

Lesson - 1**HANDY ANDY AT THE POST OFFICE****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What was the nick name of Andy ?
a) Andy Rooney b) Andy Handy c) Handy Andy d) Andy
 2. Andy had the habit of
a) doing everything the wrong way b) doing everything the normal way
c) helping others when they need it d) making others laugh at his humour.
 3. Andy blurted on his master's name only when the post master .
a) served him coffee b) called his master a goose
c) threatened to call the police d) apologized for accusing his master
 4. What postage did Mr. Durfy pay for his letter ?
a) eleven pence b) four pence
c) paid no postage d) eleven pound
 5. Andy took away two letters from the heap because.
a) he wanted to get justice for his master
b) he wanted to cheat the post master
c) those were addressed to his master
d) The post master refused to give him any letter
 6. Andy did not ask where to go in the town because .
a) he knew where to go b) it was familiar place to him
c) he did not want to be troublesome d) he was afraid of his master
 7. Andy told his master's name when the postmaster.
a) called him a stupid thief
b) repeatedly asked him to tell his master's name
c) refused to give the letter
d) called his master a goose.
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8. The post master wanted Andy to be identified because .
 - a) he did not know who he was
 - b) he wanted to put Andy to shame.
 - c) that was the procedure
 - d) he was fond of putting people into trouble
9. If Squire Egan had not reminded , Andy would have bought
 - a) gun powder
 - b) a letter
 - c) soap
 - d) tobacco
10. The Squire ————— when Andy brought home two extra letters
 - a) appreciated him
 - b) praised him
 - c) was upset
 - d) was puzzled .
11. ‘You are provoking me’ The word provoke’ means
 - a) to make some one cry
 - b) to make someone angry
 - c) to make some one laugh
 - d) to make some one keep quiet
12. Finally the postmaster agreed to hand over the Squire’s letter to Andy because .
 - a) the post master was frightened
 - b) Squire Egan was a very popular man
 - c) the postmaster took pity on Andy
 - d) Mr. Durfy identified Andy.
13. The squire reminded Andy not to bring .
 - a) letter
 - b) gun powder
 - c) tobacco
 - d) soap
14. When Andy told his master that he did not bring the letter meant for him, the squire.
 - a) praised him
 - b) threatened to throw him into the horse pond
 - c) himself went to the post office to get the letter
 - d) Sent him back to the post office.
15. Andy felt triumph when he.
 - a) refused to pay 11 pence postage
 - b) tricked the postmaster
 - c) got three letters from the postmaster
 - d) stole 3 letters from the heap.

Two Marks questions.

1. Why did the postmaster call Andy a stupid rascal?
 2. What was Andy’s excuse for not asking the Squire where to go?
 3. What made Andy think that the postmaster was curious ?
 4. What was the post master doing when Andy made a second visit to the post office ?
 5. Why did the postmaster call Andy’s master ‘a goose’?
 6. How did Andy show his contempt for the post master’s ‘impertinence’?
 7. Why was the Squire puzzled to see Andy happy?
 8. What made Andy think he had bought the Squire the worth of his money?
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9. What instructions did the Squire give Andy before his second visit to the post office?
10. Why did Andy refuse to pay eleven –pence postage?
11. Why did Andy go back to the squire without a letter?
12. What trick did Andy play on the post master ?
13. Why did Andy call the postmaster a cheat?
14. What made Andy steal two letters from the heap?
15. How did the postmaster come to know that Andy’s master was Squire Egan?
16. What was the nick name of Andy Rooney? What makes you think that he deserved that nickname ?
17. When did Andy tell the name of his master?
18. Who did Andy call ‘the old cheat’? Why did he call so?
19. How long did Andy wait for the postmaster to give the letter? and ‘how’ did he leave the post office?
20. How much money was Andy ready to pay for the letter ? and why?
21. Why did Andy get the nick name as ‘Handy Andy’?
22. How did Andy manage to take off two letters from the heap?

Extracts

1. “Ride into the town and see if there is a letter for me”
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) To whom was it said ?
 - c) Where did he ask him to go in the town?
 2. “He’ll murder me if I’m not back soon”.
 - a) To whom does the word ‘me’ refer to?
 - b) who is the ‘he’ here?
 - c) From where should he return soon?
 3. ‘I bought your honour the worth of your money any how’
 - a) Who does ‘your honour’ refer to?
 - b) How was the honour bought according to the speaker?
 - c) Why did he say this?
 4. “I don’t like to be troublesome, sir”
 - a) To whom does the word ‘I’ refer to?
 - b) To whom does the word ‘sir’ refer to ?
 - c) What did the speaker mean by troublesome?
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5. "Have you one for me"?
 - a) What does 'one' refer to ?
 - b) Who is the 'you' here?
 - c) What was his reply?
6. "I'm glad to hear it"
 - a) Who is the speaker here?
 - b) What does 'it' refer to?
 - c) When did the speaker say so?
7. "You are right for once"
 - a) Who is the 'You'?
 - b) How was he right?
 - c) When did the speaker make this statement?
8. "And why don't you ask, you stupid thief"?
 - a) Who is the stupid thief?
 - b) What should he have asked?
 - c) What was his reply?

Essay type questions (4 mark questions)

1. What trick did Andy play on the postmaster and why?
2. Imagine you are Andy, briefly narrate to Squire Egan what happened at the post office when you went there the first time?
3. Give some instances that depict Andy's simplicity.
4. Why did Andy return from the post office without any letter?
5. Describe Andy's second visit to the post office

Prepositions

1. Andy waited _____ about half an hour.
 2. Andy came _____ the Squire's presence.
 3. Andy's eye caught the heap _____ letters which lay on the counter.
 4. Mr. Durfy got a letter _____ my face for four pence.
 5. Ride _____ the town and see whether there is any letter _____ me.
-

Conjunctions

1. Go back ——— I'll horsewhip you.
2. Remember not gunpowder ——— a letter.
3. I won't give you any letter ——— I know you are the servant of Squire Egan .
4. You could give it ——— you liked.

Articles

1. Andy waited for half ——— hour in the post office.
2. Here's a letter for ——— Squire.
3. Go to the post office and ask for——— letter.
4. Andy made ——— second visit to the post office.

Tense forms

1. A person who——— (know) Andy came into the shop .
2. Andy's eye ——— (catch) the heap of letters which lay on the counter.
3. "I —— (buy) your honour the worth of your money any how" said andy.
4. The gentleman —— (pay) the four pence postage and left the post office.

Direct & Indirect Speech

1. The post master said to Andy. " I'll attend to you by and by".
2. Squire Egan said "It may be a double letter".
3. Andy said to the postmaster, "Will you give me the letter"?

Active and passive voice.

1. The gentleman paid the four pence postage.
2. You'll never see me again.
3. You have to pay eleven pence postage.

Correct form of words

1. Andy was a ——— (simple).
 2. Every now and then Andy —— (put) head in the middle of the customers.
 3. The Squire was getting —— (impatience) for his return.
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4. It's not everyone who is as ————— (ignore) as you.
5. Andy made his ————— (appear) and asked if there was a letter for him.

Difference in meaning

1. moment-movement
2. Wait-Weight
3. Piece-Peace
4. Pull-Full

Use as nouns and verbs.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Pay | 2. Cheat | 3. Ride | 4. Murder |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|

Matching the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| I. 1. remember | a. narrow |
| 2. arrive | b. depart |
| 3. Vanish | c. forget |
| 4. Superior | d. appear |
| 5. broad | e. inferior |
| | |
| II. 1. Confound | a. request |
| 2. Contempt | b. confuse |
| 3. goose | c. lack of respect |
| 4. appeal | d. a landlord |
| 5. Squire | e. a silly person |

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Lesson - 2**DR. VIKRAM SARABHAI****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Vikram Sarabhai was happy at the Indian Institute of Science for the reason that .
 - a) The weather of Bangalore was conducive to him.
 - b) he could work there as an assistant to Sir C.V. Raman .
 - c) he could work on weather
 - d) he got a good salary
 2. What does pharmaceutical industry produce?
 - a) telescope
 - b) machinery
 - c) medicines
 - d) Scientific articles
 3. Vikram Sarabhai was awarded the Doctorate Degree by the Cambridge University for.....
 - a) his studies on cosmic rays
 - b) his studies on outer space
 - c) his achievement at the ISRO
 - d) Setting up the Sarabhai chemicals
 4. What was the prestigious position for Dr. Sarabhai ?
 - a) The chairman ship of the NASA
 - b) The chairman ship of the Atomic commission
 - c) The chairman ship of the U.N Conference on outer space
 - d) The chairman ship of the Indian Committee on Space Research
 5. By using telescopes and other instruments, Dr. Sarabhai and his students made accurate observation on.
 - a) planets
 - b) stars
 - c) outer space
 - d) cosmic rays
 6. Sarabhai was an ideal manager of human resources because he....
 - a) Sent his employment abroad
 - b) Personally supervised all the work
 - c) gave challenging works to committed workers
 - d) maintained close relationship between the employees and the employers
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7. Many thought that Dr. Vikram Sarabhai would not be successful as the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission because
- he was already the chairman of ISRO
 - Atomic physics was a new subject for Dr. Sarabhai
 - the employees of the atomic energy commission were not trained
 - his health did not suit the new post.
8. The first Chairman of ISRO was
- U.R. Rao
 - Sir. C.V. Raman
 - Kasturi Rangan
 - Vikram Sarabhai
9. Dr. Sarabhai told the student that they would buy a new meter. This shows that....
- he did not want to discourage the student
 - the meter would not cost much
 - the meter was not very useful
 - he could buy as many meters as he wished
10. The dream that didn't come true during Sarabhai's life time was
- launching a satellite
 - becoming an astronomer
 - becoming the chairman of Atomic Energy Commission
 - becoming a mathematician
11. The students almost worshipped Sarabhai because he
- loved his students
 - taught them well
 - Sat with them and discussed their problem
 - did experiments with them
12. One word for 'A person who is skilled in preparing medicine'.
- a doctor
 - a pharmacist
 - a businessman
 - a scientist
13. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was a great scientist
- an adjective
 - an adverb
 - a verb
 - a noun
14. Dr Sarabhai _____ friendly with his employees. The correct auxiliary verb to be filled in the blank is
- is
 - am
 - was
 - were
15. The word that takes prefix 'in' is
- accurate
 - luck
 - noble
 - wise

Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.

16. Vikram was good _____ studies.
17. Vikram was awarded Ph. D _____ Cambridge University.
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18. He thought _____going _____ England for higher studies .
19. Vikram read _____ the achievement _____ great Scientists.
20. Sarabhai's first achievement _____ the ISRO was setting up the first rocket launching station _____ Thumba.

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions

21. He left for England _____ joined St John's college
22. Teachers are kind _____ affectionate.
23. _____ his return to India, Vikram joined the Indian Institute of Science.
24. Sarabhai knew _____ space Science could help many areas of importance.

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

25. Sarabhai was _____ ideal manager of human resources.
26. Aryabhata is _____ first India built satellite.
27. Sarabhai solved _____ problems of his classmates.
28. Once a research student burnt up _____ electric meter.
29. As _____ teacher, Sarabhai almost worshipped by _____ students

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms of verbs.

30. Vikram Sarabhai _____ (go) up the Himalayan mountain to conduct experiments
31. Vikram Sarabhai _____ (be+award) PhD by the Cambridge University in 1947.
32. The first Indian built satellite _____ (be+ launch) in April 1975
33. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai _____ (be+ make) the chairman of the Indian Institute of Science.
34. Vikram Sarabhai _____ (be) successful in his efforts.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the word

35. Vikram Sarabhai was a simple and _____ (soft speak) man.
 36. He was _____ (success) in his efforts.
 37. In his death the country lost a great Scientist and _____ (vision)
 38. He solved the problem _____ (intelligent)
 39. His parents were _____ (generously)
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Match the words in list 'A' with their meanings in list 'B'

- 40. A**
- I.** a) affluent
b) allied
c) unique
d) reprimand
e) committed
- B**
- 1) disapprove
2) being loyal
3) dis agree
4) rich
5) new
6) similar
-
- A**
- II.** a) warm hearted
b) fond of
c) modest
d) pioneer
e) generous
- B**
- 1) curious
2) ready to give help
3) modern
4) friendly
5) One who does something first
6) not proud
7) like

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

41. What were Dr. Sarabhai's dreams ? Which dream did not come true during his life time ?
42. Which was a very prestigious position for Dr. Sarabhai and Why?
43. How are satellites useful ?
44. How did Vikram Sarabhai help his classmates at St John's college ?
45. Write about Vikram's life as a school boy .
46. What makes you feel that Dr. Sarabhai was an ideal manager of human resources?
47. How can you say that Dr. Sarabhai was a kind hearted teacher ?
48. What were Dr. Sarabhai's contributions to the pharmaceutical industry?
49. What kind of a man was Dr,Sarabhai ?
50. What is Sarabhai Chemicals? What does it produce?
51. Why did people think that Dr. Sarabhai would not be successful as the Chairman of the Atomic Energy commission ? How did he disprove it?
52. Why was the Research student upset ?
53. How did Sarabhai create a new chapter in India's space programme?
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54. How did Vikram's father encourage him and why ?
55. 'Sarabhai gave the committed employees more challenging work' . what was its result?
56. For what work did Vikram Sarabhai get the Doctorate Degree from the Cambridge University ?
57. Which position was the most crucial in Sarabhai's life and why ?
58. What was Aryabhata? When was it launched?

Answer each of the following in a paragraph.

59. What were the contributions of Dr. Sarabhai to science?
60. Write a brief note on Vikram's education in India and abroad.
61. How can you say that Sarabhai was an ideal manager of human resources?

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow .

62. "Don't worry , we will buy another one"
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) What would they buy ?
 - c) Why was he worried ?
 63. "He used his scientific acumen to make the industrial scene healthier"
 - a) Who does 'he' refer to?
 - b) What did this industry produce?
 - c) What does the word 'acumen' mean?
 64. "It was a very prestigious position for Dr, Sarabhai"
 - a) What was the prestigious position?
 - b) When was this position offered to Dr. Sarabhai?
 - c) What was Dr. Sarabhai at that time?
 65. "The Sarabhai's started a school"
 - a) What was the school called?
 - b) Where was it started?
 - c) How were the teachers of that school?
 66. Vikram Sarabhai set up 'Sarabhai Chemicals'
 - a) Where did he set up 'Sarabhai Chemicals'?
 - b) Why did he set up?
 - c) What does Sarabhai Chemical produce?
 67. "Observing his interest in science, his father encouraged him"
 - a) Who is 'the him'?
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- b) How did his father encourage him?
 c) What is the opposite of 'encourage'?
68. "The dreams of a great scientist were realised"
 a) Who was that great scientist?
 b) What was his dream?
 c) When was it realised?
69. "Many thought that he would not be successful as the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission"
 a) Who does 'he' refer to?
 b) Why did they think so?
 c) How did he prove it?
70. "It was a treat for him to work as an assistant to the great Nobel Laureate"
 a) Who loved to work as an assistant?
 b) Who was the Nobel Laureate?
 c) What does the word 'Laureate' mean?

Frame a question to get the underlined words as answer.

71. The first India built satellite was launched in April 1975.
72. Many thought that Sarabhai would not be successful as the chairman, as Atomic physics was new subject for him.
73. After his return to India Vikram joined the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore.
74. Aryabhat was an ancient astronomer
75. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was a great scientist

Change into passive voice.

76. Dr.Sarabhai would solve all their problems easily.
77. A research student burnt up an electric meter .
78. The ISRO named the satellite Aryabhata.
79. Dr. Sarabhai personally supervised all the work.
80. The committee made Dr. Sarabhai the Chairman.
81. Dr.Sarabhai sent many of the employees abroad.

Change into the other degrees of comparison.

82. Vikram Sarabhai was one of the greatest Scientists.
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83. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai created a new chapter in India's space age technology (Add a question tag)
84. a) Use the word 'interest' first as a noun and then as an adjective in meaningful sentences.
b) Use the word 'simple' as a noun and then as an adjective.
c) Use the word 'encourage' as a noun and as a verb .
d) Use the word kind as a noun and as an adjective.
e) Use the word 'honour' as a verb and as an adverb.
85. Point out the difference in meaning between the pairs of words using them in meaningful sentences.
- a) except, expect.
b) Whether, weather
c) Other, another
d) lost, last.

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Lesson - 3**SWAMI VIVEKANANDA**

(I) Four alternatives are suggested for each of the following statements. Write the best one.

1. Why did Vivekananda decide to go to America?
 - a) To carry out the desire of his master, Sri Ramakrishna
 - b) To enlighten the Americans about the greatness of Hindu culture.
 - c) To have the first hand Knowledge about the western culture
 - d) He was requested by Americans to attend the parliament of religions.
 2. Narendranath was good at sports and games, singing and story telling. This shows that he was.
 - a) master of all
 - b) an intelligent boy
 - c) an all rounder
 - d) very active
 3. The teacher would have punished Naredranath , if he
 - a) had not told the truth
 - b) had not answered the questions correctly
 - c) was talking in the class
 - d) had not stood up.
 4. Naredranath first came to know about Sri Ramakrishna from
 - a) his relatives
 - b) Prof. Wright
 - c) Prof. Hastie
 - d) his mother.
 5. What did Narendra learn from his mother?
 - a) philosophy
 - b) the art of meditation
 - c) truthfulness
 - d) epics and puranas
 6. Initially Naredranath's search for God's existence was a failure because.
 - a) he had no belief in God
 - b) he was not guided properly
 - c) he could not get satisfactory answers from anybody
 - d) his friends told him that there was no god.
 7. Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission to
 - a) spread the message of Sri Ramakrishna
 - b) establish a number of religious institutions
 - c) translate into action the message of Sri Ramakrishna
 - d) collect funds from the public .
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8. When the teacher told Narendra that he need not stand up, Narendra
- was very happy
 - said that he must stand up
 - sat down
 - asked the teacher why he should not stand up.
9. The audience at Chicago praised Swami Vivekananda's speech because he .
- didn't criticise any religion
 - appealed to every person to assimilate the good points of other religions
 - appealed to every person to preserve his individuality
 - stressed the greatness of all religions.
10. The audience in the great Hall of Columbus at Chicago clapped for two minutes because Vivekananda.
- spoke about the greatness of all religions
 - spoke for a long time
 - addressed the audience as 'Brothers and Sisters of America '
 - said that Hinduism taught all religions are true.
11. Prof. W. W. Hastie, once said of Narendra "He is bound to make his mark in life" This means that he.
- will be popular
 - will become a sanyasi
 - will command respect
 - will achieve great success.
12. Swami Vivekananda decided to go to America, to fulfill Sri Ramakrishna's will. This shows that Vivekananda
- was Sri Ramakrishna's favorite disciple.
 - wanted to carry out his master's wishes
 - was an obedient disciple
 - had a strict master .
13. The American newspapers declared the swamiji as a prophet and a seer because:
- he tried to link Eastern and Western ideas
 - he was a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna
 - he was dressed in Saffron robes
 - the effect of his speech was such.
14. The motto of Ramakrishna mission was
- Work is Worship
 - Worship the poor
 - Service to humanity is service to God.
 - there is no shortcut to hard work.
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15. Vivekananda told in his speech again and again the idea of validity of all religions and their harmony. This shows that swamiji.
- a) wanted to please the audience b) respect all religions
c) wanted to bring about world peace d) believe that there was only one God.
16. One word for 'A' person who is appointed / selected to attend a 'conference'
- a) representative b) delegate c) Professor d) Principal.

II) Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. How can you say that Narendranath was an all rounder?
2. What qualities did Narendranath inherit from his mother?
3. Why did Narendranath impose punishment on himself ?
4. Why didn't the teacher punish Narendranath ?
5. What made Narendranath visit Sri Ramakrishna? What did he ask him?
6. How do you know that Narendranath was truthful?
7. Who established the Ramakrishna Mission ? What was its aim?
8. What did Prof .Hastie say once about Narendranath?
9. How did Vivekananda address the audience? How did the audience react to it?
10. What thoughts came to Narendranath's mind about God ?
11. What did the Newspapers of America write about Swami Vivekananda?
12. Why did Swami Vivekananda establish the Ramakrishna mission?
13. What would have happened if Vivekananda had not got the letter from Prof . Wright?
14. Why did the audience like Vivekananda's speech?
15. Why did the teacher ask the students to stand up as a punishment?
16. What did Ramakrishna tell Narendranath about God?
17. Who were Narendranath's parents? What was his father known for?
18. How did Narendranath conduct himself in the classroom?

III) Answer the following questions in five or six sentences each:

1. How can you say that Narendranath had a Powerful concentration of mind?
 2. Describe the first meeting of Narendranath with Sri Ramakrishna?
 3. Summarise Swami Vivekananda's speech in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago?
 4. What are the sayings of Swami Vivekananda?
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IV) Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. "The teacher said ,you need not stand up".
 - a) Who is the 'you' here?
 - b) Why did the person stand up?
 - c) Why did the teacher say so?
 2. "I did not know anything about the cobra"
 - a) What was the speaker doing when the cobra came there?
 - b) When did the speaker say so?
 - c) Why couldn't the speaker know about the cobra?
 3. "They shouted at him but he did not hear him".
 - a) When did they shout at him?
 - b) Why did he not hear ?
 - c) What does this show about the person?
 4. I must, for it was I who was talking?
 - a) Who does the 'I' refer to?
 - b) When did the speaker say so?
 - c) What does 'I must' mean in this context?
 5. "Have you seen God".
 - a) Who asked this question?
 - b) Who does you refer to?
 - c) What reply did the speaker get?
 6. "If you wish, I can show you"
 - a) Who wished to see and what?
 - b) What question was it an answer to?
 - c) Who does 'I' refer to?
 7. "There was a thunderous applause from vast audience".
 - a) Where was the audience?
 - b) What made the audience clap?
 - c) How long did it last?
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8. "The teacher did not believe them".
- Who does them refer to?
 - What did they tell the teacher?
 - Why didn't the teacher believe them?

V) Match the following

A	B
a) pious	i) a boy or young man
b) lad	ii) deeply religious
c) disciple	iii) move smoothly and quietly.
d) will	iv) follower
e) glide	v) desire

A	B
a) charity	i) understand completely
b) assimilate	ii) Sympathetic attitude
c) exalted	iii) social position
d) harness	iv) of high rank
e) status	v) use
f) inherit	vi) receive from one's parents

A	B
a) charity	i) receive from one's parents
b) inherit	ii) generosity
c) seer	iii) messenger of God
d) Prophet	iv) saint

1) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- Sri Ramakrishna suffered _____ cancer.
 - Viswanath Datta was known _____ charity.
 - Vivekananda was a follower _____ Sri Ramakrishna.
 - Some times Narendra turned the classroom _____ a place _____ lively discussions.
 - There was thunderous applause _____ the vast audience and it lasted _____ two minutes.
 - Vivekananda went _____ a walk _____ the afternoon.
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2) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles.

1. Vivekananda got ——— introductory letter from Prof. Wright to Dr. Barrows.
2. Narendra became ——— leader among ——— students.
3. Vivekananda took his food in ——— afternoon and went for ——— walk.
4. Swamiji felt nervous at ——— sight of such ——— huge audience.

3) Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

1. Narendra learned the epics ——— puranas from his mother.
2. Narendra answered all the questions correctly ——— the others couldn't.
3. Narendranath was brilliant ——— talented.
4. Vishwanath was known for charity ——— was respected by everyone.

4) Fill in the blanks with correct forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. Narendra was sent to the metropolitan school . He ——— (be) very intelligent and ——— (learn) his lesson quickly.
2. Vivekananda ——— (be) a follower of Ramakrishna and he ——— (try) to carry out the will of his master.
3. Narendra after a long time ——— (understand) that Ramakrishna ——— (be) an extraordinary soul.
4. When Narendra was seven , he ——— (be+send) to the metropolitan school.
5. His friends ——— (be +frighten) and ran away when they saw a cobra.

5) Change into Passive Voice.

1. Narendra answered all the questions correctly .
2. The teacher did not believe them.
3. They founded a monastery at Baranagar.
4. Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission.

6) Change into Indirect speech

1. He said, "Does God really exist?".
2. Vivekananda said to Ramakrishna, "Have you seen God?".

7) Point out the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words using them in meaningful sentences.

1. Wonder, Wander
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2. Principal, Principle
3. Mission, Machine

8) Use the following words first as nouns then as verbs in meaningful sentences.

1. Concentrate
2. meditate

9) Frame questions to get the underlined words as answer.

1. Narendra met Sri Ramakrishna at Dakshineswar.
2. Vishwanath was known for charity.
3. They founded a monastery at Baranagar.
4. Swamiji spent three hours in meditation.
5. The newspapers proclaimed Swamiji a prophet.
6. To fulfill Ramakrishna's will, Vivekananda resolved to go to America.

■ ■

Lesson - 4**A MAGICIAN WITH THE BALL**

Four alternatives are suggested for each of the following questions.

1. Cricket is played in
 - a) Asian countries
 - b) All the common wealth countries
 - c) All European countries
 - d) England only
 2. “It was said that pitches in India were prepared to suit you” Chandra disagreed to this because
 - a) no batsman complained thus
 - b) the bowlers did their job well
 - c) wickets were taken on foreign pitches too
 - d) they had only medium pacers on their side
 3. “According to Chandra ,one comes under pressure when one
 - a) is frightened
 - b) thinks of his disadvantages
 - c) has weakness
 - d) is troubled by others
 4. Chandra couldn't face the fast bowler because
 - a) they tried to hit him
 - b) he was afraid of them
 - c) his bowling arm was struck by polio
 - d) he was not a batsman
 5. The toughest batsman Chandra bowled against was
 - a) Zaheer Abbas
 - b) Clive Lloyd
 - c) Ken Barrington
 - d) Vivian Richards
 6. Chandra advises young cricketers to
 - a) watch matches all the time
 - b) work hard with dedication
 - c) have a hobby in life
 - d) build a strong body .
 7. The game of cricket is originated in
 - a) India
 - b) Australia
 - c) West Indies
 - d) England
 8. Gavaskar says, Chandra is
 - a) a non-controversial and likable man
 - b) person who invited troubles from fellow players
-

- c) a controversial man
 - d) involved in the match fixing
9. Chandra felt nervous in the initial stages of his career because
- a) the batsmen tried to hit him
 - b) he had to bowl to great international players
 - c) his bowling arm was struck by polio
 - d) he just started his career
10. According to Chandra , the finest batsman at the movement is
- a) Sachin Tendulkar
 - b) Jayasurya
 - c) Rahul Dravid
 - d) V.V.Laxman
11. Chandra comments Rahul Dravid as the finest batsman because he is
- a) the highest run scorer
 - b) a good captain
 - c) technically sound and highly dependable
 - d) the batsman who plays spinners confidently.
12. Oval is in
- a) England
 - b) Australia
 - c) U.S.A
 - d) India
13. Chandra lowered the mark set by Vinoo Mankad by
- a) taking 247 wickets in test matches
 - b) scoring a century
 - c) taking 8 wickets
 - d) capturing 35 wickets against England in a series
14. According to Chandra, today ODI s have become popular because
- a) people do not have patience to watch test matches
 - b) they give results quickly
 - c) they are highly entertaining
 - d) Test matches are time consuming
15. To plan anything against Chandrashekhhar was to invite
- a) disaster
 - b) success
 - c) pleasure
 - d) failure
16. Chandra achieved the feat of getting 247 wickets by
- a) increasing his pace
 - b) ignoring his handicap
 - c) bowling superlatively
 - d) changing to fast bowling
-

17. One of the statements according to Chandra , is incorrect
- ODI s can replace test cricket
 - ODI s are highly entertaining
 - Test cricket will regain its popularity soon
 - ODI s are very popular
18. Chandra retired in
- 1941
 - 1981
 - 1996
 - 1961
19. Chandrashekar was a great
- all-rounder
 - batsman
 - pace bowler
 - leg spin bowler
20. “Chandra began playing cricket with a great disadvantage”. The disadvantage was that
- he had to bowl against great batsmen
 - his bowling arm was struck by polio
 - batsmen intimidated him
 - he had to bowl on fast pitches.

Short Answer Questions:

- What is Chandrashekar’s advice to young cricketers?
- What makes you think that Chandrashekar was a great fan of Mukhesh?
- Why did Chandra feel nervous to bowl to great batsmen ?
- Why did Chandra consider Ken Barrington the toughest batsman he bowled against?
- Name Indian cricketers who attained the status of stardom?
- How did Chandra achieve a great name as a bowler even with his disadvantage?
- How popular is cricket today ?
- Who according to Chandra is the finest Indian batsman ? Why?
- Name a few Indians and Australians who have made the cricket great.
- What made Chandra feel nervous in the initial stages?
- What was Chandra’s hobby? Why did he fly to Bombay?
- Why are ODI’s popular according to Chandra?
- How can you say that Chandrashekar was a great fan of Mukhesh?
- What does Gavaskar say about Chandrashekar?

Long Answer Questions

- What was the disadvantage that Chandra had to cope with? How did he overcome it?
 - Write about the tribute that Gavaskar pays to Chandrashekar?
 - Chandra’s career as a great bowler.
-

Reference to Context

1. "Which is your toughest test match?".
 - a) Which lesson is this extract taken from?
 - b) Which test match was the toughest for the person?
 - c) Who won that test match?
 2. "I have passion for the game that led me to persevere".
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) What game is mentioned here?
 - c) When did the speaker say so?
 3. "He would bamboozle even the great Vivian Richards".
 - a) Who said so?
 - b) Who is the person talked about?
 - c) How would he bamboozle the players?
 4. "He used to call me 'sun'".
 - a) Which lesson is this line taken from?
 - b) Who does 'he' refer to?
 - c) Who is the 'sun' here?
 5. "I never thought about the disadvantage".
 - a) Who is the 'I' here?
 - b) What was the disadvantage?
 - c) Which lesson is the extract taken from?
 6. "Who do you think is the finest batsman at the moment?".
 - a) Who asked this question?
 - b) To whom was it asked?
 - c) Who is the finest batsman referred here?
 7. "Come to the field alive and play cricket".
 - a) Who gave this advice?
 - b) For whom was it given?
 - c) What else did he say to them?
 8. "Test cricket may not be that popular today".
 - a) Whose statement is this?
 - b) What is more popular than test cricket?
 - c) Why is test cricket not popular today?
-

Fill in the blanks

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. We took wickets _____ foreign pitches too!
2. He took eight wickets _____ that match.
3. Chandra was a lover _____ music
4. Chandra retired _____ 1981.
5. Work hard _____ dedication .

2) Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunction

1. ODI s have become popular _____ they bring in a lot of money.
2. Chandra used to bat well at NO 10 _____ 11.
3. Newspapers reported _____ Chandra could not face fast bowlers.
4. Test cricket may not be popular today ____ I am certain, it will regain its popularity.
5. _____ Chandra heard the news, he rushed to Bombay.

3) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles

1. Rahul Dravid is _____ finest batsman .
2. Chandra is _____ lover of music .
3. Have _____ aim in life.
4. Chandra has _____ passion for cricket
5. He was awarded _____ benefit match .

4) Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the word given in brackets.

1. Cricket is an _____ game (interest)
2. Chandrashekar opines that Rahul Dravid is _____ (technique) sound in batting
3. Cricket is a _____ (glory)game .
4. He is highly _____ (depened)
5. He used to call Gavaskar 'sun' with _____ (affect)

5) Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets

1. Chandra _____ (be+ award) a benefit match .
 2. We hardly _____ (betray)our team as it depended on us.
-

3. Chandra ————— (have) the support of famous spinners
4. When Chandra ————— (begin) his career, there were great names in cricket
5. Chandra and Mukhesh ————— (be) great friends.

Change into Indirect Speech

1. The author said to Chandrashekar , “Which is your greatest test match?
Ans: The author asked Chandrashekar which his greatest test match was Chandra.
2. Said to the young cricketers “Have an aim in life and work hard with dedication”.
Ans: Chandrashekar advised the young cricketers to have an aim in life and to work hard with dedication.
3. The author asked Chandrashekar, “Who do you think is the finest batsman at the moment?”
Ans: The author asked Chandrashekar who he thought was the finest batsman at the moment.
4. Chandrashekar said , “I have a passion for the game. That led metopersevere.”
Ans: Chandrashekar said that he had a passion for the game and that had led him to persevere”.
5. Chandrashekar said to the author , “There is nothing wrong with ODI s”.
Ans: Chandrashekar told the author that there was nothing wrong with ODI s”.

■ ■

Lesson - 5**KALPANA THE STAR****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman.....
 - a. astrologer
 - b. astronomer
 - c. astronaut
 - d. cricket player
 2. Kalpana had a passion for.....
 - a. flying
 - b. singing
 - c. writing
 - d. playing
 3. The Columbia spacecraft caught fire while.....
 - a. it touched the earth
 - b. it took off
 - c. it was re-entering the earth's atmosphere
 - d. it was raining
 4. The Indian government honoured late Kalpana by.....
 - a. sanctioning Rupees 5 lakh as compensation
 - b. granting a government job to Sanjay.
 - c. renaming first weather satellite as Kalpana-1
 - d. granting 'Bharat Ratna'.
 5. Kalpana had a great respect for J.R.D Tata because.....
 - a. he was very rich
 - b. he had helped her in her studies
 - c. he was her relative
 - d. he had done some mail flights
 6. Kalpana drew the designs of planes and stars in her school days. It shows that.....
 - a. she was interested in drawing
 - b. she had passion for flying
 - c. she neglected her studies
 - d. she was inactive in her studies
 7. Kalpana chose for higher studies
 - a. agriculture
 - b. architecture
 - c. electronics
 - d. aerospace engineering.
 8. Jean Pierre Harrison, the husband of Kalpana was a/an.....
 - a. doctor
 - b. astronomer
 - c. engineer
 - d. flying instructor
 9. Kalpana was selected to be an astronaut candidate by.....
 - a. A.R.C
 - b. I.I.Sc
 - c. NASA
 - d. ISRO
-

10. Kalpana wanted to marry Harrison because.....
- he was very rich
 - he was a good flying instructor
 - both of them shared the same views and beliefs
 - he was a good friend of her.
11. Students at Karnal had gathered first time at school happily
- the headmaster had told them to do so.
 - in anticipation of the safe landing of the spacecraft
 - they intended to watch the aircraft
 - Kalpana had promised them to give autograph.
12. The students at Karnal gathered again to.....
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. welcome Kalpana | b. sing and dance |
| c. mourn at the death of Kalpana | d. bid farewell to Kalpana. |
13. The Columbia shuttle caught fire due to.....
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| a. run out of fuel | b. technical snag |
| c. bad weather | d. carelessness of the pilot |
14. Kalpana Chawla was not interested in
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| a. home tuition | b. music | c. karate | d. dancing |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
15. Sanjay Chawla said, "Isn't that what a star is"? It means that Kalpana.....
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. is remembered for a long time | b. never dies/remains immortal |
| c. is far away from the earth | d. shines like a star |

2 marks questions.

- How did Willie Mccool describe his experience on the Columbia space shuttle?
 - Why did the Columbia space shuttle perish?
 - How did India honour Kalpana Chawla?
 - Where was Kalpana born? Who were her parents?
 - Give two examples to show that Kalpana was interested in space.
 - What did Kalpana draw during her drawing class?
 - In what fields Kalpana was interested as a student?
 - Why did Kalpana hold J.R.D Tata in high esteem?
 - Which course Kalpana choose for her higher education? Why?
 - Why did Kalpana marry Jean Pierre Harrison?
-

11. What did Kalpana start working for after the completion of her Ph.D?
12. How was Kalpana different from the other girls of her age?
13. What is N.A.S.A?
14. Why did the students of Karnal gather for the first time?
15. Why did the students of Karnal gather for the second time?
16. How did Sanjay the brother of Kalpana Chawla react over the death of Kalpana?
17. How many times did Kalpana go into space?
18. What was the touch down time of the Columbia space shuttle?
19. Who had done some of the mail flights in India?

4 marks questions

1. 'Even as a girl Kalpana was unique'. Give examples from the text in support of this claim.
2. Write a brief note on Kalpana's education in India and abroad.
3. Give a brief account of the experience of Kalpana Chawla as one of the crew on the Columbia space shuttle.
4. What do you think we can learn from the life of Kalpana Chawla?

Grammar

Parts of speech.

Name the parts of speech of the underlined words.

1. The sad news was flashed on Saturday night.
2. She learned her bachelor's degree and moved to United States.

Give one word.

1. The study or practice of travel through the air.
 2. A winged aircraft controlled by the body movement of the pilot.
 3. An instrument used to look at distance objects.
 4. A person trained to travel in a spacecraft.
 5. Persons working on a ship or aircraft
 6. An act or gift that is intended to show gratitude respect of admiration.
 7. People who do something for the love of it.
-

Tag questions.

1. Kalpana Chawla was an astronaut.
2. Kalpana Chawla choose science.
3. Kalpana Chawla didn't choose architecture.

Active into Passive.

1. Kalpana chose science.
2. Kalpana sailed a glider.

Tense form.

1. India (rename) its first weather satellite Kalpana-1.
2. Kalpana (be+train) under NASA.
3. The sad news (be+splash) on Saturday night.
4. Kalpana (meet) Jean Pierre Harrison at Texas.

Prepositions.

1. Karnal is a small village Haryana.
2. Kalpana met Jean Pierre Harrison the university of Texas.
3. Kalpana worked six years at NASA.
4. The Columbia spacecraft perished..... Texas.

Direct and Indirect.

1. "I can't describe the overwhelming sense of jubilation" said Willie Mccool.
2. Sanjay said, "Sister, mind the road".
3. Sanjay said, " She is a permanent star in the sky".

Match the following.

- | I) | A | B |
|----|----------|------------------------|
| 1. | snag | a) a winged air crafts |
| 2. | glider | b) aeroplane |
| 3. | spangled | c) technical problem |
| 4. | stunned | d) shining |
| 5. | immortal | e) shocking |
| | | f) deathless |
-

II)**A**

1. Phenomenal
2. perished
3. consent
4. anticipation
5. poignancy

B

- a) permission
- b) depth of feeling
- c) died
- d) extra ordinary
- e) independent
- f) expectation

Conjunctions

1. She fancies she is not riding a bike.
2. Space shuttle caught fire broke apart.
3. Kalpana's father insisted to take electricals Kalpana chose Aerospace Engineering.
4. The students gathered again not to celebrate to mourn.

■ ■

Lesson - 6**WHAT IS CIVILIZATION**

Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions, choose the appropriate answer and write it in the space given below.

1. The meaning of the word 'civilize' is.

a) to keep up savage habits	b) to make modern
c) to better, to refine	d) to be progressive
 2. Civilization specially refers to.

a) husband and wife	b) society or a group of people
c) education of children	d) food and drink of human race.
 3. The best proof of civilization is.

a) to work together with the common aim of motive	b) to quarrel with everyone
c) to work together for the common good	d) to work individually for others
 4. Europeans think that they are more civilized than the Asians because.

a) they put on more clothes	b) they eat more nutritious food
c) they use more cars for transport	d) they use more computers
 5. The signs of civilization are

a) fine roads, bridges and transport	b) fine buildings, books and beautiful things
c) fine dresses, cinema theatres	d) all the three.
 6. Even better signs of civilization are

a) fine organizations	b) unselfish men who work for others
c) fine gardens and valleys	d) selfish men who work for themselves
 7. "To better, to refine, to replace savage habits by good ones" this explains the meaning of the word.

a) civilization	b) savagery	c) barbarism	d) culture
-----------------	-------------	--------------	------------
 8. The savage condition of people when men are little better than beasts is .

a) civilization	b) barbarism	c) modernism	d) pragmatism .
-----------------	--------------	--------------	-----------------
-

9. The countries involved in the fighting according to the author are.
 a) uncultured b) strong c) civilized d) barbarous
10. 'Multi'és de la guerre' means .
 a) People fought in the war b) people killed in the war
 c) People who were saved in the war d) people wounded in the war.
11. The countries that involved in the great war
 a) India , Nepal b) Pakistan, Afghanistan
 c) Srilanka , Bangladesh d) England , Germany, U.S.A, Russia
12. 'People who have an advanced and accommodating behaviour' – one word for this.
 a) Civilized b) Barbarous c) Savage d) None
13. 'What is civilization'? is an extract from
 a) Discovery of India b) My experiment with truth
 c) 'Glimpses of world history' d) None.
14. The Englishman was trying his best to kill Germans.
 a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Gerund d) Infinitive

Answer the following questions in two sentences each.

1. What is civilization according to Nehru?
2. Where do we find special seats for the war – wounded people?
3. Mention some of the countries involved in the Great war.
4. What messages does the author give us in the 'lesson' What is civilization?
5. What does the word 'civilize' mean? What does it specially refer to?
6. What according to the author , are the sign of civilization?
7. What is the opinion of the author about the great countries who fight each other?
8. What do many people in Europe think about themselves and the people of Asia?
9. Why do the people of Europe put on more clothes than the people of Asia and Africa?
10. What is the dictionary meaning of Civilization?

Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph each:

1. What, according to Nehru, are the signs of civilization?
 2. What do you understand about the countries that fight against one another?
 3. "Barbarism still exists in the society". Do you agree with this? Justify.
 4. Why does the author call the European countries barbarous?
-

Extracts

1. "Civilization is the reverse of that".
 - a) What is civilization?
 - b) What does the word 'that' refer to?
 - c) What is the 'reverse' of civilization?

2. "You must have seen many of these 'Multies de la guerre' - war wounded people in France & elsewhere".
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) Who does the word 'you' refer to?
 - c) What does 'Multies de la guerre' mean?

3. 'Many people in Europe think that they are very civilized.
 - a) Why do the Europeans think that they are more civilized?
 - b) What is the author's opinion?
 - c) Why, do you think, the author mentions clothes?

Match the words in group 'A' with their meanings given in group 'B'

- | I. | A | | B |
|----|--------------|--|---------------------|
| | 1. Savage | | a. happy |
| | 2. Maim | | b. violent behavior |
| | 3. Summon | | c. violent |
| | 4. gay | | d. call |
| | 5. Barbarism | | e. injure Seriously |

- | II. | A | | B |
|-----|-----------------|--|---------------|
| | 1. civilization | | a. Peace |
| | 2. weak | | b. impossible |
| | 3. easy | | c. Barbarism |
| | 4. war | | d. difficult |
| | 5. Possible | | e. strong |

Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition given in the bracket.

1. The students _____ Karnal had gathered _____ school
 2. We mourn _____ you _____ this moment _____ grief.
-

3. People all _____ the world were waiting _____ the landing _____ bated breath.
4. Civilization specially refers _____ society or a group _____ people.
5. Millions _____ people were killed _____ this war and many thousands were maimed _____ life.

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in brackets.

1. How can we find out if a person _____ a society is barbarous_____ civilized?
2. Fine buildings, pictures _____ books and everything _____ is beautiful are certainly signs of civilization.

Fill in the blanks with correct articles.

1. In the great war_____ Englishman was trying his best to kill _____ Germans.
(a, the , an , the)
2. But _____ even better sign of civilization is _____ fine man who is unselfish.
(the, a, an)
8. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate tense forms of the verb given in the brackets.
 1. A few years ago there _____ (be) a great war and many countries of the world _____ in it
(be + involved)
 2. Many People in Europe _____ (think) that they are civilized and the People of Asia _____
(be) barbarous.

Change into other degrees.

1. Nehru was greater than any other statesman.
2. A man with a gun is stronger than a man without a weapon.
3. No other man is as civilized as the man who thinks of the common good.

Change the voice.

1. Germans were killing Englishmen.
2. The policemen separates them.

Change into indirect.

1. The soldier said "I want to tell what happened in the war".
2. The author said, "There are special seats for war wounded people.

Lesson - 7**THE WOMEN WHO MADE US PROUD****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The lady who unfurled the tricolour was
 - a) Kashibai
 - b) Padmavatibai
 - c) Aruna Asaf Ali
 - d) Sarojini Naidu
 2. Padmavathibai Burli used to tell her children to eat a little less because
 - a) they were poor
 - b) She wanted to save money
 - c) She wanted to feed the hungry freedom fighters
 - d) it was her husband's order.
 3. The DC got angry with Kashibai because she
 - a) had no respect for the British
 - b) had not obtained permit for the car
 - c) plastered her car with cow dung-cakes
 - d) refused to lend her car to him.
 4. How did Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya inspire thousands of Indian women?
 - a) through her writings
 - b) by giving lectures
 - c) through her leadership
 - d) by telling stories.
 5. In those days, to have Rolls Royce car was a symbol of
 - a) Power
 - b) Status
 - c) Wealth
 - d) all these
 6. "I will use it for drying cow dung cakes. Here I refers to
 - a) Kashibai
 - b) Preetilata
 - c) Aruna Asaf Ali
 - d) Padmavathibai
 7. What is the expansion of INA
 - a) Indian National Army
 - b) Indian National Association
 - c) Indian Navy Association
 - d) Indian National Administration
 8. A place where weapons are stored is called
 - a) laboratory
 - b) an armoury
 - c) a weaponry
 - d) a granary
-

9. Her mercurial agility inspired youngmen and women. Agility means
- a) ability to move or think quickly b) ability to walk
c) ability to talk d) ability to motivate
10. The two women who commanded the judge to get-back were
- a) Vimal Gulwadi and Hema Shinolikar
b) Sarojini Naidu and Capt Laxmi Swaminathan
c) Padmavathibai and Kamaladevi
d) Shakuntala Dhmankar and Aruna Asaf Ali
11. Shankar Kurtakoti was unwilling to marry Shakuntala because
- a) he wanted to remain bachelor
b) he was underground
c) he was a freedom fighter
d) he might be sentenced to imprisonment at any time.
12. After cancellation of the registration of the car, Kashibai used it for
- a) personal use b) family use
c) drying cow-dung cakes d) public show
13. Sarojini Naidu proved to be a disciple of Gandhiji by
- a) becoming the Nightingale of India
b) translating his philosophy of non-violence into reality
c) teaching on his principle of non-violence
d) following him wherever he went
14. Give one word for “Deeply religious”
- a) famous b) generous c) pious d) god fearing

Answering each of the following questions two or three sentences.

1. How did Aruna Asaf Ali create a sense of defeat in the British
 2. How did Preetilata Waddedar raid the Chittagang armoury?
 3. Why did the D.C. send for Kashibai? What did he ask her for?
 4. What was the result of Preetilata Waddedar’s attack?
 5. What makes us remember Kashibai?
 6. Why did Kashibai plaster cow-dung cakes on her car?
 7. Why did the D.C ask for Kashibai’s car? Why did he cancel the registration of the car?
 8. Why did Kashibai refuse to give the car to the D.C?
-

9. What did the D.C say to Kashibai when she refused to give the car? What did she do after cancellation of the registration of the car?
10. How was Shakuntala Dhamankar able to inspire young-men and women?
11. Why was Shankar Kurtakoti unwilling to marry Shakuntala Dhamanakar? Why was that wedding interesting?
12. How did Bindacharya Burli serve the cause of freedom?
13. How did Padmavathibai Burli help the freedom fighters?
14. What kind of freedom fighter was Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya? How did she inspire women?
15. What did Shakuntala Damanakar say when Shankar Kurtakoti told her that he may be hanged?
16. Why was Padmavathibai Burli sentenced to three month's imprisonment?
17. Why did Gandhiji repose confidence in Sarojini Naidu?
18. Who were the two young women sitting in the judge's seat? What did they command the judge to do?
19. Why was the judge dumbfounded? What did he order?
20. What did the judge decide and why?

Read the given extracts and answers the questions that follow.

1. "This inflicted heavy casualties"
 - a) What does 'this' refer to?
 - b) Who made this daring act?
 - c) What was the act like?
 2. "She gave them sleepless nights"
 - a) Who is the 'she' here?
 - b) Who does 'them' refer to?
 - c) How did she give them sleepless nights?
 3. "I am proud, I did it"
 - a) Who is the 'I' here?
 - b) Where did the speaker do it?
 - c) What does this act show about the speaker?
 4. "I will use it for drying cow-dung cakes"
 - a) Who is the 'I' here?
 - b) What does 'it' refer to?
 - c) When did the speaker make this statement?
-

5. "The lady stuck to her word"
 - a) Who does the lady refer to here?
 - b) What was her word?
 - c) When did she do so?
6. "British Quit India"
 - a) Which lesson is the extract taken from?
 - b) Whose slogan was this?
 - c) Where did she shout the slogan?
7. "Her reply made him so angry that he cancelled the registration"
 - a) Who is the 'he'?
 - b) What did he ask her?
 - c) What did she do, when he cancelled the registration?
8. "The women commanded the judge to go back"
 - a) Which women commanded the judge to go back?
 - b) What else did the women tell him?
 - c) Where did this act of bravery take place?

Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph.

1. How did Vimal Gulwadi and Hema Shinolikar display their courage?
2. How did Kashibai show her disregard for the British Supremacy?
3. What is interesting about the wedding of Shakuntala Dhamankar?
4. Who are the women freedom fighters in the lesson "The Women Who Made Us Proud"? write a brief note about them?
5. How did Aruna Asaf Ali create a sense of defeat in the British?

Parts of Speech

1. Name the parts of speech of the underlined words.

1. A woman activist stormed the armoury

a) Noun	b) Verb	c) Adjective	d) Adverb
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 2. Aruna Asaf Ali gave them sleepless nights

a) Verb	b) Noun	c) Adjective	d) Pronoun
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-

3. The lady flatly refused to oblige it.
a) Adjective b) adverb c) verb d) pronoun
4. Padmavathibai Burli was a silent and pious woman
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adverb d) Adjective
5. Sarojini Naidu was a disciplined disciple
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Preposition

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verb to be filled in the blank is

1. What would you have?
a) did b) do c) done d) had
2. Kashibai bought a Rolls Royce
a) has b) have c) had d) is
3. Today we assembled here to celebrate the International women's day.
a) has b) have c) has d) has to
4. Soumya, Why you go to Manglore last week?
a) do b) did c) is d) don't
5. Ramappa works very well, because he an intelligent man.
a) was b) am c) is d) are

Prefixes

1. The word 'do' takes the prefix
a) in b) dis c) un d) mis
 2. The word which takes the prefix 'dis' is
a) like b) understand c) active d) use
 3. The opposite of 'relevant' is
a) dis relevant b) unrelevant c) misrelevant d) irrelevant
 4. The suitable prefix for 'known' is
a) non b) in c) un d) did
 5. The word 'violence' takes the prefix
a) dis b) non c) in d) un
-

Match the words**1. A**

- 1) Stun
- 2) desert
- 3) generosity
- 4) embarrass
- 5) armoury

B

- a) large heartedness
- b) make someone feel awkward
- c) Keep under control
- d) Shock
- e) leave
- f) a place where arms are stored

2. A

- 1) dumbfounded
- 2) repose
- 3) grit
- 4) renowned
- 5) vain

B

- a) keep or rest
- b) determination and courage
- c) famous
- d) useless
- e) happiness
- f) astonished

3) A

- 1) acknowledge
- 2) bliss
- 3) abandoned
- 4) agitate
- 5) aristocratic

B

- a) happiness
- b) left
- c) argue strongly
- d) noble, rich
- e) accept

4) A

- 1) status
- 2) inflicted
- 3) casualties
- 4) unfurl
- 5) oblige

B

- a) caused
 - b) damage or disaster
 - c) roll out, spread-out
 - d) accept a request
 - e) social position
-

Opposites

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 5) A | B |
| 1) proud | a) unknown |
| 2) reward | b) strong |
| 3) superior | c) humble |
| 4) weak | d) punishment |
| 5) known | e) inferior |

Question Tag

1. Preetilata Waddedar raided like a Volcano,
a) doesn't she ? b) hadn't she? c) did she? d) didn't she?
2. They couldn't do anything?
a) could they? b) couldn't they? c) can they? d) can't they?
3. It is not for the pleasure trips?
a) isn't it? b) is it? c) was it? d) wasn't it?
4. Kamaladevi Chhtrapadhyaya was a freedom fighter of the highest order?
a) was she? b) wasn't she? c) is she? d) isn't she?
5. Kashibai had bought a Rolls Royce?
a) had she? b) hadn't she? c) had she? d) hasn't she?

Active Voice And Passive Voice

1. Aruna Asaf Ali unfurled the tricolour
 2. She told me the story
 3. Kashibai had bought Rolls Royce
 4. Aruna Asaf Ali gave them sleepless nights
 5. She led many struggles
 6. She defeated the British army
 7. Shakuntala Dhamankar married Kurtakoti
 8. I will use it for drying cow-dung cakes
 9. The police couldn't do any thing
 10. Her mercurial agility inspired young men and women.
-

Framing Questions using 'Wh' word.

Frame questions to get the underlined words as answer

1. The women commanded the judge to get back
2. Padmavathi was a silent and pious woman
3. Shakuntala worked with Shankar Kurtakoti
4. Shakuntala Dhamankar abandoned her classes to serve the cause of the nation.
5. Aruna Asaf Ali unfurled the tricolour.

Grammar

1) Prepositions :

1. Shakuntala fell love with Shankar Kurtakoti.
2. She defeated the British army Rangoon.
3. I will use it drying cow dung cakes.
4. Sarojini Naidu translated the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence reality.
5. India was freed the clutches of the British.

2) Conjunctions :

1. Desai's family was known for its wealth generosity.
2. I am caught, I would be sentenced to at least 15-20 years of imprisonment.
3. The police would always try hard to arrest Shakuntala in vain.
4. The two women told him..... India had attained freedom.
5. Freedom fighters sacrificed all they had for the country they loved their country more than themselves.

3) Articles :

1. Sarojini Naidu was disciplined disciple.
 2. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was a freedom fighter ofhighest order.
 3. I would like to share eye opening incident with you.
 4. The District Collector was Englishman.
 5. lady stuck to her word.
-

4) Tense forms of verbs :

1. India(be+free) from the clutches of the British in 1947.
2. Capt. Laxmi Swaminathan fought and (defeat) the British army.
3. Her reply made him so angry that he(cancel) the registration.
4. Kamaladevi(lead) many struggles.
5. I(decide) to quit the Govt. job and soon I'll join a private company.

5) Correct form of the word :

1. It is for family use (exclusive)
2. The D.C. cancelled the(register)
3. Padmavathibai fed the freedom fighters (hunger)
4. A act of bravery took place in the court today (remark)
5. Padmavathibai was caught and sentenced to three months (imprison)

Reported Speech :

1. Aruna Asaf Ali said "I am not surprised at my courage".
2. Kashibai said, "I will use it for drying cow dung cakes".
3. The D.C. said to Kashibai, "If you refuse to hand over the car, I will cancel its registration".
4. The judge said, "I have decided to quit the Government job". She said, "Do you want to listen?"

■ ■

- c) came forward to solve the problem
d) asked the king to marry her.
10. The farmer was frightened because the king asked him ——
a) to come near
b) to bring his daughter to the palace
c) to hatch the boiled eggs
d) why he was wearing dusty clothes.
11. The guards stopped the farmer at the gate because he ——
a) had not taken permission
b) was wearing ragged and dusty clothes
c) refused to give mangoes
d) talked to them impolitely
12. “The king’s Greatest Prize” is a ——
a) Novel b) Poem c) Play d) short story
13. The king called the farmer by noticing——
a) his attractive eyes
b) the mangoes he had brought
c) his refined language
d) his humble dress and the embarrassment on his face
14. The courtiers bowed their heads in shame because——
a) Daksha answered the pandit’s questions
b) king scolded them badly.
c) Daksha selected king as her prize
d) They could not answer the pandit’s question
15. Mahapanditji bent his head down in shame because—
a) The courtiers solved his problem
b) He could not solve Daksha’s problem.
c) Daksha came forward to solve his problem
d) The king scolded him.
16. The king called Daksha very clever when——
a) she took his hand and started moving
b) She solved the problem of hatching boiled eggs.
c) She solved the pandit’s problem
d) She came forward to solve the problem
-

17. Daksha was a daughter of a ——
 a) King b) farmer c) Pandit d) courtier
18. The king's greatest prize was ——
 a) Daksha b) farmer c) Mahapandit d) courtier
19. The king sent to Daksha ——
 a) boiled eggs b) beans and eggs c) boiled beans d) eggs
20. Daksha asked the king to get her a ——
 a) piece of cloth b) glass of water c) bundle of cotton d) empty vessel

Two marks questions

1. How can you say that Daksha was wise?
2. Why was Daksha's father worried?
3. Why did the farmer go to visit the king?
4. What did Daksha teach her father?
5. How did Daksha answer the pandit's question?
6. Who was Mahapanditji? What was his question to the kingdom?
7. What was the reaction of Mahapanditji to the solution of Daksha in the court?
8. Why did the king send boiled eggs to Daksha?
9. Why did the king call the farmer foolish?
10. Who was Daksha? What did she teach her father?
11. What was the reaction of the king when Daksha selected him as her prize?
12. What made the king call Daksha the wisest of the wise?

R.C

1. Father why did you go to the palace?
 a) Who said this?
 b) To whom was it said?
 c) Who does 'father' refer to?
 d) Who does 'you' refer to?
 2. Did the king talk to all who you went with?
 a) Who said this?
 b) Who does 'you' refer to?
 c) What was the reply given?
-

3. I was rather frightened .
 - a) Who is the 'I' here?
 - b) To whom was it said to?
 - c) Why was he frightened?
 4. Did your daughter tell you to do this?
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) To whom was it said?
 - c) Who was 'daughter' here?
 5. Have you gone mad?
 - a) Who asks so?
 - b) To whom was it asked?
 - c) Why did he ask so?
 6. I can try to solve the problem.
 - a) What was the problem?
 - b) When did the speaker say so?
 - c) Who does 'I' refer to?
 7. My whole kingdom is proud of you pretty lady.
 - a) Whose kingdom is referred to?
 - b) Who was it said to?
 - c) Why did he say so?
 8. I am taking away my prize?
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) To whom was it said ?
 - c) What was the prize?
 9. Where has all your wit gone my dear ministers?
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) To whom was it said to?
 - c) When did he say so?
 10. If your majesty permits me ,I can try to solve the problem.
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) To whom was it said?
 - c) What was the problem?
-

Long Answer questions: (4 marks)

1. How did Daksha solve the problem of Mahapanditji?
2. How can you say that Daksha was the wisest girl?
3. How did Daksha win over the king?

Preposition

1. The farmer is sitting —— his house (nearer to, in front of,)
2. I am sowing boiled beans —— get rich crop (to, for)
3. The whole court looks —— Daksha in total disbelief (in , at)
4. I can empty the ocean —— the small wooden bowl (with, from)
5. The king sits —— his throne (in , on)
6. Stop all the rivers flowing —— the ocean (into , from)

Conjunctions

1. They did stop me ——when I showed mangoes. They let me in (but, and)
2. —— you fail, both of us will be imprisoned for life (if , or)
3. Daksha taught me all those good manners —— language . (and, if)
4. All the courtiers stand up —— clap in appreciation . (and , but)
5. I can empty the ocean with that small wooden bowl —— you stop all the rivers flowing into the ocean. (if, and)

Articles

1. There is somebody to solve —— pandit's problem (a, the)
2. My lord give me —— small bundle of cotton (a, an)
3. I am sowing boiled beans to get —— rich crop(the, a)
4. You are —— wisest of the wise (an, the)
5. I have —— humble request my lord (a, an)

Tense form

1. —— Your daughter tell you to do this.
a) did b) have c) was d) is
 2. Why —— you go to the palace?
a) are b) were c) did d) was
-

3. _____ worry, father.
 a) aren't b) isn't c) don't d) hadn't
4. _____ you have any answer?
 a) do b) are c) is d) was

Verb forms:

1. Where has all your wit _____ (go)
2. My daughter Daksha _____ (teach) me all those good manners and language.
3. I _____ boiled beans to get a rich crop (be+sow)
4. This clever lady _____ (deserve) the highest honor and the richest prize.
5. The farmer and his daughter _____ (be+stand) in a corner.

Degrees of Comparison:

1. Daksha was the cleverest girl in the palace.
2. Mahapanditji was not as wise as Daksha .
3. No prize was as great as Daksha for the king.
4. No one in the court was as frightened as the farmer.

Direct and Indirect:

1. The king asked , “ Do you have any answer?”
2. Daksha said , “I am taking away my prize”
3. The king said , “Oh! How clever! My whole kingdom is proud of you”.
4. Daksha said , “Dear father , what nice thing did you have to give to the king”.
5. The king said to the farmer , “ How is it you have such a good manner”.

Active and Passive voice:

1. I will give you some boiled beans.
 2. You have given me a prize.
 3. Daksha has solved the problem.
 4. Daksha taught me all those good manners and language.
 5. We will keep the prestige of our kingdom very high.
 6. I can empty the ocean.
-

Noun and Verb:

1. Worry
2. Questions
3. Answer
4. Order
5. Permit
6. Call

Match the following with their meanings:

- | A | B |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ragged | a. Act of being generous |
| 2. Embarrassment | b. Ability to think |
| 3. Refined | c. Modest |
| 4. August | d. awkward feeling |
| 5. wit | e. silly |
| 6. Generosity | f. cultured |
| 7. Ridiculous | g. old and torn clothes |
| 8. Humble | h. Respected |

■ ■

Poem - 1**THE DOVE****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Before the poet captured the bird , it lived in
 - a) a tree in a park
 - b) the forest tree
 - c) a sanctuary
 - d) back yard of the poet's house
2. The dove died because it.
 - a) was old
 - b) was hungry
 - c) had lost its freedom
 - d) was afraid.
3. The poet in the end was.
 - a) shocked
 - b) angry
 - c) satisfied
 - d) pleased
4. The poem 'The Dove' is a song in praise of
 - a) a bird
 - b) the poet
 - c) freedom
 - d) love of the bird
5. The dove did not like
 - a) white peas
 - b) the poet
 - c) captivity
 - d) the single thread.
6. The poet had tied the bird with a.
 - a) rope
 - b) wire
 - c) thread
 - d) a piece of cloth.
7. The poet gave the dove.
 - a) love but not freedom
 - b) love and freedom
 - c) freedom but not love
 - d) neither love nor freedom
8. The word 'grieve' means.
 - a) feel sorry
 - b) complain
 - c) troublesome
 - d) sorrow.

Two marks questions

1. What did the dove grieve for, according to Keats?
 2. What could the poet not understand about the dove's death?
 3. Why was the poet sad at the dove's death?
-

4. How did the poet look after the dove while it lived?
5. Do you think the bird lived alone in the forest? How do you tell so?
6. What did the poet tie the dove with and why?
7. How did the poet take care of the bird?

Extracts

1. "I kissed you oft and gave you white peas".
 - a) Who is the 'I'?
 - b) Who did he kiss?
 - c) What does it show about the speaker?
2. "And I have thought it died of grieving".
 - a) What does 'it' refer to?
 - b) What was the cause for its grieving?
 - c) When did the poet say so?
3. "O what could it grieve for"?
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) What does 'it' refer to?
 - c) Why did it feel sorrow?
4. "Why, pretty thing! could you not live with me"?
 - a) What does the 'pretty thing' refer to?
 - b) When does the poet say so?
 - c) What does 'pretty' mean?
5. "Why not live sweetly as in the green trees"?
 - a) Who is the poet addressing to?
 - b) Why could it not live sweetly with the speaker?
 - c) What does the word 'sweetly' mean in the context?

'4' marks questions

1. Write in your own words the substance of the poem 'The Dove'.
 2. Summarize the poem 'The Dove' in your own words.
-

Figures of Speech

- I. a) "Sweet little red feet, why should you die"?
- b) "All the best brains in the country could not solve the problem".
- II. a) "I had a dove and the sweet dove died".
- b) "I saw a saw, such a wonderful saw".

Rhyming Words.

- 1. died-tied
- 2. die-why
- 3. sweet- feet
- 4. grieving-weaving
- 5. peas-trees.

■ ■

Poem - 2**THE BEGGAR MAID****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The beggar maid kept her arms across her breast because
 - a) it was very cold
 - b) she felt shy
 - c) it was her practice
 - d) it was a custom in those days.
 2. Who is the beggar maid compared to?
 - a) the blue sky
 - b) the rising moon
 - c) the sun in clouded sky
 - d) the moon in clouded Skies
 3. The beggar maid came before king Cophetua.
 - a) bare footed
 - b) like a queen
 - c) Sad faced
 - d) with a sweet smile
 4. "As shines the moon in clouded skies" the figure of speech used in this line is
 - a) Personification
 - b) metaphor
 - c) Alliteration
 - d) Simile
 5. The king was attracted by
 - a) the innocence of the beggar maid
 - b) the activeness of the beggar maid
 - c) the enchanting beauty of the beggar maid
 - d) the intelligence of the beggar maid
 6. She in her poor attire was seen . The word 'attire' means
 - a) appearance
 - b) Shirt
 - c) condition
 - d) dress
 7. Her beauty shines as the _____ in clouded skies
 - a) Star
 - b) moon
 - c) Sun
 - d) galaxy
 8. Why did king Cophetua step down from his throne?
 - a) to lead the beggar maid to the throne
 - b) to marry the beggar maid
-

- c) to give the beggar maid some clothes and money
d) to welcome the beggar maid
9. The beggarmaid's face had the grace of
a) a swan
b) a butter fly
c) an angel
d) a dancer
10. King Cophetua swore a royal oath . The word 'oath' means
a) solemn promise
b) loud command
c) strong desire
d) polite request
11. The king decided to marry the beggar maid because
a) He had promised to marry her.
b) He found great beauty in her
c) The lord praised her beauty
d) She was poor.
12. "The beggar maid's beauty was beyond description" which one of the following suggests the meaning of the above statement?
a) she is more beautiful than day
b) she was more fair than words can say
c) she shines like the moon in clouded skies
d) no one in that land had seen such a face.

Match the following words in list 'A' with their meanings in list 'B'

- | A | B |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| a) robe | 1) Promise |
| b) attire | 2) appearance on face |
| c) Oath | 3) attract |
| d) mien | 4) royal dress |
| e) fair | 5) ruby |
| | 6) dress |
| | 7) beautiful |

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

14. How fair was the beggar maid? What was she compared to.?
15. Who was Cophetua? What did he swear?
16. What did the lords say about the beggar maid's beauty?
-

- 17. Why did the king Cophetua step down from the throne?
- 18. How were the maid's hair and face?
- 19. How did the lords praise the beggar maid?

Answer each of the following in a paragraph.

- 20. Describe the appearance of the beggar maid.
- 21. Write in your own words the substance of the beggar maid.

Quote from memory.

- 22. a) In robe
.....
.....the lords,
she is
.....
.....was seen .
- b) One praise
.....
.....grace
In all
.....my queen.

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

- 23. "She was more fair than words can say"
 - a) Who is the 'she'?
 - b) What does 'fair' mean?
 - c) What does the statement mean?
 - 24. It is no wonder .
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) When was it said?
 - c) What was no 'wonder'?
-

25. 'Cophetua swore a royal oath'
- Who was Cophetua?
 - What did he swear?
 - What made him swear so?
26. 'She is more beautiful than day'
- Who is the 'She'?
 - Who said this?
 - Where did she come?
27. 'As shines the moon in clouded skies, She is in her poor attire was seen'.
- Who is the 'She' here?
 - What is the meaning of attire?
 - Who is the poet of the poem?

■ ■

Poem - 3**MOTHER****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What was the poet's mother like?
 - a) Sita
 - b) Savitri
 - c) Kasturibai
 - d) An ordinary woman
 2. 'My mother black prolific earth mother' The figure of speech is
 - a) Metaphor
 - b) simile
 - c) personification
 - d) alliteration
 3. The word that is not needed by the poet to describe his mother is.
 - a) beautiful
 - b) black
 - c) prolific
 - d) mean
 4. Which one of the following statements does not refer to the poet's mother?
 - a) She was dark skinned
 - b) She worked in the field
 - c) She fought like a hurt bitch
 - d) She was pious
 5. "Like a hurt bitch, She bared her teeth". The figure of speech in this line is.
 - a) Metaphor
 - b) personification
 - c) simile
 - d) Alliteration.
 6. The poet Lankesh compares his mother to
 - a) black fertile earth
 - b) Sita and Savitri
 - c) Sharada and Kasturibai
 - d) an ideal Indian house wife.
 7. The poet's mother wept several times.
 - a) When her son went wild
 - b) for coin, dead calf and ruined grains
 - c) When her husband went out of the way
 - d) When her buffalo ran away.
 8. The poet's mother
 - a) grew crops on a farm
 - b) watered the plants of pepper, pea, millet and grain
-

- c) Ploughed the field with her hand
d) did all of the above
9. The poet's mother was
a) an ideal woman as described in ancient literature
b) Calm, fair, dignified and Spiritual
c) an ordinary woman with all her frailties
d) a good wife worshipping the gods and listening to holy legends.
10. The poet's mother raised a hundred measures of millet to
a) Show her strength
b) feed her husband
c) win a bracelet for her arm
d) earn money
11. To Please her husband , the poet's mother
a) dressed herself attractively
b) worked hard in the field
c) Prayed to God everyday
d) wore a vermilion mark on her brow.

Answer each of the following questions in two or three sentences.

1. What did the poet's mother live for?
2. Why did the poet's mother weep for several times?
3. How did the poet's mother please her husband and why?
4. Why does the poet shed grateful tears?
5. What similarities does the poet find between his mother and the black earth?
6. Why does the poet call his mother to a jungle bear?

Answer the following questions in five or six sentences.

1. Write about the appearance and qualities of poet's mother.
2. The poet's mother was an ordinary woman with all her frailties justify.

Match the following

- | D) | A | B |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| a) | Prolific | i) a sudden feeling of pain |
| b) | pang | ii) producing many works. |
| c) | millet | iii) old and torn |
| d) | clod | iv) small seeds of a plant |
| e) | tatter | v) lump |
-

II) A

- a) hag
- b) flare
- c) reared
- d) swilling
- e) roam

B

- 1. burn brightly
- 2. an ugly woman
- 3. pouring
- 4. look after
- 5. wander

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

- 1. "She raised a hundred measures of millet"
 - a) Who is the 'she'?
 - b) Why did she raise a hundred measures of millet?
 - c) What would she get for it?

■ ■

Poem - 4**WORK IS WORSHIP****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The poem 'Work is Worship' is addressed to
 - a) God
 - b) the farmer
 - c) a man, breaking stones
 - d) the worshipper
 2. In the poem 'work' means
 - a) doing one's duty
 - b) to work from morning till evening
 - c) to work to make a lot of money
 - d) to worship God for the whole day
 3. Tagore emphasizes
 - a) the need of knowledge
 - b) ignorance of karma yoga
 - c) the meditation
 - d) importance of karmayoga
 4. According to Tagore, man can find release from rebirth by
 - a) chanting and singing
 - b) telling beads
 - c) going to temple
 - d) doing socially useful & productive work
 5. Tagore does not advise to
 - a) work hard like farmers
 - b) worship God
 - c) wear holy mantle
 - d) sing in praise of God
 6. Tagore does not advise to
 - a) leave aside the beads
 - b) work hard
 - c) put on the holy robes
 - d) come out of temple
 7. "What harm is there if thy clothes become tattered and stained" Underlined words symbolise
 - a) tilling the ground
 - b) cutting stones
 - c) torn clothes
 - d) hard work
 8. The poet asks the devotees to open their
 - a) eyes
 - b) mind
 - c) heart
 - d) ears
-

Short Answer Questions

1. What message does the poem 'Work is Worship' convey?
2. Where according to Tagore, is God to be found?
3. What according to Tagore, is the ultimate goal of man?
4. What does Tagore ask us to stop and why?
5. What does Tagore mean by "open thine eyes"?

Long Answer Questions

1. Give a brief summary of the poem 'Work is Worship'.
2. According to Tagore what is the best way of worshipping God?

Reference to Context

1. "He is there where the tiller is tilling"
 - a) Who is the 'He'?
 - b) What does the extract mean?
 - c) Which poem is the extract taken from?
2. "Put off thy holy mantle and even like him, come down on the dusty soil".
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) Who is he asking to put off holy mantle ?
 - c) Who does 'him' refer to?
3. "What harm is there if thy clothes become tattered and stained"?
 - a) Who is the speaker?
 - b) What do the words 'tattered' and 'stained' symbolize?
 - c) Which poem is the extract taken from?

■ ■

Poem - 5**GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. God moves in a way
 - a. strange
 - b. straight
 - c. complete
 - d. wrong
 2. God Moves in a Mysterious Way tells us that
 - a. God is before us.
 - b. God is great
 - c. God is every where
 - d. God is beyond human perception.
 3. God can ride on
 - a. horse
 - b. storm
 - c. volcano
 - d. difficulties
 4. According to William Cowper, God Moves in a Mysterious Way
 - a. to do wonders
 - b. to judge man
 - c. to show that he is strong
 - d. to guide man
 5. 'He hides a smiling face' suggests
 - a. bad temper
 - b. always smiling face
 - c. God's face is hidden
 - d. Sweet will
 6. We should trust God for his.....
 - a. gift
 - b. blessing
 - c. grace
 - d. boon
 7. Gods purposes will ripen.....
 - a. slow
 - b. fast
 - c. secretly
 - d. greatly
 8. his work is in vain
 - a. judge
 - b. decide
 - c. scan
 - d. interpret
-

9. According to William Cowper, the best interpreter of God is.....
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. human being | b. God himself |
| c. The priest | d. The devotee |
10. God plans his footsteps and rides upon the storm because He lives in the sea.....
- lives in sea
 - moves in a mysterious way
 - is a creator of nature
 - is strong enough to face danger and control it.

Match the following.

- | A | B |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Feeble | 1. show anger |
| b. Grace | 2. Gods care of human being |
| c. Frown | 3. weak |
| d. Mysterious | 4. scan |
| e. providence | 5. secret |
| | 6. Favour |

Give one word.

- One who is present everywhere is.
- One who is able to do anything.
- One who knows everything.

2 mark question.

- How does God move?
 - How should not we judge God?
 - What should we trust God for?
 - Where does God hide a smiling face?
 - Who is the interpreter of God?
 - Give two examples to show that God is omnipresent?
 - Why should we trust God?
 - Why does God move in a mysterious way?
-

9. Who is the interpreter of God's work?
10. What is sure to err according to the poet William Cowper in the poem 'God Moves in a Mysterious Way'?

Figure of speech.

1. God moves in a mysterious way.
2. He plans his footsteps in the sea.
3. He rides upon the storm.
4. He hides a smiling face.

Long answers.

1. Why does the poet say that God moves in a mysterious way?
2. Why should we not judge God?
3. The bud may have a bitter taste but sweet will be the flower. What is said about God in these lines?
4. Write the summary of the poem 'God Moves in a Mysterious Way'.

■ ■

Poem - 6
TARTARY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the tartary the Lord's bed would be made of
 - a) gold
 - b) silver
 - c) ivory
 - d) wood
 2. The poem Tartary is written by .
 - a) H.W. Longfellow
 - b) William Wordsworth
 - c) John Keats
 - d) Walter de la Mare
 3. The car of the Lord of Tartary would be drawn by.
 - a) peacocks
 - b) musicians
 - c) horses
 - d) zebras
 4. The Lord of Tartary would be summoned to meal by
 - a) peacocks
 - b) trumpeters
 - c) harp and mandolin
 - d) zebras
 5. The Lord of Tartary wanted trumpeters everyday to.
 - a) entertain him
 - b) put him to sleep
 - c) Summon him to have food
 - d) announce his arrival to the court.
 6. Colourful lamps would be shining in the
 - a) morning
 - b) afternoon
 - c) midnight
 - d) evening
 7. Sweet and cheerful music would be played on .
 - a) harp and flute
 - b) Only harp
 - c) mandoline and harp
 - d) harp, flute & mandoline
 8. Lord of Tartary's throne would be of.
 - a) Ivory
 - b) beaten gold
 - c) silver
 - d) bronze
-

9. 'Scimitar' is a.
 a) sword b) jewel c) knife d) ring
10. The poet imagines himself as the Lord of
 a) fascinating world of Tartary b) hopeless world of Tartary
 c) joyless world d) showless world of Tartary
11. Pick out the word from the four alternatives which mean 'Valley'
 a) wood b) dale c) thicket d) Pool

2 Marks questions

1. What does the poet say about his bed and throne in Tartary?
2. How would the evenings be in Tartary?
3. Where do peacocks and tigers appear in Tartary?
4. What animals and birds would there be in Tartary?
5. How would be the dress of the Lord of Tartary?
6. What does the poet say about the rivers in Tartary?

Tartary

1. Describe in your own words the dream of Walter de la Mare as narrated in the poem 'Tartary'.
2. How does Walter de la Mare create a dream land in the poem 'Tartary'?
3. What luxuries would the Lord of Tartary like to have in his palace?

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. "And in my court should peacocks flaunt".
 a) Which poem is the line taken from?
 b) Who does 'my' refer to?
 c) What does 'flaunt' mean?
 2. "And ere should wane the morning star , I'd don my robe and scimitar".
 a) Who is the 'I'?
 b) What time of the day does this line refer to?
 c) What does 'ere' mean?
 3. 'Her flashing stars, her scented breeze'.
 Her trembling lakes, like foamless seas.
 a) Which poem is the line taken from?
-

- b) Who does 'her' refer to?
 c) What does 'flashing stars' mean?

Match the following

- | A | B |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. scimitar | a) put on |
| 2. haunt | b) sword |
| 3. dale | c) an open space |
| 4. don | d) valley |
| 5. glade | e) visit a place often |

Grammar

Multiple Choice Questions.

- "My bed should be of ivory –here the figure of speech is.
 a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Synecdoche d) Personification
- "Her trembling lakes"- the figures of speech used is.
 a) Metaphor b) Personification c) Simile d) Synecdoche
- 'Her flashing stars her scented breeze' –the figure of speech used here is..
 a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Personification d) Synecdoche
- The noun form of 'depend' is
 a) depending d) dependant c) dependable d) dependence
- The adjective form of passion is.
 a) passionate b) passionable c) passioning d) passionasion
- 'An animal that is cruel and dangerous'. –one word for this
 a) timid b) beast c) foolish d) dangerous
- The autonym of the term 'understand' is formed by using the prefix
 a) mis b) dis c) in d) un
- The antonym of the term 'possible' is formed by using the prefix.
 a) un b) in c) im d) a

Poem - 7**ONCE UPON TIME****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. According to Gabriel , “ Once upon a time” the people
 - a. lived a double life.
 - b. were uncivilized and un cultured.
 - c. were not better than the present generation
 - d. were true to their hearts.
 2. Ice –Cold- Block eyes means
 - a. The eyes are wet with tears
 - b. Expressionless eyes
 - c. A state of lack of feelings
 - d. A dead man’s eyes.
 3. Now people shake hands without
 - a. heart
 - b. mind
 - c. soul
 - d. affection
 4. The poet Gabriel Okara is addressing
 - a. himself
 - b. his father
 - c. his son
 - d. the society
 5. “My laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs- The figure of speech is
 - a. simile
 - b. Metaphor
 - c. Synecdoche
 - d. personification
 6. _____ with all their conforming smile like a fixed portrait smile. The figure of speech is
 - a. Metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. personification
 - d. Alliteration
 7. What does the poet want to unlearn
 - a. truth
 - b. honesty
 - c. trust
 - d. muting things
 8. According to the poet, Gabriel okara man’s laughter in olden days was
 - a. Outwardly
 - b. cowardly
 - c. whole hearted
 - d. showy
 9. The poem “once upon a time” emphasizes
 - a. the life style of the ancient time
 - b. the emptiness of modern life
 - c. the life style of ultra modern age
 - d. the various face of mankind.
 10. The poet has learnt to say ‘good bye’ when he actually meant
 - a. good riddance
 - b. glad to meet you
 - c. bored to meet you
 - d. nice talking to you
-

Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each

1. What the expression , ‘ laugh with their teeth’ does mean ?
2. How did the people shake hands in olden days ? What difference do you find now?
3. The poet says , “ I have learned many things” what are they?
4. What makes you think that man’s laughter is mechanical?
5. How did the man laugh in the olden days ? How did he show his happiness ?
6. What do you think is conforming smile? What does Gabriel compare it to?
7. What is the poet Gabriel Okara disgusted with?
8. What message does the poem “Once Upon a Time” convey?
9. What does the poet Gabriel Okara want to be?, What does he want to relearn?
10. What are the types of face mentioned in the poem ‘Once Upon a Time’?

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. “There was a time indeed, they used to shake hands with their hearts”
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Who does ‘they’ refer to?
 - c. How do the people shake hands, today?
2. So I learned many things, son”
 - a. Which poem is the extract taken from?
 - b. Who is the speaker here?
 - c. What are ‘the things’ here?
3. “I want to be what I used to be when I was like you”
 - a. Who does ‘You’ refer to?
 - b. What has the speaker learnt?
 - c. What does he want to be?
4. “Once upon a time, son. they used to laugh with their hearts”
 - a. Who is the speaker here?
 - b. Who does ‘they’ refer to?
 - c. How do the people laugh today?

Answer in a paragraph each

1. Write the summary of the poem “Once Upon a Time”.
2. What is the poet Gabriel Okara disgusted with? What help does he seek from his son/
3. Modern people are different from the ancient people – Do you agree? Give reasons.

Poem - 8**THE MISER AND HIS GOLD****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A person who loves money and hates spending it is.
 - a) a greedy person
 - b) a miser
 - c) Aristocrat
 - d) a spend thrift
2. He made such a terrible clatter. The word clatter means.
 - a) Mistake
 - b) action
 - c) a long cry
 - d) hole
3. The Miser derived pleasure from
 - a) Counting gold pieces
 - b) Collecting gold pieces
 - c) spending gold pieces
 - d) Looking at his gold pieces
4. The meaning of the word treasure is
 - a) health
 - b) income
 - c) wealth
 - d) gain
5. The robber came back the very same night to
 - a) replace the miser's treasure in its place
 - b) Take away the gold
 - c) Help the miser
 - d) kill the miser
6. The message of the poem 'The Miser and His Gold' is
 - a) always help your neighbours
 - b) rob the treasure of misers
 - c) money last forever
 - d) Happiness does not flow from money & wealth or Power

2 Marks Question

1. When did the robber see the miser? What did he do.?
 2. What did the neighbours advise the miser?
 3. What was the only pleasure of the miser?
-

4. What is the message of the poem 'The miser and his gold'?
5. Why did the poet say the robber was bold?
6. Why did the neighbours come running to the miser?
7. How did the robber lose his wealth?

R.C

1. He was seen by a robber bold
 - a) Who is the 'he'?
 - b) From which poem is the line taken?
 - c) Why does the poet say the robber was bold?
2. He made such a terrible clatter
 - a) Why did he make the clatter?
 - b) What does clatter mean?
 - c) What was the result of his clatter?
3. You can come every day.
 - a) Who said this?
 - b) Who is the 'You' here?
 - c) When did the speaker say so?
4. I come every day to see it and now what can I do?
 - a) Who is the 'I'?
 - b) What does 'it' refer to?
 - c) What can he do now?
5. This was his only pleasure
 - a) Who does 'his' refer to?
 - b) What was his pleasure?
 - c) Who is the speaker here?

Long Answer

1. What does the poem the miser and his gold convey?
2. Describe the qualities of miser in the poem the miser and his gold.

SUPPLIMENTARY READING

Lesson - 1

BHIMASENA THE BLESSED

Questions 2 marks :

1. Where did the Pandavas reach? Who ruled there?
 2. Why did Bhimasena go in search of Soughandhika Flower?
 3. What was shining like blazing fire?
 4. What reason did the monkey give Bhima for lying right across his path?
 5. What did Bhimasena say about himself to the monkey/
 6. Why did Bhimasena hesitate to jump over the monkey?
 7. Why did Bhima feel ashamed of himself?
 8. How did Bhimasena feel when he embraced Hanuman?
-

Lesson - 2**AT THE HIGH SCHOOL****Questions :**

1. What makes you feel that Gandhiji was not a slow learner at the high school?
 2. What notion did Gandhiji have about gymnastics and why?
 3. Why did Gandhiji request the head master to exempt him from gymnastics?
 4. Why did the head master order Gandhiji to pay a fine?
 5. What notion did Gandhiji have about good handwriting? When did he repent of it?
 6. What according to Gandhiji should children be taught to write a beautifully formed hand?
 7. What made Gandhiji think of going back to the third standard?
 8. Why did Gandhiji sit in the Persian class?
 9. How did the Samskrit teacher persuade Gandhiji to come back to his class?
 10. Why did Gandhiji have great regard for Krishna Shankar Pandey?
 11. How according to Gandhiji should children be taught to write a beautifully formed hand?
 12. How was Mohandas at the high school?
 13. What reason did Gandhiji give to exempt him from gymnastics?
 14. What is Gandhiji's opinion about Urdu language ?
-

Lesson - 3**THE APPLE TREE COMPLEX****Questions :**

1. When did Nino come to know about the Duchess's strike?
 2. Why did the Duchess go on strike?
 3. According to the Duchess what did she miss?
 4. What kind of girl was the Duchess?
 5. How did Nino try to settle things?
 6. Who served food to the Duchess when she was on strike? and how ?
 7. Why did the Duchess dislike living in the country?
 8. Why didn't the Duchess sit down at the table?
 9. How did the Duchess get her food when she was on strike?
 10. Why did Nino ask his son not to carry any food to the Duchess?
 11. What plan was made for the Duchess to sleep without fear of a fall?
 12. What made the Duchess cry?
 13. How did Nino console the Duchess?
 14. What message does the lesson, "The Apple Tree Complex" convey?
-

Passage No.1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Wolves are ferocious hunters though they are not very intelligent generally. This is the story of one which was both ferocious and intelligent.

One day this wolf sat on a rock behind a bush, deep in thought. About a hundred sheep were grazing on the meadow in front. The wolf looked at the flock.

“A hundred sheep perhaps more,” thought the wolf, “and if I attack them in the usual way I can only kill two or three. Then the shepherd will be there with his club and that will be the end of me. This shepherd is a careful fellow. He doesn’t keep all his sheep in the same place. He keeps some in one village and some in another but he has most of his sheep in this village.”

The wolf watched the sheep the little while longer. It heard the musical tinkle of their bells and slowly an idea took shape in its mind.

“Why kill just one or two? I want to kill most of them, if not all. How can I do it? Yesthat’s it.....those bells!”

The wolf worked out its plan in great detail. It was a good plan. The wolf was proud of its plan.

Questions:

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1 X 5 = 5

1. What kind of animals are wolves generally?
 2. What were the special qualities of this wolf?
 3. Where did the wolf find the sheep?
 4. How can you say that the shepherd was a careful fellow?
 5. Which idea took shape in wolf’s mind?
 6. State the word that gives the meaning ‘cruel’.
-

Passage No. 2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Once an old man was living. He was very modest. He had no vision as he had lost both his eyes in an accident. However, he carried on his work on his own and never sought any help from others. He used to go to the market alone as any person with good vision would do.

The blind man used to carry a hurricane lamp with him whenever he went out after sunset. The village boys used to chide him as a fool. They mocked at him saying it was idiotic on his part to carry a lamp as he could not see light. The blind man kept cool and addressed the boys. "My dear children, it is true I do not need the lamp. I cannot see the light. But normally people are careless. They are always in a hurry. Many times they would not notice the thing or person in front and bump on it. To save them from this sort of mishap, I carry the lamp."

The village boys esteemed him for his kind thoughts and apologized to him for their folly.

Questions:

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1 X 5 = 5

1. Why was the old man blind?
 2. What did he carry with him?
 3. Why did the village boys mock at him?
 4. What made him carry the lamp after sunset?
 5. How did they treat him afterwards?
 6. Find out the opposite word of 'young' from the passage.
-

Passage No. 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

A merchant had a mule to carry his goods to the market. The market place was far off from the village. The merchant used to load the mule with heavy bundles. The mule grew tired of carrying heavy loads.

One day, while going to the market, the mule stumbled and fell down in the stream. The entire load of goods got wet. However, the merchant loaded the mule to get up and walk. But by the time they reached the market the mule felt the load very light.

The load was bags of salt and as the mule tripped into the stream the salt had melted in water.

Now the mule got the idea. It only stumbled in the stream on its way to the market and reduced the burden on its back. The merchant sensed the trick of the mule. He wanted to teach a lesson to it. Next day he loaded the mule with jute bags and coir mats. The mule as usual stumbled in the stream on its way. But alas! Instead of reducing, the burden grew heavier.

The jute bags and coir ropes had soaked water from stream. The mule learnt the lesson and resolved not to try tricks again.

Questions:

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1 X 5 = 5

1. How did the merchant carry his goods to the market?
 2. Why did the mule fall down in the stream?
 3. Why did the load of the donkey become light?
 4. What trick did the mule use to do to reduce the burden every time?
 5. What did the merchant do to teach a lesson to the mule?
 6. What lesson did the mule learn from this?
-

Passage No. 4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Once a rich merchant travelling during night. At last he reached a town wherein there he saw a stranger. He came to an inn but found the door of the inn locked. The rich merchant knocked at the door. The inn keeper shouted from inside, “who are you, why have you come at such a later hour? What do you want. The door is locked and cannot be opened.” The rich man was badly shivering with cold. He again requested the inn-keeper to open the door. “I am helpless,” replied the inn-keeper. “It is a strange lock and can only be opened by a silver key””. The rich man understood the intention of the inn-keeper, passed a rupee through a slit and got the door opened and the traveller went in.

The rich man was also very clever. He said:”I have forgotten my bag outside. Will you please fetch it for me?” No sooner did the innkeeper go outside, than the rich man bolted the door from inside. The greedy inn-keeper now requested him to open the door. The rich man gave the same reply. “I am helpless. It is a strange lock, can only be opened with a Silver key”. The inn-keeper pushed the same coin through the slit. The traveller took his coin back and opened the door.

Questions:

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1 X 5 = 5

1. What did the rich merchant do to spend that night?
 2. Which reply did the inn-keeper give him for his repeated requests to open the door?
 3. How did he get the door opened at last?
 4. what trick did he play upon the inn-keeper?
 5. When did he open the door to the inn-keeper?
 6. Find out the word that gives the meaning ‘a small lodging
-

Passage No. 5

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

After I had my lunch at a wayside inn, I looked for my bag. I had left it on a chair beside the door and it was not there now! As I was looking for it, the inn-keeper came in.

“Yes, thank you”, I answered, “but I can’t pay the bill”. I haven’t got my bag.

The inn-keeper smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes returned with my bag and gave it back to me. “I’m sorry,” he said, “My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does that”.

The inn-keeper smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes with my bag and gave it back to me. “I m sorry,” he said, “My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does that”.

Questions:

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1 X 5 = 5

1. Why couldn’t he pay the bill?
2. Who had taken the bag into the garden?
3. When did he notice his bag missing?
4. Who is the ‘He’?
5. What does ‘that’ refer to?
6. Pick out the word from the passage which means ‘by the side of’

■ ■

LETTER WRITING

1. Imagine that you are Krishna Kunja, Nava Nagar, Nagpur.. And write a letter to a friend who has been absent from school for a week.

Clues-Health-reason for being absent-portion missed-to attend the school soon.

2. Imagine that you are Gayatri, Flower cottage, 97, Vidya Nagar, Gadag. and write a letter to your friend asking her/him to come to your village and stay with you for a few days during holidays.

Clues-Health-studies-place sight seeing-enjoying-village atmosphere-pollution free.

3. Imagine that you are Ashok,141, Dattatreya Road, Gandhi Bazar, Basavangudi, Bangalore. Write a letter to your friend sending him birthday greetings and a present.

Clues-Health-wishes-present sent.

4. Imagine that you are Pradeep of Apple Garden, Shimla. And write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in the examination.

Clues-Health-News in the newspaper-joy-congratulations-best wishes for future

5. Imagine that you are Hemalatha of Nehru High School, Shimoga. Write a letter to your class teacher to grant you leave of absence for seven days giving reasons.

Clues-Seeking leave-reason-submitting medical certificate-making up of syllabus lost.

6. Imagine that you are Anil, Shanti Nivas, 1st main cross, Chamaraj pet, Bangalore, studied in Government High school, Bangalore and write an application to your Head Master requesting to issue conduct certificate.

Clues- Issue of conduct certificate-year of SSLC passed-reason for the need of certificate

7. Imagine that you are Shashikanth of Vidyadana High School, Gadag. Place an order with Messrs. Swapana Book Stall, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore, to supply you the books you want.

Clues-List of books-when needed-parcel payment.

8. Imagine that you are Vinay Kumar ,Gandhi Park, Bangalore. Write a letter to the District Health Officer, drawing his attention to the insanitary condition prevailing in your locality.

Clues-Insanitary condition prevailing in the locality-neglected area-result of it- request to take steps.

9. Imagine that you are Padma/Ramesh of X std Saraswathi High School, Koppa. Write a letter to your friend requesting him to attend your birthday function using the clues given below.

Clues-18th birthday function on 15th April in my house-a few friends and relatives invited Pooja at 10.30 a.m.- expects best wishes-gifts excuse-lunch at 1.00p.m. request for his presence.

10. Write an application to your headmaster requesting him to grant merit scholarship using the clues given below.

Class and section - income of your father - about your studies - marks scored in the previous annual examination - marks scored during tests this year-request for scholarship.

11. Write a letter to your friend Suman/Sumana inviting him/her to spend a few days with you during summer vacation.

Clues-Health-studies-place sight seeing-enjoying-village atmosphere-pollution free.

12. Imagine that you are Pankaja/Shashidhar, 560, Nehru Street, Chikmagalur. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your birthday celebration. Using the clues given below:

About your welfare - date - arranged in a temple-a few relatives and friends invited-Pooja-arranged-at 11a.m.-please no gifts-come-with your family members a day before.

13. Write a letter to the President, Zilla Panchayat, Chikmagalur, Using the clues given below:

Govt. High School in our village-strength 700-rural part-10 sections-only 8classrooms-six teachers working-no permanent Headmaster-students suffering-request for providing classrooms and sufficient teachers.

14. Imagine that you are Latha/Raju of 10th standard, Govt. High School, Mysore. Write a letter to your father using the clues given below:

About your studies – places to be visited – importance of those places – number of days, date of departure – last date for payment – money required.

15. Imagine that you are Pradeep/Bhuvana of 10th standard, Dharmastala High School, Gulbarga. Write a letter to your father about your studies. Using the clues given below:

About your school – your teachers – your friends – performance in test – preparation for the public examination – about your purpose etc.

16. Write a letter to Headmaster requesting him to grant you leave using the clues given below:

Class and section – laid up with a severe fever – doctor’s advice to take rest – four days leave – the way you compensate your absence.

17. Imagine that you are Krishna/Parimala of 23, Fort Road, Gorur. Write a letter to your friend asking him/her to attend your sister's marriage. Using the clues given below:
25th May – in a temple – a few relative invited – no dowry – bridegroom a teacher – apply leave and come.
18. Write a letter of complaint to the postmaster, Santhamarur-using clues given below.
A big village of thousand houses – only one postman-postman resides in a town – comes late to the office- returns early – irregular in delivering letters and money orders – instruct to be punctual.
19. Imagine that you are Kanchan/Kaushik of std 9th of Govt.High school, Gokak. Write a letter to your sister describing the annual sports meet conducted in your school.
Sports meet – three days – inauguration with colourful programmes – various events conducted
Your participation – asking about her school sports.
20. Imagine that you are Shridha/Veenapani 10th std. of Kuvempu High School, Hassan, Write a letter to your father requesting him to give permission to go on educational tour to Mysore, Bangalore organized by your school in Dasara vacation. Using the following clues.
About your health and studies – your progress in monthly tests – terminal examination – educational tour and importance – organized by the school – cost of the tour – your desire to go to tour.

■ ■

SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH

**S.S.L.C.
Question Bank**

Prepared by :
**HUNGUND TALUK
ENGLISH
TEACHERS' FORUM**

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