Question Bank
Class XI
(English special)

Q.I.A) Objective type questions based on prose.

1) The Moon describes the _____to a painter

i) Mornings (ii) Evenings

(iii) days (iv) nights

(2) The hen had _____chickens

i) nine (ii) ten

iii) eleven (iv) twelve

(3) On the first evening the moon was on the _____sky.

(i) Arabian (ii) American

(iii0 European (iv) Indian

(4) The hen was frightened by_____

(i) The Moon (ii) The maid

(iii) The girl's father (iv) The little girl

(5) The maid held _____in her hand.

(i) a lighted lamp (ii) a hen

(iii) a chicken (iv) her sandls

(6) In temperament and outlook the writer's parents were:

(i) Similar (ii) reverse

(iii) almost common (iv) almost opposite

(7) How does Nirad choudhry describe his mother's chin?

(i) as being attractive (ii) as being repulsive

(iii) as being regular and prominent

(iv) asbeing proportionate to the upper part

(8) Nirad choudhuri's mother was intolerant of demonstrativeness.

(i) more than his father was (ii) as much as his father was

(iii) as much as the writer was (iv) not even in the least

(9) Nirad Choudhari's mother was:

(i) like all Indian mothers (ii) like a few Indian mothers

(iii) like most Indian mothers (iv) unlike Indian mothers

(10) ' Bad manners', according to Nirad Choudhari's mother, were:

(i) accepteable in children (ii) against social behaviour and charity

(iii) Tolerable to some extent (iv) Not acceptable in high society

(11) Jacob Brownowski visited Nagasaki in :

(i) 1942 (ii) 1943

(iii) 1944 (iv) 1945

(12) The fission of Uranium was discovered by two scientists.

(i) German (ii) Czeck

(iii) American (iv) Canadian

(13) Einstein had been__ _____all his life

(i) a war monger (ii) a hocist

(iii) an anarchist (iv) a pacifist

(14) The Nazis failed to produce an atomic bomb because:

(i) They feared first disolation and then slavery

(ii) They belived a nation should not use atomic bombs

(iii) They had sapped the pith and power of research

(iv) They had wrestled with their consciences

(15) The Allies tested the first atomic bomb in :

(i) July 1945 (ii) September 1945

(iii) June 1945 (iv) August 1944

(16) Which type of people condemn studies?

(i) learned (ii) cunning

(iii) well bred (iv) careless

(17) Which of the following is the proper use of studies ?

(i) challenging the opinions of others

(ii) take the written word as a gospel truth

(iii) find a point for talking

(iv) balancing conflicting opinions.

(18) Which types of books can be read through extract?

(i) excellent books (ii) books concerning culture

(iii) books concerning important arguments

(iv) less important books.

(19) Which sort of books can make a person wise ?

(i) books of Poetry (ii) books of moral philosophy

(iii) books of history (iv) books of natural Philosophy

(20) Who are Schoolmen ?

(i) teachers of a School (ii) students of a school

(iii) administrators of a school (vi) philosophers

(21) Gandhi proved his title to be regarded as a Mahatma because:

(i) The people gave him the title of Mahatma

(ii) He was a saint (iii) He gave up all what he had

(iv) He called himself 'Alpatma' and begged his friends not to call him Mahatma .

(22) A man should be judged by

(i) The opinion he holds (ii) his conduct and character

(iii) The Doctrines he expouses

(iv) The opinion people have of him

(23) Gandhi called himself a sinner because :

(i) He condemned outward lapses (ii) He condemned lapses of thought (iii) He used to test himself most severely . (iv) He was a victim of fleeting temptations.

(24) People are great on account of their practice of :

(i) self consciousness (ii) self assessment

(iii) self examination (iv) self punishment

(25) Gandhi is called unselfish because :

(i) he devoted some time of his life to the welfare of the community

(ii) He gave a part of his wealth to some objects of public charity.

(iii) In every matter and at every moment of his life he lived, though and worked only for other.

(iv) He wore a very course khattar cloth on his body.

(26) Which of the following is not a characteristic of Hughie Erspine's force ?

(i) good looks (ii) brown hair

(iii) grey eyes (iv) long ears

(27) Which of the following works Hughie Erspine did not try to earn his living from ?

(i) Work as a professional jester

(ii) Work at the stock exchange

(iii) Work as a wine merchant

(iv) work as a tea merchant

(28) Which of the following is not a attribute of Alan Trevour's force?

(i) Puckered force (ii) blue eyes

(iii) frugged beard (iv) rough exterior

(29) Where was the beggar man placed in the study of Alan Trevor when he was being painted ?

(i) On a carpet (ii) On a chair

(iii) In the corner (iv) On the floor

(30) What was Hughie doing when baron Hausherg's messenger came to him with a letter ?

(i) having lunch (ii) having a nap

(iii) having dinner (iv) having breakfast

(31) What, besides the ring and ten dollars was Miss Hayden left by gillinas uncle's will ?

(i) a cargo of doubloons (ii) two botlles of ' brut'

(iii) a necklace (iv) nothing

(32) One thousand dollars were given to Gillian on the condition that:

(i) he will spend it in a week

(ii) He will render an account of expenditure

(iii) He will spend it in one lot

(iv) He will not spend it in gambling

(33) Gillian said he would have to engage a secretary because :

(i) he had a lot of work to do

(ii) he got one thousand dollar

(iii) He wanted to spend the money

(iv) He had to render an account and he was not good at it.

(34) O' Henry has compared Bryson's interest in Gillian's story with:

(i) A Cat's interest in a vinegar cruet

(ii) A Cat's interest in a pot of milk

(iii) An eagle's interest in its prey.

(iv) A child's interest in a piece of chocolate

(35) Miss Hayden was :

(i) Old Gillian's grand daughter

(ii) Old Gillian's ward

(iii) Old Gillian's niece .

(iv) Old Gillian's sister .

(36) Sister Nividita was born in :

(i) England (ii) New-Zeeland

(iii) London (iv) India

(37) According to Sister Nivedita , Schooling and eductation should be planned for :-

(i) Women only

(ii) the present and next generation

(iii) the present generation only

(iv) men and women separately

(38) Aggressive Type of Politics means:-

(i) Moderate polities (ii) petitioner's Politics

(iii) non-violent way of Politics

(iv) Politics of forceful revolution

(39) Navedita wanted to see India educated on:

(i) anciet lines (ii) National lines

(iii) Moderate lines (iv) western lines

(40) Women in India, according to sister Navedita, were:-

(i) coward and docile (ii) illiterate and backward

(iii) gentle and dignified

(iv) awakened and conscious of their rights.

(41) where did the writer go with Sir Roger ?

(i) guest house (ii) Country house

(iii) form house (iv) country club

(42) What, according to Sir Roger, did the writer hate most?

(i) being stared at (ii) being talked about

(iii) being ordered about (iv) none of the above

(43) In whose care was the author put when he visited the country house of Sir Roger ?

(i) Butler (ii) valet de chamber

(iii) Groom (iv) coachman

(44) We are told that one of the domectics of Sir Roger lived with him for thirty years who is that man ?

(i) The groom (ii) the chaplain?

(iii) the coachman (iv) the valet de chamber

(45) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the chaplain?

(i) clear voice (ii) sociable temper

(iii) ability to play backgammon

(iv) Carping behavior

(46) The Lesson, ' My mother is :-

(i) biography (ii) an autobiography

(iii) a short story (iv) a poem

(47) The Lesson, ' What the Moon saw' is

(i) a fairy tall (ii) a talk

(iii) an epic (iv) a mock epic

(48) The Lesson, 'The Dilemma of the scientist is:

(i) a narrative essay (ii) an imaginative essay

(iii) a descriptive essay (iv) a reflective essay

(49) The Lesson, of studies' is

(i) a narrative esay (ii) an imaginative essay

(iii) a descripture essay (iv) a reflector essay

(50) The Lesson,' Mahatma Gandhi' is

(i) an argumentative assay (ii) a reflective essay

(iii) an imaginative essay (iv) a descriptive essay

(51) The Lesson, ' The Model Millionaire is :

(i) a satire (ii) a short story

(iii) a fable (iv) a fairy talk

(52) The Lesson, 'One Thousand Dollars. is:

(i) a satire (ii) a short story

(iii) a fable (iv) a fairy take

(53) The Lesson, ' sister Nivedita' is :

(i) an autobiography (ii) a short story

(iii) a fable (iv) a biography

(54) The Lesson ' Sir Roger at Home ' is :

(i) A descriptive essay (ii) an imaginative essay

(iii) a reflective essay (iv) an argumentative essay

B) Objective Type Questions Based on Poems

(55) The Poem, ' Patriotism is composed by:

(i) O' Henry (ii) Rabindranath tagore

(iii) Ruskin Bond (iv) Sir Walter Scott

(56) The poem 'The Brook ' is composed by :

(i) Alfred Tennyson (ii) William Shakespeare

(iii) Dan brown (iv) William Wordsworth

(57) The poem, 'Cherry Tree' is composed by:

(i) Nirad C. Choudhary (ii) Ruskin Bond

(iii) Walter dela Mare (iv) P.B. Shelley

(58) The poem, 'Mercy' is coposed by:

(i) P.B. Shelley (ii) Alfred Tennyson

(iii) William Shakespeare (iv) Robert frost

(59) The poem, 'To a skylark' is composed by:

(i) Alfred Tennyson (ii) Francis Bacon

(iii) Michael Madhusudan Dutta

(iv) P.B. Shelley

(60) The poem, ' The frog and the Nightingale ' is composed by:-

(i) Vikram seth (ii) Sarojini Naidu

(iii) Michael Madhusudan (iv) Ruskin Bond

(61) The poem, ' Peace' is compose by:-

(i) Rabindranath Tagore (ii) Swami Vivekanand

(iii) Jayant Mahapatra (iv) Michael Madhusudan Dutta

(62) The poem, ' The Captive Air of chandipur ' is composed by:-

(i) Michael Madhusudan Dutta (ii) Swami Vivekanand

(iii) Jayant Mahapatra (iv) Rukin Bond

(63) The poem, ' The King Porus-A legend of old ' is composed by:-

(i) Michael Madhusudan Dutta (ii) Swami Vivekanand

(iii) JayantMahapatra (iv) Rukin Bond

(64) In ' Patriotism', the poet praises his:-

(i) self esteem (ii) home land

(iii) pride (iv) power

(65) A one who doesn't love his country will die a death of :-

(i) renown (ii) ignominy

(iii) rapture (iv) minstrel

(66) The brook flows to :-

(i) The sea (ii) A mighty river

(iii) A fresh water lake (iv) An oasis

(67) The Brook represents:-

(i) human Pride (ii) brevity of human life

(iii) Beauty of mother nature

(iv) ecological disaster

(68) A tree that ' had come to stay' was:-

(i) A shrub (ii) A hallucination

(iii) A figment of paet's imagination

(iv) A real tree

(69) The poet found after_____years that a cherry tree had grown at the place where he planted the seed.

(i) five (ii) Eight

(iii) two (iv0 seven

(70) Mercy becomes_____when combined with justice .

(i) devine grace (ii) majestic

(iii) temporal (iv) resentful

(71) The poem ' Mercy' is rendered in:-

(i) five line stanza (ii) Four line stanza

(iii) Seven Line stanza (iv) blank verse

(72) The rhyme scheme of ' To a skylark' is

(i) ABABB (ii) AABAB

(iii) ABAAB (iv) ABABA

(73) The longer lost line of every stanza in ' To a Skylark' suggests:

(i) The spread out wings of the skylark

(ii) The continuous melodious song of the skylark

(iii) The skylark's song has come from heaven

(iv) The long flight of the skylark

(74) The frog and the Nightingle ' is a :

(i) Fairy tale (ii) fable

(iii) Comment on commercialism

(iv) Parody

(75) The Frog lived:

(i) in a murky pond (ii) under a sumac tree

(iii) in a wild desert (iv) in a commercial district

(76) Chandipur is situated:

(i) somewhere in North India (ii) in the Thar desert

(iii) on the sea side (iv) on the Malwa plateau

(77) The sea spits out the wings of:

(i) birds (ii) shells

(iii) planes (iv) none of them

(78) The _____is paralyzed through the centuries:

(i) sound (ii) smell

(iii) colour (iv) all of them

(79) The shoulders droop like _____in the noonday sun.

(i) roses (ii) lotuses

(iii) marigolds (iv) non of them

(80) What do the sails whisper ?

(i) legends (ii) warnings

(iii) praises (iv) all of them

(81) The tide floods the:

(i) village (ii) river

(iii) mudflats (iv) none of the above

(82) The milk white elephant is depicted in the poem:

(i) The captive air of chandipur (ii) peace

(iii) King Porus a legend of old (iv) The frog and the Nightingale

(83) Alexander is described as:

(i) The mighty king of Macedon (ii) The immortal thunder's son

(iii) Inds Unsuspecting son (iv) the lion king

(C) Objective type questions on vacabulary

84. Match the words in column a with their meanings in column .

	A	B
(i)	fervently	. Prickly shrubs
(ii)	Brambly	. cheefully
(iii)	Cava try	. very passionately
(iv)	gaily	. army on horse back

(85) Match the words in column.....

	A	B
(i)	Gazelle	. A birds which swans and dives in water
(ii)	coat	. a long legged woding bird
(iii)	trout	. small antelope
(iv)	hern	. fresh water fish

(86) Match .....

(i)	bicker	.	high pitched voices
(ii)	babble	.	the sound of water over stones
(iii)	Trebles	.	Sudden and shrill voices
(iv)	Sharps	.	Confusing sound

(87) Match .....

	A	B
(i)	throps	. a small, passerine bird
(ii)	Finches	. tempers
(iii)	Seasons	. religious performances
(iv)	Rituals	. helmets

(88) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	reeds	. brickly shrubs
(ii)	weed	. kind of shub
(iii)	hazel	. tall plant with hollow stem
(iv)	brambly	. an undesirable plant

(89) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	ful mining	. a game
(ii)	edifing	. Criticising angrily
(iii)	bowling	. floating
(iv)	skimming	. mistrusting

(90) Match the words in column A with their antonyms in column B

	A	B
(i)	Dead	foreign
(ii)	Native	humble
(iii)	bound	living
(iv)	proud	unbound\

(91) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	vile	restricted
(ii)	honored	unhappiness
(iii)	rapture	unhonourd
(iv)	extensive	noble

(92) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	impassive	weak
(ii)	responsive	expressive
(iii)	robust	horizontal
(iv)	Vertical	Sluggish

(93) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	Decarous	Spiritual
(ii)	temporal	antagonistic
(iii)	pacifist	adore
(iv)	abhor	improper

(94) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	Consolation	Superficial
(ii)	Forlorn	Mortal
(iii)	profound	grief
(iv)	immortal	cheerful

(95) Match.....

	A	B
(i)	essential	unnecessary
(ii)	aggressive	peaceful
(iii)	prolific	scarce
(iv)	lofty	short

(D) Objective type questions based on Grammar

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

(96) I have no taste _____music

(97) A thief broke_____his house

(98) He is always short _____money.

(99) She is obedient_____her parents.

(100) My pen is superior_____yours.

(101) I am prepared _____the worse .

(102) Radha was lying_____the couch watching T.V.

(103) The train arrived _____the platform.

(104) I read about olympics_____a magazine.

(105) The chauffeur is standing_____the car .

(106) The parrot is _____the cage.

(107) He came to Bhopal _____his Village.

(108) They went to the city_____search of work.

(109) He died _____a heart attack.

(110) _____a while I did not know how to read.

(111) he parted_____his children with react .

(112) He is now free_____pain.

(113) her face is faimiliar_____me.

(114) This pen differs_____that .

(115) I prefer tea_____coffee.

(116) Everyone Sympathized _____her.

(117) He acted _____ my advice.

(118) I am obliged_____you for your kindness.

(119) She insisted_____going their.

(120) He availed himself _____the chance.

fill in the bkanks using, can could, may or might .

(121) Take the raincoat, it _____rain.

(122) _____you live long!

(123) No one_____beat him in carrom.

(124) Take the shorter route so that you_____be in time.

(125) It is cold, you _____catch cold.

(126) Look! she_____be your, friend, shweta .

(127) you_____have all my books.

(128) I _____ swin much faster now.

(129) The old car_____ break down any time.

(130) He thought that she_____be at the playground.

(131) he wandered when the boring movie_____end.

(132) _____you please send the message immediately.

(133) I thought that he _____give us a lift.

(134) If you ask him he _____agree.

(135) I _____smell something burning.

(136) When we were young, we_____play most of the time.

(137) He _____not have come.

(138) In her childhood, Reena_____donce well.

(139) This strike _____ lead to more unrest.

(140) It _____ not happen that way.

(141) An honest men_____ not accept bribes .

(142) I suppose he _____ be a happy man.

(143) Truth _____ be told.

(144) The match _____ have been finished by now.

(145) you _____worry, he is in safe hands new.

(146) You _____ improve your spelling.

(147) living in such crowded conditions _____ be difficult.

(148) She _____ have left already.

(149) You _____ know better .

(150) Prices _____ come down soon .

(151) you _____ tip the waiter, he is a paid servant.

(152) We _____ get up early .

(153) He_____ have rejected a bribe .

(154) You _____ cook your meals, the servant is here .

(155) I am not deaf. you _____ shout.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs stated in the brackets.

(156) He _____ well yesterday. (simple past - speak)

(157) I _____ all about it. (present Perfect tense - Forget)

(158) It _____ now . (present continuous tense- rain)

(159) I _____ an umbrella . (Simple future tense- carry)

(160) I _____ her ten years ago (past perfect tense- see)

(161) At that time the wind _____ for three hors (past perfect continuous tense - blow)

(162) They_____ quiet all along (past continous tense- keep)

(163) She _____ in that college for seven years next june.
(future perfect continous tense ____ teach)

(164) The patient _____ her medicines regularly.
(simple present tense - take)

(165) This time next month you _____ in the examination hall.
(future continuous tense - sit)

(166) She _____ for five hours . (present perfect continuous tense -work

(167) By then he _____ his certificate. (future perfect -get)

(168) They _____ their cousins since last July .
(Present perfect cont.-not meet)

(169) When the party gets over, they _____ a film .(future continuous tense - watch)

(170) They _____ the parcel by the time you take a decision (perfect tense _____ receive.)

Question No. -2.

a) Read the passages carefully and anser the questions that follow :

Passage 1

One of the gratest mysteries of bird life is migration or travelling . Today, most of the information on migration has come from ringing young and adult birds. The method of ' ringing' birds has in recent years been very extensively and profitably employed in Europe and America for collecting factual data. Bird ringing - or ' banding' as it is called with a number and return address to the bird before it leaves the nest. A detailed record is kept in a special register, and the bird is then released.

A small percentage of these ringed birds are subsequently shot or recaptured in distant places, and the rings returned or their inscription communicated to the making station with data as to the enact locality where recovered, date and other particulars. When a large number of such recovery records have been obtained, it is possible gradually to build up accurate knowledge of the routes followed on migration by differation by different species, and a number of other important facts.

Apart from determining the geographical origins and routes of the various species, the inverstigate whether, and to what extent migratory birds are responsible for the dissemination of virus diseases of man and animals through the agency of ticks and other blood sucking parasites.

The few ring recoveries so far reported are of the greatrest and significanece since they indicate the routes followed by the birds to and from their beending grounds. For example, Spanish and Tukish Sparrows ringed in Bharatpur, Rajasthatn , in early spring were recovered on their nesting grouds in Kazakhastan, Russian Turkestan, in summer. Yellow Wagtails ringed in Kerala during winter were recovered on passage in Kabul, Afghanistan, the following spring and at Bannu, N.W. Pakistan in the succeeding autumn.

Questions

(i) How is the most information on bird migration denvied ?

(ii) How is bird ringing done ?

(iii) Write the two objectives of bird ringing .

(iv) What does the aluminum ring fastened to the birds contain?

(v) find out the words from the passage which have the same meanings as the words given below;-

  (a) including only those which are actual

  (b) words engraved on a surface

(vi) Find out the antonyms of the words given below from the passage :-

  (a) Approximate

  (b) Rapidly

Passage 2

Many people have seen " shooting stars," but few really know what these are. These are not stars falling down, but small pieces of solid matter called meteoroids colliding with the atmosphere. As the meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere, friction causes its surface to heat up, and an observable briliant flash of light records its passage. Should the object survive its fiery plunge through the atmophere and hit the ground, it becomes a meteorite.

Meteorites by definition are naturally occurring objects traveling at high speed that enter the Earth's orbit. Impact craters are geologic structures that are formed when these slam into Earth.

Meteorites are primarily of three kinds viz; stony meteorite, iron meteorite and stony iron meteorites. Stony meteorites are composed of silicon containing minerals and other rock-forming minerals. Iron meteorites contain mainly iron with some nickel. Stony iron meteorites are composed of equal amounts of stony material and metal . Stony meteorites are the most common but are difficult to recognize as they look like ordinary stone.

The Geological Surrey of India (GSI) is the custodian of all Indian Meteorites. Each meteorite is described under 11 heads namely location, date and time of fall/ find, weight and dimension, specific gravity, degree of weathering, brief morphology, flight history, classification, other information where available and details of photograph etc.

The largest known meteorite identified till date is the Hoba meteorite discovered in Namibia. Identification of meteorites and impact eraters is a difficult task. It needs a systematic study of the meteorite, its mineralogy and chemistry, geology and structural features of crater and analysis of basin. Loner crater is the only recognized impact crater on the Indian subcontinent and only known terrestrial crater excavated in volcanic terrain of basalt.

Questions

(i) When does a meteoroid become a meteorite ?

(ii) How are impact craters formed?

(iii) What are the three primary kinds of meteorites ?

(iv) Why is the identification of meteorites and impact craters difficult?

(v) Find out the words from the passage which have the same meanings as the words given below:-

a) Study of something's parts

b) Organization into groups

(vi) Find out the antonyms of the words given below from the passage:

(a) imperceptible

(b) dull

Passage 3

The word " unbrell" comes from the Latin word" umbra" meaning shade or shadow. The basic umbrella was invented four thousand years ago. The

earliest umbrellas, also called parsol, were made to shade the user from the sun and were in use in ancient Greece, Assyria, China and Egypt.

(Para 1)

The engineering and construction of an umbrella faced three challegnges from the strat. One was to make the contraption sturdy enough to resist damage by wind; another was to make it easily collapsible for carrying before and after use; the last but certainly not the least was to make it waterproof. (Para 2)

The Chinese were probably the first to waterproof the umbrella for use in the rain; they used wax and lacqure (a type of paint) to repel the rain. The umbrellas were also made from oiled paper because oil repels water. The frames of the umbrella were made from mulberry bark or bamboo. There was even a distinct segregation in the manner the umbrellas were used. Red and yellow umbrellas were used by royalty, and blue umbrellas were by the common people. (Para 3)

The umbrella also became popular in the western world, especially in the rainy weather of Northern Europe. Early records show that the umbrella (or parasol) was generally carried over the king in time of peace and even in war. At first it was considered only an accessory suitable for women. Then Persian traveler and writer, Jonas Han way (1712-86), carried and used an umbrella publicly in England for thirty years and he popularized umbrella use among men. English gentlemen often referred to their umbrellas as a " Han way". (Para 4)

For most of the eighteenth century umbrella ribs were made of baleen ("whale bone"), which tended to lose its elasticity when thoroughly soaked, and cracked and broke if not properly dried. Samuel Fox (1815-18170, an English inventor and manufacturer, invented the steel ribbed umbrella in 1852. In 1852, Africank-American inventor, William C. Carter patented an umbrella stand. After that, compact collapsible umbrellas were the next major technical innovation in umbrella manufacture, over a century later.

Questions

(i) What were the chalages in the designing and construction of umbrellas ?

(ii) How did the Chinese overcome the problem of water proofing ?

(iii) What did the English called their umbrellas and why?

(iv) Why were the umbrella ribs made from baleen unsuitable ? How was the mistake the rectified ?

(v) Find out the words from the passage , which have the same meaning of the words given below:

(a) clearly different

(b) a device that appears strange

(vi) Find out the passage , the antonyms of the world given below

(a) Privately

(b) rickety

Passage - 3

Examination time is the time to revise all that one has studied throughout the year, memories formulae, mug up history lessons, and brush up experiments. But then this is also the time for nervous breakdowns and stress related disorders. The urge to perform best at the time of the final examinations is significant enough to trigger stress related disorders in the students. Some react on the hyper side and develop anxiety while others react on the lower side and end up with depression. Both are equally dangerous. Long term suppression or repression of emotions is the cause of most lifestyle disorders. *(Para 1)*

In the examination system that prevails today, the capabilities and knowledge of students are being judged only by the performance in the final exam. But one must remember that it is not the student who is being judged but his performance on that particular date and time and under particular circumstances that is being judged. The right way is to evaluate the individual throughout the year and then decide about the performance. *(Para 2)*

During examination time, many students get addicted get addicted to tea, coffee, alcohol, smoking or sleep- depriving drugs. Once addicted one is addicted forever. All these drugs in the long run are harmful to the body. Tea, coffee and alcohol all increase sympathetic activity in the body resulting in increased heart rate and blood pressure. The resultant performance anxiety may actually end up in performing words. *(Para 3)*

The best answer, therefore, is to work hard throughout the year- not keeping everything for the last moment. Many avenues are there to de-stress the mind. Learning stretching exercise like "Tadasana" helps remove boredom and regular cervical and back exercises help in maintaining the correct posture and keeping away backaches and cervical pain that are common nuisances at the time of examinations. Deep breathing exercises such as 'Pranayama' help in relaxing the body and mind. Giving a break to the brain by diverting attention to something else like watching T.V. or hearing music can help increase the creativity.

Most importantly, a balanced died should be taken and addictive substances should be avoided. (Para 4)

Question

i) How do examinations give rise to stress related disorders ?

ii) What is the main cause of most lifestyle disorders in students ?

iii) What is the right way to judge a student's performance ?

iv) How can the mind be de-stressed ?

v) Find out the words from the passage which have the same meanings as the words given below :

   a) a strong need wish or impulse to do something

   b) relating or belonging to the neck

vi) Find out, from the passage, the autonyms of the words given below :

   a) insignificant

   b) forget

Passage - 5

A volcano looks like a cone-shaped mountain. But the top of the cone is rather flat and hollow. This is the creator, which is, as it were, the mouth of the volcano. The volcano is formed by molten rock coming up from below the earth's crust; by molten rock, we mean rock which is so hot that it runs like liquid.; This rock is called lava (Para 1)

Imagine a sort of pipe coming up from deep down in the earth's surface, passing through the rocks of the earth's crust and coming up to the crater. The lave forces it way up this pipe and overflows to form the sides of the volcano. The volcanic mountain is, therefore formed from the lava and ashes pushed up from below the earth's surface.

(Para 2)

Volcanoes are generally found in areas where the earth's surface is for some reason weak and cannot resist the pressure of the molten lava. Volcanoes can be formed very quickly. Paricutin in Mexico, a volcanic mountain, 1000 feet high and 3,000 feet across, was formed from level ground in four months. (Para 3)

The greatest volcanic eruption of recent years was when Krakatoa, as island in Indonesia, was almost completely blown up. The noise of the explosion was heart 3,000 miles away. Volcanoes can be very destructive too. In May 1902, a volcano called Mont Pelee on the island of Martinique erupted killing about 40,000 people. (Para-4)

One of the most famous eruptions of ancient times was the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius near Naples in 79 AD. Some neighbouring towns were buried under huge amounts of ash. The ash preserved the bodies of many of the victims which can still be seen today. (Para 5)

Questions

i) How is a volcanic mountain formed ?

ii) Where are volcanoes found and why ?

iii) How has the eruption in Krakatoa been described as ?

iv) How can we still witness the remains of the vesurian victims ?

v) Find out the words from the passage which have the same meanings as those given below ;

a) Causing or capable of causing damage

b) To pour over the edge

vi) Find out, from the passage the antonyms of the words given below :

a) Solid

b) bumpy

(b) Read the poems carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Poem 1

I heard a thousand blended notes
While in a grove I say reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thought to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of Man.

through primrose tufts, in that sweet homer
The periwinkle trail's its wreaths;
And' ties my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played
Their thoughts I cannot measure,
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twing spreed out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can
That there was pleasure there

If this belief from belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan.
Have I not reason to lament
What Man has made of Man?

Questions

(i) Find the odd one out:-

Lament, pleasant, sweet, breezy,

(ii) What changed the poet's mood?

(iii) What reason does the poet give for lamenting ?

Poem 2

Night

The Sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;
"The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine."
The Moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower,
with silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.
farewell, green fields and happy groves,
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
Unseen they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosom.
"They look in every thoughtless nest ;
Where birds are covered warm;
the feet of angles bright ;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm,"
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping
They pour sleep on their heard,
And sit down by their bed.

Questions

(i) Find out from the poem:

(a) any two adjectives

(b) a word which means, ' happiness'

(ii) Apart from birds, who else peat, seeks shelter in the evening?

(iii) Who , according to the poet, visits the creatures at night and why?

Poem 3

Wild flower grow best
in out of the way places,
in cool shady corners beneath rocks,
near hidden springs.

It will be a bleak sort of world,
If wild flowers are no longer able
to grow free on our earth
The cowslip, the primrose

the meadow sweet, the butter cup,
and thousands of others
who don't care to be walled in
or fussed over too much

who like the rain when it rains
and the sun when it shines_
are now trampled under foot
and crushed by bulldozers.

I will protect the flowers, lord.
I will pause in my walk
and step aside
rather than crush a daisy in the grass.

Questions

(i) Find out from the poem:
   (a) an adverb
   (b) two adjectives qualifying the same noun.

(ii) Why are the wild flowers being destroyed?

(iii) What does the child now to and how ?

Poem 4

There lived a man in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more
Because it hung behind him.
He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.
Says he, "The mystery I've found--
I'II turn me round? -
He turned him round;
But still it hung behind him.
And right, and left, and round about
He turned; but still the pigtail stout
Hung steadily behind him.
And though his efforts never slack
And though he twist, and twirl and tach
The pigtail hangs behind him.

Questions

(i) find out from the poem:
   (a) A word, which means, ' long ago'.
   (b) an exclamation of disappoint ment.
   (ii) How did the piglet bother the man ?

his back? How ?

(iii) To whom was the piglet faithful, the man or his back? How?

Poem 5
The Blind Boy

O say, what is that thing called light,
Which I can ne'er enjoy?
What is the blessing of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!
You talk of wondrous things you see;
You say the sun shines bright,
I feel him warm, but how can he
Then make it day or night ?
My day or night myself I make
When e'er I sleep or play;
And could I ever keep awake
With me it were always day,
With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I may bear
A loss I ne'er can know,
Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

Question

(i) Find out from the poem:
   (a) any two words which are written in contracted form.
   (b) a formal word which means the same as 'while'

(ii) How does the blind boy deferenciate ate between night and day ?

(iii) Does he appreciate other's Sympathy? Why?

Q.3a) Read the extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow ;

Extract - 1

Another thing I learned from her was that good manners were a matter of fundamental decencies and not of external polish. If ever we whispered or laughed in the presence of visitors, and that even quite innocently, we were quietly called to order for the time being but afterwards more severally and seriously dealt with. The fault which my mother emphasized was not the mere lease in manners by the meanness of behaving in a fashion which might wound the susceptibilities of those who had come to our house in friendliness. Bad manners, to her thinking, wee a sin, not merely against a code social behaviour, but against charity.

Questions

i) What did the author learn from his mother about good manners?

ii) Why were the children reprimanded when the visitors had left?

iii) What fault did mother emphasize ?

iv) What was bad manner according to her ?

v) Give the adjective of :

a) friendliness

b) Susceptibility

Extract - 2

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Questions

i) What is meant by 'some books are to be tasted' ?

ii) What does, 'others to be swallowed', mean ?

iii) How does the writer describe those books which are to be read wholly, with diligence and attention ?

iv) How are the meaner sort of books to be treated ?

v) Give the Noun form of

a) digest b) important

Extract - 3

The scientist in society has no right to dictate to society; and this is the heart of the matter. In return, society must not dictate his life to him. He must be free to follow his conscience, as any citizen should be free, in peace or in war. Like every man and woman, the scientist has a duty to himself, which demands that his work shall not only be useful, but shall conform to his sense of human fulfillment and dignity. If this prompts him to reject research for war or atomic physics, or science itself, he must be free and able to find other work.

Questions

i) What should be the ideal relationship between the scientists and the society ?

ii) Why should scientists be allowed to enjoy freedom ?

iii) What does the society expect from the scientists ?

iv) What should be done if the scientists stop research for war ?

v) Find the odd one out :

a) conscience, ethics, conscious, morality

b) dignity, pride, worth, wealth

Extract 4

There is one other quality of his to which I will draw your attention, and that is the quality of piety. I will mention that as the every crown of his character, because he often puts it first. A pious man is not he who merely goes to the temple and gives away a large part of his wealth in charity. There is piety above and beyond these doctrines and rituals a piety that dwells in the innermost recesses of our hearts . It does not want any outwards expression. it is all in our inner being.

Questions

i) To which quality of Gandhiji is this extract devoted ?

ii) How does the writer describe that quality ?

iii) Is the man who performs religious rituals and is also charitable considered pious in the writer's view ?

iv) What is real piety ?

v) Find out from the extract :

a) two adverbs

b) two adjectives

Extract -5

In making the school as much an essential of the girl's life as it had always been of the boys, she felt she was establishing something which was never to be undone. Every generation, as it would come would have to carry out the great task of the next generation's schooling. In fact, this was one of the constant and normal functions of every human society. But the problem of women's education continues to exist even to this day. In one of her speeches, she said, we have to carry our country through the arduous transition.

Questions

i) Who is 'she' referred to in the extract ?

ii) What everlasting task did she have in mind ?

iii) What is the social responsibility mentioned in the extract ?

iv) Which 'arduous transition' is being referred to here ?

v) Find out, from the extract, words which have been derived from the following words :

a) do b) school

(b) Answer the following questions : (Long answer type questions)

(1) Write a character sketch of the Hindoo girl ("first evening") highlighting

(a) her beauty

(b) her Love

(c) her fear about the life of her betrothed

(2) Write a character sketch of the little girl (" Second evening") highlighting .

(a) her act of frightening the her and the chickens;

(b) her entering stealthily in the her house again;

(c) her explanation that she did not want to frighten the birds and

(d) her father's change in attitude towards her .

(3) Narrate in short the physical features of the writer's mother

(4) How were the appearances of the mother deceptive?

(5) Write a short essay on ' good manner'

(6) Give a general impression of the writer's mother as you gather from the lesson.

(7) Why, according to the writer, did the nazis lose the race to invent the atomic bomb?

(8) Write a summary of the essay " of studies"

(9) On what virtues does the greatness of Gandhi rest?

(10) What is meant by self-examination? How did Gandhi practice it?

(11) Differentiate between ' physical courage' and ' courage of the soul ' What does Gandhi stand far?

(12) In What way was Gandhi a man of piety?

(13) Write a character sketch of Baron Hauseberg highlighting

(i) his fortune as described by Trevor

(ii) his desire to be painted as a beggar

(iii) his conduct as a model for a painter

(iv) his compassion and help for Hughie Erskime

(14) Write a character sketch of Hughie Erskine highlighting

(i) his appearance

(ii) his Professional and monetary condition

(iii) his attitude to money

(iv) his love for Laura

(v) his good luck

(15) What did Bryson suggest Gillion to spend one thousand dollars?

(16) What type of man was young Gillion ?

(17) How did young Gillion feel about miss Hayden? What acts of his suggest what he felt for her ?

(18) Give a short life sketch of Sister Nivedita .

(19) Discuss Sister Nivedita's view on contemporary Indian Politics her interest in it.

(20) What information do you gather from the lesson about Sister Nevedita approach to -

(i) National education and

(ii) Indian Art

(21) What qualities did Sir Rogar want in a chaplain ? How did he get such a chaplain ?

(22) Sir Roger has been called a Humorist. Why ?

(c) Answer the following question (Short answer ype questions)

(1) Why did the painter feel love spirited in the town ?

(2) Where was the moon gliding on the first evening ?

(3) What thought had vrought the maid to the river ?

(4) Why did the father scold the little girl ?

(5) Why did the girl enter the apartment of the hen and chicks?

(6) How does the author describe his mother's eyes and nose?

(7) What was the mother's concept of 'good manners ' ?

(8) In what way were the parents of the writer reverse of each other ?

(9) How will an average Indian mother react to an accident with her child ?

(10) How did the writer's mother react to a mishap with him ?

(11) " We do not change the world by what we wish but how we act. " Briefly explain the statement .

(12) " The scientist in this work is the servant of the nation, and he must not dictate to it , even about his own discoveries. " Briefly explain the statement .

(13) What forced the allied scientists to invent an atomic bomb?

(14) Why is the writer against the people who say that the scientists should not invent or discover sources of fearsome power ?

(15) What freedom does the writer demand from the society for the scientist ?

(16) What are the three chief uses of studies ?

(17) Why are schoolmen called " hair splitters"?

(18) How can studies cure mental deficiencies ?

(19) Discuss the value of different types of studies ?

(20) What does Bacon mean by , ' Studies pass into and influence manners ?

21) It is possible for human nature to reach to the height of Gandhi's excellence of character? If yes, how ?

22) Do you think that Gandhi was a man of the courage of soul? Give reasons.

23) How did Gandhi subject himself to self examination ?

24) What kind of courage did Gandhi possess ?

25) Write a short note on Gandhi's universal signicance.

26) Hughie Erskine remained poor. What professions he adopted but could not succeed ?

27) Describe the appearance of the beggar man as he stood in the studio of Alan Trevar.

28) Describe how and through whom Hughie got ten thousand pounds.

29) "Romance is the privilege of the rich, not the profession of the unemployed". Explain breifly.

30) "Millionaires are rare enough, but model millionaire are rarer still". Explain briefly.

31) Why did the lawyer give Gillian the money ?

32) What did the lawyer tell Gillian when he submitted his account ?

33) How did the author describe Bryson's reaction when Gillian told him about one thousand dollars ?

34) Why did Gillian call his uncle "the fairy godmother"?

35) What did Gillian tell miss Hayden before giving her one thousand dollars?'

36) Write a short note on the early education of Sister Nivedita.

37) When was she named Sister Nivedita and by whom ?

38. What did sister Nivedita do for the uplift of Indian women ?

39) Give sister Nivedita's views on Swadeshi movement.

40) What aspects of Indian womenhood had great appeal to sister Nivedita ?

41) Why did tears come in the eyes of the servant when Sir Roger came home ?

42) Sir Roger diverted his time "in the woods". What does 'in the woods' mean?

43) Write a note on the domestics of Sir Roger and their qualities.

44) Why has there been no litigation in coverley since the captain came there?

45) Who was a mixture of the father and the master of the family ? Why?

Question No. 4 (a, b)

Q.4(a) Read the extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Extract - 1

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land !"
Whose heart hath never within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wondering on a foreign strand ?

Questions

i) What meaning does the word 'breathe' convey ?

ii) Whose soul does the poet say is dead ?

iii) What does the poet imply by ..... As home his footsteps he hath turned?

iv) Who has composed this poem ?

v) Find the antonyms of 'alive' and 'native' from the lines given above.

Extract - 2

I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wilderness '
I linger by my singly bars'
I loiter round my cresses'
And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

Questions

i) From which poem is this extract taken from ?

ii) Who is the composer of this poem ?

iii) Who is the speaker in these lines ?

iv) How is the sense of immortality conveyed in these lines ?

v) Find out, from the extract :

a) autumn of "straighten" b) a word connected with sound

Extract 3

Eight years have passed
Since I placed my cherry seed in the grass.
"Must have a true of my own. " I said.
And watered it once and went to bed.
And forgot; but cherries have a way of growing,
Though no one's caring very much or knowing .

Questions

(i) Where did the poet plant the cherry seed?

(ii) Why did he do so ?

(iii) What mistake did he commit ?

(iv) What does the poet mean by '.....Cherries have a way of growing ?

(v) Find the antonyms of ' remenbered' and ' little ' from the lines given above.

Extract 4

Like a part hidden
In the light of thought ,
Singing Hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not :
Like a high born maiden
In a palace turn ,
Soothing her love laden
Soul in secret hour
With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower;

Question

(i) How is the last line in each stanza different from the other four?

(ii) What is the rhyme scheme in this poem ?

(iii) Who is the poet referring to in these lines?

(iv) Which action is highlighted in these lines ?

(v) Find out from the extract :

(a) a compound word (b) A Phrase meaning 'noble'

Extract 5

Every day the frog who'd sold her
Songs for silver tried to scold her
'You must practise ever longer
Till your voice, like mine, grows stronger.
In the second song last night
you got nervous in mid flight
And , my dear, lay on-more frills:
Audience enjoy such trills.
You must make your public happier.
Give them something sharper, snappier.
We must own for better billing.
You still owe me sixty shilling.

Questions

(i) Whom did the frog scold everyday ?

(ii) What did the frog do with her songs?

(iii) Which quality in a song did he emphasize should be practiced more ?

(iv) What does she owe the frog ?

(v) Find out from the extract ;

(a) A compound word (b) A cardinal number

(c) Answer the following questions based on poetry (Long answer type Questions)

(1) What happens to a person who returns home from a foreign land?

(2) Write a summary of the poem " Patriotism " in your own words .

(3) Write a note to justify the title of the poem " Patriotism ".

(4) Write a summary of the poem " The brook" in your own words.

(5) Explain the use of personification in the poem " The brook" .

(6) Write a summary of the poem " Cherry tree" in your own words.

(7) How does mercy bless the given and the taken alike?

(8) Give the central idea of the poem " mercy" .

(9) Write the most striking features of the poem " To a skylark " by Shelley .

(10) What is the difference between an 'ode' and a 'lyric' ?

(11) Why is Shelley not able to defame the skylark ? How does the skylark exceed the capacity of human languages to describe its qualities or the qualities of its song?

(12) Give the central idea of the poem " To a skylark"

(13) Write a summary of the poem " The frog and the Nightingale"

(14) Give the central idea of the poem " The frog and the Nightingale "

(15) Why does the poet say that it is ' death between two lives ' ?

(16) Write a summary of the poem " peace "

(17) Give the central idea of the poem " peace"

(18) Why does the poet say that " the song that reaches our ears is our own '?

(19) What does the poet glorify in the poem " the captive Air of Chandipur ? Why?

(20) Is the poet of the poem " the captive Air of Chandipur " happy with his present ? Elaborate.

(21) How does The poet describe the heroic King Porus in the battle field ?

(22) Why does the poet say " Thus India's ' Crown was last and won', Explain ?

(23) What qualities of Pours are highlighted in the poem ?

(24) Write a summary of the poem " King Pours- A legend of Old ".

(25) Give the central idea the poem ' King porus - A legend of Old":

Q. 5. Answer the following questions based on drama (Long answer type questions)

(i) Descrite the qualities of Mirabai as revealed in the play

(2) State the theme of the one act play, " Mirabai".

(3) Comment on Mirabai 's statement " One's faith is one's own .

(4) What are your impressions on the character of Rana Sanga ?

(5) What impressions about the life in the ruling house of mewar do you gather from the play ' Mirabai ' ?

(6) Write a character sketch of Mrs. Slater highlighting the following points :

(a) her greed;

(b) her overpowering nature ;

(c) her straight talk;

(d) her impoliteness; and

(e) her lack of the sense of feelings

(7) In the play the two daughters do not seem to be concerned at their father's death . Do you think it is proper ? if not , why ?

(8) How are the two sisters exposed in the play ' The Dear Departed' ?

(9) Narrate the story of ' The Dear Departed' from the point of view of Able Merry weather.

(10) Justify the title of the play , ' The Dear Departed ?

(11) What role do the candlesticks play in the lives of the Bishop and the convict?

(12) Discuss the character of the Bishop in the light of the following points :

(a) his family

(b) his love for the poor and the suffering

(c) his charitable behavior ____ an example of ' Charity begging at home ?

(d) his faith in rousing the goodness in a man

(e) overall assessment

(13) What is the message conveyed by the play, ' The Bishop's candlesticks', ?

(14) Suppose you are the convict. Narrate the story of your life, based on the paly, in first person.

(15) ' there is so much suffering in the world and I can do so title", What would you like to do to reduce suffering of mankind?

Q.6(a) Answer the following questions based on fiction (Long answer type question)

(1) Suppose you are Ramsunder. Rewrite the story ' Profit and Loss'? From your point of view.

(2) Write a character sketch of Ram sunder highlighting the following points:

(a) his poverty;

(b) his love for his daughter ;

(c) his attempts to provide dowry for his daughter and the failure in his attempts;

(d) his reception at the place of his daughter 's parents -in-laws ;

(e) the attitude of his sons towards him

(3). Write the summary of the story ' Profit and loss' in your own words .

(4) What moral do you draw from the story ' Profit and loss'
Do you think dowry is justified? why or why not?

(5) " Khan Azam Khan 's pride was greatly in excess of his present possession", Explain the statement.

(6) Write character sketch of Ramanand, the grocer

(7) Do you justify Khan Azam Khan's action? Give reasons for your opinion .

(8) Assess the story ' A pair of Mustachios" as a modern satire.

(9) Write a summary of the story ' A Cup of Tea' in your own words.

(10) Justify the title of the story ' A cup of Tea'.

(11) Write a Character sketch of Rosemary highlighting -

(a) her appearance

(b) her hobbies

(c) her affluence

(d) her sense of kindness

(e) her eccentricity

(f) her jealousy

12.) Write a character sketch of the poor girl, Miss smith in your own words, covering the following aspects;

(a) her poverty

(b) her beauty

(c) her timidity

(d) her distrusting nature

(e) her behavior

b) Answer the following questions based on fiction; (Short Answer type questions)

(1) Describe Nirupama's wedding.

(2) How was Ramsundar treated at her daughter's house?

(3) Why could Ramsundar not sell his house?

(4) Why did Raybahadur not touch the three thousand rupees brought to him by Ramsundar;

(5) Why did Ramsundar enter his daughter's house confidently the last time?

(6) Why did Nirupama forbid his father to pay the dowry ?

(7) How did Nirupama die?

(8) Describe Nirupama's funeral .

(9) What kinds of mustachios has the auther described? Name the classes of people who can wear them.

(10) What did the village people say about Khan Azam Khan's descent?

(11) Describe, in brief, Khan Azam Khan's financial condition .

(12) Why did Khan Azam Khan accept the value the grocer put on his wifes nose- ring ?

(13) What did the grocer say when Azam Khan told him to bring the other tip of his mustche down ?

(14) On What condition was the grocer ready to bring both the tips of his mustache down?

(15) Why did the villagers laugh when Azam Khan walked away?

(16) Describe the appearance of Rosemary fell.

(17) Describe the affluence of Rosemary fell.

(18) Why did Rosemary not buy the duck at the antique shop ?

(19) Why did Rose Mary. Crave for extra special tea?

(20) What made Rosemary . offer the girl a cup of tea with her?

(21) Why was the girl apprehensive when Rosemary offered to take her home ?

(22) What did Rosemary offer the girl besides tea?

(23) What did Rosemary want to do with the girl she picked up from curon street ?

(24) What made Rosemary give up her idea of keeping the girl in her house?

Q.7. Write an essay on the following topics in about 250-300 words.

(i) The quantities of a good friend

(ii) Female infanticide

(iii) If I had a time machine

(iv) Make hay while the sun shines.

(v) The man I admire most

(vi) Advertisements ; A Bane or a boon

(vii) A scene of an accident

(viii) Journey to Jupiter's Moon

(ix) A friend in need is a friend indeed

(x) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy

(xi) Choosing the right career

(xii) Computerization its advantages and disadvantages

(xiii) If I were a millionaire

(xiv) India of my dreams

(xv) Population explosion

(xvi) Self help is the best help

(xvii) the book I like most

(xviii) think before you shop

(xix) The power of press

(xx) All that glitters is not gold .

Q.8. Short Compositions

(1) You are Sarthak Dhingra. Your friend has met with an accident. His leg is in plaster. write a letter of sympathy to him .

(2) You are Latika, living in Tilak Nagar, Ujjain. Your Aunt, who lives in Agra, Sent you a gift as you stood first in the class. Write a Letter to her thanking for the gift and how it will prove helpful to you .

(3) You are Shweta. You have just started your boarding school. Write a letter to your mother telling her about your first day there.

(4) Write a letter to your younger Sister Anupama, who has failed in the first term examination, adivising her not to give up hope and to do her best in the half yearly examination .

(5) You are attending a Cricket coaching camp in Indore. Write a letter to your father on the experiences in the camp and also ask him to send you Rs. 1000 to meet cetain expenditure.

(6) As the headboy of your school, express your concerns in writing to your principal about the students health as the water filter installed in the school primises has stopped working a long tine ago. Write your name as sudeep Ray.

(7) You are Rajni Nigam, the head girl of your School. Ask the principal of your School to change the school timings till during writer expressing your concerns as your school runs in the morning shift.

(8) As the monitor of your class, you francis Joseph, are concerned about the noises emitting from the Junior classes during class hours

(9) You are Aditi Sharma, Whose father is in the Railways. He needs a letter from your school certifying that you are a regular student for submission in his office. Write letter of request to the principal of your school for issuing the requisite certificate.

(10) Write an application to your principal in the capacity A School captain seeking his permission to take an excursion to a place of environmental concern.

(11) Write a job application and your resume in respouse to an advertisement in the local newspaper for a salesperson in a leading pharmaceutical company.

(12) Write a job application for the post of telephone attendant in local hotel. Also write your c.v.

(13) As a concerned citizen, write a letter to the Mayor of your city on the appalling conditions at the bus stand .

(14) You are Aditi Goel. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper drawing his attention on the appalling sanitary conditions of your locality .

(15) As a member of the N.S.S. camp, you have recently camped near a village which was a long way from any highway. Write a formal report on the living condition of the village.

(16) Describe the science fair held in your school as a report meant to be published in your school magazine .

(17) Write a diary entry. describing your sixteenth birthday .

(18) Compose an email to your friend Josephine, email address- Josephine-88@yahoo.co.nz, asking her to send you some photography of the aborigines of her nature country, new Zeeland,

(19) Write a classified advertisement to sell a three bedroom apartment in posh locality of a city .

(20) Write a paragraph describing the effects of noise pollution during festival seasons,

Q.9. Transform the sentences as directed :

(i) Calcutta is one of the biggest cities in India. (into Comparative degree)

(2) New York is one of the biggest cities in the World. (into positive degree)

(3) Ashok is the tallest boy in class. (into comparative degree)

(4) Geeta is the tallest girl in class. (into comparative degree)

(5) Neha is more intelligent than Kavita . (into comparative degree)

(6) He tried all tricks. (into negative without changing meanig)

(7) All must submit to destiny. (into negative withoutchanging meanig)

(8) Why waste money? (into assertive without changing meaning)

(9) When can their glory fade? (into assertive without changing meaning)

(10) Death is not the end of life (into interrogative)

(11) only a fool can act thus. (into assertive without changing meaning)

(12) Every mother loves her child (into assertive without changing meaning)

(13) He failed to answer the question. (into Negative without changing meaning)

(14) Can black take any other heir (into assertive without changing meaning)

(15) He was rile to do such a thing . (into interrogative without changing meaning)

(16) he bought an expensive car.

(using relative clause)

(17) The boy with red shirt is my brother

(using relative clause)

(18) He returned at sunset -

(using adverb clause)

(19) He left us in the morning

(using adverb clause)

(20) He is too old to do hard work . (using adverb clause)

21. He expected to win a prize. (using noun clause)
22. Pay attention to his speech. (Using noun clause)
23. On his return we asked him many questions. (using adverb clause)
24. Inspite of poverty, he became distinguished (using adverb clause)
25. My heart is too full for words. (using adverb clause)
26. The price is high for an old car. (using adverb clause)
27. He ran with all his might. (using adverb clause)
28. After such hard work he requires a long rest. (using adverb clause)
29. No one can quess the time of his coming. (using noun clause)
30. I heard of his success. (using noun clause)
31. I know him to be trust worthy. (using noun clause)
32. He confessed his guilt. (using noun clause)
33. We hoped for his success. (using noun clause)
34. His arrival was quite unexpected. (Using Noun clause)
35. I know your great regard for him. (using noun clause)
36. He must work very hard to make up for the lost time. (into compound sentence)
37. We must work very hard to win the trophy. (into compound sentence)
38. The teacher punished the boy for disobedience. (into compound sentence)
39. Owing to draught the crop is short. (into compound sentence)
40. Throwing off his coat, he plunged into the river. (into compound sentence)
41. He over slept himself, and so he is missed the train. (into simple sentence)

42. This coat cannot be mine, for it is too big. (into simple sentence)

43. This must not occur again or you will be dismissed. (into simple sentence)

44. Make haste else you will be late. (into simple sentence)

45. The boat sank but the crew were saved. (into simple sentence)

46. After seeing the king he departed. (into complex sentence)

47. He is proud of his high birth. (into complex sentence)

48. Tell me your plans. (into complex sentence)

49. The duration of the war is uncertain. (into complex sentence)

50. In my hurry I forgot he most important letters. (into complex sentence)

51) "What a stupid fellow you are!" he angrily remarked.
(into indirect speech)

(52) He said," My God! I am ruined ."
(into indirect speech)

(53) " How smart you are! " She said to me
(into indirect speech)

(54) He said, " How cruel of him! " (into indirect speech)

(55) He said to me, " What a pity " you did not come!"
(into indirect speech)

(56) " What do you want from me? " he said to her .
(into indirect speech)

(57) " Are you coming home with me? " he asked us.
(into indirect speech)

(58) The young sparrow said, " Mother, what is this queer object?"

(59) She asked to me, " Can you bring these books to my house now"

(60) He said to her , " You must try harder or I will not speak to You"
(into indirect speech)

(62) " Call the first witness," said the judge
(into indirect to speech",)

(63) She said to him, " stand at ease" .
(into indirect speech)

(64) The said to me, " May god bless you."

(into indirect speech")

(65) The teacher said , " The earth moves round the sun "

(into indirect speech)

(66) He said , " All were laughing at the beggar."

(into indirect speech)

(67) She said, " God loves all things below"

(into indirect speech)

(68) He said, " Mary came at night."

(into indirect speech)

(69) Hari said to you , " You are wrong",

(into indirect speech)

(70) James said to her, " You have done your duty",

(into indirect speech)

(71) He keeps me waiting . (into passive voice)

(72) These mangoes tastes sour.

(into passive voice)

(73) Manners reveal character .

(into passive voice)

(74) All his friends laughed at him .

(into passive voice)

(75) Circumstances will oblige me to go.

(into passive voice)

(76) The boys had eaten all the cakes before the party began

(into passive voice)

(77) Our soldiers were defending the country .

(into passive voice)

(78) Little strokes fell great oaks.

(into passive voice)

(79) People will soon forget it.

(into passive voice)

(80) We prohibit smoking.

(into passive voice)

(81) Post this letter.

(into passive voice)

(82) Enter by the left door . .

(into passive voice)

(83) You Surprise me. (into passive voice)

(84) One should keep one's Promises (into passive voice)

(85) Help the poor. (into passive voice)

(86) Do not insult the weak . (into passive voice)

(87) Grass grew over the field. (into passive voice)

(88) The wind was blowing the clouds away.

(into passive voice)

(89) Keep to the left. (into passive voice)

(90) Never deceive a friend . (into passive voice)

(91) who did this? (into passive voice)

(92) why did your brother give such a rude reply ?

(into passive voice)

(93) Will you pay your fees today? (into passive voice)

(94) Whom did you laugh at? (into passive voice)

(95) Who wrote this letter? (into passive voice)

(96) Did the noise frightened you ? (into passive voice)

(97) Who ate the cake? (into passive voice)

(98) Whom are they referring to ? (into passive voice)

(99) Has anybody answered your question?

(into passive voice)

(100) Who gave you permission to speak?

(into passive voice)

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