubukov comments that Lomovs have had in their family

(a) autocracy (b) lunacy

(c) hypocrisy (d) democracy

219. Lomov went to his neighbour, Chubukov's house –

(a) to borrow money (b) to settle a dispute

(c) to give a marriage proposal (d) to complain.

220. Chubukov is delighted with the proposal for the following reasons –

(a) Natalya can at last return her love for Lomov.

(b) Lomov loves Natalya.

(c) Chubukov had moved this proposal a long time ago.

(d) Chubukov would like to see his daughter married.

221. *Squeeze's parents were* –

(a) Rock and Mick (b) Harness and Chisels

(c) Rocky and Roll (d) Lalu and Tulu.

222. According to Lomov, what amount would be good enough for buying squeezer?

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(a) 25 roubles (b) 50 roubles
(c) 34 roubles (d) 40 roubles

223. Who is a Guess in story 'The Prposal'?

(a) A dog (b) a cat
(c) a rabbit (d) a hen

Answer key-

Textual MCQs-

1	b	23	a	45	a	67	b	89	a	111	c
2	a	24	b	46	d	68	a	90	a	112	a
3	c	25	b	47	a	69	a	91	a	113	a
4	d	26	d	48	c	70	b	92	b	114	d
5	a	27	a	49	c	71	c	93	a	115	c
6	b	28	b	50	d	72	d	94	d	116	a
7	b	29	c	51	a	73	a	95	b	117	a
8	d	30	c	52	b	74	b	96	c	118	c
9	a	31	b	53	c	75	c	97	d	119	c
10	b	32	b	54	a	76	a	98	b	120	a
11	c	33	c	55	d	77	b	99	b	121	a
12	a	34	a	56	a	78	b	100	b	122	c
13	b	35	b	57	c	79	a	101	c	123	b
14	a	36	c	58	b	80	b	102	b	124	d
15	b	37	a	59	b	81	c	103	b	125	a
16	c	38	b	60	a	82	b	104	c	126	a
17	d	39	c	61	c	83	d	105	c	127	b
18	a	40	a	62	b	84	a	106	b	128	c
19	a	41	a	63	c	85	a	107	b	129	c
20	b	42	a	64	a	86	a	108	c	130	c
21	a	43	b	65	b	87	b	109	b	131	a
22	d	44	c	66	a	88	c	110	b	132	c

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133	c	155	a	177	d	199	b	221	b
134	a	156	d	178	b	200	c	222	a
135	b	157	a	179	b	201	c	223	a
136	c	158	a	180	b	202	b		
137	a	159	b	181	d	203	c		
138	b	160	b	182	c	204	b		
139	b	161	c	183	b	205	d		
140	b	162	a	184	c	206	a		
141	b	163	b	185	a	207	b		
142	c	164	a	186	a	208	b		
143	b	165	a	187	c	209	c		
144	a	166	a	188	d	210	b		
145	a	167	b	189	c	211	d		
146	d	168	a	190	b	212	a		
147	b	169	b	191	c	213	a		
148	d	170	a	192	b	214	a		
149	c	171	a	193	a	215	a		
150	a	172	a	194	b	216	a		
151	c	173	b	195	a	217	a		
152	a	174	d	196	b	218	b		
153	b	175	c	197	b	219	c		
154	b	176	c	198		220	d		

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Extracts from prose

Read the following extracts from the prose and answer the questions given below

Extract-1

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.

Questions:

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. From the above passage, which word is similar to the word 'closely'?

(a) valley (b) harvest (c)intimately

Extract-2

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.

Questions:

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

2. In the above text, 'I' refers to ____

(a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela

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3. The ceremony took place in _____

(a) Pretoria (b) Johannesburg (c) Durban

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.

Questions:

1. 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

2. 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

3. Find out the word from the above text which is opposite of the word 'wide'?

(a) liberated (b)narrow (c) robbed

Extract-4

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

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Extract-5

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 lights of a big city in front of me.

Questions:

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 York to Paris.

3. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) The Black Aeroplane

Extract-6

'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.

Questions:

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) Black Aeroplane (b) From the Diary of Anne Frank (c) His First flight

2. Who has more patience than people?

(a) man (b) paper (c) hands

3. Which of these words is similar to the word 'brooding'?

(a) happy (b) thoughtful (c) wandering

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Extract-7

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 to 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

Extract-8

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit like physical appearance is easily compared to baker.

Questions:

1. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

(a) Wall (b) Paper

(c) Diary (d) Notebook

2. The baker and his family never starve because was -

(a) Not profitable (b) Profitable

(c) Not in demand (d) Free

3. The baker and his family always starved. (True/False)

Extract-9

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.

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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

Extract-10

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. It passed through her street each hour. (True/False)

Extracts from poems

Read the following extracts from the poems and answer the questions given below

Extract-1

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.

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Questions:

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

Extract-2

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.

Questions:

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. According to the above lines, with whom does the poet want to stay ?

(a) those who favour fire (b) those who favour ice (c)none

Extract-3

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

Questions:

1. From which poem the above lines have been taken?

(a) Dust of Snow (b) Fire and Ice (c) A Tiger in the Zoo

2. What does he stare at?

(a) cars (b) night (c) stars

3. Which of the following is opposite of the word 'brilliant'?

(a) intelligent (b)glare (c)dull

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Extract-4

If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lep and lep again.

Questions:

1. From which poem have the above lines been taken?

(a) How to Tell Wild Animals (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem

2. Who has written this poem?

(a) Robert Frost (b) Carolyn Wells (c) Leslie Norris

3. What does the word 'beast' mean?

(a) bird (b) insect (c) animal

Extract-5

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!

Questions:

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?

(a)in the water (b) in the sky (c) in the house

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.

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Questions:

1. From which poem have these lines been taken?

a. The Trees b. Fog

c. Dust of Snow d. Animals

2. The figure of speech used in the line “The moon is broken like a mirror” is-

a. Metaphor b. Simile

c. Oxymoron d. Personification

3. Opposite of “forward” is-

a. Coming b. Going

c. Backward d. Above

Extract-7

I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
Writing long letters in
Which I scarcely mention the departure
Of the forest from the house

Questions:

1. Find the word from the passage which means ‘hardly’.

2. What is the poet doing?

a. Reading b. Writing

c. Playing d. Going

3. Name the Poet of the above text.

a. Sylvia Plath b. Robert Frost

c. Adrienne Rich d. Carl Sandburg

Extract-8

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 d. A dog

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2. The fog sits looking over …….

a. Houses b. Harbour and City

c. Offices d. Station

3. Name the Poet of the above text.

a. Sylvia Plath b. Robert Frost

c. Robert Burns d. Carl Sandburg

Extract-9

Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink,
And the little grey mouse, she called him Blink,
And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard,
But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.

Questions:

1. Here 'she' refers to-

a. Belinda b. Kitten

c. Mustard d. Mouse

2. The yellow dog was as sharp as-

a. Kitten b. Mustard

c. Dragon d. Monkey

3. Name the Poem from which the above text has been taken.

a. Fog b. Trees

c. Fire and Ice d. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Extract-10

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.

Questions:

1. Who was Custard?

a. Cat b. Dog

c. Tiger d. Dragon

2. His nose looked like-

a. Fireplace b. Toes

c. Chimney d. Scales

3. Name the Poet of the above text.

a. Sylvia Plath b. Robert Frost

c. Ogden Nash d. Carl Sandburg

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SHORT ANSWER TYPE WUESTIONS-FIRST FLIGHT (PROSE)

Instructions-Answer the following questions in about 30 words

A Letter to God

1. What did Lencho hope for?
2. Why did Lencho say that the raindrops were like 'new coins'?
3. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?
4. What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?
5. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?
6. Who reads the letter?
7. What did the postmaster do then?
8. Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?
9. What made Lencho angry?
10. Who does Lencho have complete faith in ? Which sentences in the story tell you this ?
11. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter 'God'?

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

1. Where did the ceremonies take place? Name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone.
2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?
3. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for ?
4. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?
5. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why ?
6. Why were the two national anthems sung?
7. What does courage mean to Mandela?
8. What twin obligations does Mandela mention?

His First Flight

1. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?
2. What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Black Aeroplane

1. "I'll take the risk". What is the risk ? Why does the narrator take it?
2. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.

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3. Why does the narrator say "I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota?"
4. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?
5. Who do you think, helped the narrator to reach safely? Discuss this among yourself give reasons.

From the Diary of Anne Frank

1. Who was Anne Frank?
2. When did Anne frank write her diary?
3. Who else was with Anne Frank when she was hiding?
4. When was the diary given to Anne Frank?
5. What is a diary?
6. In which language did Anne write the diary?
7. What did Anne's family do when the Nazi occupation extended in the Netherlands?
8. What makes writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne Frank?
9. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?
10. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people?
11. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?
12. How can you say that Anne loved her grandmother?
13. Do you think Mr. Keesing annoyed with Anne? Why and Why not?

Glimpses of India:

A Baker from Goa

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?
2. What are those bakers known in Goa?
3. What does the thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo indicate?
4. What did the children long to get from the baker?
5. When did the baker collect his bills?
6. How were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
7. What does a 'jackfruit'—like appearance' mean?
8. What is the baker called?
9. Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?
10. When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?
11. Who invites the comment—'he is dressed like a pader'? Why?
12. What did the bakers wear?
    (i) in the Portuguese days?
    (ii) when the author was young?

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Coorg

1. Where is Coorg located?
2. Which is the smallest district of Karnataka?
3. Why is Coorg compared to heaven?
4. How much rain does the area receive during the monsoons?
5. Why do visitors keep away from the Coorg during the monsoon?
6. What is the nature of the people of Coorg?
7. What are the people of Coorg known as?
8. What is the Kuppia?
9. What tradition do the Coorgi homes have?
10. Who was General Cariappa?
11. What is the source of water for the river Kavery?.

Tea from Assam

1. What did Pranjol order for?
2. Where were both the boys going to?
3. What was Pranjol doing?
4. What was surprising for Rajvir?
5. What two crops did Rajvir see?
6. What was magnificent?
7. Who were the doll-like figures?
8. What is Rajvir telling Pranjol?

Mijbil the Otter

1. What 'experiment' did Maxwell think Camusfearna would be suitable for?
2. Why does he go to Basra? How long does he wait there, and why?
3. How does he get the otter? Does he like it? Pick out the words that tell you this.
4. Why was the otter named 'Maxwell's otter'?
5. How was Mijbil transported to England?
6. What did Mij do to the box?
7. Why does Maxwell say the airhostess was "the very queen of her kind"?
8. What happened when the box was opened?
9. What game had Mij invented?
10. What group of animals do otters belong to?
11. What guesses did the Londoners make about what Mij was?

Madam Rides the Bus

1. What was Valli's favourite pastime?
2. What was the source of unending joy for Valli? What was her strongest desire?

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3. What did Valli find out about the bus journey? How did she find these details?
4. What do you think Valli was planning to do?
5. Why does the conductor call Valli 'madam'?
6. Why does Valli stand up on the seat? What does she see now?
7. Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?
8. What did Valli see on her way that made her laugh?
9. Why didn't she get off the bus at the bus station?
10. Why didn't Valli want go to the stall have a drink? What does this tell you about her?

The Sermon at Benares

1. Who was Gautam Buddha?
2. How did Gautam Buddha help Kisa Gotami to understand that death is a part of one's life?
3. How can one attain peace of mind, according to the Buddha?
4. Why did Kisa Gotami go to Buddha?
5. Why was the Peepal tree known as Bodhi Tree?
6. Why did Siddhartha leave his home?
7. What did the Buddha ask Kisa Gotami to do?
8. What did Kisa Gotami understand after asking for mustard seeds in the village?
9. Why was Kisa Gotami in grief?
10. Where did Buddha stay for seven days?
11. What was the name of Buddha in his childhood? In which year he was born?

The Proposal

1. Who is Lomov and why does he visit Chubukov?
2. Why does Chubukov suspect Lomov when he comes to his house?

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3. Why did Lomov go to the house of Chubukov?
4. What is the ailment that Lomov is suffering from?
5. What is the play “The Proposal”?.
6. What does Lomov think when he is alone?
7. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship that Lomov and Natalaya do not have. Describe/ Justify/ Explain the first fight between them.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-FIRST FLIGHT (POEMS)

Dust of Snow

1. What is a 'dust of snow'?
2. What does the poet say has changed his mood?
3. How does Frost present nature in the poem ‘Dust of Snow’?
4. In the poem ‘Dust of Snow’, what does hemlock tree represent?

Fire and Ice

1. What does ‘fire’ stand for in the poem?
2. What does ‘ice’ stand for in the poem?
3. According to Frost, what are the two different views about the end of the world?

A Tiger in the Zoo

1. How does the tiger terrify the villagers?
2. What does the tiger stare at in the night?
3. How does the tiger act in the cage?
4. What does the tiger do near the water hole?

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How to Tell Wild Animals

1. According to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals',how will you know that is an Asian lion?
2. According to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals', how does a leopard behave when he meets a person?
3. Who is the noble wild beast according to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals?
4. How can you differentiate crocodile from a hyena according to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals?
5. According to the poet of 'How to Tell Wild Animals', what two things does a chameleon not have?

The Ball Poem

1. Where did the ball go?
2. In the poem 'The Ball Poem', why does the poet say "I would not intrude on him."?
3. What does in the world of possession mean?

Amanda

4. What is Amanda getting instructions for?
5. Why are some lines in the poem given in brackets?
6. Why is Amanda not looking at the speaker while eating chocolates?
7. Why is the speaker worried about acne in the poem?
8. How silence is golden and freedom is sweet?
9. Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?
10. Why does Amanda want to be Rapunzel?
11. Why Amanda seems to be moody?
12. Is Amanda's mother really nagging, What do you think?
13. Why does Amanda think that life on tower would be different?

The Trees

1. Where are the trees at present? What do their roots, and leaves do?
2. What happens to the roots and leaves of these trees at night?
3. How does the poet describe the growth of the trees inside the house?
4. Why does the poet use the metaphor of newly discharged patients?

Fog

1. What does Sandburg think the fog is like?
2. How does the fog come?
3. What does 'it' in the third line refer to?
4. Does the poet actually say that the fog is like a cat? Find three things that tell us that the fog is like a cat.

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The Tale of the Custard the Dragon

1. Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names.
2. "Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful…" Why?
3. What did the custard do at last?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 75 WORDS FROM 'FIRST FLIGHT' (PROSE)

Instructions-Answer the following questions in about 75 words.

A Letter to God

1. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation?
2. Are there people like Lencho in the real world? What kind of a person would you say he is?
3. There are two kinds of conflict in the story between human beings and nature and between human being themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

1. Would you agree that 'the depth of oppression creates height of character'? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to the argument?
2. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?
3. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

His First Flight

1. 'The sight of the food maddened him.' What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?
2. "They were beckoning him, calling shrilly." Why did the seagull's father and mother cajole him to fly?

Black Aeroplane

1. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.
2. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

From the Diary of Anne Frank

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

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2. How does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat 'Kitty' as an inside or an outsider?
3. How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs. Kuperus and Mr. keesing ? What do these tell you about her?
4. Anne says teacher are most unpredictable. Is Mr. keesing unpredictable?
5. What does Anne write in her first essay?

Glimpses of India:

A Baker from Goa

1. Describe the pen-portrait of a traditional Goan village baker.
2. Baking was considered an important and a profitable profession in a traditional Goan village. Explain.

Coorg

1. Where is Coorg located? When should-one visit? Write an account of the life of the people of Coorg.
2. Where is Coorg located? When should-one visit? Write an account of the life of the people of Coorg.

Tea from Assam

1. What are the legends of the discovery of tea?
2. Narrate the story of a Buddhists monk behind the discovery of tea?
3. What is the central idea of the poem, 'The Trees'?

Mijbil the Otter

1. What things does Mij do which tell you that he is an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal who needs love?
2. What are some of the things we come to know about otters from this text?
3. Why is Mij's species now known to the world as Maxwell's otter?

Madam Rides the Bus

1. How did Valli plan her bus ride? What did she find out about the bus, and how did she save up the fare?

The Sermon at Benares

1. What did the Buddha chance upon when he went for hunting?
2. At what age, the Buddha was sent for schooling? What did he learn there?
3. Why did Gautam Buddha notice the sufferings for the first time at the age of 25 years?
4. Which events forced Gautam Buddha to leave his home?

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5. Did Kisa Gotami get what she wanted? If no, then, how come did she get out of her grief?
6. How do grieving for the dead affect a person?
7. How can a person come out of mourning due to the death of his loved one?

The Proposal

1. Write a character sketch of Natalya Stepanovna.
2. What does the young man mean by honey-coloured ramparts at your ear?
3. What colour is the young woman's hair? Why does she say that she will change the colour?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS FROM 'FIRST FLIGHT' (POETRY)

Dust of Snow

1. What do the 'crow' and the 'hemlock' represent? What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?
2. Have there been times when you felt depressed or hopeless? Have you experienced a similar moment that changed your mood that day?

Fire and Ice

1. What is the central idea of the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

A Tiger in the zoo

1. What is theme of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'?

The Ball Poem

1. What does the poet say the boy is learning from the loss of the ball? Explain in your own words.

Amanda

1. What is the importance of proper upbringing? Discuss.
2. What qualities of Amanda are portrayed in the poem?
3. What is the impact of nagging nature of Amanda's parents on her childhood?
4. What do you learn from the poem 'Amanda'?
5. What do you think would Amanda's life change if her parents stop nagging her?

The Trees

1. How does the poem 'The Trees' make a strong plea against deforestation?
2. What is the theme of the poem, 'The Trees'?

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Fog

1. Write the central idea of the poem “Fog”

The Tale of the Custard the Dragon

1. Write the poetic aspect of the poem “The Tale of Custard the Dragon”

For Anne Gregory

1. Write the central idea of the poem Anne Gregory.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-“FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET”

A Triumph of Surgery

1. How did Mr. Pumphrey and her servant behave when Tricki was being sent to the Surgery?
2. Why was Dr. Herriot confident that Tricki will be in hospital soon?
3. What suggestions were given by Dr. Herriot to Mrs. Pumphrey at the initial stage?
4. Why was the narrator shocked at Tricki's appearance?
5. Why was Dr. Herriot worried about Tricki?

A Thief’s Story

1. Who does 'I' refer to in the story ‘A Thief’s Story’?
2. What is he a fairly successful hand at?
3. What does the thief get form Anil in return for his work?
4. What does the thief say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?
5. Does Anil realize that he has been robbed?

The Midnight Visitor

1. Why had Fowler wanted to meet Ausable?
2. Describe Fowler’s reaction after entering Ausable’s hotel room.
3. ‘Ausable shows great presence of mind in a situation of danger and surprise.” Do you agree with this statement? If yes, why?
4. Why did Max’s face turn black with anger? What did he want Ausable to do?
5. Why did Ausable frame the story of the balcony?
6. How does Ausable manage to make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his room?
7. Who actually had knocked at the door of Ausable’s room? Why did he come there?

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A Question of Trust

1. What did Horace Danby hear from the doorway?
2. How did the lady in red convince Horace Danby to open the lock?
3. Was Horace Danby a typical thief?
4. What advice did the lady give Horace Danby about his? hay fever?
5. Why did Horace Danby feel sure of his success in that year's robbery?
6. Did Horace Danby get the jewels from the Grange safe? Then why did the Police arrest him?
7. What story did the lady tell Horace Danby to get the jewels?
8. Why was it not difficult for Horace to open the safe?
9. What does the author tell us about Horace Danby's life?
10. How often did Horace Danby commit a robbery every year? What did he do with the stolen money?
11. What does Horace Danby like to collect?
12. Why does he steal every year?
13. Who is speaking to Horace Danby?
14. Who is the real culprit in the story?
15. Why doesn't Horace suspect that something is wrong?

Footprints without Feet

1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?
2. How do you assess Griffin as a scientist?
3. Why was he wandering the streets?
4. What curious episode occurs in the study?

Making of a Scientist

1. How did Richard Ebright's mother help him to become a scientist?
2. What experiments and projects does he then undertake?

The necklace

1. What kind of a person is Mme Loisel—why is she always unhappy?
2. What kind of a person is her husband?
3. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme Loisel?
4. How is the problem solved?
5. What do M. and Mme Loisel do next?
6. How do they replace the Necklace?

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Bholi

1. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?
2. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?
3. Does Bholi enjoy her first day at school?
4. Does she find her teacher different from the people at home?
5. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishambhar's proposal?

The Book that saved the Earth

1. Who tried to invade the earth in the twenty-first century?
2. The aliens in this play speak English. Do you think this is their language? What could be the language of the aliens?
3. In what way does Think-Tank misinterpret innocent nursery rhymes as threats to Martians?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS FROM 'FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET'

A Triumph of Surgery

1. In the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphery says "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?
2. Distinguish between Mrs. Pumphrey's method and Mr. Herriot's method in looking after the dog. Whose method could be regarded the better of the two and why?
3. Was Tricki also to be blamed in more ways than one ? How?
4. What treatment was given to Tricki by Dr. Herriot?

A Thief's Story

1. What are Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of getting an education? Do they change over time? What makes him return to Anil?
2. Why does Anil not hand over the thief to the police? Do you think most people would have done so? In what ways is Anil different from such employers?
3. Do you think it a significant detail in the story that Anil is a struggling writer? Does this explain his behavior in any way?

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The Midnight Visitor

1. What information did Ausable give about the imaginary balcony? Why did he do so?
2. Ausable was a clever secret agent. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
3. Why did Max scream shrilly when he dropped to the balcony?
4. A calm mind can help you tackle direst stress. Explain.

A Question of Trust

1. Which of the two thieves lacked 'honour' in the story 'A Question of Trust'?
2. At times we keep on planning things but our plans fail, we are not always responsible for the failure. Explain with reference to the story 'A Question of Trust'.
3. "Lying and stealing are next door neighbours". Comment.
4. Our sins never go unpunished. Horace Danby ultimately had to go to prison. This shows that inspite of planning a crime intelligently and carefully a criminal can't escape the law— discuss.
5. How did the lady in red turn out to be smarter than Horace Danby?
6. Did you begin to suspect, before the end of the story, that the lady was not the person Horace Danby took her to be? If so, at what point did you realize this, and how?
7. Horace Danby was good and respectable but not completely honest". Why do you think this description is apt for Horace? Why can't he be categorized as a typical thief?
8. Horace Danby was a meticulous planner but still he faltered. Where did he go wrong and why?

Footprints without Feet

1. How did the invisible man first become visible?
2. What other extraordinary things happened at the Inn?
3. "Griffin was rather a lawless person." Comment.
4. Would you like to become invisible? What advantages and disadvantages do you foresee, if you did?

Making of a Scientist

1. What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?
2. What lesson does Ebright learn when he does not win anything at a science fair?
3. How can one become a scientist, an economist, a historian…? Does it simply involve reading t many books on the subject? Does it involve observing, thinking and doing experiments?

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The necklace

1. What, was the cause of Matilda's ruin? How could she have avoided it?
2. What changes came in the lifestyle of Matilda after she had lost the necklace?

Bholi

1. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
2. Why did Bholi at first agree to an unequal match? Why did she later reject the marriage? What does at tell about her?
3. Bholi's real name is Sulekha. We are told this right at the beginning. Only in the last but one paragraph of the story is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why do you think she is called Sulekha at that point in the story?
4. Bholi's teacher helped her overcome social barriers by encouraging and motivating her. How do you think you can contribute towards changing the social attitudes illustrated in this story?

The Book that Saved the Earth

1. Why the twentieth century was called the 'Era of the Book'?
2. What guesses are made by Think-Tank about the books found on the earth?
3. Noodle avoids offending Think-Tank but at the same time he corrects his mistakes. How does he manage to do that?

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