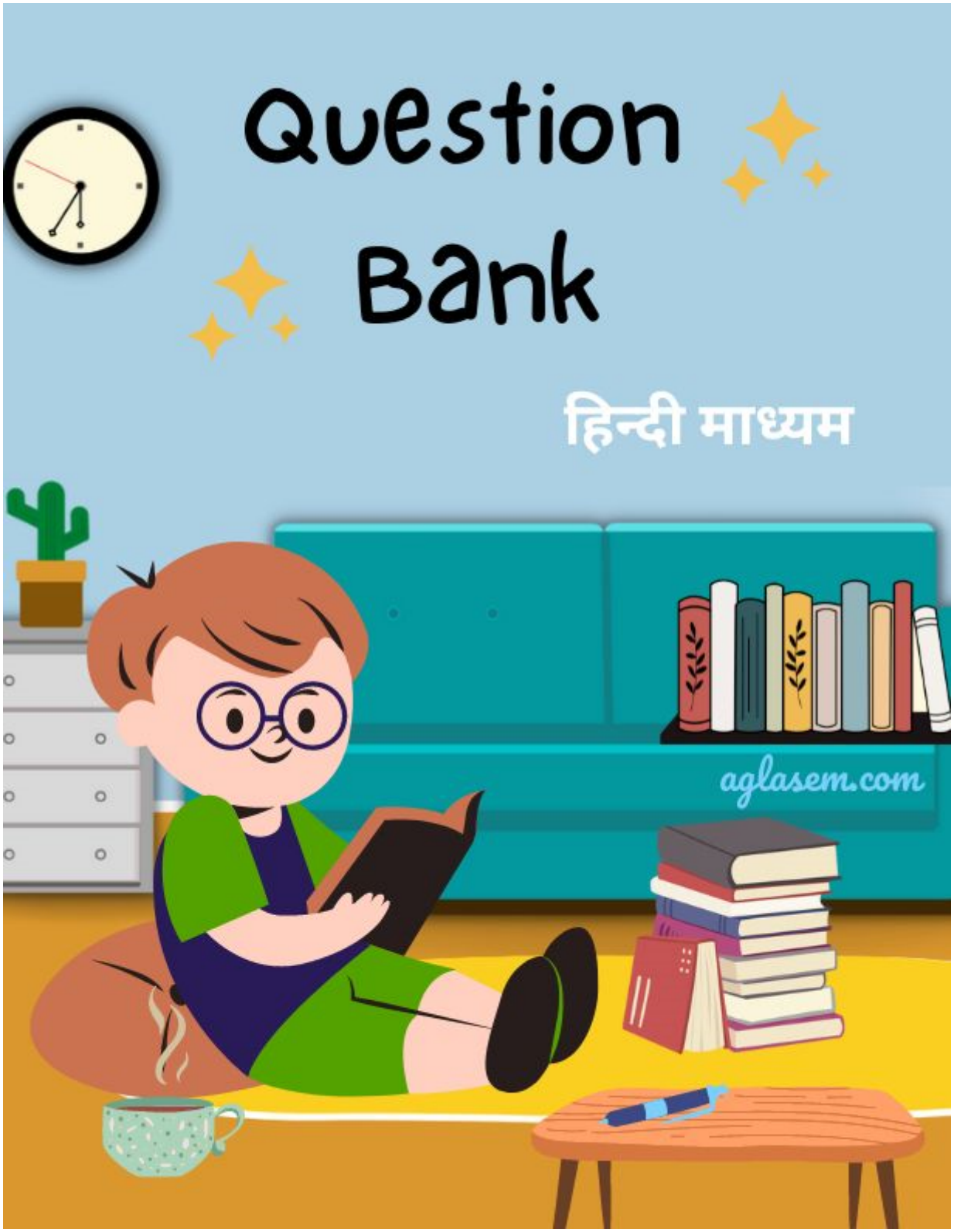
Class 11 English Question Bank



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Question – Bank

Class – 11th

Year – 2022-23

Subject – English

Section-A Reading Comprehension

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below- (1×10=10) 10 marks

Passage-1

Academics has always been an essential part of human development. It prepares us to survive in the outside world and establish an identity of our own. But, is an individual's development restricted to merely academics? In India, from an early age, we have been taught that education is limited to the boundaries of academics only; the idea of getting out into the field, for gaining practical experience, is always considered a hoax. This has hindered students' development. But the truth is that education represents a considerably broader field than we know of it. Our teaching, from the basics, has been focused on getting good grades and job offers, rather than being creative and unique.

In the 21stcentury, the pure academic type of education is slowly paving way for a whole new type. The paradigm shift in the whole education system is evident. People have now come to understand that education is a 360degree activity that should focus on students' overall development, rather than restricting him/her to the classroom.

Co-curricular activities that take place outside the classroom but reinforce or supplement classroom curriculum, in some way, have become a point of focus today. These activities help in the growth of the child, in more than one way. Participating in such activities helps youngsters grow mentally, socially and individually. Intellectual development of a student is developed in the classroom, but for the aesthetic development such as team- building, character- building, and physical growth, students must step out into the outside world. For instance, if a student is a part of school football team, he/ she will learn team-work and coordination, in a practical manner, which cannot be taught in the class.

Questions:

(i) What is an essential part of human development?
(a) identity (b) experience (c) academics (d) curriculum
(ii) What is considered a hoax?
(a)academics (b) education (c) practical experience (d) coordination
(iii) What has hindered students' development?

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(a)working in outside world
(b)learning team work
(c)gaining practical experience
(d) limiting education to boundaries of academics
(iv) The shift in education system means-
(a) to restrict classroom activities
(b) to ignore 360-degree development
(c) to focus on overall development
(d) to develop academics only
(v) Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'hoax'-
(a) truth (b) untrue (c) unmask (d) uncover
(vi) Which activities have become a point of focus today?
(a) classroom activities (b)academic activities
(c)teaching activities (d) co-curricular activities
(vii)Why must students step out into the outside world?
(a) to see the world (b)for physical development
(c) for aesthetic development (d) for mental development
(viii)The time period of 100 years is-
(a)decade (b) century (c) millennium (d) anniversary
ix) Which of the following is the correct antonym of 'unique'-
(a) rare (b)common (c) special (d) unusual
x) Classroom teaching provides-
(a) practical exposure (b)chance to learn other skills
(c)the foundation (d) limitless opportunities for development

Passage – 2

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heart breaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

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Questions:

(i)The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

(a) friendly(b) competitive(c) courteous(d) industrious

(ii) Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality.

(a) strong(b) light hearted(c) humorous(d) envious

iv) When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____.

(a) hopeless(b) annoyed(c)depressed(d)worried

(v) Which element is widely used for treating cancer?

(vi) Why was Marie awarded the Nobel Prize?

(vii) Where did she earn her master's degree and doctorate in physics?

(viii) Give the noun form of 'desolate'.

(ix) How was Pierre killed?

(x) Whom did she succeed as a physics professor at the Sorbonne?

Passage -3

Cardamom, the queen of all spices, has a history as old as the human race. It is the dried fruit of a herbaceous perennial plant. Warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall and special cultivation and processing methods all combine to make Indian cardamom truly unique in aroma, flavour, size and it has a parrot green colour.

Two types of cardamom are produced in India. The first type is the large one, which has not much significance as it is not traded in the future market. It is cultivated in north-eastern area of the country. The second type is produced in the southern states and these are traded in the future market. These are mainly cultivated in Kerala, Tamil Nādu and Karnataka. As per the future market rules, only 7 mm quality was previously traded in exchanges. But later, it relaxed its norms and now 6 mm quality is also traded in the exchanges.

Cardamom is an expensive spice, secondly to saffron. Indian cardamom is known in two main varieties: Malabar cardamon and Mysore cardamom. The Mysore variety contains leaves of cineol, limonene and hence is more aromatic. India is the world's largest producer and exporter emerged as the leading producer and exporter of cardamom.

The main harvest season of cardamom in India is between August-February. Cardamom reaches at yielding stage two years after the plantation. The primary physical markets of cardamom are Kumily Vanden Modu, Jhekkady, Puliyarmala in Kerala and Bodynaikkaur and Cumbum in Tamil Nādu.

Kerala is the main producer of cardamom and contributes upto 60% in total production. Karnataka produces around 25% of the total production cardamom. Ooty is the main producer of cardamom in Tamilnadu and contributes around 10-15% of the total production. Besides India, Guatemala also produces around 1,000-2,000-ton cardamom per year. Due to low quality of cardamom from Guatemala, it remains available at cheaper rates.

Questions-

(i)Mysore variety contains leaves of :
(a) Limonene(b) Cineol(c) Both (a) and (b)(d) None of these

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(ii)Indian Cardamom is:
(a) poor in quality(b) average in quality(c) better in quality(d) none of these
iii) Guatemala produces cardamom :
(a) more but poor in quality(b) less but good in quality
(c) more and good in quality(d) less and poor in quality
(iv)Main harvest season of cardamom in India is :
(a) August-February(b) August-March(c) November(d) February-April
(v)Cardamom reaches at its yielding stage in :
(a) Immediately after plantation (b) depends upon the plantation
(c) one year after plantation(d) two years after plantation
(vi) India produces cardamom of
(a) one type(b) two types(c) three types(d) none of the above
(vii)Which of the following is the variety of Indian cardamom?
(a) Malabar cardamom (b) Mysore cardamom
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
(viii)Which of the following is the production of cardamom by Karnataka?
(a) 25%(b) 10%(c) 15%(d) 60%
(ix) Find the antonym of the word 'cheap'.
(a) expensive(b) moderate(c) common(d) reasonable
(x)The synonym of the word 'fragrance' -
(a) aroma(b) variety(c) stale (d) stinking

Passage-4

Many people believe that science and religion are contrary to each other. But his notation is wrong. As a matter of fact, both are correlated to each other. There is no doubt that the method of science and religion are different.

The method of science is observation, experimentation and experience. Science takes it recourse to progressive march towards perfection. The rules of religion are faith, intuition and spoken word of the enlightened. In general, while science is inclined towards reason and rationality, spiritualism is the essence of religion.

In earlier times when man appeared on Earth, he was over-awed at the sight of violent and powerful aspects of nature. In certain cases, the usefulness of different natural objects of nature overwhelmed man. Thus began the worship of forces of nature — fire, the sun, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, the snakes etc. The holy scriptures were written by those who had developed harmony between external nature and their inner self. Their objective was to ennoble, elevate and liberate the human spirit and mind. But the priestly class took upon itself the monopoly of scriptural knowledge and interpretation to its own advantage.

Thus, the entire human race was in chains. Truth was flouted and progressive, liberal and truthful ideas or ideas expressing doubt and scepticism were suppressed and their holders punished. It was in these trying circumstances the science emerged as a saviour of mankind. But its path was not smooth and safe. The scientists and free thinkers were tortured. This was the fate of Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno and others. But side by side science gained ground.

Questions:

I)What is the reasons for man worship the forces of nature?
(a) The holy scriptures advocate the worship of forces of nature.
(b) The worship elevates and liberates the human spirit and mind.
(c) The worship makes man believe in faith and intuition.
(d) Forces of nature teach us spiritualism.

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ii)According to the passage science and religion both:
(a) Emerged out of the fear of man
(b) Emerged from the desire of man to worship the forces of nature
(c) Employee different methods of enquiry
(d) work at the cross-purpose of each other
(iii)What was the objective of the authors of the holy scriptures?
(a) To teach man the methods of worshipping nature
(b) To educate and raise the human spirit and mind
(c) To develop harmony between external nature and their inner self
(d) None of these
(iv)According to the passage, at present juncture there is a need to:
(a) free man from all sorts of bondages
(b) judiciously mix the principles of science and true spirit of religion
(c) teach people to worship the forces of nature
(d) encourage spiritualism as much as possible
(v)Why it is said in the passage that, "science emerged as a saviour of mankind?"
(a) Science takes recourse to progressive march towards perfection.
(b) Science is inclined towards reason and rationality.
(c) Man was bound in chains by religious orthodoxy.
(d) The free thinkers and enlightened men were tortured.
(vi)Truth was -
(a) flouted(b) progressive(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
(vii)Find the synonym of the word 'belief'**.**
(a) observation(b) experience(c) faith(d) enlightened
(viii)Find the synonym of the word 'show up'.
(a) appear(b) scripture(c) developed(d) usefulness
ix)Find the antonym of the word 'non contradictory'**.**
(a) different(b) same(c) common(d) contrary
x)Find the antonym of the word 'retrogression'**.**
(a) flout(b) progress(c) truth(d) liberal

Passage-5

The song of birds is one of the loveliest sounds in nature. Sometimes when we are out in the country and we hear birds singing, it seems to us they are calling back and forth, that they are telling one another something. The fact is that birds do communicate with one another, just as many other animals do. Of course, at times the sounds birds make are more expressions of joy, just as we may make cries of 'Oh!' and 'Ah!'. But for the most part, the sounds that birds make are attempts at communication. A mother hen makes sounds that warns her children of danger and causes them to crouch down motionless. Then she gives another call which collects them together. When wild birds migrate at night, they cry out. These cries may keep the birds together and help lost ones return to the flock. But the language of birds is different from language as we use it. We use words to express ideas and these words have to be learned. Birds don't learn their language. It is an inborn instinct with them. In one experiment, for example, chicks were Kept-away, from cocks and hens so they could not bear the sounds they made. Yet when they grew up they were able to make those sounds just as well as chicks that had grown up with cocks and hens! This does not mean that birds can't learn how to sing. In fact some birds can learn the songs of other birds. This is how the mocking bird gets its name.

Questions-

I)In nature, one of the loveliest sounds is:
(a) the sound of film song
(b) the roar of a lion
(c) the song of a crow
(d) the song of birds

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ii) When wild birds migrate at night, they cry out:
(a) to keep them warm
(b) to keep the birds together
(c) to keep the enemy away
(d) to keep the young lings tight
(iii)We human beings use words:
(a) to express ideas
(b) to express meanings
(c) to express other's speech
(d) to express talent
(iv)Birds don't learn their language as:
(a) It is tough to learn.
(b) It is only a quality with human.
(c) It is an inborn instinct with them.
(d) It is developed with extra intelligence.
(v)The noun form of 'mocking is:
(a) mock(c) mockery(b) mockingly(d) mocked
(vi) The sounds of birds are an attempt to-
(a) to sing a song(b) to communicate(c) to fly(d) to start a meeting
(vii) Which of the following has the similar meaning of 'a group of birds?
(a) banish(b) flock(c) apart(d) herd
(viii) Which of these is the main idea of the above passage?
(a) importance of nature
(b) necessity of sounds of birds
(c) importance of sounds of birds
(d) importance of ecosystem
(ix) Why does a mother hen make sounds?
(a) to feed her chicks
(b) to protect her chicks
(c) to gather her chicks
(d) both (b) and (c)
(x) Which of the following is true about the birds?
(a) They learn making sounds by themselves.
(b) They know how to communicate with humans.
(c) They can learn sounds of other birds.
(d) both (a) and (c)

Passage-6

Ants are common insects. There are more than 12,000 kinds in the world. They are born, and live and work in a colony with many other ants. An ant goes through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa/cocoon and adult. An ant egg is about the size of a period at the end of a sentence. An egg is kidney-shaped and soft. It has a sticky surface. It can clump together with other eggs. This allows a group of eggs to be carried away quickly if danger occurs. Some eggs don't survive because they are eaten by other ants.

The ant egg cells divide for 7-14 days and a larva appears. The larva will shed its skin about 3 times. It eats constantly. It will get bigger each time it sheds. The larva sucks up the liquids from the food brought to it. Sometimes adult ants eat food and spit it up for the larva. The larva will also get hairier. It will have hooked-like hairs. These hairs allow groups of them to be picked up and carried like the eggs. A larva doesn't have any feet. It can bend a little towards food. Some types can also move along. About 25 days later a larva changes into a pupa.

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Like other insects, ants have jointed legs, three body parts, and two antennae. The three body parts are covered by an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a skeleton located on the outside of their body. An ant's head contains its brain. It also holds two compound eyes, and pharynx (the start of the digestive system). The antennae are attached to the head, too. The mandibles (jaws) on his head can bite and chew food.

Three kinds of ants live in a colony. Queens are ants who lay the eggs for the whole colony. They are bigger than other ants. They were fed more as larvae. They have wings. If a queen should die, the whole colony falls apart. There is no one to produce new ants. Female worker ants do not have wings. They gather food, clean and take care of the young ants. The male ants only help in reproduction and do not work.

Questions:

(i) An ant goes through following stages of development-
(a)two (b) three (c) four (d)none of these
(ii) A larva does not have any feet. (True/ False)
(iii) Which of these is located on the head-
(a)Thorax (b) abdomen (c)mandible(d) pharynx
(iv) Which of the following statements is NOT true?
(a)An ant's brain is in the thorax. (b)The thorax is the chest area.
(c)Ants don't have lungs. (d) Queens lay eggs for the whole colony.
(v) Which of the following is the best description of an ant's egg?
(a) It has a hard layer outside. (b)It is soft and sticky.
(c) It is circular. (d)It is the size of the nail of a little finger.
(vi) An ant egg is about the size of-
(a) a ball (b) a period at the end of the sentence (c) a hen's egg (d)none of these
(vii) Which of the following is the purpose of the Female worker ants?
(a) to do all of the work(b) to gather food(c) to take care of new ants(d)all of these
(viii) What happens if a queen should die-
(a) eggs will die (b) larvae will die (c) New ants are not produced (d) other ants will die
(ix) Which of these has similar meaning of 'clump'?
(a) individual (b)group (c) one (d)none of these
(x) How does an ant chew and bite?
(a) with teeth (b) with pharynx (c) with mandibles (d) none of these

Passage-7

Shyam Prashad Rajasekaran, a young entrepreneur (who is the founder of Veg route) says that his thought behind the formation of Veg route is to encourage farmers and help them get economical prices for their produce. Veg route is an app which helps farmers to connect directly with customers without any mediators. This helps farmers to get the right price for their crop and this also helps customers. In addition to this Customer always demand for the fresh and best quality products which is also satisfied with the help of this app.

And Shyam Prasad came up with this idea as he could see the difficulty faced by the farmers in his own family, as his grandparents were also farmers. In 2020, during covid pandemic Shyam observed how farmers are getting affected due to pandemic and he started to work upon it and learnt more about their problems. As a part of that, he went to Coimbatore and met a few farmers. Firstly, he discussed problems faced with these farmers and decided to create an impact on agricultural technology. So, he started Veg route in July 2020 with his friend Anand Alagarsamy. Secondly, he started the company with 23 customers and now it has developed over 1500 farmers who have become a part of Veg route. Including Coimbatore, Veg route now is functioning in 6 more districts. They are Chennai, Madurai, Tirupur, Tuticorin, Bengaluru, and Goa. It is soon planning to get launched in Kanyakumari, Mumbai, Nashik, Hyderabad, Virudhunagar, and Delhi (NCR).

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Veg Route is an app in which agro products are taken from a direct farm place, given to the customer with the fresh produce, and immediate cash provided to farmers. The main concept behind founding Veg route is to eradicate the middleman concept in the supply process. This company goes directly to the farm, checks the quality and delivers them freshly to the customers. This startup company is also planning to employ nearly 100 transgender women, as a part to uplift their community. Perhaps the Veg route has been a good source of employment and created employment opportunities for many unemployed individuals. Finally last month, this startup raised over $125,000 from a fintech startup company.

Questions:

(i) How did Shyam prasad help farmers?
(a) by giving funds (b) by educating farmers (c) by making an app (d) by removing social evils
(ii) Why did Shyam Prasad go to Coimbatore?
(a) to see the city (b) to meet his friends (c) to meet farmers (d) to visit farms
(iii) How did Shyam Prasad come up with the idea of Veg route?
(a)when he witnessed difficulties faced by farmers in his family
(b) when he saw effects of pandemic on farmers
(c) both(a) and (b) (d) when he saw profit in selling agro products
(iv)What is Veg route?
(a) It is a road for farmers. (b) It is an entertainment app.
(c) It is an app for farmers. (d) It is a shop.
(v) What is the purpose behind Veg route?
(a) to help customers (b) to help farmers (c) to motivate farmers (d)to help new businessmen
(vi) What do you understand about start-ups?
(a) a company in initial stage(b) a fully grown company (c) a bunch of companies (d) none of these
(vii)How does the Veg route work?
(a) no middleman
(b) the customer gets fresh farm products
(c) farmers get instant cash (d) all of these
(viii) Which of these has the same meaning of the word 'entrepreneur'?
(a) agent (b) clerk (c) a business person (d) company person
(ix)Write synonyms for fresh.
(a) old (b) stale (c) common(d) new
(x) The passage is about-
(a) an app Veg route (b) Shyam Prasad (c) a start-up (d) all of these

Passage-8

According to fitness experts, if you think muscles are just for gym enthusiasts, think again! Latest research conducted at the University of Texas in the US says that a 30-minute workout a day could turn you into a genius. We show you five ways how working out can make smarter. Says fitness expert, "Exercise improves your mood. It works as an antidepressant and thus helps lift your mood instantly. Apart from this, it also helps you to concentrate on things that do on a daily basis. So, working out on a daily basis can actually make you smarter and more confident about yourself."

Did you know the more you move, the more energised you feel? Well, we all think that moving around too much or exercising a lot can make you feel tired and dizzy. But regular activity improves your muscle strength and boosts your endurance. It gives you the energy to think clearer and come up with new ideas. If you move around for a good 15 minutes, it will make your body produce more energy at the cellular level. An author said exercise improves your brain in the short term by raising your focus for two to three

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hours afterwards. For example, if you have a presentation to make at work or have to make a speech, try to work out an hour before. It is believed that you will be at your peak when you perform.

Exercise is known to trigger endorphins, which improve the functioning of your brain. Thus, after you've exercised, your ability to sort out priorities improves, allowing you to block out distractions in life and also concentrate better on the tasks at hand.

Do you know that your brain retains more when your body is active? In an experiment published in a journal, students were asked to memorise a string of letters and were then allowed to run, lift weights or sit quietly. The students who worked out were more accurate with their answers than those who chose to sit quietly after memorising.

Have you ever heard of the saying, 'If you want something done, give it to the busy person.' When you're productive and efficient, you are bound to succeed. It is also said that workers who exercise once mid-day between working hours, tend to contribute more than what others do. They are also more productive at work.

Question:

(i) How does exercise improve muscle strength?
(a)by raising our focus(b) by making us healthy (c) by boosting endurance(d) by regular activity
(ii) (b) How does our focus sharpens?
(a) through making a speech(b) through working out an hour before an important task
(c) through pumping of blood (d) through brain ageing
(iii) What does endorphins improve?
(a)functioning of brain(b) blocking distractions(c) increasing concentration(d) all of these
(iv) How is memory improved?
(a) by sitting quietly(b) by memorizing notes(c) by regular work out(d) by eating junk food
(v) What does the word 'endurance' in the passage mean?
(a) creation(b) tiredness(c) ability to continue(d) power
(vi) What is the main idea of the passage?
(a) Importance of productivity (b)Importance of physical exercise C) Importance of priorities
(d) all the above
(vii) Which of the following is true about the passage?
(a) Exercise makes a person young. (b) Exercise keeps a person active.
(c) Exercise improves memory. (d) both (b) and (c)
(viii) How can we get our work done?
(a) by work out (b) by exercise (C) by an active and productive person (d)none of these distractions
(ix) Which of these is the correct synonym of the word 'distraction'?
(a) disturbance (b) divergent(C) dimension (d)concentration
(x) "*It is believed that you will be at your <u>peak</u> when you perform*."
Which of the following gives the correct meaning of the underlined word in the above sentence?
(a) top of mountain (b) highest point (C) specific time (d) maximum

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Q.2 Read the following passage and make notes on the basis of your comprehension of the passage. Give a suitable title. 4 marks

Passage-1

Despite all the research every one of us catches a cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practices transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such fatal diseases as Typhus and the Plague. But the problem of the common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

It is known that a cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs but the confusing variety of viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated. There is also the difficulty that because they are so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes.

Passage-2

I remember my childhood as being generally happy and can recall experiencing some of the most carefree times of my life. But I can also remember, even more vividly, moments of being deeply frightened. As a child, I was truly -terrified of the dark and getting lost. These fears were very real and caused me some extremely uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that scared me so much. There was never total darkness, but a street light or passing car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the shape of an unknown beast. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw curtains move when there was no breeze. A tiny creak in the floor would sound a hundred times louder than in the daylight and my imagination would take over, creating burglars and monsters. Darkness always made me feel helpless. My heart would pound and I would lie very still so that 'the enemy' wouldn't discover me.

Another childhood fear of mine was that I would get lost, especially on the way home from school. Every morning, I got on the school bus right near my home—that was no problem. After school, though, when all the buses were lined up along the curve, I was terrified that I would get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighbourhood. I would scan the bus for the faces of my friends, make sure that the bus driver was the same one that had been there in the morning, and even then, ask the others over and over again to be sure I was in the right bus.

Passage- 3

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important

thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own

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problems not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

Passage-4

This isn't a mountain region of mere subjective beauty. Nor one, which claims its greatness, based on just an overwhelming opinion of a large majority. For Sikkim is a treasure that few know about. However, the facts of its remarkable geography bear enough testimony to pitch Sikkim in a slot that no other mountain region, anywhere in the world, could duplicate or rival. What Everest is to peaks, Sikkim is to the mountains. Tragically, a region so wild and exotic and with such geographic and climatic extremes, with its amazing wilds and not its unremarkable hill stations, ensure its accessibility to the adventurous only.

Just delve on these facts a bit. From the plains, in a mere 80 km as the crow flies, the altitude reaches 28,168 feet at the very top of Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world. Such a sharp elevation is unrivalled anywhere else and is the first geographical claim of Sikkim.

The second is an offshoot of the first. Nowhere else do so many 7,000 metre plus peaks crowd up in such a confined space. And the third is really a consequence of the first and the second with the sharp gradation, creating the most variegated flora and fauna possible anywhere in the mountains. The fourth uniqueness is also a consequence of the first and the second and lies in the extremes of the climate which ranges from the tropical to the typical arctic type. And the fifth claim is its thin permanent population and relatively fewer travellers by virtue of its remote far-eastern Himalayan location.

Passage-5

To live in harmony with oneself and the environment is the wish of every human. However, in modem times greater physical and emotional demands are constantly placed upon many areas of life. More and more people suffer from physical and mental tension such as stress, anxiety, insomnia, and there is an imbalance in physical activity and proper exercise. This is why methods and techniques for the attainment and improvement of health, as well as physical, mental and spiritual harmony, are of great importance, and Yoga meets this requirement. The word "Yoga" originates from Sanskrit and means "to join, to unite". Yoga exercises have a holistic effect and bring body, mind, consciousness and soul into a balance. In this way Yoga assists us in coping with everyday demands, problems and worries.

The exercise levels have been worked out in consultation with doctors and physiotherapists and can therefore — with observation of the stated rules and precautions—be practiced independently at home by anyone. "Yoga in Daily Life" is a holistic system, which means it takes into consideration not only the physical, but also the mental and spiritual aspects. Positive thinking, perseverance, discipline, orientation towards the Supreme, prayer as well as kindness and understanding form the way to Self-Knowledge and Self-Realisation.

Passage-6

How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study, science, medicine, the different arts and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people, who can't leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantages of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practice listening.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television, of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch television for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at the TV screen for more hours a day than they spend on anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that TV has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.

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Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television viewing, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.

Passage-7

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So, a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for their own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with them. They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result: indigestion, violent stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

Passage-8

Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While, listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.

Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thought.

Passage-9

Education is the essential thing for our life, and it helps in the growth of human civilization. Education is necessary to understand the universe around us and convert it into something more beneficial. With the help of knowledge, we can develop a new perspective for our life. If people are educated, then they can know their responsibilities and rights quite well.

First of all, education gives the ability to read and write to anyone. A good education is extremely essential for everyone to grow and succeed in life. Education increases self-confidence and assists in developing the personality of a person. Education plays a big role in our life. Education is split into 3 parts such as primary education, secondary education, and higher secondary education. All these 3 divisions of education have their value and advantages. Primary education is the base of education for a person,

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secondary education paves the direction for further education and higher secondary education makes the future and the ultimate way of life.

Passage-10

Pollution is the intermixing of harmful substances known as pollutants with the natural environmental components. There are various forms of Pollution, like land pollution, water pollution, air pollution, and soil pollution. No matter which form of infection it is, it has dangerous impacts on our environment.

Pollution is the addition of unwanted substances into the environment that can damage our Earth. There are 4 main types of Pollution; water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution, and noise pollution. All kinds of Pollution are a result of careless activities by man. We dump waste directly into water bodies, which results in water pollution. Air pollution is caused when vehicles release smoke into the atmosphere and make it difficult to breathe for all organisms. Soil pollution is caused by directly dumping our waste into landfills. Noise pollution is not visible, but it is a dangerous form of Pollution that can damage our ears.

Water pollution forms a major category of Pollution and has become an urgent crisis in many countries. We cannot survive without water. So, when most of the water bodies will dry up or get chocked, the human population will come to an end. The next big form of Pollution is air pollution. It is mainly caused by toxic exhumes from vehicles and the burning of coal for electricity.

Section B Writing Skills

Q.3 Notice/Advertisement/Poster **4 marks**

Notice writing

(i)You are Jyoti of class XI of School of Excellence, Gwalior. You are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Draft a notice informing the students about the inter-school dance competition and request the interested participants to get them registered with you.
(ii)You are the school captain of the Govt. Boys H.S.S. Jabalpur. Write a notice for all the other members of the student council to attend a meeting to prepare a plan for annual function.
(iii)You are the member of school 'Echo Club'. Write a notice informing the students about the tree plantation drive in your school.
(iv)You are the member of Ojas Club in your school. Write a notice informing all the students about the science exhibition in your school.
(v)You are Abhinav/ Ankita of Govt. H.S.S. Anand Nagar, Bhopal (M.P.) A charitable trust has come to your school asking for help. Write a notice requesting the students to donate items of daily use.

(vi)You are Harsha sport secretary of your school write a notice for your school notice board about the sports meet to be held in the next week.
(vii)You are Anil, the cultural secretary your school. You plan to organize an educational tour to Manali during summer vacation. Write a notice inviting the students who are interested in Joining the tour.
(viii)You are the cultural secretary of your school. Write an attractive notice giving information about the selection of two participants from your school to take part in the inter debate school competition.
(ix)You are Manjula, you are the secretary of the student union. Draft a notice for the house captains and the vice captains to attend a meeting regarding celebration of annual function.

Poster Making

(i)You are Mohan, student of Govt MGHSS Bhopal. Your school is going to organize a blood donation camp. Design an attractive poster.
(ii)Design a poster to be issued by the Delhi Police cautioning people not to touch any unclaimed objects.
(iii)Design an attractive poster to make people aware about the traffic rules.
(iv)Design an attractive poster to make people aware about the dowry system.

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(iv)Design a poster on the need to 'Save the Environment'.
(v)Prepare a poster on behalf of the Municipal Authority of your city informing the citizens about how to protect themselves against malaria and dengue.
(vi)Prepare a poster to be placed in various parts of the city urging the people to save trees.
(vii)As Cultural Secretary of Kamala Nehru School, Gwalior, design a poster to announce the staging of a play in your school.
(vii)Design a poster to make people aware about the need for Regular Exercise. You may use slogans.
(viii)Tourism Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh has launched an ambitious plan to develop adventure sports and eco-tourism activities in the state. Prepare a suitable poster for display at important public places /publication in newspapers.
(ix)Design a poster in suitable box entitled 'Don't Be Cruel to Animals.'
(x)Prepare a poster to urge the public to avoid the use of plastics.
(xi)Design an attractive and effective poster against the use of drugs.
(xii)You are the social secretary of your school. The school is organizing a Science Exhibition from 17 to 23 December 2022. It will be open to everybody from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Design a poster to be put up in front of various schools for publicity.
(xiii)Design a poster on water conservation.

Advertisement Writing

(i)Your father has been transferred to another city. You want to sell certain household goods. Design a suitable advertisement to be published in a local newspaper.
(ii)You want to sell your old car as you are planning to buy a new one. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in a local daily under the classified columns.
(iii)You want to let out a house. Prepare an advertisement to this effect for publication in a newspaper giving the location of the building, nature of accommodation, rent expected, etc.
(iv)You have lost your important documents while travelling in a local bus. Draft an advertisement suitable to be given in the local daily.
(v)You are the Export Manager of Deepa Ltd, Indore. You need accountants for your offices. Write an advertisement for a national daily offering an initial salary of Rs 20,000/- per month with free accommodation.
(vi)You are Ravi Sharma. You want an English tutor for your son. Write out an advertisement to be published in the classified column of a local newspaper.
(vii)You are Anita. You want to purchase a second-hand laptop. Draft a classified advertisement for a local daily giving necessary details.

(viii)You own a commercial flat suitable for an office/ bank. You wish to rent it out. Draft an advertisement to be published in 'The Times of India', Bhopal under the classified columns.
(ix)You have lost your suitcase while travelling in a train. Draft a suitable advertisement for the classified columns of the local daily giving all relevant details and promising a reward.
(x)Draft a classified advertisement on behalf of 'Dream Travels' offering attractive holiday packages especially suited for couples and families.

Q.4 Letter Writing **4 marks**

Formal Letter Writing

(i)You have not received your Roll Number card for the Class XII examination. Write a letter to the Secretary, M.P. Board, Bhopal requesting him to issue it.
(ii)Write a letter to the President, Residents' Welfare Association of your locality suggesting some measures that could be taken for solving the problem of water scarcity and conserving water.
(iii)You are Anita Patel, residing at 254, Saket Nagar, Balaghat. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper expressing your concern about deteriorating law and order situation in the city

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(iv)You are Abhishek Saxena, residing at 54, DIG Colony Indore. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining against the nuisance caused by loudspeakers in your locality.
(v)Write a letter to the Collector of your district about the lack of facilities and malfunctioning of the government hospital of your area.
(vi)Write an application to your principal requesting him to change your subjects. You want to opt Arts Group instead of Science Group.
(vii)You are Devendra Sharma, a student of Excellence H.S.S. Guna. Write an application to your principal requesting him to issue a character certificate.
(viii)Write a letter to the Municipal Chairman regarding poor sanitary condition of your locality.
(ix)Write a letter of Complaint to the Supervisor, M.P. Electricity Board Bhopal regarding the frequent break down in electricity supply in your area.
(x)Write an application to the Secretary Board of Secondary Education M.P. Bhopal requesting him to issue a duplicate marksheet of your high school exam as you have lost original one.
(xi)You are Rishi raj Varma, write an application to the principal of Govt. Excellence H.S.S. Guna applying for the post of a Typist.
(xii)Write an application to your principal to give you permission to go on a tour with your class teacher and the students of class 11. You are Abhishek Sharma.

Informal Letter Writing

(i)Write a letter to your friend narrating your experiences in a rescue operation.
(ii)You are Anil Verma, residing at 20, Shivaji Nagar, Sagar. Write a letter to your friend Dinesh inviting him to spend summer vacation in your village.
(iii)You are Manish, residing at 45, M.P. Nagar, Ujjain. Write a letter to your younger brother sharing your experiences of your visit to a hill station.
(iv)You are Nishant, residing at 43, Anupam Nagar, Civil Lines, Jabalpur (M.P.). Your friend has passed in the final examination. Write a letter congratulating him on his success.
(v)Write a letter to your friend advising him to study English, Maths, general Knowledge and reasoning for competitive examination.
(vi)Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you 1000 Rs. to buy some books, uniform and deposit hostel fee. You are Ankit Gautam.
(vii)You are Riya Verma, residing at 158, Vasu Nagar, Khargone. Write a letter to your friend inviting her to your birthday party.
(viii)Write a letter to your friend describing your first journey by airplane.
(ix)Write a letter to your friend inviting him to the marriage ceremony of your elder sister.
(x)Write a letter to your sister explaining her about the importance of hobbies.

Q.5 Long Composition **4 marks**

Speech/Paragraph/Article (120 words)

(a) Importance of Protecting Trees
(b) Benefits of Modern Technology
(c) Harmful Effects of Junk Food
(d) Impact and Prevention of Covid-19
(e) Importance of Games and Sports
(f) Impact of Global Warming
(g) Man, Computer and Mobile.
(h) Importance of English.
(i) Power of Press in Democracy
(j) Ways to Promote Reading.

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(k) The Role of Students in National Development

Speech/Debate (120 words)

(i)Mobiles phones should be banned in schools for both students and teacher

(ii) Destruction of the world's forest is justified by human need for land and food.

(iii) The advantages of recycling water.

(iv) Do you agree that honesty is the best policy?

(v) The benefits of having friends.

(vi) Why books are better than movies.

Report Writing (120 words)

(i)You have witnessed an accident. Write a report for a newspaper about the accident using the following inputs:

Where, when and how did the accident happen

People, vehicle involved, loss of life and property

The scene of the accident, details of casualties-deaths, injured, hospitalized

(ii)Write a report giving the detailed account of the inauguration ceremony of the annual function held in your school.

(iii)Your school organised an inter-school debate competition last month. Write a report of this event for your school magazine giving details like schedule, venue, topic, winners etc.

(iv)You are the Secretary of Eco Club of your school. Recently you celebrated "Tree Plantation Week". Write a report for your school magazine.

(v)Last week on your way to school, you witnessed an accident of chain snatching near your school. A couple of senior students from your school chased the snatcher, caught him and handed him over to the police. Write a report on this daring act in about 120-150 words for your school magazine. You are Amar/Amrita.

(vi)You are Ram/Reena of Govt. High School, Harada. Recently your school organized a puppet making workshop. Write a report in about 120-150 words for your school magazine.

(vii)You are Raghav/Radha. You have recently visited a Book Fair. Write a report to be published in your school magazine in about 120-150 words describing the stalls of different publishers that participated in the fair. Don't forget to mention the cultural shows and the other special features of the fair.

(viii)You are Ram/Rajni, an NCC cadet who attended Republic Day Parade in Delhi. You study in Govt. K.N.G.H.S. School, Bhopal. Write a report to be published in your school magazine in about 120-150 words on Republic Day Camp and Parade.

(ix)Write a report giving the detailed account of the 'Annual Sports Day' held in your school.

Your school N.C.C unit organised a Blood Donation Camp. As a member of school N.C.C group,

(x) Write a report for your school magazine.

Section-C Grammar

Q.6 Fill in the blanks- **5 marks**

1.Holland is – European country. (a/an/the)

2.They are watching – movie. (a/an/the)

3.Suresh is – boy who has got a place in the merit list. (a/an/the)

4.Monika is – B Sc. Student. (a/an/the)

5.He is – MBA. (a/an/the)

6.Mount Everest is ----highest peak in the world. (a/an/the)

7.He hasn't got – money in his pocket. (any/some/few)

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8.How – time do you take to reach your school? (many/much/any)
9.The – milk was taken for tea. (all/whole/few)
10.The school library has – books on Psychology. (few/little/much)
11.The milkman --- milk daily in the evening. (bring/brings/bringing)
12.They --- to a restaurant yesterday. (go/went/gone)
13.Place the pen---- the table. (in/inside/on)
14.He is poor --- happy. (and/but/or)
15.The traffic rules – be followed. (must/should/can)
16--- I come in sir? (Can/May/Could)
17.The cat jumped – the rat. (on/upon/at)
18.Sarita did not come to school – she was ill. (because/so/though)
19.Do you know—has happened? (that/ what/why)
20.This is the man --- name is written on the board. (who/whose/whom)
21.She was born and brought up – Ambala. (at/in/on)
22.The ball passed – his head. (over/above/under)
23.He --- walk fast when he was young. (can/could/may)
24.You – stop smoking. (must/should/mustn't)
25.Mohan was fined --- his misdeed. (for/of/to)
26.Rohit prefers milk – tea. (at/to/on)
27.He died – malaria. (from/of/for)
28.You can write --- a pencil. (by/with/on)
29.The weather was cold but there was --- wind. (any/no/none)
30.No sooner did the thief see the police – he ran away. (then/than/so)
31.You – not feel sorry for this mistake. (are /need/was)
32.I think it – rain today. (may/can/could)
33.I have – spare book. (no/any/some)
34.English is --- in many countries. (speaking/spoken/speak)
35.Have you --- complaint against me? (any/much/many)
36. I don't like --- of them. (either/neither)
37.Every student --- wear school uniform. (must/should/need)
38.The post office is------ the street from the grocery store. (across/by/among)
39.Seema bought – umbrella. (a/an/the)
40.There aren't --- good books on this subject. (any/many/some)
41.Five boys were seated on --- bench. (each/every/all)
42.The table was --- by him. (broke/broken/break)
43.The man ---the police arrested last night is a big thief. (who/ whom/whose)
44.She often --- us in the evening. (visit/visits/visiting)
45.The --- class was busy with the project. (all/whole/some)

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ANSWER KEY
GRAMMAR FILL-UPS

1-a	**8-much**	**15-must**	**22-over**	**29-no**	**36-either**	**43-whom**
2-a	**9-whole**	**16-may**	**23-could**	**30-than**	**37-should**	**44-visits**
3-the	**10-few**	**17-upon**	**24-must**	**31-need**	**38-across**	**45-whole**
4-a	**11-brings**	**18-because**	**25-for**	**32-may**	**39-an**	
5-an	**12-went**	**19-what**	**26-to**	**33-no**	**40-any**	
6-the	**13-on**	**20-whose**	**27-0f**	**34-spoken**	**41-each**	
7-any	**14-but**	**21-in**	**28-with**	**35-any**	**42-broken**	

Q.7 Do as directed - **5 marks**

1.We did it. (Change into negative)
2.He teaches English. (Change into negative)
3.Suraj shut the door. (Change into negative)
4.They are playing football. (Change the voice)
5.He makes nice tea. (Change the voice)
6.Sita does not sing. She does not dance. (Combine using 'neither—nor')
7.Mohan is too weak to lift this bag. (Rewrite using 'so – that')
8.a/apple/an/day/the/keeps/away/doctor. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
9.If Rajesh does not act now, he will lose everything. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
10.She is working hard. She wants to crack NEET examination. (Combine the sentences using 'to + infinitive')
11.Pawan speaks French. Pawan speaks English. (Combine the sentences using 'both…and')
12.The man has not come for two days. He brings milk. (Combine the two sentences using a relative clause)
13.The/is /Himalaya/highest/the/world/mountain/of/the. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
14.If they work properly, they will not be punished. (Rewrite using 'unless' in place of 'if')
15.He is too poor to pay his fees. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so—that')
16.Some people are rich. They are not happy. (Combine the two sentences using a suitable conjunction)
17.The boy is my cousin. He is wearing a red shirt. (Combine the sentences using a relative clause)
18.In/this/many/book/are/there/pages/how/? (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
19.She cannot afford it. She buys a car. (Combine the two sentences using non-finite clause)
20.Why is he painting those walls? (Change the voice)
21.He is sleeping for three hours. (Correct the sentence)
22.My name is Mahesh. (Frame a question)
23.Metal/lead/is/ than/other/any/heavier. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
24.I shall do this work. (Change the voice)
25.He wrote a letter. (Change the voice)

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26.We will leave. We finish our work. (Combine the two sentences using 'as soon as')
27.The peon had slept on duty. He was tired. (Combine the sentences using suitable conjunction)
28.As soon as Mohan got money, he started spending it. (Rewrite the sentence using 'No sooner---- than')
29.I have two thousand rupees. (Frame a question using 'How many')
30.Raja cried for milk. (Change into present indefinite)
31.Our team won the match. (Change into past perfect)
32.She hid the keys. (Change the voice)
33.Tea is made by him. (Change the voice)
34.Do it before you forget. (Underline the adverb clause)
35.I was washing my hands when the telephone (ring). (Use the correct form of verb given in bracket)
36.He replied that he would come. (Underline the noun clause)
37. My sister said, "Have you finished your homework?" (Change the narration)
38.The student said to the bookseller, "What is the price of this book?"(Change the narration)
39.The boy said, "Kavita is writing a letter." (Change the narration)
40.He said to me, "The earth revolves round the sun." (Change the narration)
41.The girl said, "I have lost my purse." .(Change the narration)
42.I said to him, "What are you doing with my book?" (Change the narration)
43.Neeraj said, "Where does she live?" (Change the narration)
44.The teacher said to the students, "Don't waste your time in idle gossip." (Change the narration)
45.He said to his friend, "Please tell me the time?" (Change the narration)
46.The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy." (Change the narration)
47.The doctor said to the patient, "May you recover soon." (Change the narration)
48.The students attend the function. (Change into past indefinite tense)
49.Leela Lives in Gwalior. (Change into present perfect continuous)
50.I bought a book. The book was published in Germany. (Combine the sentences using a relative clause)
51. The man has not come for two days. The man brings milk. (Combine the sentences using a relative clause)
52.As soon as he closed his eyes, the telephone rang. (Use 'no sooner ---than' in place of 'as soon as')
53.He is too weak to walk. (Rewrite using 'so----that' in place of 'too—to')
54.The journey was long. Everyone enjoyed it. (Combine the sentences using 'though')
55.I liked the idea. We should fix a bell here. (Combine using a noun clause)

ANSWER KEY
DO AS DIRECTED

1.We did not do it.
2.He does not teach English.
3.Suraj did not shut the door.
4.Football is being played by them.
5.Tea is made by him.
6.Sita neither sings nor dances.
7.Mohan is so weak that he cannot lift this bag.
8.An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
9.Unless Rajesh acts now, he will lose everything.
10.She is working hard to crack NEET examination.
11.Pawan speaks both French and English.
12.The man has not come for two days who brings milk.

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13. The Himalaya is the highest mountain of the world.
14.Unless they work properly, they will be punished.
15.He is so poor that he cannot pay his fees.
16.Some people are rich but they are not happy.
17.The boy who is wearing a red shirt is my cousin.
18.How many pages are there in this book?
19.She cannot afford to buy a car.
20.Why are those walls being painted by him?
21.He has been sleeping for three hours.
22.What is your name?
23.Lead is heavier than any other metal.
24.This work will be done by him.
25. A letter was written by him.
26. As soon as we finish our work, we will leave.
27.The peon had slept on duty because he was tired.
28.No sooner did Mohan get money than he started spending it.
29.How many rupees do you have?
30.Raja cries for milk.
31.Our team had won the match.
32. The keys were hidden by her.
33.He makes tea.
34.Do it before you forget.
35.I was washing my hands when the telephone rang.
36.He replied that he would come.
37. My sister asked me if I had finished my homework.
38.The student asked the bookseller what the price of that book was.
39.The boy said that Kavita was writing a letter.
40.He told me that the earth revolves round the sun.
41.The girl said that she had lost her purse.
42.I asked him what he was doing with my book.
43.Neeraj asked where she lived.
44.The teacher advised/ordered the students not to waste their time in idle gossip.
45.He requested his friend to tell him the time.
46.The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
47.The doctor wished the patient that he might recover soon.
48.The students attended the function.
49.Leela has been living in Gwalior.
50.I bought a book which/that was published in Germany.
51. The man who brings milk has not come for two days.
52.No sooner did he close his eyes than the telephone rang.
53.He is so weak that he cannot walk.
54.Though the journey was long, everyone enjoyed it.
55.I liked the idea that we should fix a bell here.

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Section D Textbooks

(Prose, Poetry and Supplementary Reader)

Q.8 Extracts from the Textbook Hornbill 5 marks

Extract- 1

We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning, we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard.

All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother's corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.

Questions:

i) Who was covered with a red shroud?

(a) the grandfather (b) the grand mother

(c) the mother (d) the poet's sister

ii) Why did the birds not eat the breadcrumbs?

(a) because they were not hungry (b) because they were mourning

(c) because they wanted to eat something else (d) because they had no time to eat

iii) Which word in the passage means 'a dead body'?

(a) shroud (b) blaze

(c) corpse (d) funeral

iv) Who is the author of the above passage?

(a) Nick Middleton (b) Khushwant Singh

(c) A. R. Williams (d) Shirley Toulson

v) The birds ----

(a)ate the bread crumbs (b) did not eat bread crumbs

(c)swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin (d) chirruped loudly

Extract -2

People said that she had once been young and pretty and even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked like a hundred years old.

Questions:

(i) Who is the author of the above extract?

(a)Khushwant Singh(b) James Harriot(c)Gordon Cook (d)Alan East

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(ii) Who has been referred as 'she' in above extract?
(a)Sister of the author (b)Mother of the author (c)Grandmother of the author (d)Aunt of the author
(iii) Which word in the extract means 'picture of face'?
(a)Turban (b)Beard (c)Portrait (d)Mantelpiece
(iv) According to the extract, how old did the grandfather look in his portrait?
(a) Hundred years(b)Less than hundred years (c)More than hundred year (d)None of the above
(v) Which of the following has not been depicted in the portrait?
(a)Beard (b)Turban(c)Clothes (d)Ornaments

Extract-3

IN July 1976, my wife Mary, son Jonathan, 6, daughter Suzanne, 7, and I set sail from Plymouth, England, to duplicate the round-the-world voyage made 200 years earlier by Captain James Cook. For the longest time, Mary and I — a 37-year-old businessman — had dreamt of sailing in the wake of the famous explorer, and for the past 16 years, we had spent all our leisure time honing our seafaring skills in British waters. Our boat Wave walker, a 23 meter, 30-ton wooden-hulled beauty, had been professionally built, and we had spent months fitting it out and testing it in the roughest weather we could find. The first leg of our planned three-year, 105,000 kilometre journey passed pleasantly as we sailed down the west coast of Africa to Cape Town.

Questions:

i) What was the occupation of the writer?
(a) a businessman (b) a sailor
(c) a doctor (d) a Navy office
ii) What does 'seafaring' mean?
(a) Swimming in a sea (b) trading by sea
(c) regular travelling by sea (d) None of these
iii) What was the name of their boat?
(a) Titanic (b) Voyager
(c) Wave walker (d) Avenger
iv) Which of these is similar in meaning to leisure?
(a) limited time (b) free time
(c) labour (d) difficulty
v) Two hundred years ago, a round-the-world voyage was made by Captain James Cook. True/ False

Extract- 4

That evening, Mary and I sat together holding hands, as the motion of the ship brought more and more water in through the broken planks. We both felt the end was very near. But Wave walker rode out the storm and by the morning of January 6, with the wind easing, I tried to get a reading on the sextant.

Questions:

(i) Who is Mary?
(a) wife of author (b) mother of Sue
(c) mother of Jon (d) all of the above
(ii) Why Mary and the author were holding hands of each other?
(a) They wanted to heal the hands of each other.
(b) They wanted to remain on the ship.
(c) They wanted to comfort each other.
(d) They wanted to jump in the sea together.
(iii) What is the meaning of phrase 'rode out' in above extract?
(a) went out (b) came out

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(c) jumped out (d) dug out

(iv) What did the couple think about their situation?

(a) It will improve.

(b) It will remain the same.

(c) their end was near

(d) They could not decide anything.

(v) Sextant is used for measuring-

(a) weight (b) angle (c) speed (d) opacity

Extract-5

He was just a teenager when he died. The last heir of a powerful family that had ruled Egypt and its empire for centuries, he was laid to rest laden with gold and eventually forgotten. Since the discovery of his tomb in 1922,the modern world has speculated about what happened to him, with murder being the most extreme possibility. Now, leaving his tomb for the first time in almost 80 years, Tut has undergone a CT scan that offers new clues about his life and death — and provides precise data for an accurate forensic reconstruction of the boyish pharaoh. An angry wind stirred up ghostly dust devils as King Tut was taken from his resting place in the ancient .Egyptian cemetery known as the Valley of the Kings*. Dark-bellied clouds had scudded across the desert sky all day and now were veiling the stars in casket grey. It was 6 p.m. on 5 January 2005. The world's most famous mummy glided head first into a CT scanner brought here to probe the lingering medical mysteries of this little understood young ruler who died more than 3,300 years ago.

Questions:

(i) What is the Cemetery of Tut called?

(a) valley of the kings(b) Tut's resting place(c) resting peace (d) valley of flowers

(ii)When was Tut's body taken for CT scan after being found?

(iii) How did Tut die?

(a) It is a mystery.(b) due to heart attack(c) due to Cancer (d) during a war

(iv)Tut was laid to rest, laden with-

(a)platinum(b) aluminium(c) gold (d) silver

(v) When did Tut die?

(a) 22000 years ago(b) more than 33000 years ago(c) 10000 years ago(d) 16000 years ago

Extract-6

Archaeology has changed substantially in the intervening decades, focusing less on treasure and more on the fascinating details of life and intriguing mysteries of death. It also uses more sophisticated tools, including medical technology. In 1968, more than 40 years after Carter's discovery, an anatomy professor X-rayed the mummy and revealed a startling fact: beneath the resin that cakes his chest, his breast-bone and front ribs are missing. Today diagnostic imaging can be done with computed tomography, or CT, by which hundreds of X-rays in cross section are put together like slices of bread to create a three-dimensional virtual body. What more would a CT scan reveal of Tut than the X-ray? And could it answer two of the biggest questions still lingering about him — how did he die, and how old was he at the time of his death?

Questions:

(i)What does CT scan stand for?

(a) Computed Telegraphy(b) Computed Tomography Scan(c) Car Topology(d) Computer Technology

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(ii) What facts were revealed when the mummy was X-Rayed in 1968?
(a) his several possessions were missing
(b) his hip bone was missing
(c) his breast bone and front ribs were missing
(d) his feet bone was missing
(iii) How has archaeology changed through the decades?
(a) focusses more on treasure
(b) focusses more on physical findings
(c) focusses on time factors more
(d) focusing less on treasure and more on the fascinating details of life and mysteries of death.
(iv) The word decade means-
(a) a period of five year(b) a period of ten years(c) a period of twenty years (d) a period of fifty years
(v) What can CT scan reveal about Tut?

Extract-7

The Jijamata Express sped along the Pune- Bombay route considerably faster than the Deccan Queen. There were no industrial townships outside Pune. The first stop, Lonavala came in forty minutes. The ghat section that followed was no different from what he knew, The train stopped at Karjat only briefly and went on even at greater speed. It roared through Kalyan.

Questions:

(i) From which lesson the above extract has been taken?
(a)Silk Road (b)The Portrait of a Lady(c) The Adventure(d)The Ailing Planet
(ii) Who is the author of the above lines.
(a)Nani Palkhiwala (b) Kushwant Singh (c)Jayant Narlikar (d)Nick Middleton
(iii) Who was travelling by the Jijamata Express?
(iv) Which of these has the similar meaning to 'roared'?
(a) trembled (b) thundered (c) shivered (d) none of these
(v) Which was the first stop of the Jijamata Express?

Extract-8

By making a transition, you were able to experience two worlds although one at a time. The one you live in now and the one where you spent two days. One has the history we know, the other a different history. The separation or bifurcation took place in the Battle of Panipat. You neither travelled to the past nor to the future. You were in the present but experiencing a different world. Of course, by the same token there must be many more different worlds arising out of bifurcations at different points of time."

Questions:

(i)Who is the speaker of the above lines?
(a)Professor Gaitonde(b)Librarian(c) Vinay Gaitonde(d) Rajendra Deshpande
(ii) Who made transition to a different world?
(a) Professor Gaitonde (b) Librarian (c) Rajendra Deshpande (d) Vinay Gaitonde
(iii) How many worlds did Gangadharpant experience?
(iv) Which of these has the similar meaning to 'bifurcation'?
(a) whole (b) divide (c) unity (d) none of these
(v)From which lesson the above extract has been taken?

Extract-9

We passed nomads' dark tents pitched in splendid isolation, usually with a huge black dog, a Tibetan mastiff, standing guard. These beasts would cock their great big heads when they became aware of our approach and fix us in their sights. As we continued to draw closer, they would explode into action, speeding directly towards us, like a bullet from a gun and nearly as fast. These shaggy monsters, blacker than the darkest night, usually wore bright red collars and barked furiously with massive jaws. They

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were completely fearless of our vehicle, shooting straight into our path, causing Tsetan to brake and swerve. The dog would make chase for a hundred metres or so before easing off, having seen us off the property. It wasn't difficult to understand why ferocious Tibetan mastiffs became popular in China's imperial courts as hunting dogs, brought along the Silk Road in ancient times as tribute from Tibet.

Questions:

(i)Who are nomads?

(a)one who roams around (b) one who has no home(c) one who pitches tents here and there (d) all of these

(ii) Who guards nomads?

(iii) Tibetan mastiffs had become popular as-

(a) black dogs (b) guard dogs (c)hunting dogs (d) none of these

(iv) Which of these has the similar meaning to 'swerve'?

(a) to sleep (b) to enjoy (c) to turn sharply (d) none of these

(v)From which lesson the above extract has been taken?

Q.9 A. Extracts from the Poetry (Hornbill) **3 marks**

Extract-1

The cardboard shows me how it was
When the two girl cousins went peddling.
Each one holding one of my mother's hands,
And she the big girl ---- some twelve year or so.
All three stood still to smile through their hair,
At the uncle with the camera. A sweet face,
My mother's, that was before I was born.
And the sea, which appears to have changed the less
Washed their terribly transient feet.

Questions:

i) What does the cardboard show?

(a) a photograph(b) a painting(c) Picture of a horse(d) none of these

ii) Who was not present at the beach?

(a) The poetess (b) Her uncle(c) Her aunts(d) Her mother

iii) What does transient mean?

(a) permanent (b) temporary(c) impermanent(d) both (b) and (c)

Extract-2

Some twenty- thirty- years later
She'd laugh at the snapshot. "See Betty
And Dolly," she'd say, "and look how they
Dressed us for the beach." The sea holiday
Was her past, mine was her laughter.
Both wry with the laboured ease of loss.

(i)Who are Betty and Dolly?

(a)Author's cousins

(b)Uncle's cousins

(c)Mother's cousins

(d)None of the above

(ii) Which word in the extract has been used to mean 'favourite'?

(a)beach(b)wry(c)past (d)ease

(iii) Which poetic device has been used in 'laboured ease of loss.'?

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(a)Alliteration (b)Oxymoron(c)Metaphor(d)Anaphora

Extract – 3

Till the gold finch come, with a twitching chirrup.
A suddenness, a startlement, at a branch end.
Then sleep as a lizard, and alert, and abrupt,
She enters the thickness, and a machine starts up
of chitterings, and a tremor of wings, trilling.
The whole tree trembles and thrills.
It is the engine of her family.
She stokes it full, then flirts out to a branch end.
Showing her barred face identity mask.

Questions:

i) What is described as 'sleek' in the poem?
(a) goldfinch(b) lizard(c) Spider(d) Laburnum tree
ii) Who comes to feed the young ones?
(a) a lizard(b) goldfinch(c) a cuckoo(d) a sparrow
iii) Who gives shelter to the bird and her young ones?
(a) An old building(b) A peepul tree(c) An oak tree(d) Laburnum tree

Extract – 4

And who ort thou? said I to the soft falling shower,
Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated:
I am the poem of Earth, said the voice of rain,
Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,
Upward to heaven, whence vaguely form'd, altogether changed, and yet the same.
Questions:
i) The poem of earth is-
(a) Tree (b) River(c) Rain (d) Flower
ii) What is the meaning of impalpable?
(a) Something that cannot be eaten(b) Something that cannot be digested
(c) Something that cannot be smelled(d) something that cannot be touched
iii) Which poem these lines have been taken from?
(a) The voice of the Rain(b) A photograph
(c) The laburnum top (d) Father to son

Extract – 5

When did my childhood go?
Was it the time I realised that adults were not
all they seemed to be,
The talked of love and preached of love,
But did not act so lovingly,
Was that the day!
Questions:
i) Who do not practice what they preach?
(a) Adolescents (b) Children
(c) Adults (d) Middle aged people
ii) Who is the composer of the poem from which these lines have been taken?
(a) Markus Natten (b) Shirley Toulson
(c) Elizabeth Jennings (d) Walt Whitman

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iii) What does the poet miss?

(a) His school days (b) His childhood

(c) His adulthood (d) None of these

Extract – 6

The seed I spent or sown it where,
The land is his and none of mine?
We speak like strangers, there's sign
Of understanding in the air,
This child is built to my design
Yet what he lives I cannot share,

Questions:

i) What does the father wish for?

(a) Understanding (b) Financial support

(c) Moral support (d) None of these

ii) What kind of a relationship the father and the son have?

(a) cordial (b) strained

(c) warm (d) good

iii) These lines show-

(a) friendship (b) understanding

(c) grief (d) happiness

Extract-7

The Laburnum Top is silent, quite still
in the afternoon yellow September sunlight,
A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen

(i) write the name of the poem and the poet.

(ii) Find the opposite of 'noise' from the poem.

(iii) How was the tree standing in the month of September?

(a)still and death-like

(b) alive

(c)green and happy

(d) still and green

Extract-8

It is the engine of her family.
She stokes it full, then flirts out to a branch-end
Showing her barred face identity mask
Then with eerie delicate whistle-chirrup whisperings
She launches away, towards the infinite
And the laburnum subsides to empty

(i) What happens to the laburnum tree after the goldfinch flies away?

(ii)What is the machine**?**

(iii)Who is the engine of her family?

Extract-9

Then sleek as a lizard, and alert, and abrupt,
She enters the thickness, and a machine starts up
Of chitterings and a tremor of wings, and trilling
The whole tree trembles and thrills.

(i)Who is 'she' in the second line? Where does she enter?

(a) She is the baby goldfinch who enters the thickness of the Laburnum tree

(b) 'She' is a squirrel who enters the thickness of the Laburnum tree

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(c) 'She' is a lizard who enters the thickness of the Laburnum tree
(d) 'She' is the mother goldfinch who enters the thickness of the Laburnum tree
(ii)What does 'machine' refer to in the extract?
(a) If refers to the machine used to drill a hole in the tree
(b) It refers to the machine used to cut the tree
(c) It refers to the nest of the goldfinch where its young ones are staying
(d) It refers to the nest of the squirrel
(iii)Find a word from the extract which is the synonym of 'entire'.
(a) abrupt(b) hole(c) whole(d) tremor

Extract-10

I descend to lave the drouths, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;
And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own
origin, and make pure and beautify it;
(For song, issuing from its birth-place, after fulfilment, wander-
ing, Reck'd or unreck'd. duly with love returns.

Questions

(i) Who is latent and unborn?
(ii) Give the name of the poet.
(iii) How does the rain benefit the earth?

Extract-11

Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,
Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether changed,
and yet the same,
I descend to lave the drouts, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;

Questions

(i) There are two voices in the poem. Who do they belong to?
(ii) Who rises out of the bottomless sea?
(iii) Give the name of the poem.

Q.9 B. Extracts from Supplementary Reader (Snapshots) 4 marks

Extract-1

It wasn't morning yet, but it was summer and with daybreak not many minutes around the corner of the world it was light enough for me to know I wasn't dreaming. My cousin Mourad was sitting on a beautiful white horse. I stuck my head out of the window and rubbed my eyes. Yes, he said in Armenian. It's a horse. You're not dreaming. Make it quick if you want to ride.

Questions

i) Who was sitting on the horse?
(a) cousin of the speaker (b) the speaker
(c) no one (d)both (a) and (b)
ii) From which lesson the above extract has been taken?
(a)The Address (b) Birth
(c) The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse (d)Mother's Day
iii)In which language did Mourad speak?
(a)German (b) English (c) Armenian (d) Arabian
iv) Write the noun form of the word 'beautiful'.

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Extract-2

I got down and my cousin Mourad kicked his heels into the horse and shouted, Vazire, run. The horse stood on its hind legs, snorted, and burst into a fury of speed that was the lovliest thing I had ever seen. My cousin Mourad raced the horse across the field of dry grass to an irrigation ditch, crossed the ditch on the horse, and five minutes later returned, dripping wet.

Question-

(i) What is the name of the horse?
(a) Mourad (b) Aman(c) Vazire (d)None of the above
(ii) What did the horse do when Mourad kicked it?
(a) It snorted (b) it stood on its hind legs.
(c)It started running at great speed (d) All of the above
(iii) Where did Mourad race the horse?
(a) across the village (b) across the field of dry grass
(c) across the forest (d) across the road
(iv) How long did Mourad take to return?
(a) an hour (b) a week (c)five minutes (d) half an hour

Extract-3

My mother seemed to notice that I was not entirely convinced. She looked at me reprovingly and after that we spoke no more about it. Meanwhile I had arrived at the station without having paid much attention to things on the way. I was walking in familiar places again for the first time since the War, but I did not want to go further than was necessary. I didn't want to upset myself with the sight of streets and houses full of memories from a precious time.

In the train back I saw Mrs Dorling in front of me again as I had the first time, I met her. It was the morning after the day my mother had told me about her. I had got up late and, coming downstairs, I saw my mother about to see someone out.

Questions:

i) From which lesson this text has been taken-
(a) The Address (b) Ranga's Marriage
(c)Mother's Day (d) The Tale of Melon City
ii) Who has told the author about Mrs. Dorling?
(a)the woman (b) the girl
(c) her mother (d) her daughter
iii) Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'precious'-
(a)cheap (b) valuable (c) worthless (d) moderate
iv) The author did not want to get upset by--------
(a)her mother (b) Mrs Dorling (c) memories (d) familiar places

Extract – 4

I had got up late and, coming downstairs, I saw my mother about to see someone out. A woman with a broad back. 'There is my daughter,' said my mother. She beckoned to me. The woman nodded and picked up the suitcase under the coat-rack. She wore a brown coat and a shapeless hat. 'Does she live far away?' I asked, seeing the difficulty she had going out of the house with the heavy case. 'In Marconi Street,' said my mother. 'Number 46. Remember that.'

Questions:

(i)Why did mother introduce her daughter to the woman?
(a)They were seeing each other for the first time.
(b) The author was not bothered to meet the woman.
(c) The author had just woken up.
(d)The woman was in hurry to go.

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(ii)The author noticed which of the following things about the dress of the woman
(a) green cardigan(b) brown coat(c) broad back(d) black shoes
(iii) Why did the author ask her mother how far the woman lived?
(a) because the woman was carrying many things from the house
(b) because the woman was facing difficulty in lifting the suitcase
(c) because the woman was very old
(d) all of the above
(iv)Why did the mother want her daughter to remember the address of the woman?
(a) She may need to contact her later.
(b) She may like to take back things taken by the woman.
(c) It was hint to the author to collect things later from the woman.
(d) all of the above

Extract-5

And one day I noticed that I was still curious about all the possessions that must still be at that address. I wanted to see them, touch, remember. After my first visit in vain to Mrs. Dorling's house I decided to try a second time. Now a girl of about fifteen opened the door to me. I asked if her mother was at home. 'No' she said, 'My mother 's doing an errand.' 'No matter,' I said, 'I'll wait for her.'

Questions:

(i) Which address the author is talking about?
(a)address of her own (b) address of her mother
(c) address of Mrs. Dorling (d)none of the above
(ii) What are the possessions the author is referring to?
(a)things at the house of her mother (b)things owned by herself
(c)things taken away by Mrs. Dorling (d)things stolen from her
(iii) For whom did the author want to wait?
(a)for Mrs. Dorling (b) for her mother
(c) for Mrs. Dorling's daughter (d) both (a) and (b)
(iv) What is the noun form of 'curious'?
(a) curiously (b) curiosity (c) cure (d) none of the above

Extract- 6

MRS PEARSON: Yes, thank you, Mrs Fitzgerald. I'm much obliged, I'm sure. It's wonderful having a real fortune-teller living next door. Did you learn that out East, too?
MRS FITZGERALD: I did. Twelve years I had of it, with my old man rising to be Lieutenant Quartermaster. He learnt a lot, and I learnt a lot more. But will you make up your mind now, Mrs Pearson dear? Put your foot down, once an' for all, an' be the mistress of your own house an' the boss of your own family.
MRS PEARSON: [smiling apologetically] That's easier said than done. Besides I'm so fond of them even if they are so thoughtless and selfish. They don't mean to be..

Questions:

(i) Who was a fortune-teller?
(ii) From which lesson the above extract has been taken?
(iii)To whom does ' old man' refer to in the above extract?
(a)husband of Mrs. Pearson (b) old person of any age (c) husband of Mrs. Fitzgerald (d) none of these
(iv) Where did she learn the art of fortune telling?
(a) in the east (b) in the west (c) in the north (d) in the south

Extract-7

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An hour elapsed. It was a long, harsh struggle. Then, as the first streaks of dawn strayed past the broken edges of the blind, the child was born, lifeless. As he gazed at the still form a shiver of horror passed over Andrew. After all that he had promised! His face, heated with his own exertions, chilled suddenly. He hesitated, torn between his desire to attempt to resuscitate the child, and his obligation towards the mother, who was herself in a desperate state. The dilemma was so urgent he did not solve it consciously. Blindly, instinctively, he gave the child to the nurse and turned his attention to Susan Morgan who now lay collapsed, almost pulseless, and not yet out of the ether, upon her side. His haste was desperate, a frantic race against her ebbing strength. It took him only an instant to smash a glass ampule and inject the medicine.

Questions:

(i) How was the new born child?
(a) healthy (b) lifeless (c) underweight (d) weak
ii) What dilemma did doctor Andrew confront?
(a) to save child or mother (b) to save mother
(c) to inform father (d) to save child
iii) In the dilemma he faced, what did Andrew do?
(a) check upon Susan first (b) check upon the child first
(c) ran away (d) left it to handle to the nurse
(Iv) Which of these is similar in meaning to the word 'desperate'?
(a) composed (b) cheerful (c) fearful (d) frantic

Q.10 Short Answer Type Questions from Prose (Hornbill) 30 words 2×5=10 marks

Chapter 1- The portrait of a lady

1.Why was the grandmother sad when the author was admitted in an English school?
2.When was the link of the friendship between the author and his grandmother snapped?
3.What did the grandmother do when the author returned from abroad after five years?
4.What did grandmother used to feed village dogs and why?
5.Why did grandmother carry stale chapatis with her?
6.Why was the grandmother upset with the author when he joined music classes?
7.Describe the author's grandfather.
8. What could the author not believe about his grandfather?

Chapter 2- We're not afraid to die

1.What was the feat that Gordon Cook repeated after 200 years back?
2.What problems did they encounter in the first phase of voyage?
3.How did the sailors repair their ship when it was first attacked by winds?
4.What injuries did the father suffer in the accident?
5.Who were other two crew men that accompanied the journey?
6.Which Island did they find nearby using their charts?
7.How did the children console the fear-stricken parents?
8.Describe the little girl and his brother's courage in supporting their father in fighting against strong waves.

Chapter-3 Discovering Tut

1. What is the Cemetery of Tut called?
2. Who said "The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s"?
3. Who is Osiris?
4. When did Tut die?
5. Who was Tutankhamun?
6.When was Tut's body taken back in his tomb after CT scan?

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7. For how many years did Amenhotep III rule Egypt?
8. When was the mummy examined in X-Ray by the anatomy professor?
9. What name did Amenhotep IV change to?
10. What was found with Tutankhamun's body?

Lesson-7 The Adventure

1. Where was Khan Sahib going? How did he intend to reach there?
2. What was the profession of Gaitonde?
3. Whom did Gaitonde want to meet?
4. How will Khan sahib go to Peshawar?
5. Where did Gangadharpant go after leaving library?
6. Why was the chair unoccupied?
7. What did the professor Gaitonde do to see the vacant chair?
8. What was the strange reality that Professor Gaitonde saw as he stepped out of the station?

Lesson-8 Silk Road

1.What does Kora means?
2.What could home create a hindrance in advancement of the writer?
3. What does Kyang mean? Which language does it belong to?
4. "Not good" sir, who spoke these words and why?
5. Why were the narrator and his friends heading towards Mount Kailash?
6. What happened to the author as they reached of 5400 meters?
7. Describe the appearance of Hor.
8. Where had the narrator taken tea and who served him tea?
9. Who was Norbu?
10.What was the farewell present given by Lhamo to the author?
11. How did the Tibetan mastiffs react when the author and his group approached?
12. Why is it that on the top of the mountain there is a plateau pockmarked with salt flats?
13. What troubled the author at Darchen?
14. What, according to the doctor, was the problem the author suffered from?
15. How did Norbu become an ideal companion for the author?
16. What is the importance of Lake Mansarovar?

Q.11Short Answer Type Questions from Poetry Hornbill (30 words) 2× 3= 6 marks

Poem - A Phtograph

1. Who are the persons in the photograph?
i 2.What does the cardboard refers to in the poem?
3.Who has not changed over the year?
4.What do you infer about feelings of poet in the poem 'A Photograph'?
5.What impression can you form about the mother of the poet?

Poem- The Laburnum Top

1.What is the colour of Laburnum tree in September?
2.Why the laburnum tree become yellow in the month of September?
3.What was compared with Goldfinch movement?
4. How is the tree transformed during the bird's visit?
5. What is the engine of the machine? What is its fuel?

Poem- The Voice of Rain

1.What will happen if it doesn't rain?
2.How does the shower fall?
3.What took the shape of showers in the sky?
4.What happens when the rain falls on the seeds?
5.What does the rain wash?

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6.What makes the earth beautiful?

Poem-Childhood

1.What does the poet experience about the adults?
2.What was the thing that poet couldn't find in the books of Geography?
3.What according to the poem Childhood is involved in the process of growing up?
4.What happened when the poet Markus Natten completed eleven years of his age?
5. Why does the poet feel that Heaven and Hell are not real places?
6.What does the child think about the adult in the poem "Childhood".
7. Which do you think is the most important step towards adulthood? Why?
8. What according to the poem is involved in the process of growing up?
9. What is the poet's feeling towards childhood?
10. Where has his childhood gone according to the poet?
11. Bring out the hypocrisy that the adults exhibit with regard to love.
12. According to Markus Natten, when does the Child become an adult?
13.Describe the different stages of human development that are discussed in the poem 'Childhood'?

Poem- Father to Son

1.Why does father feel like a stranger with his son?
2.What is the father's problem in the poem 'Father to Son?
3. What does father intend to do in order to understand his son?
4.Why can't the father understand what his son speaks?

Q.12 Short Answer Type Questions from Supp. Reader Snapshots (30 Words) 2× 2=4 marks

Lesson-1 The Summer of the White Beautiful Horse

1.What were the hallmarks of the Garoghlanian tribe?
2.What according to Aram, was his first longing?
3.What was the name of the horse? Who had an understanding with the horse?
4.What sort of understanding did Mourad have with the horse?
5.When did the boys return the horse?
6.Why did the boys return the white horse to its owner?
7. What happened when Aram tried to ride the horse?
8. Where did the boys hide the horse for the night?
9. Who was John Byro? What concern did he express at Aram's place?

Lesson-2 The Address

1.Why did the author wait for such a long time before visiting 'The Address'?
2.Why did the objects lose their value for the author?
3.Why had the author come to visit Mrs. Dorling?
4.How did Mrs. Dorling treat the author when the author visited her?
5.Why did the author of the story 'The Address' want to forget the address?
6. Whom did the author desire to meet in Holland? Why?
7. When did the narrator first learn about the existence of Mrs Dorling?
8. Why did the narrator return to Marconi Street after a long time?

Lesson-5 Mother's Day

1.Who was Mrs. Fitzgerald? What did she advice Mrs. Pearson?
2. What was Mrs. Pearson's reaction to Mrs. Fitzgerald's advice?
3.How was Mrs. Pearson responsible for her own misery?
4. How did Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Fitzgerald exchange their personalities and how do they react after their bodies were changed?
5.What kind of girl was Doris? How did she trouble her mother?
6. Who was Cyril? How did he behave in the family?
7. Describe the personality of George. What was his attitude towards Mrs. Pearson?
8. What reason did Mrs. Pearson give Cyril for not making tea?

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9. What, according to Mrs. Pearson were her plans for the weekends?
10.What was the truth about Mr. George Pearson that hurt him the most?
11. What was Mrs. Fitzgerald's advice to Mrs. Pearson after she had put back the family members in their proper place?
12. What was the change that came over the Pearson family in the end?

Lesson-7 Birth

1. What does the author refer to as 'a miracle'?
2. How did Andrew try to save the child?
3.How did Andrew save Susan Morgan?
4.How did Andrew feel at the end of the story?
5.How was Andrew feeling before the delivery?
6.Why was Joe Morgan waiting for Andrew even though it was nearly midnight?
7. What were Andrew's thoughts as he waited for the childbirth?
8. What was Andrew's view of marriage?
9. What dilemma did Andrew face when the child was born?

Lesson-8 The Tale of the Melon City

1.Why did the king order to build an arch?
2.What happened on that day when the king rode under the arch?
3.How did the work men escape themselves from being hanged?
4.What is called laissez faire?
5.Why did the king call the issue a strictly thing?
6. What did the workmen say in their defence when the king ordered them to be hanged?
7. Who did the chief of builders' blame?
8. Who was the wisest man? What did he say?
9. Why were the people happy with their Melon King?
10. How was the new king chosen?

Q.13 Long Answer Type Questions from Prose Hornbill (75 words) 3×2=6marks

1.What was the turning point in the friendship between the grandmother and the author?
2.Describe the author's grandmother.
3.Explain three reasons why the author's grandmother was disturbed when he started going to a city school.
4.How did the grandmother celebrate the author's arrival?
5.Does the title of the lesson The Portrait of a Lady' justify the personality and character sketch of grandmother?
6.Describe the way in which the sparrows expressed their sorrow when the author's grandmother died.
7.Describe the changing relationship between the author and his grandmother. Did their feelings for each other change?
8.Would you agree that the author's grandmother was a person strong in character? If yes, give instances that show her strong character.
9.Discuss the first two sections of the events on the sea voyage.
10.Under the adverse conditions, children had exhibited exemplary courage. Please elaborate the statement.
11."Perseverance is the key to success." Please explain in the context of the lesson 'We are not Afraid to Die'. If yes, give instances that show this.
12.What do you learn about Tut's dynasty from the lesson discovering Tut the Saga Continues?
13.Carter had to chisel away the solidified resins to raise the king's remains. Give reasons.
14.Write a short note in about King Tut.
15. Why did professor Gaitonde convey his regrets to the or organisers of the seminar?
16.Describe the title of the story the "adventure"?

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17.How did Rajendra Deshpande try to rationalize professor Gaitonde is experience fantastic or catastrophic experience
18. Describe the difficulties and disillusionment faced by Nick Middleton during his journey to Mount Kailash.
19. Why was the narrator disappointed to find no pilgrims at Darchen? Was his disappointment dispelled?

Q.14 Long Answer Type Question from Poetry Hornbill ((75 words) 3 marks

1.What are the three phases described in the poem 'A Photograph'?
2.Describe the central idea of the poem 'A Photograph'?
3.What is the central theme of the poem, 'The Laburnum Top'?
4.What do you notice about the beginning and end of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'?
5.Why is the image of the engine evoked by the poet?
6.What happens in the beginning and end of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'?
7.What will happen if there is no rain?
8.How does the rain clean the earth?
9.What is the central idea of the poem, 'The Voice of the Rain'?
10.When did the poet lose his childhood? How did he feel?
11.Write the summary or central idea of the poem Childhood.
12.Is independent thinking a step towards adulthood? If yes, then how? Explain with reference to the poem childhood.
13How is the father's helplessness brought out in the poem, 'Father to Son'.

Q.15 Long Answer Type Questions from Supp. Reader Snapshots (75 words) 3 marks

1.What makes the story 'The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse' interesting?
2.Did the boys return the horse because they were conscience-stricken or because they were afraid?
3.The story 'The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse' begins in a mood of nostalgia. Can you narrate some incident from your childhood that might make an interesting story?
4.'Have you come back?' said the woman. 'I thought that no one had come back.' Does this statement give some clue about the story? If yes, what is it?
5.The story 'The Address' is divided into pre-War and post-War times. What hardships do you think the girl underwent during these times?
6.'The Address' is a story of human predicament that follows war. Comment.
7.The play "Mother's Day" is a humorous and satirical depiction of the status of the mother in the family. What are the issues it raises? How does the play resolve the issues?
8.How does the play "Mother's Day "end? Describe
9."I have done something; oh, God! I've done something real at last." Why does Andrew say this? What does it mean?
10.There lies a great difference between textbook medicine and the world of a practising physician. Discuss.
11.Narrate the tale of melon city in your own world?
12.What impression would you from of a state where the king was 'just and "placid'?
13.How according to you, can peace and liberty be maintained in a state?

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