

QUESTION BANK CLASS-IX (GERNRAL ENGLISH)

QUESTION NO. 1

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

(A) PROSE

1. What was Kasturba's Father?
(a) Farmer (b) Businessman (c) Teacher
2. At what age was Kastubra Married to Gandhi Ji ?
(a) 13 yers (b) 18 year (c) 15 year
3. Where did Gandhiji work for the indigo workers?
(a) Vadhtal village (b) Kaira (c) Champaran
- 4.. In which year did Kasturba die?
(a) 1939 (b) 1944 (c) 1942
5. Miss Bean was a _____ woman.
(a) middle aged (b) old aged (c) young
6. What was the name of the Head – Girl in Miss Beam's school?
(a) Jouna (b) Berry (c) Millei
7. Who was Peter?
(a) Care-taker (b) gardener (c) warden
8. Who is the writer of the story "fair Play".
(a) Mahadevi Verma (b) Rabindara Nath Tagore
(c) Prem Chand
9. What did Jumman's aunt want from him?
a. A thousand rupees b. monthly allowance c. all her property
10. The voice of the panch is the voice of
a. God b. Heaven c. Head-Panch
11. What was Algu's decision:-
a. Jumman's aunt would not get anything
b. Jumman must return his aunt her whole property.

- c. Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance.
12. What did Algu sell to Samjhu sahu:
a. his bullock-cart b. a bull c. his house
13. What is the back bone of the commercial world
a. advertisement b. radio c. television.
14. Who prepares the matter for advertisements :-
a. editor b. jockey c. copy-writer
15. Junk food is fit for
a. your belly b. junkyard c. pockets
16. India is _____
a. a democratic country b. ruled by kings c. ruled by the president
17. At what position did Sudhier play?
a. centre forward b. left-out c. goal keeper
18. What was the name of the coach?
a. Rajbir b. Naveen c. Balgit
19. Who was the caption of the school hockey team?
a. Rajbir b. Naveen c. Baljit
20. What according to the coach, is the testimony of talent?
a. Score-board b. Ground c. Audience cheer
21. What was the final score of the last match :-
a. 5-3 b. 2-3 c. 3-0
22. At what position did the coach suggest Sudhir to play:-
a. left out b. right –in c. center forward.
23. Who came to Akbar's court with disciples?
a. a wise saint b. a king's messenger c. a magician.
24. Who according to the saint , is man's best friend?
a. his brother b. own good sense c. his knowledge
25. What , according to the saint can't be regained once lost?
a. Money b. knowledge c. life
26. Which is the sweetest voice at night?
a. woman's song b. a lullaby c. a prayer

27. What is the necessary requirement to rule over kingdom?
a. Money b. Knowledge c. Cleverness
28. Who was the saint?
a. Raja Man Singh b. Birbal c. Tansen
29. The eyes of the saint were
a. sparkling b. dull c. full of tears.
30. Akbar was _____ to banish Birbal from the court
a. happy b. full of regret c. annoyed
31. Who had adopted 'Bismil ' as his pen name:-
a. Chandrashekhar b. Raj Guru c. Ram Prasad
32. Ram Prasad Bisimal is famous for participating in
a. Non co-operation movement b.Kakori tran incident c. Dandi March
33. What kind of poem did Bismil write:
a. Poems on nature b. romantic c. patriotic
34. What did Bismil's mother pretend the stranger to be.
a. her sister's son b. her brother's son c. her own brother
35. Where did Vikramditya rule
a. Indore b. Ujjain c. Bhopal
36. Which role did Vikramditya choose to play?
a. a servant b. a master c. the king.
37. Who was singing inside the hut?
a. the old man b. the woman c. the young man
38. Where was the examination for royal scribe held.
a. Ujjain university b. Ujjain Music hall c. Ujjain court
39. In which school did Bose study?
a. St. Joseph school b. St. Xavier's school c. St Peters convent
40. What lesson did Bose learn as a boy?
a. Success falls into one's lap.
b. Success is given by God.
c. Success can be earn through pain and struggle.

41. What did Bose want to prove ?
 a. Plants have feelings.
 b. Plants can not feel anything.
 c. Plants are green.
42. Who invented the wireless-?
 a. Bose b. Einstein c. Marconi
43. Who was cheemi –
 a. a princess b. an orphan c. a fairy
44. Whom were parvati Kaki's ancestors related to –
 a. Peshwas b. Scandia's c. Mugals
45. Which river flowed near pune ?
 a. Godavari b. Tapti Mutha
46. Who saved chhotus life ?
 a. Cheemi b. Police c. Paravati Kaki.
47. What is the greatest ban of modern life?
 a. Silence b. Noise. C. Television
48. Who is the writer of 'Noise'
 a. R.K.Narayan b. Walter de Lamare c. Prem chand
49. Why did the author leave the comfortable hose?
 a. because of hawkers
 b. because of heavy traffic
 c. because of a neighbours who kept on his radio
50. Who was Gauri Bhabhi?
 a. Chhotu's grandmother
 b. Chhotu's sister
 c. Chhotu's mother
51. The noisiest creatures on the earth are.
 a. animals b. birds c. children
52. Vikarmaditya went out in disguise because he wanted to check on his
 a. subjects b. neighbours c. ministers.

53. The young man wanted to become the kings.
a. friend b. scribe c. town-crier
54. The topic for the essay was selected by.
a. the prime-minister b. the education minister c. the king.
55. The king & his servant pretended to be the travelers from
a. Sumatra b. Java c. Nepal
56. In 1942 , Kasturba was arrested for protesting the arrest of
a. Nehuji b. Gandhiji c. Tilak
57. Kasstruba was taught by her
a. father b. mother c. husband
58. Short visuals shown an T.V. publicising some products are
a. fillers b. advertisements c. items
59. Advertisements on the T.V. make an instant
a. appeal b. approach c. agreement
60. J.C. Bose was born in
a. Faridabad b. Faridkot c. Faridpur
61. J.C. Bose was admitted in st. Xavier's
a. Bombay b. Delhi. C. Calcutta d. Decca
62. The scientists had gathered in
a. New Delhi b. Londen c. New Yerk
63. Bose demonstrated the feelings of
a. Plants b. Animals c. human beings
64. A moving loud market means
a. a market on wheel
b. many markets selling different things
c. a voice which fills the entire area
d. cry loudly
65. Hawking means
a. go from place to place to sell things
b. to call
c. street sellers.

(B) POERTY

1. Who is the poet of O Light!
a. Subramian Bharati b. Sarojini Naidu c. Toru Dutta
2. What is light to the sun :
a. Sun's daughter b. Sun's soul; c. Sun's mother
3. Who is the creater of light?
a. sun b. moon c. mother nature
4. "Perhaps you are the form of knowledge" Here 'you' stands for
a. Mother nature b. light c. sun.
5. Who is the poet of "Today and tomorrow"
a. J.E. Carpenter b. M. Lowrence c. Toru Dutta
6. Which Indian poet has written on an similar theme "Kaal kare so aaj
kar --- - - - -
a. Tulsi Das b. Kabir Das C. Rahim.
7. How can be command the present.
a. By acting and not waiting
b. By waiting for future
c. By putting off things for tomorrow
8. Who is the poet of Am I an child?
a. J.E. Carpenter b. Subramania Bhartic. Margaret Lawrence
9. How much fare does the youngster pay on a bus to school.
a. Full fare b. Half fare c. Quarterfare
10. Why does the youngster feel safe?
a. Not understanding adult disputes b. understanding adult talks
c. grown up to be adult.
11. Where is the youngster going to stride:-
a. in to the childhood b. in to the adult life
12. Who is the poet of silver?
a. J.E. carpenter b. walter de La mare c. M. Lawrence.

13. How does everything appear to be in moonlit night
a. slivery b. Golden c. like a diamond
14. Which heavenly body does the poet talk about in the poem sliver
a. Sun b. Moon. c. Earth
15. Who wrote the poem “Woodman spare that tree.”
a. Gergepope Morris b. carpenter c. Walter da la Mare
16. Who planted the tree?
a. Poets father b. poets forefather c. poets mother
17. Which tree is the poet speaking of?
a. mango tree b. Oak tree c. Bamboo tree
18. How did the poet sisters enjoy under the tree?
a. They sang under the tree b. Played under the tree
c. studied under the tee.
19. Who is poet of villagesong.
a. Rabinda Nath Tagore b. Subramania Bharti c. Sarojini Naidu.
20. What has attracted the village woman:-
a. boatmen’s song b. woman’s song c. children’s song
21. What will her mother do-
a. scold her b. wait & weep c. beat her
22. Why has the village woman gone so far
a. to fetch water b. to cut harvest c. to fetch food gains.
23. Which river is mentioned in the poem?
a. Ganga b. Jamna Godavari
24. Which animal is she afraid of
a. Lion b. Tiger c. Serpent
25. “Ram Re Ram! I shall die” Name the poem from which this line has been taken?
a. village song b. O Light! C. Silver
26. “When but an idle boy I sought its grateful shade”
Name the poem from which these lines have been taken?
a. Village song b. Woodman spare that tree c. silver

27. "This way and that , she peers and sees,
Silver fruit upon silver tree" Whom does 'she' stand for?
a. village woman b. light c. moon
28. "My dream world has ripped away"- Name the
Poem from which the line has been taken?
a. village woman b. AM I a child c. silver
29. "Every moment has its duty"- Name then poem
a. Today & Tomorrow b. O Light c. silver
30. We praise her; prosper O Light-whom does 'her' stand for?
a. Light b. Village woman c. Mother Nature
31. The moon is walking
a. slowly b. steadily c. hurriedly
32. The moon
a. moves barefoot b. doesn't move c. puts on shoes.
33. The objects that shine in the silvery light are
a. The fruited & tree b. thatched cottage c. all of them

(C) Objective Type Question on Grammar

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer from those given in brackets.

1. The Sun in the east (rise / rises)
2. The Earth round the Sun. (move / moves)
3. I a glass of milk everyday. (take / takes)
4. My brother for Bhopal today. (leave / leaves)
5. The chief Minister here on Monday. (arrive / arrives)
6. Mr. Dubey us English in the first period. (teach / teaches)
7. India against Pakistan on Sunday. (play / plays)
8. My mother food everyday. (cook / cooks)
9. you like to read story books? (Do / Does)
10. he take medicine regularly? (Do / Does)
11. We to play a match on Sunday. (going / go)
12. The teacher us lesson No. 1 today. (have taught / has taught)
13. I him a letter today. (have written / has written)
14. Our school at 10 A.M. these days. (open / opens)
15. I live in Delhi but my brother in Bhopal. (live / lives)
16. We for Kolkata next week. (leaves / leave)
17. When you there, send me a telegram. (reach / reaches)
18. If you fast, you will catch the train. (run / runs)
19. I English since Class VI. (have been learning / has been learning)
20. We to see a film on Sunday. (are going / is going)
21. There is not milk in the jug. (many / much)
22. Mohan brought books from the library. (any / some)
23. Did Mohan bring book from the library? (any / some)
24. There isn't milk in the jug. (any / some)

25. We didn't buy flowers. (any / some)
26. I have got two story books book is good to read. (each / every)
27. There were only two students. student got a prize. (each / every)
28. student in class is expected to do this. (each / every)
29. She comes to schoolday. (each / every)
30. There is not food in the house. (much / many)
31. I don't have friends in Bhopal. (much / many)
32. Does your cow give milk. (much / many)
33. Kalidas has written Plays. (much / many)
34. English is easy language. (a / an / the)
35. Ganga is sacred river. (a / an / the)
36. My brother is University Professor. (a / an / the)
37. His brother is M.A. in English. (a / an / the)
38. He gave me one rupee note. (a / an / the)
39. Gold is very useful metal. (a / an / the)
40. He always brings umbrella with him. (a / an / the)
41. Honesty is best policy. (a / an / the)
42. Mohan is most intelligent boy of the class. (a / an / the)
43. Pen you gave to me was very good. (a / an / the)
44. The girls are playing ____ the garden (in/on)
45. The lion is - - - - - the cage (in/on)
46. There is some water the bottle (in/on)
47. Have you seen this article_____ the newspaper (in/on)
48. Write your name _____ the top of the page (in/on)
49. He lives 47 civiles linse Bhopal (at/on)
50. Who is that man standing _____ the bus spot (at/on)
51. My flat is _____ the second floor of the building (on/in)
52. There is a label _____ the bottle (on/at)

53. The books shop is _____ the J.K. road (on/at)
54. There were a lot of people _____ the shop (in/on)
55. Allahabad is _____ the river Ganga (On/in)
56. I reached Bhopal _____ midnight (in/at)
57. Ask him to meet me _____ lunch time (in/at)
58. Gandhiji was born _____ 2nd October 1868 (On/in)
59. India won the worls cup _____1984 (on/in)
60. I play cricket _____ the morning. (in / on)
61. He will reach her _____ .Monday (at / on)
62. Mohan got married _____ 18 May 1995. (on / at)
63. Sachin was born _____ Mumbai . (in / at)
64. I stayed in Bhopal _____ 1982 to 1986. (since / from)
65. She has been leaving here _____ January 1986. (since / for)
66. Next week I am going to Bhopal _____ 4 days. (since / for)
67. Mohan stayed with us _____ a week . (since / for)
68. It has been a raining _____ 7 in the morning. (for / since)
69. She has been suffering from fever _____ last Monday. (since / for)
70. I am sitting _____ my desk. (at / on)
71. I went _____ the airport by car. (to / at)
72. I meet Ram _____ the railway station. (to / at)
73. John is sitting _____ his friend between. (between / among)
74. Sarita is sitting _____ Rani and Ritu. (between / among)
75. Mohan left school _____ the age of 16. (in / at)
76. She spends most of the time talking _____ the phone. (on / in)
77. Water boils _____ 100 degree celcius. (on / at)
78. Mohan usually goes to his office _____ bus. (by / in)
79. I was not able to walk so I came home in _____ a taxi. (in / by)
80. I _____ serve my aged parents. (has to / have to)
81. The servant _____ wash the utensils. (have to / has to)
82. She _____ be in school at 7 every morning. (has to / have to)
83. I _____ take my mother to the hospital. (has to / have to)

84. We _____ help the poor. (has to / have to)
85. You _____ hurry; there is plenty of time. (must / needn't)
86. You _____ stop smoking to get well soon. (should / needn't)
87. Take an umbrella; it _____ rain any time. (may / can)
88. When I was young I _____ cross the river. (can / could)
89. We haven't got much time. We _____ hurry. (must / needn't)
90. The sky is clouded. It _____ rain today. (could / may)
91. The student _____ to respect their teacher. (ought / should)
92. I thought Mohan _____ be in his office. (might / may)
93. You _____ enter the kitchen with your shoes on. (mustn't / needn't)
94. You _____ run the train is late by an hour. (mustn't / needn't)

Objective type question in meaningful context.

1. Fill in the Blanks using the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

- (a) Early to bed and early to rise (a) (make) a man healthy, wealthy and wise. I always (b)(get) up early in the morning. I (c) (go) for a walk every morning and (d) (take) a glass of milk. This (e) (keep) me fit though out the day.
- (b) The teacher tells us that the sun (a) (rise) in the east every day. It (b) (give) us light and heat we (c)(feel) happy to see the sun during cold days. the rays of the sun (d) supply us Vitamin 'D'.
- (c) A dog (a) - - - - - (be) the only animal that (b) - - - - - (not have) to work for a living , A hen (e) - - - - - (have) to lay eggs and a cow (d) - - - - - (Have) to give milk. But a dog (e) - - - - - (make) its living by (f) - - - - - (give) you nothing but love.
- (d) I (a) - - - - - (go) to visit Ramesh today .He(b) - - - - - (invite) me to attend his birthday party I (c)(go) to buy a gift for him from the market . He(d) - - - - - (like) to read story books so I (e) - - - - - (decide) to gift him a collection of short stories.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable models choosing from the box given.

(will should , must, can, should, must)

- (a) Milk is a complete food, children - - - - - drink it regularly otherwise they - - - - - suffer from under nourishment elders - - - - - also take it but those who - - - - - not afford it - - - - - take pulses, fruits and vegetable , we - - - - - take milk of good quality.

(b) *Must can, should, have to, can, must*

Puneet : Suresh, let us go to see a film.
 Suresh : I am sorry , I - - - - - not I _____ reach home
 Puneet : But why _____ you be in such a hurry?
 Suresh : I _____ take my mother to the doctor, she _____ not go alone.
 Puneet: Then you _____ certainly go.

(c) *Should, may, must, may, must*

Sunil : Mother _____ I go to the market ?
 Mother : No, you _____ not
 Sunil : It is urgent, So I _____ go
 Mother: It _____ rain , so you _____ not go outside.

(d) *(can, may, must, could, can, can,)*

Mohan : You - - - - - always read in proper light,
 inadequate light - - - - - weaken your eyesight.
 Sunil : My eyesight is good I - - - - - read distant words.
 Mohan: --- - - - - - you read this lesson from here?
 Sunil: Sorry, It appears that I - - - - - commit some mistakes.
 Mohan: Then how - - - - - you say that your eyesight is good ?

(3) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles / determines preposition choosing from those given in the box.

(an, an the)

- (a) (a) - - - - - students of Subhash H.S. School have organized
 (b) - - - - - one day seminar on (c) - - - - - role of our
 leaders in (d) - - - - - parliament.

(b) *(a, an, the)*

My brother is (a) - - - - - architect, He took up (b) - - - - - job with (c)
 - - - - - multinational company (d) - - - - - job takes him all
 over (e) - - - - - country.

(c) **(a, an, the)**

His brother is (a) - - - - - M.A. in English , He is (b) - - - - - university professor(c) - - - - - principal of his college likes him very much , because he teachers (d) - - - - - Subject with great mastery.

(d) **(a, an, the)**

Mohan and suresh went to (a) - - - - - super Bazzar to buy some gift items, Mohan bought (b) - - - - - story book and Suresh bought (c) - - - - - ink pen. Mohan gifted (e) - - - - - story in pen to his teacher . Both were very happy. Book to Ram and Suresh gifted ink pen.

(e) **(a, an, the)**

There was (a) - - - - - accident near (b) - - - - - market this morning (c) - - - - - car hit a bicycle and (d) - - - - - man on (e) bicycle was killed.

(f) **(any, some the, any)**

Last Sunday we went to see (a) - - - - - National book fair with our friend we bought (b) - - - - - books. There weren't (c) - - - - - book on grammar, I asked a book seller if he had (d) - - - - - book on literature. He denied.

(g) **(from, in of on)**

Mohan has returned - - - - - Delhi and has decided to help his father - - - - - his work His father is proud - - - - - his son. Now Mohan works in his company situated - - - - - A.R. road at Indore.

(h) **(For, since, to, at , to)**

It has been raining (a) - - - - - 7 in the morning so Mohan did not go (b) - - - - - school today. He waited (c) - - - - - three hours (d) - - - - - the bus stop and then decide (e) - - - - - go back to his home.

(i) **(for , between, among, into)**

The teacher came - - - - - the class room and looked - - - - - Mohan - - - - - the students , Mohan was sitting - - - - - Suresh and Dinesh

(j) **(at , in, from. To, at, to, in)**

My brother Sunil lives (a) - - - - - Delhi . He is coming (b)Bhopal today He is traveling (c) - - - - - Delhi d) - - - - -

- - Bhopal (e) - - - - - Rajdhani Express. The Train will arrive here (f)7 in the evening.

(k) **(Some, any, on the)**

Mohan and his friend visited (a) - - - - - Nehru park last Sunday, (b) - - - - - girls and boys were playing in the park . They looked for chairs to sit but there weren't (c) - - - - - chairs left for them so they decided to sit (d) - - - - - the green grass.

QUESTION NO. 2

READING

A-1 / A -2 / A-3

Q. Read the passage and answers the question:-

PASSAGE - 1

One day a very old lady was traveling alone in the first class compartment. She was very well dressed. She was sitting in a corner quietly reading a book. A traveling ticket examiner came in to the compartment and asked for her ticket the old lady looked in her bag for the ticket but couldn't find it . She then looked for it among her other things but she could not find. She said to the ticket examiner, "Will you please pull the chain and stop the train immediately? I've lost my ticket" the ticket examiner said., "Please don't worry. I know you are an honest women." "You don't understand," said the old lady , "If I do't find my ticket, how shall I know where I have to get off?"

QUESTIONS

1. What was the old lady doing when the ticket examiner came?
2. Why did the old lady search her bag?
3. What did the old lady want the ticket examiner to do?
4. Find the word in the passage which means she same as
(a) going from one place to another (b) at once

PASSAGE-2

Q.- Read the passage and answer the question that follow :-

It was two weeks before Dipawali, and Mrs. Sharma was very busy. She bought a lot of Dipwali , cards to send to her friend and to her husband's friends, and put them on the table in the living room. Then when her husband came home from work , she said to him" Here are the Dipawali cards for our friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards while I am cooking the dinner?"

Mr. Sharma did not say anything, but walked out of the living and went to his study . Mrs Sharma was very angry with him , but did not say anything A minute later, Mr. Sharma came back with a box full of Dipawali card , All of them has address and stamps on them " These are from last year "he said, "I forgot to post them".

QUESTION

- a. Why did she purchase the cards?
- b. Where did she put the cards?
- c. What did she request her husband to do?
- d. Find the word in the passages which means
 1. the opposite to remembered.
 2. the opposite of happy/pleased.

PASSAGE-3

Q.- Read the passage and answer the question that follow :-

Late in the afternoon, Swami Vivekananda spoke on Hinduism in the great meeting . He was dressed in the yellow robes of a Sanyasi. When he came and stood before the people, they were charmed by her appearance. He was silent for some time and then he felt a divine power in him and began his speech. He addressed the gathering as ‘Sisters and Brother of America’ People clapped their hands and gave him hearty cheers. When the clapping ceased he spooked on Hinduism.He said that all the religions of the world were the same, were all true. Only the paths leading to the goal were different. He man, woman and child as a part of good . To a Hindu the service of man is the true service of god.

1. What did Swami Vivekananda say about all the religions of the world?
2. How did he address the people at the meeting
3. What was his opinion? About Hindu religion?
4. Find the world in the passage which mean
 - a. attaracted
 - b. stopped

PASSGES -4

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Coffee and tea are favorite hot drinks of people in all parts of the world Coffee is very popular in Northern Europe and in the middle East. Some people put cream and sugar in their coffee . In the United states, where more coffee is used then in any other nation many people drink their coffee

“black’ without cream or sugar Nomad who also use a lot of coffee , like to boiled and cool it several times before they drink it. In China, Japan and other Oriental countries, where tea is the national drink many people almost do not use sugar in their tea . But in England, where also tea is the national drink, many people want their tea and coffee very hot but many Americans drink iced tea and sometimes iced coffee, especially in summer

QUESTIONS

- a. What are the common hot drinking?
- b. What is “black’ coffee?
- c. When do Americans drink iced coffee?
- d. Find the word on the passage which means the same as
 1. liked more than others
 2. the people/tribe that moves from place to place.

PASSGES -5

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

There was once an engine driver who was a cheerful person. He always looked on the bright side of things and was fond of telling people that there was sure to be some good in their misfortune whether they could see it or not . One day his train ran in to another and he was terribly injured when he was taken to hospital it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. A few days later a party of friends visited him and one of his friend said “ A am afraid the poor fellow will have some difficulty in seeking the bright side of these affair “ hearing these the engine- driver smiled and said . “Not at all . I shall have only one boot to buy and clean in future cheerful ness is better than grumbling.”

1. How was the engine driver injured?
2. What was done to him in the hospital?
3. How did he take his misfortune?
4. find the word in the passage which means the same as
 - a. to cut off/separated from the body
 - b. very badly.

PASSGES -6

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

About two thirds of the Earth's surface is water, Land therefore cover a comparatively small area of our planet the world population is increasing very rapidly. It is said three time as much food as we produce at present will be needed by the year 2010 if everyone is to have enough to eat. Only half the world population today can afford enough of the right kind of food. The amount that people eat also varies considerably. A worker in the U.S.A. for example, eats three and a half times as much food a day as a farmer in South East Asia. Much more food can be grown where the soil and climate are good.

QUESTION

1. How much of the world's surface is land?
2. How much food shall we to produce in the next ten year? Why?
3. How many people in the world can afford the right kind of food?
4. Pick out from the passage a word similar in meaning to
(d) quickly
(e) regular pattern of weather condition

PASSGES -7

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

As you know a great many people of India cannot read or write. They are illiterate. This is not their fault. They have never had the chance to learn or to read. But we know that our country could not progress as it should do if the majority of the people are ignorant and uneducated we must at least be able to read books and newspaper and magazines. Now those of us, who have had the chance to go to school and to be educated have been given something of which many of our neighbors have been deprived. They therefore need our help. In this matter we are in a position to help them if we are willing to do so.

QUESTION

1. Whom do we call an illiterate person?
2. Why is it necessary to remove illiteracy?
3. Who can help the illiterate people?
4. Pick out the words from the passage similar in meaning to:-

- a. Those who have no knowledge
- b. Having desire

PASSGES -8

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Alcohol is taken in almost all cool and cold climate, and to a very much less extent in hot ones, thus it is taken by those people who live in the mountains, but not nearly so much by those who live in the plains of India. Alcohols is not necessary in any way to anybody millions of people are beginning to do without it entirely. In India it is not required by the people at all and should be avoided by them altogether. The regular use of alcohol even in small quantities, tends to cause harm in many ways to various organs of the body. . It affects the liver it weakness the mental powers and lessen the general energy of the body.

QUESTION

1. Where is alcohols mostly used?
2. Is it necessary too consume alcohol India?
3. In what way does alcohol affect the human body? give tow points.
4. Find the word in the passages which means.
 - a. completely/in every possible way
 - b. to keep away from something.

PASSGES -9

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

When you meet someone for the first time the person asks you, what do you do? One does so many things on life that one is unable to assure directly. A person is left grouping for words and often needs up saying something different from what he intends to. It is important to be able to say the right thing in the right place.

Verbal power is among the most important communication skills ingressions are made or marred by ones power of communication. People form their impression based on one's mode of speaking. Effective use of words not only increase confidence but also paves the way for a successful

future. There is no mystery to good communication. It is a skill that can be easily acquired.

QUESTION

1. Why do we often say what we did not really intend to?
2. How are people's impression formed?
3. Give to example of effective communication?
4. Give a word which implies.
 - a. Looking for
 - b. to gain something by efforts.

PASSGES -10

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Geographically, the Himalayas have stood as a guard over India. But in view of the modern means of communication, they have come to have a new importance. Our climate is affected by the mountains. The high mutations stop the rain clouds coming from the southern seas and cease heavy, rains on the India plains. They also ported us from icy winds coming from Arctic's region which sweep across sib era and central Asia.

The Himalayas are one of the youngest mountain ranges in the world. But the wealth of the region lies in its rivers glaciers and forests, and its minerals are still to be fully made use of. The schemes started after our independence are just a beginning in the direction.

QUESTION

1. What has changed the idea that the Himalays stand as a guard over us?
2. What type of mountains are the Himalayas?
3. The Himalayas help us in two ways, what are they?
4. Which word in the passage means the same as influenced?
5. Which word in the passage means the opposite of oldest.

PASSGES -11

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

His first Satyagraha in India was in Champran in Bihar. The peasants of that district were being cruelly treated by the British indigo planters. Gandhi ji left for Champran to find out the truth. The news that a Mahatma

had arrived to inquire in to there suffering attracted thousand of peasants who flocked to have his darshan. The Government got alarmed and Gandhi was asked to leave the district. He refused and was asked to appear before the magistrate. Later the case was withdrawn. Gandhi lived with the peasants for sore time in the order to learn about their hard lot . But he also taught them to be free and to stand on their feet. At last he succeeded in securing justice for the poor peasants.

QUESTION

1. Why did peasants flock at champaran?
2. Why was Gandhiji asked to appear before the magistrate?
3. Why did he live among the peasants for some time?
4. Pick out the word from the passage opposite in meaning to
 - (i) Comfort
 - (ii) Deposited

PASSGES -12

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

A rich man who died long ago left no heirs. When his household goods were auctioned off, an elderly lady dressed in shabby garments was the only one to bid on the picture of the dead man's son. The picture had been greatly cherished by the wealthy father because his only son had died at an early age. But the crowd that has gathered for the sale showed no interest in it when the woman who bought the portrait was asked why she wanted it she said she had been the boys nurse many years before , and had loved him dearly. Later she examined the picture closely and noticed a bulge on the back of the picture. Making a small cut, she removed a folded paper which turned out to be the man's missing 'will'. The document very clearly stated that he wanted to leave the property to the person who still held the memory of his beloved son.

QUESTION

1. Why were the goods of the rich man auctioned?
2. Who bought the picture of the rich man's, son and why?
3. What had the old man written in his will ?
4. Pick out the word from the passage which means "A written document by which one leaves behind property.

5. Find a word in the passage which means the same as ‘a lamp that sticks out from something in a round shape.’

PASSGES -13

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Yoga is the ancient Indian system to keep a person fit in body and mind . It is basically a system of self treatment. According to the yogic view, diseases, disorders and ailments are the result of some faulty ways of living bad habits. Lack of proper knowledge and unsuitable food. The diseases are thus the resultant state of a sort of prolonged malfunctioning of the body system. Since the root cause of a disease lies in the mistakes of the individual himself. Its core also lies in correcting the mistake by the same individual himself. The yoga expert show only the path and works no more than as a counselor. The yogic practice of treatment comprises three steps named proper diet proper yogic practice, and proper knowledge of things about the self.

QUESTION

1. Wha is yoga
2. How does our daily routine affect our lives?
3. How can a teacher of yoga help a person practicing yoga?
4. find a word in the passage which means
 - a. not working properly.
 - b. Extended.

PASSGES -14

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Discipline is the necessity of life A man without discipline can achieve nothing worth while in life . Discipline is the very condition of progress stability and strength. A discipline is necessary in all walks of human life without discipline thee will be disorders and lawless-ness in a civilest society we cannot live without having same regard for the welfare of others. Respect for authority is the basis of discipline. Children must obey their parents. In school and colleges there must be discipline , otherwise education will suffer. We find evidence of discipline all around us even in the world of nature and the world of animals discipline lasts noting but it wins a

lot. Discipline helps us to safeguard our interests and restrains us from missing our liberty.

QUESTION

1. What must we have if we want to achieve something in life?
2. What will be the condition of the world if there is no discipline?
3. Where should society begin to inculcate discipline among the citizens?
4. Find words in the passage which mean
 - i) need
 - ii) checks.

PASSGES -15

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Good manners are needed everywhere. Here all a few for those who use telephones. Instead of saying 'hello', tell your name or telephone number, when you lift the receiver to answer a call greet the caller pleasantly' Speak distinctly and slowly. Never shout, listen attentively 'Say "You're" welcome" when you hear thank you end the call properly replace receiver gently. Be sure to say good bye.

When you are making a call, allow at least a minute for the one called to reach the telephone. It is not necessary that he is sitting at the telephones. Again instead of saying 'hello' say 'May I speak to ---- " or" Can I speaking toDo not forget to say 'Good-bye' while closing.

QUESTION

1. How should one answer a telephone call?
2. How should one speak on the telephone?
3. How should one end a telephone conversation?
4. Find a word in the passage which means
 - a. Attractively / in a pleasing way.
 - b. Clearly.

QUESTION – 3

SECTION – ‘B’ WRITING

B-1, LETTER WRITING (PERSONAL)

- Q.1 You are Raji Saxena living at 24 Nehru Marg, Indore, you have received an unsatisfactory report of you brother Sanjiv studing in hostel. Write a letter advising him to work hard for the annual examination.
- Q.2 You are Ramesh Staying in Room No. 311 Koutilya Hostel Delhi University Write a letter to your mother telling her about your hostel life.
- Q.3 You are Anshul Gupta living at 26-River Bank Colony Lucknow. Write a letter to you friend Rahul telling him about you programme for the summer holidays and inviting him to join you.
- Q.4 You are Ramesh living at 56 Jankpuri Delhi write a letter to you friend inviting him to come to Delhi during the vacation. Mention a few attraction that you both want to visit.
- Q.5 You stayed with your friend Karan for a week Shimla, during the autumn break, he made a very nice programme of sightseeing with you. All his family members proved very hospitable. Write a letter of thanks in about 100 words. Mentioning a few memorable moments you enjoyed with him and his family, you enjoyed with him and his family you are Ajay/Anjalu living at 15 India colony Gwalior.
- Q. 6 You are Suresh of 25 Nehru Nagar Hyderabad write a letter to you friend Vinayer describing your birthday party.
- Q. 7 Your brother Naveen , has gone to America far a job write a letter asking him about his welfare and telling him how you and your family miss him, you are Pradeep living at 164 Lxamibai Nagar Jhanshi.
- Q. 8 Manju a students of class x of Model school Bhopal has received the following telegram from International Maths Olympiad committee informing her that she has won a prize in the Maths contest. She is very happy to receive this news and wants to share her happiness with her father. Write a letter to your father informing him this prize.
- Q. 9 You are Nitin residing in house No 40 housing colony Luck now write a letter to your father posted in Calcutta about your poor performance in the school test, assuring him of improvement in the annual examination.

- Q.10 Your uncle has presented a book to you on your birthday. It is related with the art of living pointing out the usefulness of the book in life. Write a letter thanking your uncle for sending this valuable gift you are Navin / Natine living at 250 Rajdhani Enclave Baroda.

TO OFFICERS REGARDING SCHOOL MATTERS

- Q.1 Your brother/Sister Puneet/Nita is studying in class X in Manish Academy , Surat you have come to know that in the school library the copies of the books containing the question bank in English are insufficient, your brother / sister has not been able to get the book. Write a letter in about 100 words to the Principal of the School requesting to meet the demands of the students, you are Vinod/Sarita living at F-131 Gandhi Colony Jabalpur
- Q. 2 You are Nikhil/Nima living at Vasudeva Bharati colony , Brij Vihar Rewa , Your son is studying in Govt. Higher Secondary school Rewa. During a visit of the school you saw the toilets in a very dirty condition write a letter in about 100 words drawing the attention of the Principal pointing about the foul smell emitting out of the toilets and the vulgar language written on the wall.
- Q. 3 Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him to arrange for special coaching classes for you in Mathematics. Give reason why you want it.
- Q. 4 Write a letter to your principal requesting him to provide water coolers for the students in the school you are preeti/Pream school captain of Modern Public school Dewas.
- Q. 5 You are Anju/Anie Gorver living at 146 Rohtas Nagar 91, your colony in facing the problem of stray dogs. Even the movements its residents have become risky specially in the evenings, stating the difficulties, write a letter in about 100 words to the Municipal Authorities of your city to tackle the problem in an effective manner.
- Q. 6 You are Amit/Anu Sharma of C-143 , Marg Enclave New Delhi. Everyday you read newspaper reports about a number of crimes and murders. Write a letter to the commissioner of police. New Delhi complaining about the rising rate of crime in the city and the indifferent attitude of police in the matter.

- Q. 7 You are Vivek Khana, residing at 1160 Pant Nagar, Hoshanagabad, Write a letter to the District Magistrate drawing his attention to the nuisance of loud speaker in your locality.
- Q. 8 You are Rohit Babeja living at A-10 Indra complex Vidisha. Many telephone of your area are dead for the last 03 months inspite of serial complaints . Write a letter to the area manager telephone Nigam Ltd. Requesting him to get this serious fault repaired.
- Q. 9 You are Kanwal Sing living at 15,. Civil lines Ujjain write a letter to he civil authority of your city about the miserable condition of the road of your area, requesting him undertake immediate repairs of these roads.
- Q.10 Yiu are Mudit living at 213 Nirvan Colony Bhopal there is no shed at the bus stand in your colony causing hardships to people in bad weather. Write a letter to the chairman MP state transport Corporation requesting him to make necessary arrangement.

QUESTION NO. 4
SECTION 'B' WRITING (B-2)
PASSAGES FOR NOTE MAKING

PASSGES -1

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

At first sight it might seem as if modern human beings who spend so much time getting help from machines are very lazy for what are the machines for, but to save people trouble. They are extra limbs which men have made outside, themselves to do their work for them. Cranes and lifts, trains and motors are extra legs to do the job of walking and running , And yet it is difficult to suppose that men would have gone to all the bother of inventing these complicated machine to serve as their extra limbs merely because they were lazy, that would have taken all this trouble merely to save themselves from trouble . And infect man is not at all lazy; he is the most restless and energetic of all living creatures.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

PASSGES -2

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Speech is great blessing, but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires, known to our fellows. It can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood . A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride unwittingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning in to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. This thought , but one which demands careful handling only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and condition of men.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

PASSGES -3

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

“Where there’s a will there’s a way” is, an old saying. He who resolves upon doing a thing by that very resolution overcomes the obstacles to it and half secures its achievement, It is so in all the occupations of life at school , at college , or in the world . To determine to succeed is the sorest way to success. Difficulties disappear before an unswerving resolution. This was well exemplified in the life of Napolem .He throw his whole force of body and mind upon his work. He was told that the Alps stood in the way of his armies. There shall be no Alps , he said and a road was made across them over heights previously considered inaccessible. Impossible said he is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools. And so it is; a determination not to give in is the surest condition of success in any undertaking. But the young students most carefully guard himself against the errors of mistaking a more undisciplined energy and self – will for the needful firmness and self command on which success depends.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

PASSGES -4

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

Tree not only supply us many of the conveniences of our daily life, they do much more than that. They support the life of living things . They help to replace the oxygen that gets used up when living things breathe. The oxygen turned into carbon –dioxide. When animals breathe and things burn. The green leave of tree absorb the carbon –dioxide from the air and with the help of sunlight break it up into carbon – and oxygen; The carbon is used to make starch and oxygen is released into the atmosphere. The green cells of leaves are wonderful little laboratories where all the starch in the world is produced . Since starch forms an important part of the food of men and animals their life depends on he work done by the green cells of plants. Thus tree is such great friend of man.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

PASSGES -5

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

A stamp is , to many people , just a slip of paper that is needed to post a letter from one town or country to another. They are unable to understand why we stamp – Collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them. To them it seems a waste of time and money, but they do not realize that many of those who collect stamp, if they did not spend their spare time in this way might spend its less profitable otherwise. We all seek something to do in our leisure hours. Stamp collecting has no limits and collection never has an end, for countries are always printing and issuing new stamps to celebrate great events. And the fascinations of collecting is trying to obtain these stamps before ones rivals. A stamp it self has a fascination all it's own. There is a history in a stamp. The ancient Roman Empire and the constitution of America, India's Independence and. then allied victory are all conveyed to our minds eye by means of stamps . We see famous men, painters, Writers Scientist, Politicians and fames incidents. Stamps, so small and minute, can impart knowledge that is vast and important.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

PASSGES -6

Q.- Read the Passage and answer the question

There is charms in village life. There is the peasant rising with the morning star glittering in the sky and turning his bullocks and buffaloes out to garage before sunrise . After sunrise they are taken to the fields to plough. Watch the peasant's wife milking her cows or grinding her corn ! Hear the lambs bleating and the birds chirping ! How fine of the fields are looking while the present in his fields is working all day in sun or rain , as if he plays on lap of mother Earth, notice the house wives going to the villages wells and thence bringing water for their homes, all walking with slow, stead steps in groups , talking to one another as they walk, while the pots stand filed overhead. See too, an evening group of villagers sitting in a temple, shop or village office, and having their small talks about in general. It is true that there is a great deal to be done for own village by way of education, sanitation and other modern methods of health and happiness.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it
- b) Write a summary of the above passage.

B-3

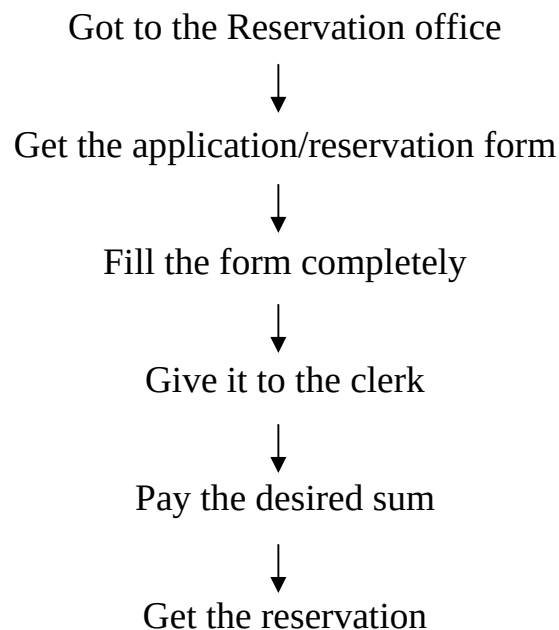
QUESTION NO. 5

COMPOSITION

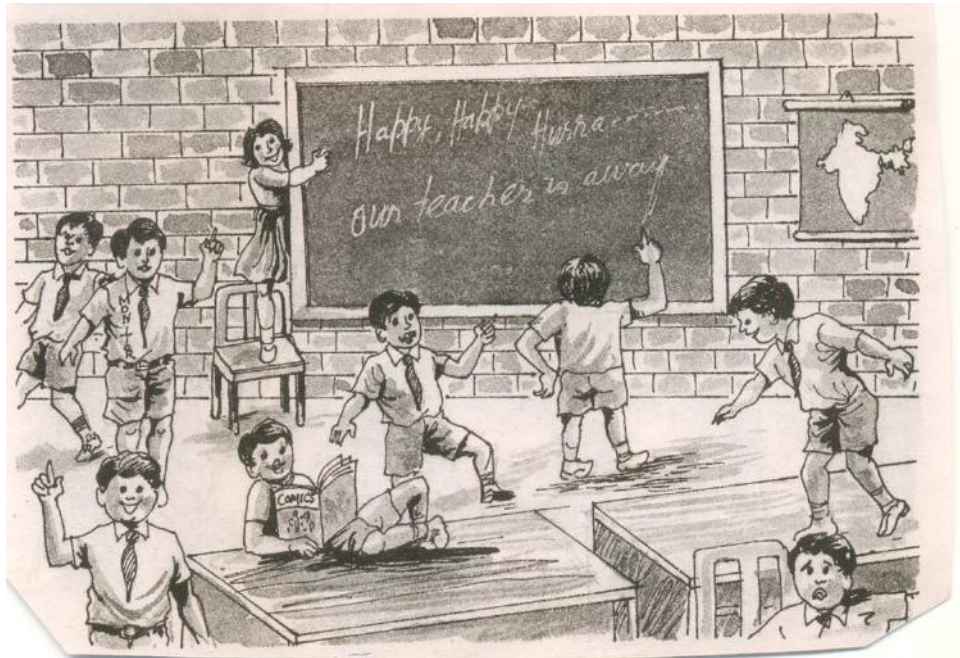
1. Write a paragraph on 'Noise pollution' based on the following stimulus.



2. Your younger brother wants to know how to get reservation in a train. On the basis of the flow-chart, write a paragraph on the Reservation procedure



3. On the basis of the following visual write a paragraph on
Free period in school



4. Write a paragraph on
“ Value of tree “ based on the stimulus provided

Best friend-give food, wood, fruits, shade, medicines, gum etc.
oxygen, rainfall prevent flood soil erosion.

5. Write a paragraph on the Value of Books based on the following stimulus provided
- Source of knowledge in formation & entertainment
 - Make wise intelligent thoughtful
 - remove monotony of life
 - bring change in life
 - fodder to soul training to mind.
6. Write a paragraph on the prize Distribution function in your school

An important day – school decorated, local MLA invited as the chief guest –
gave away the prizes, chief guest speech, vote of thanks

7. Write a paragraph on morning Assembly in school.

Very Important – prayer song – pledge – thought for the day
news reading – helps in inculcating culture and discipline

8. Write a paragraph on Diwali

Most imp festival – Oct. or – Nov. Ram's return to Ayodhya from exile – cleanings, white washing of house – decoration – lighting- sweets –crackers-worship.

9. Write a paragraph on a visit to Railway station .

A great fun – crowded-platform-various-stalls-mini India- the train arrives-various cries of hawkers-coolies carrying luggage's-people running –the train whistles and move.

SECTION –‘C’
GRAMMAR
QUESTION NO. -6 – VSA TYPE

A- Change the voice of the following :-

1. Who teaches you English?
2. He does not keep the room clean.
3. I am reading a book.
4. Is a book being read him?
5. What is being done by you.
6. What are you doing?
7. Her letter has been received by me.
8. He has broken my slate.
9. We have made all arrangements.
10. Did I read a book?
11. I helped the old lady.
12. Who was driving your car?
13. I shall teach you a lesson.
14. A sweet song is sung by her.
15. Do you not play hockey?
16. Did you drop the catch?
17. Who has done this work?
18. The teacher asked me a question.
19. She offered me a ring.
20. Post this letter.
21. Do not tell a lie.
22. She knows you.
23. The police arrested him.
24. Some one has stolen my pen.

B Rearrange the words and phrase given, to make meaningful sentences

1. to her / well known/are/you.
2. are you/ looked after/whom/by?
3. Let/be/posted/ this letter.
4. By/are you/ whom/ Hindi/taught?
5. by him/I was /five rupees/given.
6. Was sent/to him/Mohan/by./ a ring
7. Is hockey/by you/not played?
8. Will be /you/taught/ a lesson/by me.
9. What /eaten/by you/will be?
10. Will/by me/be read/A book.
11. had been / by him./stolen/my watch.
12. Was/by me/being read/ a book/
13. You were/by us/being taught.
14. Was helped. / by me / The old lady
15. a book/by me/was/not read.
16. Was / not read/ a book/by me
17. has not been/ the match/won. / by us.
18. food/by me/is./being eaten.
19. am / by him/I/taught/not?
20. Ram / a snake / killed / was / by

C. The following passages have not been edited,. There is a mistake in each line the mistake is in the use to the verbs. Find the wrong word/phrase and write the correct word . Phrase in your answer sheet as shown in the example.

- 1) Thousand of people kill in Gujarat e.g. kill..... were killed
last year. They are killed in the earth quake . a
Many villages were destroy completely. The b
help is rushed to them from all cornars of c
The country. They were help by many people. d

- 2) Last Monday the annual function celebrated in e.g. celebrate....
Was celebrated.
- Our School Shri Mahesh Soni invited to be the a.
Chief guest the prizes were gave away b.
It was arrange by our teachers. c.
All the work done by the students d

D- Change the following dialogues into Indirect form of narration.

- 1- Ramesh: That girl is my sister.
Sunil: What is her name?
Ramesh: her name is Ritu.
Sunil: Please give me your pen., ritu.
- 2- Sunil: Where is your school, in Bhopal
Mohan: It is near the railway station.
Sunil: Have you came on a long holiday?
Mohan: I have only a moth's holiday.
- 3) Ankit: Were are you going Akash?
Akash: I am going to Mohan's house.
Ankit: Are you going to attend his B'day party?
Akash: Yes he has invited me.
- 4) Ram: What are you doing Mohan?
Mohan: I am writing a letter to Suresh.
- 5) Rani: What is you father Sarita?
Sarita: My father is a teacher.
- 6) The Master: Gave me some Papers.
The servan : I have to go to market to bring papers.
- 7) Teacher: Mohan where do you want to go ?
Mohan: Sit, I have to attend my brother's marriage.
- 8) Sivan : Where are you going?
Uma: I am going to the market.
- 9) Richa: What do you want?
Tosha: I want to meet you father.

10. Richa: Your dress is beautiful.
Tosha: My mother gave it on my birthday.
- 11) Mohan: Please give me your pen, suresh.
Suresh: Oh! Sorry , I forget to bring it.
- 12) Mohan: Where is your pen?
Suresh: It is in my bag.

13) Read the following dialogue and complete the passage given below. Write the correct answer in you answer sheet against the correct blank number.

- a) The Teacher: Where is Mohan today?
A student: He has not come to school.
The Teacher: What is wrong with him?
Students: He is suffering from fever.
- The teacher asked a student (a) - - - - -
student replied that (b) - - - - -
The teacher asked (c) - - - - -
The students answered that (d) - - - - -
- b) Sunil: I am surprised to see you in Bhopal. When did you come?
Mohan: I came her yesterday, I have got a job here
Sunil told Mohan that (a) - - - - -
and asked (b) - - - - -
Mohan replied that (c) - - - - -
and that(d) - - - - -
- c) Mona: I have invited some of my friends today ?
Ravi: When will they reach here?
Mona : They will be here at six.
Ravi: Oh ! what a nice party it would be .
- Mona said to Ravi that (a) - - - - -
Ravi asked (b) - - - - -
Mona replied that (c) - - - - -
Ravi exclaimed with happiness that (d) - - - - -

- d) Mohan : Did you see the match yesterday?
 Suresh: Yes I saw it.
 Mohan : Who won the match?
 Suresh: India won it by 1 wicket.
 Mohan asked suresh if (a) - - - - -
 Suresh replied (b) - - - - -
 Mohan again asked (c) - - - - -
 Suresh answered India (d) - - - - -

(E) Rearrange the words and phrases to form meaningful sentences

1. entered his room/was sleeping/when/Hari/I
2. Which / yesterday/I brought/ the book/ I lost/
3. felt /every body/that/was near/his end./
4. never forget/that/I will/you are generous.
5. told Ram /that/I/he was brave.
6. believe /that/I/ Sarla is hard working
7. was sure/that/he/you will pass
8. was born / I where/this is / the place
9. Ramehs/ who stood/ he is / in the class/ first.
10. Who / is wearing / the boy / is my brother / a red / shirt
11. my friend / Mohan / who is / is very rich
12. who / the player / won the prize / is my friend.
13. So that /I might / I ran fast / catch the train.
14. I shall / if you come / be happy.
15. As soon as / entered the class/stood up / the teacher / the boys.
16. wait here/I shall / you come/until
17. you will fail/you/unless/work hard
18. where/he lives/I know.
19. make friends /I go / wherever/I

F. Complete the given paragraph using the clauses given in brackets.

- i)

that he was killed, who was an inspiring leader which was a Serious blow.

The general (a) ----- was killed in the battle. His death
(b) ----- to his soldiers. The news (c) ----- was given by a
shepherd.

- ii)

Which I gave her that I brought who sits next to Meena
--

The girl (a) ----- is Ritu, she is reading a book (b) -----
----- on her birthday, This was the book (c) -----, from the
book fair last Sunday.

- iii)

How you say them, If you are addressing What you want to say,

(a) ----- a meeting you should prepare in advance (b) -----
----- Use short sentences and (c) ----- makes the difference.

- iv)

What I can do for you, Where I can meet you, What is you programme.

Mohan : Could you tell me (a) ----- this eveing ?

Ranu : Nothing special, please tell me (b) ----- for you, I
can certainly help you.

Mohan : Thank you, please tell me (c) ----- in case I need
your help.

G. Complete the given dialoged using the items given in the box:

- i)** **When you finish your work,**
that you have to complete your work
which is being played in the stadium.

Mother : I told you - - - - - before going any where.

Son : Mummy the mach - - - - - is very interesting.

Mother : you can go and enjoy it - - - - -

ii) Complete the given dialoged using passive voice.

Teacher : Who has won the world cup final ?

Students : The world cup final - - - - -

Teacher : Who received the man of the match award

Students : - - - - - M.S. Dhoni.

Teacher : When was the final match played?

Students : - - - - - on 25 spetember-2007.

Question No. -7

VSA Question

Que: Translate the following sentence in to English .

1. में प्रतिदिन सुबह एक कप दूध पीता हूँ।
2. मेरा भाई भोपाल में रहता है ।
3. क्या कल तुम स्कूल नहीं गए।
4. आज सुबह से वर्षा हो रही है ।
5. क्या कल तुम भोपाल जाओगे?
6. भारत हमारा देश है ।
7. आज सोमवार है ।
8. तुम मेरे दोस्त हो ।
9. क्या तुम उसे जानते हो?
10. तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ।
11. मोहन स्कूल नहीं गया ।
12. हमारे विद्यालय में दस शिक्षक है ।
13. वह पतंग उड़ा रहा था।
14. बच्चे चॉकलेट पसंद करते है ।
15. भारत ने मैच जीत लिया है ।
16. आकाश में तारे है ।
17. यदि तुम कठिन परिश्रम करते तो तुम पास हो गये होते ।
18. जैसे ही शिक्षक कक्षा में आय छात्र खड़े हो गए।
19. इस पुस्तक में दस अध्याय है ।
20. क्या वे भोपाल जा रहे थे?
21. वे कल भोजपुर जा रहे है ।
22. मोहन सुबह से साईकिल चला रहा है ।
23. हम कल भोपाल जाएंगे ।
24. कृपया दरवाजा खोल दें ।

25. कल सोमबार है ।
26. मेरे पिताजी शिक्षक है ।
27. सीता कल गाना नहीं गाएगी ।
28. ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी नीति है ।
29. मेरे घर के पास मंदिर है ।
30. हमें अपने शिक्षको का सम्मान करना चाहिए ।
31. मेरी माँ खाना बना चुकी होगी ।
32. मोहन और सुरेश अच्छे मित्र है ।
33. मैंने अपना गृहकार्य कर लिया है ।
34. हमारी परीक्षा मार्च में चालू होगी ।
35. मोहन कक्षा का सबसे अच्छा लडका है ।
36. हमारे विद्यालय के सामने खेल का मैदान है ।
37. मैं कल मोहन के घर जाऊंगा ।
38. मैं अंग्रेजी में बातचीत कर सकता हूँ ।
39. मोहन मेरा बड़ा भाई है ।
40. मैं चाय पी चुका हूँ ।
41. क्या मैं आपका नाम जान सकता हूँ ?
42. क्या मैं मोहन से बात कर सकता हूँ ?
43. मोहन तीन दिन से बुखार से पीड़ित है ।
44. मोहन सुहब से साईकिल चला रहा था ।
45. हमारे गाँव में एक नदी है ।
46. मेरे पिता जी किसान हैं ।
47. सूर्य पूर्व दिशा से उदय होता है
48. हम कल भोपाल पहुँचेंगे ।
49. क्या तुम मेरी मदद करोगें ।
50. तैराना एक अच्छा व्यायाम है ।

QUESTION NO. 8, D-1, D-2

SECTION-D

TEXT BOOK(PROSE)

Two extracts from prose lessons of 5 marks each.

1. He did not believe in educating her. After her marriage, it was her husband who taught her to read and write. In 1897, she joined her husband in South Africa and worked there till 1914, along with her husband. She led the 'Women Satyagraha' there, for which, she was imprisoned.
 - a. Who is 'he' in these lines?
 - b. Identify 'she'
 - c. Where did 'she' go with her husband in 1897
 - d. Why was she imprisoned?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means 'to have faith'.
2. In the first Non-cooperation Movement launched by her husband , Gandhii she accompanied him and went from village to village along with her husband , she made a special appeal to women asking them to spin and wear khadi, boycott movement schools and colleges and remove untouchability. She was arrested in 1931 and again in 1932, for picketing liquor and foreign cloth shops.
 - a. Who launched the Non-cooperation movement?
 - b. Who is she?
 - c. How did she participate in the movement?
 - d. Why was she arrested?
 - e. Find a word which is the opposite of 'wife'.
3. She was again arrested in August 1942 when proceeding to address meeting of

Protest against the arrest of her husband was lodged in a detention camp along with her husband in Pune. She looked after her husband when he undertook a twenty one day fast in February-1943. Her health gradually broke down and she died in detention on 22 February 1944. During her entire life she worked whole –heartedly for the welfare of people and the removal of untouchability. She lived a simple and austere life.

- a. When and why was she arrested?
 - b. Where was she imprisoned?
 - c. Who undertook a 21 days fast?
 - d. What kind of life did she lead?
 - e. Find a word in the passage opposite to the word 'wife'.
4. When I arrived at the school I saw a girl of about twelve, with her eyes covered with a bandage, being led carefully between the flower beds by little boy of eight. She stopped and asked, who it was that had come in and she seemed to be describing me to her then they passed on.
- a. Which school is the narrator talking of?
 - b. What was special about the girl?
 - c. Who led the girl?
 - d. Was the girl really blind?
 - e. Find a word in the passage opposite to the word 'girl'.
5. Miss Beam smiled "Ah yes" she said, "I am coming to that. The real aim of this school is not to teach thought but thoughtfulness - humanity, kindness and citizenship. That is the ideal I have always had, and happily there are parents good enough to trust me to try and put it into practice, Look out of the window a minute, will you?"
- a. What was the real aim of Miss Beam's school?
 - b. Which values did she want to inculcate in the children?
 - c. How do the parents take that idea?
 - d. What did the narrator see when he looked out?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'the legal right to belong to a particular country'.
6. We chatted for a little while and when I asked her some questions about her teaching methods which I had heard were simple.
- "... we teach only those things that are simple and useful to pupils - spelling, adding, subtracting multiplying writing. The rest is done by reading to them and giving them interesting talks. There are practically no other lessons.
- "..... I have heard so much, "I said "about the originality of your system.
- a. Who are 'we'?

- b. What did they teach the children?
 - c. How do they teach the other things?
 - d. What had the narrator heard about the system?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as ‘to talk in a friendly way’.
7. “In order to get these young minds to appreciate and understand misfortune we make them share in misfortune too. In the course of the term every child has one blind day. One lame day one deaf day and one dumb day . During the blind day their eyes are bandaged, and it is a point of honor not to peep. The bandage is put on overnight they wake up blind,. This means that they need assistance in everything, and other children are told to help them and lead them about, it is educative, to both of them- the blind and the helpers”.
- a. What does Miss Bema try to make the children understand?
 - b. What do they do on the blind day?
 - c. What are the different days observed in the school?
 - d. How do Miss Beam teach the children to be sympathetic towards blind?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as ‘an unfortunate condition or event’.
8. “Oh no.” she exclaimed “that would be cheating. But I’d no idea it was so awful to be blind You can’t see a thing. One feels one is going to be hit by something every movement.
Sitting down is such a relief”
“Are your guides kind to you?” I asked.
“Pretty good. Not so careful as I shall be when It’s my turn. Those that have been blind already are the best It’s terrible not to see I wish you’d try!”
- a. Identify ‘she’?
 - b. What would be cheating according to her?
 - c. Why does she feel relieved when she sits?
 - d. Who are the best guides?
 - e. Find a word in the passages which means the opposite of ‘careless’.

9. This she transferred to him on the understanding that she would stay with him and he would look after her . the arrangement worked well for a couple of years. Then the situation changed, Jumman and his family were tired of the old relative, Jumman become as indifferent to her as his wife who grudged even the little food that the old lady wanted every day.
- What is 'this' in the first line?
 - Who is 'she'?
 - What was her expectation?
 - How did Jumman & his wife change their behaviors?
 - Find a word in the passage which mean a the same as 'showing no interest in somebody or something'.
10. The panchayat was held the same evening under an old banyan tree. Jumman stood up and said . "The voice of the panch is the voice of God. Let my aunt nominate the head Panch I will abide by her decision.
- " The Panch know neither friend nor enemy . What do you say to Algu Chowdhary? The old lady announced.
- "Fine." Replied Juman hiding his joy over this unexpected piece of luck.
- Why was the panchayt held?
 - Whom did the aunt nominate the head – Panch?
 - Why did Jummna feel joy on hearing Algu's name?
 - Was his expectation fulfilled?
 - Find a word from the passages which mean the same as 'to accept and act according to law'.
11. "Now the two friends were seldom seen together. The bond of friendship between them was broken. In fact Jummna was Alugs enemy and wanted his revenge"
- Who were the two fiends.
 - Why was their friendship broken?
 - What did Jummna want?
 - Did he get opportunity to take avenger?
 - Find a word in the passage which means 'not often'.

12. Algu decided to refer the case to the panchayat. The panchayat was held under the old banyan tree. Algu stood up and said.” The voice of the Panch is the voice of God. Let Sahu nominate the head Panch . I will abide by his decision.”

Sahu saw his chance and proposed the name of Jumman . Algu’s heart sank and he turned pale. But what could he do?

- a. Which case is being referred to here?
 - b. Where was the panchayat held?
 - c. Whom did Sahu propose as the head Panch?
 - d. Why was Algu afraid to hear that name?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which is the name of a tree.
13. The moment Jummna became head Panch, he realized his responsibility as judge and the dignity of his office, He thought and thought. He must not allow his personal feelings to come in the way of speaking the truth and doing justice.
- a. In which case was Jummna nominated as head Panch?
 - b. Who proposed Jumman as head Panch?
 - c. What did Jummna realize?
 - d. What did Jummna decide to do?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the opposite of “falsehood”
14. Soon after, Jumman came to Algu embraced, him and said”Since the last panchaya, I had become your enemy; Today I realized what it meant to be a panch. A panch has no friend or enemy. He knows only justice . Let no one deviate from the path of justice and truth for friendship or enmity.”
- Algu embraced his friend and wept. And his tears washed away all the dirt of misunderstanding between them.
- a. Why did Jummna embrace Algu?
 - b. Why had Jumman become Algu’s enemy?
 - c. What had Jumman realized?
 - d. What washed away the misunderstanding between them?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean “to move way”

15. Advertisements can be termed as the backbone of the commercial world. If a company or a firm has to popularize its product, it has to advertise through various means such as handbills posters, print media, and the television. Advertisements on the television make an instant appeal to people because of interesting visuals dramatising the product or service.
- What is the backbone of the commercial world?
 - How does a company popularise its product?
 - What are the different mean of advertisement?
 - Find a word in the passage which mean the as ‘to make a lot of people know about something’.
16. Even government organizations use ads to highlight their activities achievements and future programmes. Ads also serve a very important purpose of spreading awareness about issue of public concern, such as campaigns against tobacco, AIDs and drugs and noble cause seeking help for victims of some natural calamity and so on.
- Why do govt. organization use ads?
 - What other purpose do the ads serve?
 - Name the different campaigns organized by govt?
 - Find a word in the passage which means the same as ‘an event that cause great damage’.
17. Since advertisements are making a great impact in all walks of our lives, care should be taken to ensure that they are not allowed do degenerate into cheap publicity. A democratic country like India gives every citizen and organization the freedom of expression. In a way advertisers also avail themselves of this freedom and publicise their products, ideas, programmes without any fear of legal action of punishments.
- Why and what care should be taken as regards the advertisements?
 - What kind of country is India?
 - What freedom has India given to its citizens?
 - How do advertisers avail of this freedom?
 - Find a word in the passage which means ‘the powerful effect’.
18. But we should never forget freedom in not license Some sort of regulatory mechanism is needed to curb any such tendencies on the

part of advertisers that can cause more harm than good to society. If this aspect can be taken care of advertisements can be most advantageously , used for not only promoting commercial products but also for educating and enlightening common people about social cultural and developmental issue of crucial importance.

- a. Which 'freedom is being talked of?
 - b. Why is regulatory, mechanism needed?
 - c. How can advertisements be used advantageously?
 - d. Mention 2 uses of advertisements?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'to give information/knowledge'.
19. A week ago , the unthinkable happened, Sudhir , who played left-out in the school's hockey team, threw away a crucial goal Not only did his team lose the match, it also lost the coveted inter school trophy. For many days afterwards Sudhir re-lived the nightmare
- a. What' unthinkable 'happened a week ago?
 - b. What mistake was done by Sudheer?
 - c. What was the result of that mistake?
 - d. How did Sudhir feel?
 - e. Find the word in the passage which mean the same as 'frightening dream?'
20. The goalkeeper had charged early leaving the goalpost not just undefended but positively wide open and welcoming, In that single minute the defence seemed to move almost in slow motion . Lazily the seconds slid past giving Sudhir ample time to choose a scoring position. Then for no apparent reason he decided to use the reverse flick for which he had earned a sort of reputation Part of it was the desire to show off. The other part was the challenge the risk in raising the level of difficulty Result the ball hit the board from the outside A sure goal was wasted or rather thrown away.
- a. How was it an opportunity for Sudhir?
 - b. What did Sudhir decide to do?
 - c. Why did he decide to use reverse flick?
 - d. What was the result of that risk?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean the same as 'to move easily over a smooth or wet surface'.

21. The crowd bayed for his blood . His team mates would gladly have strangled him. Angry Baljit ordered him to sit out the rest of the game.
- Who is he?
 - Why had 'he' face such anger?
 - Who was Baljit?
 - What was Baljit's order?
 - Find a word in the passage which means 'to make a deep loud sound'.
22. I have been shifted because now he thinks I am just good enough thought Sudhir sadly, I guess I deserve it the game began The opposing team was good and the first half of the game moved fast.
- Who is 'he'?
 - Where has 'I' been shifted?
 - Why does Sudhir think that he deserve shifting?
 - How was the opposite team?
 - Find a word in the passage which is opposite of 'bad'.
23. One day, when Akbar and Birbal were in discussion, Birbal happened to pass a harmless comment about, Akbar's sense of humor. But Emperor Akbar was in a foul mood and took great offence to this remark. He asked Birbal his court justified and confidants to not only leave the place but also to leave the walls of the city of Agra. Birbal was terribly hurt at being banished.
- What sort was Birbal's comment?
 - Why did Akbar take great offense to it?
 - How did Akbar punish Birbal?
 - How did Birbal feel?
 - Find a word in the passage which means 'to order somebody to leave he country'.
24. All his ministers would put forward to question and if his answers were satisfactory he would be made a minister. But if he could not then he would be beheaded. The saint answered that he had never claimed to be the wisest man on the earth even though other people seemed to think so nor was he eager to display his cleverness, but as he enjoyed answering questions, he was ready for the test.
- Whose ministers are referred to here?

- b. Who will face questions?
 - c. What would be the result if his answers were not satisfactory.
 - d. Why was the saint ready to answer?
 - e. Find a word in the passages which mean the same as 'very interested or excited'.
25. The emperor was so pleased that he offered the saint a seat of honor and asked him whether he could perform any miracles. The saint said that he could produce any person the king wished to meet Akbar was thrilled and immediately asked to meet his minister and best friend Birbal.
- a. Why was the emperor pleased?
 - b. What did the emperor ask the saint?
 - c. What miracle could the saint perform?
 - d. Could the saint succeed in bringing Birbal to the court?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'an act that does not follow the law of nature.'
26. The saint simply pulled off his artificial beard and hair much to the surprise of the other courtiers. Akbar was stunned and could not believe his eyes. He stepped down to embrace the saint because he was none other than Birbal.
- Akbar had tears in his eyes as he told Birbal that he has suspected it to be him and had therefore asked him whether he could perform miracle. He showered Birbal with many valuable gifts to show him how happy he was at his return.
- a. Why did the saint remove his artificial beard & hair?
 - b. Why were Akbar & the courtiers stunned?
 - c. Why had Akbar asked the saint to perform miracles?
 - d. How did Akbar express his happiness?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'to surprise somebody.'
27. Ram Prasad Bismil was one of the great Indian, freedom fighters, who also participated in the Kakori train incident. He was also a great poet and has written several inspiring verses. He was prosecuted by the British Government in India. Ram Prasad Bismil joined the band of martyrs who dreamt of a free India and made the supreme sacrifice.

- a. Who was Ram Prasad Bismil ?
 - b. What did the British Govt do to Bismil?
 - c. Name the martyrs in Bismil's group?
 - d. What did the martyrs dream of?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'one who dies for the cause of his country.'
28. 'Bismil is the pen-name of Ram Prasad As 'Bismil' he is well known as a great revolutionary poet in Hindi. At the end of his autobiography he has reproduced some selected poems Every line of his poems throbs with patriotic fervour In one poem he prays, "Even if I have to face death a thousand times for the sake of my Motherland it shall not sadden me Oh Lord! Grant a hundred births in Bharat. But grant me this too that each time I may give up my life in the service of the Motherland."
- a. What kind of poet was Bismil?
 - b. Where has Bismil reproduced selected poems?
 - c. Pick out the lines that show Bismil's patriotism?
 - d. How does Bismil wish to spend his life?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'great love for country.'
29. He was persecuted by an enraged foreign govt, hunted by the police and betrayed by fellow workers And yet he lit the fire of revolution to be liberated from slavery, He was the brave leader of Kakori train incident . His poetry is also lamp lighted at the altar of the motherland, Kakori is a village near Lucknow, It became famous because the attack on the train took place near Lucknow.
- a. Who is he?
 - b. How was he arrested?
 - c. Where is Kakori?
 - d. Why did Kakori become famous?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means 'a platform or table where religious ceremonies are performed'
30. The freedom fighter was brought there in chains. They were like ornaments on him . This was the last time that he could see his mother. The last time he could address her as 'mother' At this thought grief

welled up in him. He stood speechless and tears rolled down his cheeks.

In a firm voice the mother said, “What is this my son? I had thought of my son as a great hero, I was thinking that the British Government would shiver at the very mention of his name, I never thought that my son would be afraid of death . If you can die only in this way, weeping, why did you take up such activities?

- a. Who is the freedom fighter?
 - b. How did he consider the chains that bound him?
 - c. What made him grieved?
 - d. What had the mother thought about her son?
 - e. Find word in the passage which mean the same ‘as started to flow’
31. One day he said to his servant “Be ready tonight. I would like to see for myself whether my subjects are safe or not. I wish to inspect area outside the walls of the city.”
- a. Identify he.
 - b. Why did he ask his servant to be ready?
 - c. What did he want to see himself?
 - d. Where would he inspect?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as ‘citizen.’
32. The king returned to the place. The first order that was issued by the king was to the town criers. They were you announce the time of the court examination for a royal scribe to be held that very day. The town crier’s call was heard by the young man. He immediately made his way to the great hall of the Ujjain University where the examination was to be held . The competitor had to write an essay on a given topic. The strange topic merry songs sung by a young man in mourning while an old man wept..
- a. Where had the king gone?
 - b. What was the order issued to the town criers?
 - c. Where was the examination held?
 - d. What was the topic of the essay?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean the same as ‘sadness esp. due to death of someone’

33. The king asked him "Why are you mourning?" After long persuasion the reason was disclosed by the young man . He said that his father had spent all his money on educating him so that he could get the job of a scribe in the court .

No examination had been held for a long time since no post was available Now they were hand to mouth on that day his father had a dream that the royalty was going to visit them at night . So his father asked his daughter-in-law to get a silver bowl from the market because his foolish dream had made the young man's wife look like a widow,. Now she was dancing and he himself was signing to make the old man feel better but he still wept.

- a. Why did the father spend his money?
 - b. Why could the young man not get his desired job?
 - c. Why did father ask his daughter-in-law to bring a silver bowl?
 - d. How did the son & his wife try to make the old man happy?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean the opposite of 'wise'?
34. One day , when the other boys were making fun of this new boy, he suddenly jumped at one of his attackers and surprisingly emerged as a brave boy and won the respect and admiration of the other boys. This boy learnt a great lesson that day.
- a. Who is the new boy?
 - b. Why is he called 'new boy'?
 - c. How did he establish himself as a brave boy?
 - d. Which lesson did he learn that day?
 - e. Find a word in the passage that which means the same as 'to become known.'
35. Bose repeated the experiment with a real poison. This time the plant's pulse beat showed movement on the screen of an instrument and it ultimately died. However the Royal Society was not convinced and was not ready to accept the result. But Bose would not give up easily . So he took up the challenge and after years of rigorous research he published an article, 'Response in the Living and Non-Living.' This article convinced the Royal Society Consequently Bose was awarded the fellowship of the Royal Society in 1920.
- a. Why did Bose repeat the experiment?
 - b. What was the result of the experiment?

- c. Write the name of the article published by Bose.
 - d. How did the Royal Society honor Bose?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which is an adverb of 'easy'.
36. Although more famous as a biologist Bose was a great physicist as well. He can rightly be called the inventor of wireless telegraphy. Though Marconi invented the wireless Bose had already demonstrated its functioning in public in the year 1895, a year before Macaroni's patent for the telegraph. This impressed the Royal Society of England and he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Science. In fact Bose was a pioneer in multimedia communication. He was the first to fabricate the device that generated radio wave-length.
- a. How can we say that Bose was a great physicist also?
 - b. What impressed the Royal Society?
 - c. How did the Royal Society honour Bose?
 - d. Why is Bose considered to be a pioneer in multimedia communication?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'to show something by giving proof or evidence.'
37. Cheemi was a poor orphan. Nobody knew where she had come from yet everyone accepted the frail little girl and named her Cheemi "the little sparrow". She fetched vegetables from the corner shop or looked after babies when their mothers went shopping. If the maid didn't turn up Cheemi was there to help cleaning vessel sweeping the floor and so on.
- a. Who was Cheemi?
 - b. How did Cheemi help the women?
 - c. What is the meaning of 'Cheemi'?
 - d. How did Cheemi help the women when the maid servant did not turn up?
 - e. Find word in the passage which means 'a child whose parent are dead?'
38. Cheemi lived on leftovers women in the neighborhood gave her. The girls of her age gave her their discarded cloths. Everybody liked Cheemi except Parvati Kaki. She had a big house with a beautiful garden full of Jasmines and rose. But nobody was ever allowed in. The flowers were meant for puja.

- a. How did cheemi manage her food?
 - b. How did she manage to get clothes?
 - c. Why did everybody like cheemi?
 - d. Where did Paravati Kalu live?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean the opposite of 'ugly'
39. Parvati Kaki house was almost like a mansion' built in traditional style with big wooden carved doors huge halls and chandeliers. Surprisingly the windows especially of the rooms were very small. They were decorated with beads and zari curtains and hangings. It was said that Parvati Kaki ancestor were related to the great Peshawas who had ruled Maharashtra during the 18 and 19 centuries.
- a. Describe the house in which Parvati Kaki lived?
 - b. How were the windows decorated?
 - c. What was said about Paravti Kaki ancestors?
 - d. When did Peshawas rule over Maharashtra?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same 'as forefathers.'
40. In the big house Parvati Kaki lived with her son Vinayak, his wife Gauri and her chubby, little grandson Chhotu, Chhotu was a great favorites with the girls. Garui Bhabhi, As Chhotu's mother was called was a very nice educated lady and didn't mind Chhotu being carried by others Parvati kaki however kept vigil like a watchdog and never allowed cheemi to touch Chhotu.
- a. Who was the family member of Parvati kaki?
 - b. What was Chhotu's mother called?
 - c. What kind of lady was Gauri Bhabhi?
 - d. What was Parvati Kaki attitude towards cheemi?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean the same as 'to keep a stick watch'?
41. Without a moments hesitation Cheemi jumped through the window. Chhotu was sleeping soundly Picking him up Cheemi put him on her back and tied him tight to herself with bead sheet.

Slowly she climbed up the ladder and peeped through the window Carefully she undid the bed sheet and handed it with the child to policeman. Then she crawled out of the window.

- a. Why did cheemi jump through the window?
 - b. How did she bring Chhotu out of the room?
 - c. Whom did she handover the child ?
 - d. Did Cheemi have any hesitation in saving the shild?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which mean to held firmly/
42. The entire “neighbourhood was there To everyone surprise Cheemi said “I have already got the reward-an opportunity to play with Chhotu “She paused for a while and added I should like to go to school if you can help me “ the Inspector was helpless But Vinayak Bhai came forward and said ‘Well bear the expenses of Cheemi’s schooling ‘ She can stay with us as long as she wants.
- a. Why was entire neighbourhoods present there?
 - b. Cheemi had already got the reward what was it?
 - c. What did Cheemi want?
 - d. Who came to help Cheemi
 - e. Find a word in the Passage which mean the same as ‘ to stop’?
- 43 This age will probably be known as the noisiest in human history. We create a lot of noise not only to show that we are in a happy festive mood, to canvass votes, to advertises a commodity, or a point of view , but also for its own sake Noise is the greatest bone of modern life.
- a. How will the modern age be known as?
 - b. Why do we make noise?
 - c. Mention a few moment when we make noise.
 - d. What is the greatest bane of modern life ?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the opposite of ‘boon.’
44. On Sunday’s this enthusiast test and touches up his engine whereupon the whole locality is converted in to a sort of gold factory I say gold factory because in my experience it is the most deafening place on earth when the ore is pulverized before being treated with cyanide. This was all I could cat of the whole process when I visited a gold – mine some year ago. My guide was explaining everything to me in great detail but I could only see his lips move, the was such a clatter all around.

- a. Who is 'this' enthusiast'?
 - b. How does the whole locality turn into a sort of gold factory?
 - c. What happens in a gold factory?
 - d. Why could the author not listen to his guide?
 - f. Find a word in the passage which means as 'to make a loud noise.'
45. I abandoned' a very comfortable house once because of a neighbour who switched on this radio every morning at five long before even the gates were unlocked in any radio station . The result of such an early switching –on was that the radio (the neighbour's) kept up a sort of humming a most harassing accompaniment unbroken like the humming of a thousand bees.
- a. Why did the narrator abandon the house?
 - b. When did the neighbour switch on the radio?
 - c. What was the result of such an early switching on?
 - d. What did the radio's sound appear to be?
 - e. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'to leave thing or a place.'

D-3

QUESTION NO.-9

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1- Kasturba was an image of simplicity and austere life Discuss.
- Q-2 Behind the success of every man lies the hand of a woman. How did Kastruba prove this saying?
- Q-3 How was Miss Beem able to inculcate thoughtfulness among her children?
- Q-4 How did the bandaged girl express her feelings of being blind, deaf, lame etc to the narrator?
- Q-5 Write the character- sketch of Jumman shekh?
- Q-6 What message do we get from the story fair play?
- Q-7 “The Voice of the Panch is the voice of God?” How did Algu prove this maxim?
- Q-8 How did Jummna realize that a panch has no friend not enemy?
- Q-9 Why are advertisement called the backbones of the commercial world.
- Q-10 Why is it necessary to curb the freedom of the advertisers?
- Q-11 Describe Baljet as a coach?
- Q-12 How was Sudheer able to overcome his contempt?
- Q-13 “Right motivation may produce wonders” Justify the statement in light of the story, The second chance.
- Q-14 Why was Emperor Akbar angry with Bribal? What did he do then?
- Q-15 Describe he saint who came to Akbar’s court
- Q-16 How did the saint prove himself to be the wisest of all?
- Q-17 Describe the Kakori train Incident.
- Q-18 Only brave mother can give birth to brave sons justify your answer with reference to Bismil & his mother ?
- Q-19 How did King Vikramaditya judge the welfare of his subjects?
- Q-20 Describe the scene inside the cottage?
- Q-21 Describe the young man’s greif?

- Q-22 How did the king help the young man in getting the job of royal scribe?
- Q-23 How did Bose learn the great lesson of success in his childhood?
- Q-24 How was Bose able to win the fellowship of the Royal Society?
- Q-25 Bose began the age of modern science in India Explain?
- Q-26 Describe Paravati Kaki's house.
- Q-27 How did cheemi save chhotu;s life?
- Q-28 How was cheemi awarded for her bravery?
- Q-29 Why does the narrator compare the locality to a gold factory?
- Q-30 "Noise is the greatest bane of modern life" – elucidate.

QUESTION NO. 10 (A)
LONG ANSWER TYPE FROM DRAMA.

- 1- With what hope did Chaturbhuj return to his village? was his hope fulfilled?
- 2- “Has anybody passed any exam in our village”-what provoked Chaturbhuj Babu to make the statement?
- 3- Why did Chaturbhuj Babu become furious?
- 4- Justify the title Bond of Love.
- 5- “Love of a sister goes beyond human boundaries of class creed or religion “ Explain the statement. With reference do the play Bond of Love”
- 6- How did Humayan prove to be a true brother?

QUESTION NO. 10 (B)
SHORT ANSWER TYPE FROM DRAMA

1. Nilratan seem to be more interested in the cat rather than Chaturbhuj exams. why?
2. What did the Zamindar understand by MA and BA?
3. Why did the zamindar invite Chaturbhuj to his home?
4. Why did Chaturbhuj slap the little boy?
5. Why did Chaturbhuj get angry with his mother?
6. What was the reason of Chaturbhuj anger?
7. Who was Rani Karanvati?
8. What did Rani Karnavati send Humayun? What does it symbolize?
9. Why did Rani Karnavati send Rakhi to Humayun?
10. How did Humayun show his duty, towards his sister.
11. Why did Humayun call the thread as 'big thing'?
12. What did Karanavati explain to Humayun about the thread?
13. What was the doubt in Humayun's mind before accepting the thread?
14. How did the messenger clear Humayun's doubt?
15. Who was Humayun? Why was he surprised to find a messenger from Udaipur?

D-6

QUESTION NO. 11 (A), 11(B)

POERTY SECTION (EXTRACTS FROM THE POEMS)

1. *“No you are the sun’s life his soul
We pries you in the sun.”*
 - a. Whom does ‘you’ stand for?
 - b. Why does the poet call light as sun’s soul?
2. *‘Are you wisdoms daughter? But Wisdom sleeps.
Peraps you are its charity
Perhaps you are the form of knowledge”*
 - a. Why can’t life be wisdom’s daughter?
 - b. What cant life be?
3. *‘She who made you all is a magician
She is enchanter, she bewitcher”*
 - a. Who is ‘she’?
 - b. Why does poet call ‘she’ as “magician?
4. *“Don’t tell me of tomorrow
Give me the man who’ll say
That when a good deed is to be done
“Let’s do the deed today.”*
 - a. What does the first line tell us?
 - b. Which type of man does the poet like and why.
5. *“We may all command the present?
If we act and never wait
But repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late!*
 - a. How can we command the present?
 - b. What remains with us if we become late?

6. *There is much to do today
That can never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away*
 - a. When can we make our work accomplished?
 - b. What does throwing the hours 'mean?
7. *Every moment has its duty.
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till tomorrow
What today can do as well?*
 - a. Which line shows the importance of every moment?
 - b. Why should we not keep thing for tomorrow?
8. *Am I a child or an adult?
No! Not a child now –my dolls are gone:
My dream world has rippled away
I am tall I understand adult talk.
But does that mean that I am an adult.*
 - a. Why does the poet not consider herself as a child?
 - b. What sings of adulthood are present in her? Mention two.
9. *Am I an adult or a child?
No ! Not an adult – I couldn't look after myself
The understanding is just not there
I pay a half fare on a bus to school
But does that mean that I am a child.*
 - a. What two things make her relies that she is not an adult.
 - b. How much fare does she pay on a bus?
10. *Am I a child or an adult?
No ! Not a child now it not a teddy I love;
His cherished position is taken.
Just because my toys have lost their value.
Does that mean that I am an adult?*

- a. Why does the poetess not feel herself to be a child?
 - b. What has taken the position of teddy?
11. *Well, am I a child or an adult?*
No ! Not one or the other now:
One pace in front of childhood.
And one behind an adult.
Soon I shall stride in to a new world.
The world of adult life.
 - a. Do you feel the child is happy of having lost his childhood?
 - b. Where is the youngster moving towards?
12. *“Slowly silently! now the moon.*
Walks the night in her silver soon
This way that, she peers and sees
Silver fruit upon silver trees.
 - a. How does the moon walk?
 - b. How do all the things appear in the moonlight night?
13. *One by one the casements catch*
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch
Couched in his kennel like a log.
With paws of silver sleeps the dog.
 - a. What can be seen through the windows?
 - b. How and where was the dog sleeping?
14. *A harvest mouse goes scampering by*
With silver claws and silver eye
And moveless fish in the water gleam
By silver reeds in silver stream.
 - a. How is the harvest mouse going?
 - b. How does the fish look?
15. *Woodman spare that tree!*
Touch not a single bough !
In youth it sheltered me,

And Ill protect it now

- a. Whom does the poet appeal and why?
- b. Why does the poet want to protect the tree?

16. *T'was my forefather's hand*

That placed it near his cot:

There woodman, let it stand

Thy axes hall harm it not.

- a. Who planted the tree and where?
- b. What is the poet's request to the woodman?

17. *That old familiar tree*

Whose glory and renown

Are spread o'er land and sea

And wouldst thou hew it down?

- a. Why does the poet call it old familiar tree?
- b. Which lines show that it was a famous tree?

18. *Woodman, forbear thy stroke!*

Cut not its earth-bound ties

Oh, spare that aged oak

Now towering to the skies!

- a. Which tree is it? How high is it?
- b. What does "earth-bound ties" mean?

19. *When but an idle boy,*

I sought its grateful shade

In all their gushing joy

Here too my sister played.

- a. Why does he call himself as ideal boy?
- b. What did his sister use to do under the tree.

20. *My mother kissed me here;*

My father pressed my hand

Forgive his foolish tear

But let that old oak stand.

- a. What makes the poet so much attached to the tree?
 - b. Why are there tears in the poet's eyes?
21. *Full are my pitcher and far to carry*
Lone is the way
O Why, so why was I tempted to tarry
Lured by the boatmen's song.
 - a. Why has the village woman gone so far?
 - b. What has tempted her and with what result?
22. *There are no tender moonbeams to light me*
If in the darkens a respect should bite me
O if an evil spirit should smite me
 - a. Why is there darkness around?
 - b. Why is the woman afraid? Mention two things as given in the stanza
23. *My brother will murmur" why doth the linger*
My mother will wait and weep
 - a. Why will her brother & mother worry?
 - b. Describe the difference in their worries?
24. *Saying , O safe may the great goods brings her*
The Jamna's water rush by so quickly
The shadows of evening gather so thickly
Like back birds in the sky.....
 - a. Who is the speaker of the first line?
 - b. Describe the Jaman river in he evening.
25. *O ! if the storm breaks what will beside me?*
Safe from the lightning where shall I hide me?
Unless thou succor my footsteps and guide me
Ram re Ram ! I shall die.
 - a. What is the women's fear of there is strong and lightening?
 - b. What is her request to Ram?

D-7

QUESTION NO. 12

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION FROM POEMS:-

- 1- Why does the poet call light to be the soul of sun?
- 2 Why does the poet ask question whether light is wisdom's daughter and then contradicts himself ?
- 3- Why does the poet long for light?
- 4- For whom does the poet use the word 'she'? Why does he have the appreciation for her?
- 5- What is more important according to the poet – Today or Tomorrow.
- 6- How can we command the present?
- 7- How does the poet describe the repentance?
- 8- How can we accomplish our work?
- 9- Explain – 'Every moment has its duty?
- 10- What is the indication that the poet's childhood is gone?
- 11- Explain – ' My dream world has rippled away
12. Why does the poet think that he is an adult?
13. What makes the poet feel that he is not yet an adult?
14. How will you express poets feelings in losing childhood and stepping in to adulthood?
15. Why is the poet unable to understand the reasons of disputes among adults?
16. How does the moon walk?
17. What can be looked through the windows?
- 18- Mention the things that look slivery?
19. How does the dog sleep?
20. Why do the mouse & fish appear?
21. Why did the poet appeal to the woodman not to tough a single bough of tree?
22. Why does the poet have a special attachment with the tree?

23. What do towering to the skies and earth bound ties symbolize.
24. How did the boy & his sister enjoy under the tree?
25. What remembrances brought tears in the poets eyes?
26. Why did the villages woman go so far ? Why was she late in coming back?
27. Which animals cry show that the night is falling?
28. What is the village woman afraid of?
29. How will her mother & brother worry about her?
30. What is her prayer to God?

D-8

QUESTION NO. 13

CENTRAL IDEA

1. Write the central Idea of the poem ‘OLight!’
2. What message does the poet want to convey in the poem” Today & Tomorrow”
3. Describe the life of a village maiden as brought out by Sarojini Naidu.
4. The Poem like “Woodman spare that tree “ in inculcating the values like belongingness and love for trees among the children. Discuss.
5. Describe the beautiful moonlit night as brought out by Walter de La mare.
6. Describe the dilemma in an adolescents mind.
7. How will you compare “Today and Tomorrow with Kabir’s famous doublet?
8. How has Sarojini Naidu introduced an element of naturality in her poem.