

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

रीरावावाटी मिशन 100

2026

(कक्षा 10)

अंग्रेजी



विनिज्ञन विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट
डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीवाम
QR CODE स्कैन करें



पढ़ेगा राजस्थान

बढ़ेगा राजस्थान

कार्यालय: संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूल संभाग, चूल (राज.)

» संयोजक कार्यालय - संयुक्त निदेशक कार्यालय, चूरू संभाग, चूरू «

शेखावाटी मिशन - 100 मार्गदर्शक



संगीता मानती

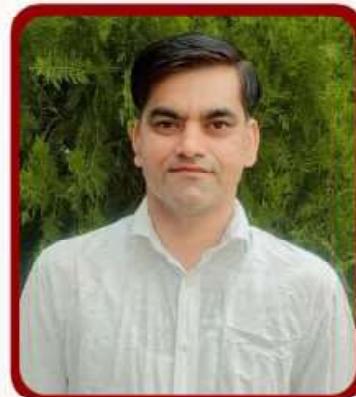
संयुक्त निदेशक (स्कूल शिक्षा)
चूरू संभाग, चूरू



महेन्द्र सिंह बड़सरा

संभागीय कॉडिनेटर, शेखावाटी मिशन 100
संयुक्त निदेशक कार्यालय, चूरू संभाग, चूरू

संकलनकर्ता टीम : अंग्रेजी



रामावतार मदाला

तकनीकी सहयोगी शेखावाटी मिशन - 100



पूरण मल टोलानिया

रा.उ.मा.वि. गढ़ओपजी, खड़ेला,
(सीकर)



पारुल शर्मा
महात्मा गांधी राजकीय विद्यालय
सादुलपुर (चूरू)



महेश कुमार
रा.उ.मा.वि. विश्वनपुरा
(सीकर)



बीरु सिंह
महात्मा गांधी राजकीय विद्यालय
आभावासा (सीकर)



महेश फुलवारिया
रा.उ.मा.वि. गुद्गा सुर्द,
(सीकर)

कार्यालय: संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरू संभाग, चूरू (राज.)

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

रोट्टेवावाटी मिशन 100

2026

विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट PDF

डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें



विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट

डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम

QR CODE स्कैन करें



पढ़ेगा राजस्थान

बढ़ेगा राजस्थान

कार्यालय: संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूल्हा संभाग, चूल्हा (राज.)

प्रश्न-पत्र की योजना 2025-2026

कक्षा — 10th

विषय — English

अवधि — 3 Hrs 15 Minuts

पूर्णांक—80

1. उदादेश्य हेतु अंकभार—

क्र.सं.	उदादेश्य	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1.	ज्ञान	30	37.50
2.	अवबोध	24	30.00
3.	ज्ञानोपयोग	13	16.25
4.	कौशल	8	10.00
5.	विश्लेषण	5	6.25
	योग	80	100

2. प्रश्नों के प्रकार वार अंकभार—

क्र.सं.	प्रश्नों का प्रकार	प्रश्नों की संख्या	अंक प्रतिप्रश्न	कुल अंक	प्रतिशत (अंकों का)	प्रतिशत (प्रश्नों का)	समावित समय
1.	बहुविकल्पात्मक	18	1	18	22.50	33.33	36
2.	रिक्त स्थान	6	1	6	7.50	11.11	12
3.	आतिलघुत्तरात्मक	14	1	14	17.50	25.93	42
4.	लघुत्तरात्मक	9	2	18	22.50	16.67	36
5.	दीर्घउत्तरीय	4	3	12	15.00	7.41	24
6.	निष्क्रियात्मक	3	4	12	15.00	5.55	45
	योग	54	—	80	100	100	195 मिनट

विकल्प योजना : प्रश्न संख्या 3,4,5, एवं 11 से 19 में आन्तरिक विकल्प हैं।

3. विषय वस्तु का अंकभार—

क्र.सं.	विषय वस्तु	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1	Section A (Reading) Unseen Passage -1	8	10.00
2	Unseen Passage -2	8	10.00
3	Section B (Writing) Letter /E-mail	4	5.00
4	Short Story Writing	4	5.00
5	Short writing task based on verbal/visual aid	4	5.00
6	Section C (Grammar) Tenses	4	5.00
7	Subject Verb Concord	2	2.50
8	Clauses (complex sentences)	2	2.50
9	Active and Passive Voice	1	1.25
10	Reported Speech	1	1.25
11	Section D (Text Books) First Flight Prose Extract	6	7.50
12	Prose based Textual Questions	9	11.25
13	Drama Textual Question	3	3.75
14	Poetry Extract	5	6.25
15	Poetry based Textual questions	7	8.75
16	Footprint without Feet	12	15.00
	Total	80	100

प्रश्न-पत्र ल्यूप्रिन्ट 2025-2026

कक्षा -10th

विषय :—English

समय 3Hrs 15 Minutes

पृष्ठांक-80

विकल्पों की योजना :- 1. गोट-कोष्ठक के बाहर की संख्या अंकों की तथा अंदर की संख्या प्रश्नों के बोतके ।

2 प्रश्न संख्या 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, एवं 19 से आतंकिक विकल्प हैं।

तिथेपुः उक्त लघु पिन्ड मौखिक प्रक्रिया है जो प्राणों के प्रकारों को सामाजिकी संविधा मत्र के लिए है। मत्र प्रथा प्रक्रिया लघु पिन्ड पित्र हो सकता है।

→ $y = 2x + 6$ → $y = 6 - 2x$

वार्षिक पाठ्यांकन उत्कल एवं एतत्पात्रक पाठ्यक्रम
शेखवावाटी मिशन 100
2026

विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट PDF दाउल्लोड करने देते टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें



બનુંના દાગદાનાન

SHEKHAWATI MISSION-100 : 2025-26

Questions No.1

Unseen Passage

Section A

(Reading)

ध्यान रखने योग्य बिन्दुः—

1. इस खण्ड में प्रश्न संख्या 1 व 2 Unseen passage के होंगे। अधिकांश प्रश्न knowledge base, see and shoot (देखो और चिह्नित करो), बहुविकल्पात्मक होंगे। passage से सही उत्तर देने के लिए निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखें।
2. सबसे पहले Passage के Questions को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
3. अब Passage को अच्छे से पढ़ें।
4. प्रश्न में दिए गये key-words के आस-पास ही उत्तर ढूँढने का प्रयास करें। उत्तर को Underline कर लें।
5. जिस Tense में प्रश्न दिया गया है उसी Tense में उत्तर दें। जितना प्रश्न पुछा जाए उतना ही उत्तर दे।
6. Similar व Opposite ढूँढने के लिए निम्नांकित Trick का प्रयोग करें—

Noun	-	Noun
Adj.	-	Adj.
Verb	-	Verb
Adv.	-	Adv.

7. अर्थात Similar word या Opposite word का उत्तर Same Category का ही होगा यदि वह Noun है तो आपको Noun को ही ढूँढना है।

Wh. Word	अर्थ	उत्तर
When	कब	समय
Where	कहाँ	स्थान
Who	कौन	व्यक्ति (कर्ता)
Whom	किसे, किसकों	व्यक्ति (कर्म)
What	क्या, कौनसा, कौनसी	वस्तु या विचार
Why	क्यों	कारण जानने के लिए
Whose	किसका, किसकी, किसके	व्यक्ति (संबंध कारक)
Which	कौनसा, कौनसी	वस्तु या जानवर
How	कैसे	तरीका या उपाय
How many	कितना	संख्या
How much	कितना	मात्रा

8. Short Answer Type का उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में दें।

9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमबद्ध रूप से सही सुपाठ्य क्रमांक लगाकर निम्न प्रकार से दें:

(i) xxxx (ii) xxxxx (iii) xxxxx

Question No.1

Marks I x 8 = 8

(Factual Unseen Passage)

प्रश्न संख्या 1 में 8 Questions Unseen Passage से होंगे। सभी प्रश्न objective Type के होंगे, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

Passage No- 1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the Northwest of undivided India, near peshwar, there was the ancient and famous university of Taxila. This university was particularly noted for science, specially medicine and the arts. People went to it from distant parts of India. The Jataka stories are full of instances of sons of nobles and brahmins travelling, unattended and unarmed to Taxila to be educated. Probably students came also from Central Asia and Afghanistan as it was conveniently situated. It was considered an honour and distinction to be graduate of Taxila. Physicians who had studied in the school of medicine were highly thought of and it is related that whenever Buddha felt unwell, his admirers brought to him a famous physician who had graduated from Taxila. Taxila was thus a pre-Buddhist University. During the Buddhist period it became also a centre of Buddhist scholarship and attracted Buddhist students from all over India and across the border.

Questions:-

(1) where was the University of Taxila situated? (1)
 (A) Peshawar (B) Italy (C) Greece (D) Punjab

Q.2 what was it famous for? (1)
 (A) Science (B) arts (C) Medicine (D) science arts and medicine.

Q.3 In which stories instances of sons of nobles and brahmins are found? (1)
 (A) Jataka stories (B) Hindu Mythology (C) Stories from upnished (D) Panchtantra

Q.4 what was considered an honour and distinction? (1)
 (A) To be graduate of Taxila (B) Be a traveller of Taxila
 (C) To be a citizen of Taxila (D) To be a Buddhist of Taxila

Q.5 who were highly thought of? (1)
 (A) Physicians from Taxila (B) People from Taxila
 (C) Kings from Taxila (D) Nobles from Taxila

Q.6 who brought a physician graduated from Taxila for Buddha whenever he felt unwell? (1)
 (A) His friends (B) His parents (C) His admirers (D) His teachers

Q.7 find out from the passage the word which means 'an institution for highest level of education for degrees and research' (1)
 (A) Physician (B) University (C) scholar (D) graduate.

Q.8 find out the word from the passage which is opposite of 'modern'. (1)
 (A) Ancient (B) convenient (C) efficient (D) decent

Answers :-

Q.1 (A) Q.2 (D) Q.3 (A) Q.4 (A) Q.5 (A) Q.6 (C) Q.7 (B) Q.8 (A)

Passage No-2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Helan kellar was aged two when an illness took away her sight and hearing. Since she was deaf she also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. So as a child she lived in a dark and silent word. At first it seemed impossible that she would even understand others or be understood by them. Hers was thus a very lonely world. She was helped by a wonderful teacher called miss Sullivan, who had herself been blind as a child but recovered her sight after an operation. Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen spend rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

Questions:-

Q.1 we learn to speak: (1)
 (A) With The help of our nurses (B) By means of imitation
 (C) With The help of our teachers(D) None of these

Q.2 Helen spend the rest of her life by serving: (1)
 (A) The old people (B) The young boys and girls
 (C) The poor (D) The blind and the deaf

Q.3 when did Helen become ill? (1)
 (A) When she was 5 years old (B) When she was 10 years old
 (C) When she was 2 years old (D) When she was 3 years old

Q.4 what was seemed impossible for Helen at first? (1)
 (A) To understand others (B) She would not be understood by others
 (C) Both a and b (D) None of these

Q.5 who helped Helen ? (1)
 (A) Miss Mary (B) Miss Margaret (C) Miss Sullivan (D) Miss disouza

Q.6 who was miss Sullivan? (1)
 (A) Her mother (B) Her Doctor (C) Her teacher (D) Her friend

Q.7 find the word from the passage which means: ' one who cannot hear'. (1)
 (A) Blind (B) Deaf (C) Both a and b (D) None of these

Q.8 find the word from the passage which is opposite to ' possible'. (1)
 (A) Imitating (B) volunteered (C) Impossible (D) All of these

Answers :-

Q.1 (B) Q.2 (D) Q.3 (C) Q.4 (C) Q.5(C) Q.6 (C) Q.7 (B) Q.8 (C)

Question No -2

प्रश्न संख्या 2 में 8 Questions Unseen Passage से होंगे। सभी प्रश्न short answer type के होंगे।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

Unseen Passage (250 words)

Marks 1×8 = 8

Passage No. -1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

"Nature has a holy plan," said William Wordsworth. Night follows the day; and winter follows autumn. When spring comes it will be pleasant everywhere, nature putting on new garb: trees blooming, swarms of bees and butterflies hopping from flower to flower and collecting nectar. When once the spring goes, and winter comes, there cannot be this riot of colours and the joy of beauty, certainly not for months to

come. If the bee misses this spring and fails to collect the nectar, its larder should remain empty. So, we must make hay while the sun shines. When the sky is overcast with clouds or when there is heavy downpour, we cannot make hay. We can make it only when there is sunshine. We can strike only when the iron is hot. When the iron becomes cold, there is no use of striking it, however hard it may be. So, we must do things at the right time. if once we postpone, only regret will remain.

To delay in work is the thief of the time. A little delay does not matter, we tell ourselves and postpone. Finally it becomes our trait and we fail miserably in life. As students we cannot pass well In our examination, as freshers we fail to secure proper placement in life and as adults we leg behind in the race of life and finally we grow weak and old.

Questions

(1 x 8 = 8)

1. Who says, "Nature has a holy plan?" (1)
2. When must we make hay ? (1)
3. When can we strike the iron ? (1)
4. How does the nature look at the time of spring? (1)
5. What will happen if a bee misses spring? (1)
6. When do we fail in life? (1)
7. Write the word from the passage which means "a large group" (1)
8. Write the word from the passage which is opposite to "nowhere " (1)

Answer to passage 1

1. Wordsworth says "Nature has a holy plan."
2. We must make hay when the sun shines.
3. We can strike the iron when it is hot.
4. nature looks pleasant with flowers and bees at the time of spring.
5. If bee misses spring and fails to collect the nectar, its larder will remain empty.
6. We fail in life when we do not work in time and go on delaying it.
7. swarm
8. everywhere

Passage No. -2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

We want purity - pure food, pure water, pure air. We long for pure surroundings. We yearn for pure heart

and pure love. We prefer pure environment and pure society. We are fond of purity because purity promotes health. Impurities are injurious to health. Purity provides peace of mind. Impurities impair the mind. Both for physical health and mental health. we need purity. We do require environmental purity for overall health. Purity of body is physical health. Purity of speech is unsullied truth. Purity of heart is unselfish love. Purity of thought is righteous reason. Purity of mind is wholesome peace. Purity of action is sincere and unselfish service. Purity of society is harmonious unity. Purity of environment is soul-elevating serenity.

In the Mahabharata, there is an interesting episode to illustrate the nature of purity. The Pandavas and the Kauravas were Drona's disciples. They were once summoned by the preceptor Drona for a test. The eldest of the Pandavas, Yudhishthira, was asked to bring one bad person from the society. The eldest of the Kauravas, Duryodhana was asked to fetch one good person from the same society in Hastinapura. After a thorough search, both the cousins returned empty handed. The pure minded Yudhishthira found everyone to be pious and pure.

The impure mind of Duryodhana found everyone to be evil and impure. As is the mind, so is the vision. Purity of mind makes our vision, words and deeds pure. It has also the power to purify people. Evil has no place in the presence of purity. Nor can it (evil) face purity, as darkness cannot face the sun. It only gets changed into purity. Fools who come to scoff remain to pray in the presence of purity. Villains who come to harm stand in adoration in the presence of purity. Murderers become votaries of peace in the presence of purity.

Questions (1 x8 =8)

1. Why do we prefer purity? (1)
2. What is the impact of impurities upon us? (1)
3. What is purity of mind? (1)
4. What are the various types of purity? (1)
5. Why could Yudhishthira not find a bad person? (1)
6. What do we long for? (1)
7. Find the word from the passage which means: 'earnest' (1)
8. Find the word from the passage which is opposite to: 'youngest' (1)

Answer to passage 2

1. We prefer purity because purity promotes our health.
2. Impurities are harmful for us in terms of mental health as well as physical health.

3. Purity of mind is wholesome peace.
4. There are various types of purity such as purity of body, purity of speech, purity of heart, purity of thought, purity of mind, purity of action etc.
5. Yudhishthira couldn't find a bad person because he found everyone to be pious and pure.
6. We long for pure heart and pure love.
7. sincere
8. eldest

Passage No. -3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Every man that is born in this world has a desire to live well. The life has various aims for various people. To some, life is an empty dream without a motive. They eat and drink and continue to exist for the sake of living. They have no ideal, no mission for which to struggle and fight. Their ideal is to eat well, to make merry and enjoy the material things of life. Their activities aim at amassing the wealth by hook or by crook and using that wealth for the sake of luxury and comfort and pleasures.

The life is, however, not so easy at present. Even to make money for the sake of comforts and luxuries you have got to work hard and perform the social duty before the society can allow one to earn a lot of money and amass the wealth. Modern states work under certain principles of social behaviour and do not allow people to go about making money.

without caring to perform certain duties which are useful to society. A businessman or an industrialist must pay to his labourers well so that the labour does his duty honestly and diligently and enable the entrepreneur to make profits from the goods produced. The only easy way of making money is cheating or stealing which have consequences of their own. Law has prescribed imprisonment for the robbers, thieves and the cheats.

Life is complicated in modern life. It needs be well planned if you want to achieve something worthwhile. Whether your mission or ideal is materialistic or spiritual you have got to plan. To make life worth living you must work hard towards the object of your mission. A life without mission is a life lost. A life without planning is a life wasted. Discipline, mission and hard work are important virtues of a successful man.

Question

(1 x 8 = 8)

1. What is the main ideal of some people? (1)
2. What do some people not have in their life to struggle ? (1)
3. Why must a businessman pay his labourers well? (1)

4. What is the desire of every man in this world? (1)
5. How is the life in modern age? (1)
6. What is needed to achieve something worthwhile ? (1)
7. Find the word from the passage which means: valuable' (1)
8. Find the word from the passage which is opposite to: 'lose' (1)

Answer to passage 3

1. The main ideal of some people is to eat well, to make merry and enjoy the material things of life.
2. Some people have no ideal, no mission in their life to struggle and fight.
3. A businessman must pay his labourers well so that the labour does his duty honestly and diligently, and enable the entrepreneur to make profits from the goods produced.
4. Every man in this world desires to live well.
5. Life is complicated in modern age.
6. Well-planning is required to achieve something worthwhile.
7. worthwhile
8. achieve

Question No.3

Letter or E-mail Writing

बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न नम्बर 3 Letter or E-mail Writing पर आधारित 4 अंक का होगा।

पत्र एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम मीलों दूर रहने वाले अपने मित्र या संबंधी को अपनी बात या संदेश पहुँचा देते हैं। कभी-कभी विद्यालय में अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र, दफ्तर व नौकरी के लिए अर्जी व व्यावसायिक पत्र भी लिखने पड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार पत्र लेखन जीवन में बहुत उपयोगी होता है। इतना ही नहीं एक कला भी है। विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ ध्यान देने योग्य है—

(i) Address and date को पष्ट पर बायीं ओर (L.H.S.) निम्न प्रकार लिखते हैं—

C-15, Mdel Town

Examination Hall

Delhi

अथवा

XYZ

January 15, 20--

25th March 20--

(ii) Salutation or greeting को Address and date से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ट के बाये कोने पर लिखते हैं,

जैसे— My dear Father

Dear Naresh

My dear Friend

(iii) Body पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। पत्र में विषय संबंधी भावों को इसी भाग में लिखा जाता है। इसमें

Tense, Vocabulary तथा Punctuation संबंधी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(iv) The Subscription पत्र की Body की अन्तिम पंक्ति जहाँ समाप्त होती है उससे नीचे वाली पंक्ति में बांधी तरफ कोने में लिखते हैं।

- (a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)
- (b) Yours sincerely (Friends के लिए)
- (c) Yours obediently (Principal, Headmaster के लिए)
- (d) Yours faithfully (अधिकारियों व व्यापारियों के लिए)

Q.1. Write a letter to the editor of The Times of India expressing your views on the importance of computer education in our life. E-mail your letter at letterstoeditor@timesofindia.com

To	letterstoeditor@timesofindia.com
CC	
bcc	
Subject	Importance of computer Education

Sir,

Through the columns of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to express my views on the importance of computer education in our life. Now it is an age of computer. It has occupied an important place in every field of our life. Providing computer education to children is now a necessity. Until late computer have not reached all children. So some parents feel that many school children will be ignorant because of shortage in the facilities of computers. Let the government, social organisation and progress.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Sonu

2. Write an e-mail to the editor of the times of India expressing your views on the importance of trees in our life.

To	theeditortimesofindia@gmail.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	Importance of trees in our life

Sir.

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I would like to draw the attention of our country men to the importance of trees in our life. Trees give us oxygen to breathe in. Without oxygen life is impossible. Trees keep our ecology balanced. Trees give us raw material for our shelter industries. Trees give shelter and food to birds, beasts, insects etc. Trees add beauty to mother earth. Trees are necessary for animals and our health. Thus, we should grow more and more trees and not to hack them.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Dinesh

Class-X

3. Write an E-mail to one of your friends requesting him/her to share the syllabus for all subjects of your class.

To	pankajpatel@gmail.com
CC	
Bcc	
Subject	Need for a copy of the syllabus

My dear Pankaj

Hope you are making great efforts to pass the examinations with a wonderful score. Presently, I find myself in great difficulty as I have misplaced my copy of the syllabus. I will be grateful to you if you care to send me a copy of the same on my following E-mail address:

pardippareek@gmail.com

Thanks

Yours sincerely

Pardip Pareek

Class X-B

4. You are Payal of X class. Write an email to your father to send you Rs 700/- for Board Exam. Fee. The email address is mahesh@gmail.com

Ans.

To	mahesh@gmail.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	To send Rs 700/- for Board Exam. Fee
My dear Father	
I am well and healthy here and hope you to be the same there	
I need Rs 700/- for Board Exam. Fee. Please transfer it using	
mobile banking. Please, convey my best regards to mom.	
Your loving daughter	
Payal	

5. E-mail a letter to your friend congratulating on her success in at the examination. E-mail your letter Jaya@hotmail.com

To	Jaya@hotmail.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	Congratulations on success in the exam.

Dear Jaya

I am glad to read in the newspaper today that you have passed the Sec. Exam in first division. I congratulate you on your success wishing for your bright future.

Your loving friend

Sonu

6. You are kiran. Write a formal e-mail to the Principal of your school at principalgsss@gmail.com requesting to arrange an On-line Counselling on 'How to Face Board Examinations.

To	
CC	
bcc	
Subject	For arranging on line counselling on How to Face Board Examinations
	<p>Madam/Sir</p> <p>Board Examinations for Secondary classes are at hand. Students are in Examination blues. Please, arrange an online counseling on How to Face Board Examinations. It will help us in reposing confidence.</p> <p>Yours obediently</p> <p>Kiran</p>

Q.7. You are Soniya/Mohak of X class of Subodh Public School, Jailpur.

Write a formal e-mail to the editor of the newspaper The Hindustan Times at letterstoeditor@ht.com to draw the attention of the Traffic Police Officers to rash driving in your city.

To	letterstocditor@ht.com
CC	
bcc	
Subject	Rash driving in Jaipur

Sir,

Through the columns of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the Traffic Police officers to rash driving in the city. Young bikers and the minibus drivers particularly violate traffic rules and jeopardise the life of others too. Traffic police officers are urged to take serious note of it and do the needful to curb it.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Sonu

Q.8. You are Anuj Raj, the captain of football team of your school. Your team wants to play a friendly football match with Govt Secondary School, Hod. Compose an e-mail to be sent to your Principal for getting the permission for the same.

To	principalgsskekri@gmail.com
CC	
bcc	
Subject	Request for permission to play Friendly Football Match

Respected Sir, I am Anuj Raj, the captain of the school football team. I would like to seek your permission to organize a friendly football match between our school and Govt. Secondary School, Hod. The match would be a great opportunity for our team to improve and showcase our skills. We assure you that all necessary arrangements will be made and the event will be conducted responsibly. Looking forward to your approval. Thank you. Anuj Raj Captain, Football Team

Letter

Q. 1. Imagine that you are khushi/Kaushal reading at Govt. Senior secondary school kishanpura Write a letter to your friend Kanchan/Kartik telling her/him about the 'Importance of yoga for health'.

Ans.

School Hostel

Govt. Sr. Sec. School Kishanpura

11 March 2025

Dear Kanchan/Kartik

Thanks for your letter. You wanted to know about the importance of yoga for health. This shows that you are very aware of your health.

Yoga maintains health and fights diseases. It keeps us physically and mentally fit. The UNO has declared 21 June as International Yoga Day. Regular yogic practice keeps us healthy.

Rest is O.K.

Your loving friend

khushi/Kaushal

Q.2 Write a letter to your father requesting him to allow you to go on a historical educational tour and send you some money.

20-Govind Ghar

Shiv Nagar

Ranoli

10 March 20....

My dear Father

You will be very glad to know that a team of about 40 students of our school, is going on an educational tour on the 15th of this month.

They will visit Ajmer, Udaipur, Mount Abu and Chittorgarh.

As you know, I have never been to these places before. Apart from this, our teachers say this tour is very important from the educational point of view. Some of my bosom friends are also joining this tour. Our school PE.T. along with the principal, will also be there to take care of the students. Therefore, I am also willing to join this tour. But I can do so unless I get your permission. Will you please allow me to join the tour and send me Rs. 1500 only.

Please convey my best regards to dear mother and love to Kinu.

Yours affectionately

Anujraj

Q.3 Write a letter to your younger brother Advising him to give up bad company and work hard/pay attention to study.

Surya Nagar

Churu

5 March 20...

My dear Rajveer

I was very sorry to go through the letter of your class teacher in which he made a complaint of you. Your class teacher writes that you have joined the company of bad boys and started chewing tobacco. According to your class teacher, you often turn a deaf ear to the good advice of your teachers. Dear brother; you must keep in mind that student life is the golden period of one's life. Those who drift away at this time and do not make the proper use of their time, have to repent throughout the life. Therefore, I advise you to give up the company of bad boys and pay attention to your study. I am sure; you will act upon my advice and concentrate all your heed upon study. Wishing you all the best.

Yours affectionately.

Ashok

Q.4 Imagine that you are Vinit, living at Radio Market, Barmer. Your uncle sent you a dictionary as a birthday gift. Write a letter to thanks for the gift.

Radio Market

Barmer

10 March 20-

My dear Uncle

Thank you for the precious gift you have sent me on my birthday Your gift is truly after my heart. The dictionary sent by you will help me a lot in my studies. All my friends have liked it very much. Dear uncle, I was in need of a dictionary. I was often confused when I did not understand the meaning of difficult words. I am sure this dictionary will prove quite useful to me. It will not only make studies easy for me but, will also enhance my knowledge and

vocabl- lary. I once again thank you for this nice present.

Please convey my kind regards to dear Aunt.

With Love

Your loving nephew

Vinit.

Q.5 You are Mohit living at 14, Patel Nagar Sikar. Write a letter to the collector of your district complaining about the frequent electricity failure during exam time.

14, Patel Nagar

Sikar

10 March, 20....

The District Collector

Sikar

Sub: Frequent electricity failure during exam time.

Sir

With due respect, I want to bring your kind notice that our exams of schools are at hand.

The frequent electricity failure during exam time hinders the studies. The students are disturbed physically and mentally. It leaves bad impact on their marks. The authorities of the state electricity board have been requested but all in vain.

Kindly take immediate step to save the career of lakhs of students.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Mohit

Q.6 Imagine that you are Mahesh living in Kota. Your economic condition is very poor. Write an application to your principal requesting him to issue you books from the library.

104 Bansal Nagar

Kota

10 July 20..

The Principal

Govt. Senior Secondary School

Kota

Sub. To issue books from the library.

Sir

Most respectfully I beg to say that I am a student of XA. My economic condition is very poor. My father works in a private Showroom. He earns a meagre salary. We make both ends meet with difficulty. I cannot buy books.

Kindly, issue me the books from the library. I will return the books in time.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Mahesh

Class- X A

Q.7 You are Ramesh Gaur. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on the deteriorating law and order situation in your city.

Ans. 21 Shyam Nagar

G.B. Road

Bansur

21 Feb. 20XX

The Editor

The Rajasthan Patrika

Bansur

Sub. Deteriorating Law and Order situation in Bansur.

Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the authorities towards the deteriorating law and order situation in Bansur. According to the survey by the Crime Record Bureau, an NGO, the cases of chain-snatching, vehicle lifting, theft, murder, rape, eve-teasing, molesting, robbing have increased upto 30%. I appeal to the authorities to take strict actions to curb these malpractices.

Thanking you

Yours truly

Ramesh Gaur

Q.8 Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to play games and take physical exercise.

Ans: Adharsh Nagar

Jaipur

25 November 2023

My dear Ashu

I received your letter yesterday. I was very glad to know that you got 85% marks in class 10th. But I am much worried about your health. You should always remember that sound mind lies in sound body. Therefore; I advise you to pay attention to your health. Besides, taking light exercise, you should always go for a morning walk. You can play games in the evening. You should take milk and fruits in diet. I am sure these things will improve your health a lot. You should work hard but not at the cost of health.

Your loving brother.

Manish

Q.9 Write a letter to the postmaster complaining against the irregular delivery of the letters by the postman of your area.

Ans: Shiv Nagar

Sikar

2 September 2023

The Postmaster

Head Post Officer

Sikar

Sub: A complaint about irregular delivery of the letters.

Sir,

I want to bring your kind notice that the postman of Shiv Nagar is very careless in delivering the letters. Instead of feeling apologetic of negligence his duty, he starts arguing with the people. Everyone is dissatisfied with his behavior. I therefore, request you to instruct him to do his duty sincerely.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

Shekhar Jundiya

Q.10 Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to arrange extra classes in English.

Ans: Balaji vihar

Sikar

10 January 2023

The Principal

S.N. Senior Secondary School

Sikar

Sir,

With due respect, I, the monitor of class 10th, would like to draw your kind attention towards the poor teaching of my class in English. Though the month of January, is going on yet, due to the long leave of English teacher, our course has not been finished so far. It is known to everybody that the students of this class are very poor in English. It is feared that most of the students will not be able to get through the examination unless some remedial step is taken. Therefore, you are requested to make arrangements for extra classes in English and oblige us.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Sunita

Q.11 Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 45,00/-to pay your hostel rent.

You are Anushka living at Girls Hostel, Piprali road, Sikar.

Ans: Girls Hostel,

Piprali road,

Sikar

16 May 2023

My dear Father

I am hale and hearty here and hope the same for you. My study is going well. I am satisfied with the service of the hostel. The warden of the hostel is very good person. Presently I am in need of 4500/- to pay my hostel rent for the month. Please send me the same as soon as possible. With best regards to dear mother and love to Shiva.

Your loving daughter

Anushka

Qestion No. 4

Story Writing

प्रश्न संख्या 4 Outline based story writing का 4 अंक का प्रश्न होगा। निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न के रूप में दी गई Outlines के आधार पर उचित शीर्षक देते हुए कहानी लिखकर इसका Moral बताना होगा।

कहानी के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित है जिन्हें समान्यतया निम्न प्रकार से विभाजित करते हैं—

1. Relevance and organization	2. Vocabulary
3. Structure	4. Punctuations

Outline से Story लिखते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं।

1. Story (कहानी) Past Tense में ही लिखते हैं।
2. कहानी का Title (शीर्षक) देने का बाद प्रायः कहानी निम्न प्रकार से प्रारम्भ करते हैं—
→ Once there was a king/ farmer/ tortoise etc
→ Once there were two friends/four bulls etc.

Note: Once के स्थान पर 'Once upon a time' Phrase का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy

3. Outlines में Verb प्रायः Simple Present tense में होती है, जिसे निम्न प्रकार से Develop करते हैं।
Outline में यदि Noun/Adjective या Adverb हो तो इसके पहले was या were लगाकर पूर्ण वाक्य बनाते हैं।

Verb की First form या इसके साथ s/es होने पर इसे Verb की Second form में बदलते हैं।

Do/Does के साथ Verb की First form होने पर इसे Did not + Verb की First form में बदलते हैं।
Has/Have होने पर इन्हें Had में बदलते हैं।

4. Story writing में निम्न वाक्य रचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं—

There was/were + Noun

Subject + was/were + Complement

Subject + Verb did not + Verb, other words

Subject + was/were + Verb + other words

Subject + was/were Verb + other words

Note:- कहानी में यदा कदा Past Perfect tense का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

कहानी को रोचक बनाने के लिए Direct Speech का प्रयोग भी करते हैं। इस स्थिति में पशु पक्षियों के लिए It के स्थान पर He, She का प्रयोग भी संभव है।

A farmer.....four sons.....do not work.....falls ill.....calls his sons.....a treasure buried in the field.....dies.....sons dig field.....no treasure.....friends advise.....sow seed.....understand meaning.....work hard.....become rich.

1. The Hidden Treasure

Once upon a time there was an old farmer. He had four sons. They did not like to work. They were very lazy. One day the farmer fell ill. He called his sons together. He told his sons that a treasure was hidden in their field. They could dig it out and take it. The farmer died. His sons dug the field. but there was no treasure. They were very sad. The farmer's friends advised them to sow wheat. The field was well dug. So they got a very rich crop. Now they understood the meaning of the buried treasure. They worked hard. Soon they were very rich.

Moral: Work is worship.

A fisherman.....catches a big fish.....Cuts it open.....brings it home.....finds a gold-ring inside.....informs king's man.....king's name on it.....take him for a thief.....arrest him for stealingproduce before king.....king rewards him.....tells the truth.....happy.

2. An Honest Fisherman

Once upon a time a fisherman caught a big fish. He brought it home. He cut it open. He found a gold ring inside the fish. He took it out and saw it carefully. He saw the king's name on it. He went to the king's men and informed them about it. They took him for a thief. They thought that the fisherman had stolen the king's ring. They arrested him. They produced the fisherman before the king. The fisherman told the truth about the ring. The king thought that the fisherman was very honest. He rewarded the fisherman. The fisherman was very happy.

Moral: Honesty gets its reward.

A hare.....proud of his speed.....laughs at the tortois.....slow..... speed..... challenges.....run a race.....race begins.....hareruns.....fast..... tortoise left behind.....sleeps under a tree for rest.....tortoise goes. reaches the goalhare wakes up.....on.....run.....looses....shocked..... tortoise.....wins.

3. A Fox and A Crane

Once upon a time there were a fox and a crane. They were fast friends. One day the fox Invited the crane to dine with him. The crane went to the fox. He welcomed the Crane." He put flat dish containing soup. The fox lapped up the soup. The crane had a pointed beak, so it could not drink the soup. The crane went back hungry. It thought of a plan. The next day the crane invited the fox to dine. The fox went there. He put boiled rice in a jar. Its neck was narrow. The crane ate rice and the fox remained hungry.

Moral: Tit for tat.

A wood-cutter..... honest.....goes to woods.....axe falls.....brings axe into the river.....cries.....god mercury appears.....axe of silver.....jumps back.....gold.....no.....pleased.....axe of iron.....yes..... repeats.....gives all the axes.

4. An Honest Wood-cutter

A woodcutter went to the forest to cut wood daily. He began to cut a branch of a tree. Suddenly his axe slipped away and fell into a river. He cried for help. The god (water-god) appeared and brought an axe of gold. The woodcutter said, It is not my axe, so I will not take it." The god jumped back into water. This time, he brought an axe of silver. The woodcutter again refused to take it. The god again jumped into the water. He brought the woodcutters iron axe. He got it happily. The god was pleased with the honesty of the poor wood-cutter. He gave all the three axes to the woodcutter. The woodcutter was very happy and thanked the god.

Moral Honesty is the best policy.

Once two friends through the forest. Suddenly, they a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once tree. But how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he down breathless, pretending to be a dead

man. The bear near..... on the ground, It smells..... leaves the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now down and asks his friend on the ground, "Friend, tell you into your ears?" The other friend replies, "The me not to believe a false friend."

5.Two Friends and A Bear

Once two friends were walking through the forest. Suddenly, they saw a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once climbed a nearby tree. But the other one did not know how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he lay down on the ground breathless, pretending to be a dead man. The bear came near the man lying on the ground. It smelt in his ears, and slowly left the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now the friend on the tree came down and asked his friend on the ground, "Friend, what did the bear tell you into your ears? The other friend replied, "The bear advised me not to believe a false friend."

Moral: A friend in need, is a friend indeed.

Once a lion..... sleeping a mouse shady tree. A mouse lives in a hole nearby. The mouse up and down on the body of the lion. The lion, from his sleep..... he the mouse to kill it. The mouse prays for his life and said, "Please spare my life.....kindness. "The lion sets the mouse free..... he..... roar. The little mouse hears his roar and comes there. in a net. He cuts the strings of the net with his sharp teeth. The lion..... free. he..... for timely help.

6. A Lion and A Mouse

Once a lion was sleeping in a jungle under a shady tree. A mouse lived in a hole nearby. The mouse came out of its hole and began to move up and down on the body of the lion. The lion woke up from his sleep. he grew angry and caught the mouse to kill it. The mouse prayed for his life and said, "Please spare my life. I will pay back your kindness." The lion set the mouse free. Once the lion was caught in a net. he began to roar. The little mouse heard his roar and came there. He saw the lion in a net. He cut the strings of the net with his sharp teeth. The lion was free. He thanked the little mouse for timely help.

Moral: Do good, have good

It is..... summer day. A bee..... thirsty. It flies to..... to drinkwater. By chance it falls into the canal. The current..... very strong. It..... by the current. It becomes helpless. A dove..... the brach of a tree. She sees all this. She saves the life of the bee. She a leaf. She it near the bee. the bee..... it. Soon its and it away. A few later a hunter comes there. He at the dove. Luckily the bee..... the hunter. Ithim on the hand. The hunter.....his aim. The dove..... away. She thanks the for this timely help.

7. Bee and A Dove

It was a hot summer day. A bee felt thirsty. It flew to a canal to drinkwater. By chance it fell into the canal. The current was very strong. It was washed away by the current. It became helpless. A dove was sittingon the branch of a tree. She saw all this. She decided to save the life of the bee. She plucked a leaf. She dropped it near the bee. The bee got on it. Soon its wings dried and it flew away. A few days later a hunter came there. He aimed at the dove. Luckily the bee saw the hunter. It flew to the hunter. It stung him on the hand. The hunter missed his aim. The dove flew away. She thanked the bee for this timely help.

Moral: Kindness never goes un-rewarded.

Once upon a time, there lives..... in a certain village. He..... four sons. They.....with one another. He..... them not to quarrel, but it..... all in vain. This..... him very much. He..... ill. He thinks his.....near. He sends for his sons. When they c....., he askes one of them to brings some s..... and tie them into a bundle. He askes his sons..... the bundle. They try..... one by one but fail. The farmer then..... bundle. He gives one..... each of his sons. He..... them to the sticks easily. The farmer then.....them that if they united like no one har them. This the desired them. They begin peacefully.

8. Elephant and The Tailor

Once an elephant lived in a village. He got in friendship with a tailor. The elephant used to a river for a bath. After drinking water and taking a bath it would pass by a

tailor's shop and the tailor would give it something to eat. One day the tailor was in angry mood due to quarrel with his one of the customer. The elephant the came as usual. Instead of giving any thing to eat, he pricked the elephant's trunk with his needle.

The elephant felt agonized with pain. He made up his mind to teach the tailor a lesson. He went to the river, had his bath and then filled up its trunk with muddy water. He stopped at the tailor's shop and throw in all the muddy water on the garments in the shop. The clothes were spoiled with mud. The tailor suffered a great loss. He felt sad for his misdeed. But it was too late.

Moral: Tit for tat.

A boy..... bad company. His father..... sad. He asks his son to.....company. But the boy says that..... him. He..... good boys. One day his father fresh apples and a rotten apple. He asks his son..... a basket. He then asks him..... in the basket. Next morning he..... son to..... apples. His son..... it. His son..... spoiled. His father shows him that..... all the fresh apples. The boy..... his mis take. He..... bad company.

9. Bad Company

A boy got into a bad company. His father was very sad. He asked his son to give up the bad company. But the boy said that his friends could not spoil him. He would make them good boys. One day his father gave him few fresh apples and a rotten apple. He asked his son to put all the fresh apples in a basket. He then asked him to put the rotten apple in the basket. Next morning he asked his son to bring the basket of apples. His son brought it. His son was sorry to see that all the apples were spoiled. His father showed him that one rotten apple spoiled all the fresh apples. The boy realised his mistake. He gave up the bad company.

Moral: Bad company spoils the man.

10. A Vain Stag

Once there was a stag. He was very thirsty. He came to a pool. He was drinking water. He saw his reflection in the water. He saw his beautiful horns. He was very happy and proud. Then he looked at his legs. They were thin and ugly. He disliked them. He was

sad to see them. At this time some hunters arrived with their dogs. He ran very fast to save his life. The dogs were running after him. They could not catch him. But his horns were caught in the bushes. He tried to free them, but all in vain. The ugly legs saved him, but the beautiful horns put his life in danger. The dogs reached there. They killed him.

Moral : All that glitters is not gold.

11. A Wolf and A Lamb

Once there was a wolf. One day he was very hungry and thirsty. He went to a river. A fat lamb was drinking water there. He saw the lamb. He thought of a plan to eat him. He accused the lamb for making his water dirty. He was angry with the lamb. The lamb was flowing from his side to his side. Then the wolf told him that he had abused him the previous year. The lamb politely replied that he was not born the previous year. Then the wolf said that it must be his mother. He would kill him. The wolf killed the lamb and ate him.

Moral: Might is right.

Question No. 5 नीचे दिए गए दृश्य को पहचानकर 100 शब्द लिखने हैं। यह प्रश्न 4 अंक का होगा।

Q. 1. Write a paragraph/picture composition using the details given below in about

100 words



This picture is about following the traffic signals. There are two scenes in it

One is of zebra crossing and the other is of traffic light. Pedestrians must cross the road at the zebra crossing. The red light signals the traffic to stop. The saffron light signals the traffic to be ready. And the green light signals the traffic to go. The stop line for the vehicles must not be crossed. The image highlights the importance of traffic rules in ensuring safety for both pedestrians and drivers. It reminds us that following signals and using zebra crossings can prevent accidents and make roads safer for everyone.



2. Plant Trees and Save Lives

The children in the picture are busy planting saplings on an empty plot of land. The mass, media and the school teachers have succeeded in inspiring than to plant trees, so that we may breathe in clean, Oxygen - laden air and keep ourselves free from diseases and health hazards. Trees have their indispensable role in keeping in our environment clean by fighting air pollution to a large extent. Besides this, trees stop soil erosion and flooding which cause great damage to life and property. Birds and insects, domestic as well as wild animals, need shelter and food in the trees.



3. Stop Child Labour

We must stop child labour. It's cruel. It's a crime, Child labour is a blot on the part of humanity. Government, public should work sincerely to stop child labour. Free education and free meals can be a way of it. Mobile schools can also be a solution. Adoption of poor children for education is a way too. Punishment to the employer of the child labourer may reduce their number. In this visual, child

labour has been depicted. Message has been conveyed to stop child labour.



4. Diseases, Health and Cleanliness

The given visual aid displays water borne diseases like Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya, Zika, Viral fever, etc. The visual suggests to drink clean water. It also suggests to keep the surroundings clean. Clean surroundings keep a person healthy and free from diseases. Mosquitoes are born in dirty water and unclean surroundings. They spread these diseases. We still don't have proper treatment for these diseases. Precaution is better than the cure. We should keep our body covered so that the mosquitoes of these diseases may not bite us.



5. Narendra Modi

The picture shown is of our India's 14th Prime Minister. His name is Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi. He was sworn in on 26 May, 2014 as the Prime Minister of India. He started Jandhan Yojana. The aim of this yojana is to integrate every citizen in the financial system of the nation. His campaign 'Make in India' has inspired many investors and entrepreneurs. He has launched social security schemes and Swachha Bharat Mission etc. He also took the bold step of demonetisation. Indian people have many expectations from him.



6. Noise Pollution

Ans. The picture shows the problem of noise pollution. People use loudspeakers, amplifiers, speakers, mikes etc. which spread noise pollution. Strong horns of vehicles noise of engines of aeroplane and trains and factories also create noise pollution. Noise pollution causes many diseases like stress, tension, high blood pressure, headache etc. The Supreme Court has banned the use of loudspeakers after 10 p.m.



7. My Favourite Hobby

Ans: Different people have different hobbies. Coin-collecting, stamp-collecting, painting, gardening etc. are common hobbies. My favourite hobby is gardening. I have a garden. I work in it everyday. I get fresh air. I grow some vegetables and flowers in it. Thus, we get free and fresh vegetables from this garden. There is a temple near our house. I pluck flowers from my garden. I put those flowers on the feet of the goddess. I do not allow my hobby to stand in the way studies.



8. A Visit to A Fair

Ans: Last Sunday I went to see the fair of Baba Ramdevji. There were many shops and stalls in the fair. They were selling sweets, clothes, toys, balloons, toy-guns, pictures, dolls, fruits and many other things.. Hundreds of men, women and children were there. They were in colourful dresses. I went into the temple. I offered sweets and coconuts. There were some merry-go-rounds. Men, women and children were enjoying themselves of them. I also enjoyed the fair. Now it was evening. I returned home. I was very happy.



9. Need of Rain Water Harvesting

Ans: The given picture is about the need of rain water harvesting. It is the crying need of today. The rain is falling on a house. The house has rain water harvesting system. The drains of the house are connected with the nearby underground tank. The rain water is reaching there through the drainage system. Thus the rain water is being stored for future uses. And there is greenery near this house. It is good for us.

OR
“Morning walk”

Q. 1 A morning walk is a refreshing way to start the day, invigorating both body and mind. As the Sun rises, the world awakens with a symphony of chirping birds and rustling leaves. The crisp morning air fills the lungs, promoting a sense of well-being and clarity. Whether strolling through a park or along a quiet street, this peaceful time allows for reflection and connection with nature. Engaging in a morning walk not only boosts physical health but also enhances mood, setting a positive tone for the day ahead. It refreshes the mind and energizes the body.

Q.2 Write a paragraph in about 80 words on the topic SUPW Camp'.

SUPW Camp

The SUPW (Socially Useful Productive Work) camp was held during the winter break in our school. It was based on the educational ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. The first day, we cleaned the community outside our school. The second day, we planted trees in the surrounding localities. The third day, we did art, craft and needle work. The fourth day, we did cooking and baking. The final day we undertook music and dance activities. Thus, it was educational and entertaining.

Q. 3 Write a paragraph in about 80 words telling what are the uses of internet and what are its abuses.

Internet Its Uses And Abuses

Internet has its uses and abuses. It has a number of uses. We can access Internet for any piece of information about a govt. department or a private organisation. Job inquiries can be accessed by the internet. Online examinations can be taken by using internet. Prominent personalities can be consulted. Bills can be paid. Exam results can be seen. Rail/bus/air reservation can be received. But, internet has its abuses, too. It may lead to obscenity net chat is also harmful. Online fraud, gambling and increased screen time due to it are some of its abuses.

Q. 4 write a paragraph in about 80 words highlighting environmental imbalances and possible Solutions.

Environmental imbalances and possible Solutions

Today there are environmental imbalances but there are possible solutions too. The global warming is creating green house effect which is fast melting the icebergs fast. So, rivers are increasing the water level of the seas and Oceans which will drown the oastal areas. The solution is-grow more and more trees to counter the heat. Ozone hole is yet another problem. The solution is develop and maximize the use of solar energy.

Q. 5 Write a paragraph in about 80 words describing a visit to an e&hibition giving its type, sections, your enjoyments etc.

A Visit to an Exhibition

Yesterday, I went to see an exhibition at Ramlila Ground. It was a "Book Exhibition". I bought a ticket and made my entry. The exhibition was divided into six sections. The east section was for the books for Humanities, the west section for the books for Commerce stream, the north sec-

tion for Science stream, the south section for Agriculture stream, the mid section for the books for competitions and the south-west section for Entertainment and Refreshment. I bought some books, enjoyed some refreshment and came back.

Q.6 **Yoga is beneficial for preservation of health and treatment of various diseases. Write a paragraph in about 60 words telling how yoga and health has direct relation.**

Yoga And Health

Yoga is of great value as a method of preservation of health and treatment of various diseases.

Yoga chiefly deals with the removal of psychological pains. It also cleans and massages the internal organs. It regulates blood circulation, improves the lung capacity and eradicates all diseases-insomnia, hypertension, bronchial asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cancer, AIDS, etc. Yogic stretching grows and survives body cells. Therefore, a yogi has long life. Thus, yoga keeps us healthy.

Q. 7

The Prize Distribution Function/The Annual Function

The Annual Function/Prize Distribution function was celebrated with pomp and show in my school on Friday last week. The whole building was beautifully decorated on this occasion: The minister of education was the chief guest of the function. The function started with Saraswati Vandana at 9.0'Clock. The students presented very attractive cultural programmes. The principal read out the annual report of school. The chief-guest made an impressive speech and gave away prizes among the students. The programme ended successfully at 4 PM. The principal thanked everybody for making the programme successful.

Q.8

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/Clean India.

“Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” launched by our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, aims at rebuilding a new and clean India. It was launched on Oct. 2, 2014. Its main objective is to make the streets, roads and the whole infrastructure of India neat and clean by Oct. 2, 2019. ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ inspires us to have our surroundings clean. Keeping our surroundings clean is in our own interest. Observing cleanliness is one of the qualities required to become responsible and good citizens of the country.

Question No: 6

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

TENSE

Tense is the form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness (Tense उस समय का बोध करवाता है, जब कोई कार्य होता है।) Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

Action की degree of completeness को स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपर्युक्त तीनों Tenses में से प्रत्येक को चार भागों में बांटा जा सकता है।

1. Indefinite : इसमें action की स्थिति निश्चित नहीं होती है।

2. Continuous : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य हो रहा है।

3. Perfect: इसमें किसी कार्य की समाप्ति का बोध होता है।

4. Perfect Continuous: इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य पहले से ही जारी है परन्तु अभी भी उसका कुछ भाग शेष रहा है।

Tense - correct form of verb का प्रयोग निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर होता है—

- यदि वाक्य में often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely तथा सभी ly adverbs (lately & recently को छोड़कर), every/ each + day/night/month/year, sometimes, twice a day/week/month/year, on Monday/sunday.. in the morning, evening..आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ V₁ + s/es व बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ V₁) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The doctor visits the patient everyday (visit)
- The manager takes meeting on Monday (take)
- She goes to her village twice a month (go)
- My brothers usually go to school together (go)
- He always speaks the truth (speak)
- I always take lunch at 2 p.m. (take)
- I rarely watch T.V. (Watch)
- She seldom cooks food. (cook)

Note :- यदि वाक्य नकरात्मक होता है तो Singular subject के साथ does + not + V₁ तथा plural subject के साथ do + not + V₁ का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- He does not go to school regularly.
- I do not worship daily.

2. यदि वाक्य शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truth) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth) एवं कहावतों (Proverbes) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में present Indefinite Tense (V₁/V₁s/es)

का प्रयोग होता है।

- The sun rises in the east (rise) → Honesty is the best policy (be)
- The manager takes meeting on Monday. (take) → Barking dogs seldom bite. (bite)
- Wood floats over Water (float) → The Earth moves around the sun. (move)
- A drawing man catches at strat. (catch)
- A bad workman always quarrels with his tools (quarrel)
- We hear (hears) with our ears, see (see) with eyes and smell (smell) with our nose.

3. यदि वाक्य में Now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look! & Listen! आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थानों में Present continuous tense (is/am/are + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Now, Ram is sleeping in his bedroom (sleep) → John is coming here now (come)
- We are going to the cinema tonight (go) → He is looking for a job at present (look)
- Are you cooking food today? (cook) → look! They are playing in the ground (play)

4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दुसरे वाक्य में is/am/are + V₁ ing आएगा—

- Let me go home, I am getting late. → Dont get out now, the train is moving (move)
- Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping (sleep) |
- Keep quiet, me are listening to the radio. (listen).

5. यदि वाक्य में Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far. recently, lately, till now, just now, this morning/month आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense (has/have +V₃) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- I have just taken dinner (take). → They have already finished their work. (finish)
- I have never seen him working (see) → She has gone with her father just now (go)
- They have not finished their work (finish) → Have you ever visited Delhi? (uivit)
- Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)

6. यदि वाक्य में since/ for/all time का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक ही तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (has/have+ been+V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- It has been raining since morning (rain)
- We have been living in this house since 1995 (live)
- He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)

- Mr. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two year. (practise)
- They have not been playing a match for sometime (not play)
- Has Miso been cooking food for two hours? (cook)

Note: यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V_2) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- She has been living in this house since her husband died.

7. Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year/ the other day, in 2001, 1999 -- आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V_2) का प्रयोग होता है—

- He went to Jaipur Yesterday. (ago) → His wife died last year (die)
- I polished my shoes yesterday (polish)

- Mohan came to see me everyday last week (come)

- As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (run)

Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did + not + V_1 का प्रयोग है जैसे—

- I did not pass my secondary examination in 1994. (pass)

8. यदि When या as से जुड़े वाक्य में V_1 का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर past Continuous Tense (was/were + V_1 ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter.)
- When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)
- My father was reading a newspaper when I saw him (read)
- As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk.)
- As I saw him he was not doing anything (do)

9. as-soon-as से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की दोनों clauses में Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं जैसे—

- As soon as he saw (see) the police, he ran away. (run)
- As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side (go)

Note : अगर As soon as में आने वाली एक clause में Present Indefinite भरा हुआ रहता है तो दूसरी clause में भी Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करते हैं।

10. यदि वाक्य में at that time, in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त में Past Continuous Tense (was / were + V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- Ram was living in a hotel in those days (live)

- Rahul was writing a book at that time. (write)

11. जब दो Actions Past Tense में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों या जारी हो तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है ऐसे वाक्यों में While का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend (talk)
- While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping (sleep)
- My wife was watching (watch) TV. While I was writing this letter (Write)

12. यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (Had + V₃) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V₂ आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाक्य में V₂ व After के बाद वाले वाक्य में had + V₃ का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- Mother had cooked food before father came. (Cook)
- The guest had gone before I reached house (reach)
- The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there (load)
- We had eaten mangoes before they went (go)
- My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school (go)
- He went to market after he had finished his work (finish)

13. यदि कोई वाक्य I wish, We wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे—

- My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)
- She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)

14. यदि when अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे clause में since/for + time आए तो उस clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had + been + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours (wait)
- When Ramesh came home, Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)
- It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house (enter)
- When I reached school, the bell had been ringing for ten minutes (ring)

15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/work/ month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा subject के साथ will + V₁) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- We shall go to school tomorrow (go) → They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit)
- Next week they will leave for America (leave) → I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)

16. यदि वाक्य में at this time moment + future time जैसे Tomorrow the next day / the following day/

night/week / month year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall/will + be + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं जैसे—

→ The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow (play)

17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by + time आये या When अथवा Before से शुरू होने वाले clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है। तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (Shall have/ will have + V₃) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

→ When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)

→ The boys will have finished their match before you arrive (finish)

→ Ram will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)

→ She will have written a letter before Mohan comes (come)

→ He will have left studies by next year. (leave)

→ By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed (white washed)

→ By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar (complete)

18. यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for + time तथा दूसरी बार By + time का प्रयोग होता है तो अन्त में वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (shall have / will have + been +V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

→ When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)

→ By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)

→ Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for five months by December 2008. (serve).

→ By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years. (learn)

Excercise

(पिछले papers में most of the questions सीधे adverbs या time clause या timeless actions के पूछे गए हैं उसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस excercise को बनाया गया है)

Fill in the correct form verb-

1. Lakshya _____ a great film yesterday. (see)

2. I _____ a story last year (write)

3. I _____ him last Monday. (meet)

4. The band was playing while I _____. (write)

5. She _____ the new car in 2005. (buy)

6. Her mother _____ in Jaisalmer for the past five years. (live)

7. They _____ in Japan when we arrived a few days ago. (be)

8. India _____ free in 1947. (Become)

9. I _____ so much fun since I was a kid. (have)

10. When I got up Iout of the window. (look)

11. I _____ three movies so far this week. (see)

12. I _____ over Churu last week. (fly)

13. Arvind _____ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (play)

14. We _____ with our ears (hear)

15. He kept looking at her, wondering where he _____ her before. (see)

16. Exams _____ next Monday (commence)

17. Travelling _____ much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years. (become)

18. I _____ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake)

19. When I first came to this house it _____ quite a noisy area. (be)

20. He twisted his ankle while he _____.(ski)

21. My best friend and I _____ each other for 15 years. (know)

22. Sandeep usually _____. (smoke)

23. _____ breakfast yet?. (you have)

24. I _____ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (do)

25. He _____ the paper when his wife came home. (read)

Answers

1. saw. 2. wrote. 3. met. 4. was writing. 5. bought. 6. has been living. 7. had been. 8. Became. 9. haven't had
 10. looked. 11. have seen. 12. flew. 13. was playing. 14. hear. 15. had seen. 16. Commenc. 17. has become
 18. have been baking. 19. came. 20. was skiing. 21. have known. 22. smokes. 23. Have you had
 24. did. 25. was reading

Question No. 7

Subject verb Agreement

Marks - 1×2=2

Rule - 1 यदि दो Singular Nouns and से जुड़कर Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो Plural verb आयेगी ।
 Ram and Mohan are friends (Is/are)

Rule - 2 कुछ pair words जैसे bread and butter, rice and curry, slow and steady, Hammer and sickle, age and experience, truth and honesty, horse and carriage, bag and baggage, sum and substance etc. का प्रयोग Subject के रूप में हो तो Singular verb का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि इनमें एक ही वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है।

Bread and butter is my favourite Lunch.

Rule - 3 (i) The / possessive adjective + Singular Noun + and + Singular noun → Singular verb
 (ii) The/possessive adjective + Singular noun + and + the/possessive adjective + singular noun → Plural verb.

(i) My brother and guardian is coming to see me [is /are]

(ii) My brother and my guardian are coming to see me[is/are]

Rule - 4 (i) Indefinite article [a/an] + Adjective + and + adjective + common Noun → Singular verb

(ii) Indefinite article [a/an] + adjective + and + indefinite article + adjective + common noun → plural verb.

(i) A black and white cow is grazing in the field. [is/are]

(ii) A black and a white cow are grazing in the field [is/are]

Rule - 5 (i) Every /Each +singular noun + and + singular noun → Singular verb

(ii) Every / Each + Singular noun + and + every / each + singular noun → Singular verb

(i) Each book and notebook is white.

(ii) Every boy and every girl is talkative.

Rule - 6. Each / Every / Either / Neither + Singular noun → Singular verb.

Each / Every / Either/Neither + of + plural noun/ plural pronoun → Singular verb

(i) Either teacher teaches well.

(ii) Neither of these two teachers teaches well.

Rule - 7. Each / Either / Neither का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होने पर Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

There are two boys in the class, Neither is intelligent.

Note : Each / every / Either / Neither का प्रयोग यदि Sentence में Subject से पहले हुआ है तो verb singular आएगी। लेकिन यदि each का प्रयोग यदि plural noun या pronoun के बाद हुआ है तो verb plural आएगी।

We each have a book.

Rule- 8. Many, A good many, A great many → plural verb

Many, A good many, A great many + plural noun → Plural verb

A good many, A great many of + plural Noun/pronoun → Plural verb

(i) Many boys have passed [has/have]

(ii) Many of the players were played [was/were]

(iii) Many are present here. [is/are]

Note: Many a/ an + singular noun → Singular verb

याद रहें many a/an के बाद singular ही noun व Singular ही verb का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

Rule - 9. Both, several, various का प्रयोग Subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Both are good.

Rule - 10. A number of / A large number of / A great number of / Large number of + plural noun → Plural verb.

A number of boys were playing there [was/were] लेकिन ध्यान रहें the number of के बाद हमेशा Noun plural व verb singular आएंगी।

The number of players is twenty.

Rule - 11. कुछ Nouns जो देखने में plural लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Singular होते हैं ऐसे noun के साथ verb Singular लगती है ऐसे Noun निम्नलिखित हैं— physics, Mathematics, Economics, News, gallows, Billiards, innings, wages, Alms etc.

(i) No news is good.

(ii) Maths is a good subject.

But

(iii) His mathematics are good.

Rule - 12. कुछ Noun दिखने में singular होते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में plural होते हैं। जैसे Dozen, Hundred, million, cattle, people, score, thousand, gentry, police Alphabet, infantry, offspring etc.

The cattle are grazing in the field.

Rule-13. कुछ nouns जैसे furniture, Luggage, information, advice, work, knowledge, Scenery,

electricity, weather etc के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) Work is worship. (ii) knowledge is power.

Rule - 14. जब दो Subjects, Not only... but also से जुड़े हो तो verb blank (.....) पास वाले Subject के अनुसार लगाई जाती है। जैसे:-

(i) Not only the principal but also the **teachers were** playing the match.

Rule - 15. जब एक Subject के साथ beside, as well as, and not, in addition to, like with, together with जैसे जोड़ने वाले Conjunctions के अन्य Subject या कोई शब्द जुड़े हो तो verb वाक्य में पहले आने वाले Subject के अनुसार लगती है। जैसे-

The **president as well as the members has** come.

Rule - 16. जब किसी वाक्य में other या another के बाद कोई noun आए तो ध्यान रखे other के बाद Plural Noun एवं Plural Verb लगती है तथा another के बाद Singular Noun एवं Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) There is another School near the bus Stand.

(ii) There are other schools.

Rule - 17. The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the french, the English etc पूरी Class को व्यक्त करते हैं। इनके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।

The rich are helpful.

Rule-18 अगर sentence के शुरूआत में Here या There आए तो noun (Subject) verb के बाद आएगी।

(i) There is a bus. (ii) There are many buses

Excercise

Choose the correct option:

- Neither of the houses _____ much. (is/are) worth
- Some of the food _____ (is/are) delicious.
- The news _____ (seems/seem) more and more depressing every day.
- Measles _____ (is/are) the only childhood disease I haven't had.
- Not only teachers but also principal _____ (is/are) playing cricket.
- The team _____ (has/have) received their letters.
- The detectives _____ (are/is) investigating the case.
- None of these flowers _____ (grow/grows) well inside the house.

9. Neither of these printers _____ (work/works) properly.
10. Bread and eggs _____ (is/are) my favourite.
11. Don't you think oil in America _____ (cost/costs) much less than in India.
12. Each of the girls _____ (has/have) her own dress.
13. Five miles _____ (is/are) long distance.
14. Many a man _____ (have/has) tried hard to climb the treacherous mountain range.
15. Few students _____ (is/are) coming to the party.
16. The level of pain tolerance _____ (vary/varies) from person to person.
17. Either Tina or Rohit _____ (is/are) telling lies.
18. The government _____ (was/were) criticised by the Supreme Court for their actions.
19. no news ----- (is/are) good.
20. Fast food, like burgers and street food, _____ (is/are) harmful to our health.
21. If anybody _____ (calls/call) for me, do let me know.
22. The people _____ (has/have) lived without electricity for many years.
23. The tiger _____ (is/are) chasing the cat.
24. Neither Rahul nor _____ (has/have) gone to Sita work.
25. The Olympics _____ (is/are) held every four years.
26. The Project Director and Additional Collector _____ (is/are) on tour.
27. The clerk and counsellor _____ (was/were) present in the meeting.
28. I wish I _____ (was/were) the Prime Minister.
29. I wish I _____ (was/were) a bird.
30. (Was/ Were) _____ she an eagle, she would fly to me.
31. She ordered as if she _____ (was/were) my mother.
32. The people _____ (was/ were) fully satisfied.
33. Not only the students but also the class teacher _____ (was/were) also involved in the discussion.
34. Ram and not his friends _____ (was/were) present there.
35. The house with all its belongings _____ (was/were) sold.
36. The President as well as the members _____ (has/have) come.
37. The pigeon like other birds _____ (has/ have) wings.
38. Four questions in addition to the first question _____ (has/have) to be answered.

39. His advice in the matter _____ (is/are) trustworthy.

40. The rich _____ (is/are) generally unkind to the poor .

41. One of the five members _____ (is/are) at fault.

42. The jury _____ (is/are) divided in their opinion.

43. The audience _____ (has/have) taken their seats.

44. One of the boys _____ (has/have) done the his work.

45. Where _____ (is/are) my pants?

46. The amount of money _____ (is/are) not sufficient.

47. Ram as well as his parents _____ (is/are) coming.

48. The captain along with the sailors _____ (was/ were) drowned.

49. My father unlike my uncles _____ (is/are) very strict.

50. Slow and steady _____ (win/ wins) the race.

51. Fish and chips _____ (is/are) my favorites dish.

Answers:

1. is	2. is	3. seems	4. is
5. is	6. has	7. are	8. grows
9. work	10. is	11. costs	12. Has
13. is	14. has	15. are	16. varies
17. is	18. was	19. years	20. is
21. calls	22. have	23. is	24. has
25. is	26. is	27. was	28. were
29. were	30. were	31. were	32. were
33. was	34. was	35. was	36. has
37. has	38. have	39. is	40. are
41. is	42. are	43. have	44. has
45. are	46. is	47. is	48. was
49. is	50. wins	51. is	

Question No: 8

 $1 \times 2 = 2$

CLAUSES

निर्देश: राजस्थान परीक्षा पाठ्यक्रम में **Clause** (उपवाक्य) पर आधारित प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। **Clause** पर आधारित प्रश्न निम्न अंक अनके रूपों में पूछे जाते हैं जैसे— **Gap Filling Sentences Completion, Sentence Reordering and Combining Sentences Recording and Combining sentences** आदि **Paper** आदि। इससे संबंधित प्रश्न **paper** में प्रश्न संख्या **8** पर आयोग जो **2** अंक का होगा।

Clause

A group of words which forms a part of a sentence and contains a subject and a predicate (a finite) of its on is called a clause. The number of finite verbs in a sentence joined by conjunction determines the number of clause. "उपवाक्य शब्दों का वह समूह है जो किसी वाक्य का भाग होता है तथा जिसका अपना उद्देश्य (Subject) तथा विधेय (Predicate) होता है। जैसे—

This is the boy who has stolen my purse.

उपवाक्य (Clause) तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

1. Principal Clause -(मुख्य उपवाक्य)

इसे **Independent Clause** या **Main Clause** भी कहा जाता है। यह अपने अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए दूसरे **Clause** पर निर्भर नहीं होता है। इसके प्रारम्भ में कोई **Conjunction** नहीं होता है, जैसे—

(i) **I do not know where does he go.** (ii) **Sita said that she was going to market.**

2. Coordinate Clause (स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य)-

Principal Clause के साथ जब अन्य स्वतंत्र वाक्य आते हैं तथा अपना स्तवंत्र भाव प्रकट करते हैं। तथा अन्य उपवाक्यों पर आश्रित नहीं रहते हैं तथा इसमें साधारण वाक्यों (**simple sentence**) को **coordinate conjunctions** से जोड़े जाते हैं, जैसे—

(i) **I shall go and she will come.** (ii) **She worked very hard but she failed.**

3. Subordinate Clause (सहायक उपवाक्य)-

यह उपवाक्य स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना अर्थ तथा भाव व्यक्त नहीं कर पाता। इसे अपना अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए दूसरे उपवाक्यों पर आश्रित रहना पड़ता है, जैसे—

(i) **I know that you are a good boy,** (ii) **I asked her what she was doing.**

Kinds of subordinate clause (सहायक उपवाक्य के प्रकार)-

1. Noun Clause (संज्ञा उपवाक्य)

2. Adjective Clause (विशेषण उपवाक्य)

3. Adverb clause (क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

1. Noun Clause :-

Noun Clause is that clause which works as a Noun, or, a clause that can be used in place of a Noun. Noun Clause का प्रयोग संज्ञा के रूप में किया जाता है। जैसे—

(i) **He promised me that he would help me.** (2) **What he said was true.**

Noun Clause की पहचान **Main verb** के साथ **what** लगाने से जो उत्तर में **clause** प्राप्त होती है वह **Noun Clause** कहलाती है जैसे—

Sentence: He is happy to know that his daughter got first division in examination.

Question: He is happy to know what?

Answer :That his daughter got first division in examination.

Sentence: That he will come is certain.

Question: What is certain?

Answer : That he will come.

Note: Subordinate Noun clause को principal clause से जोड़ने वाले conjunction/connective that, whether, if, who, whom, whose, which, when, where, how, why आदि होते हैं।

He said that he is not guilty.

He asked if the school was closed.

I do not know who gave me this book.

I know what he wants.

Tell me whom you like most.

Tell me where he was born.

I wanted to know whether you can help me.

This is what I never expected.

I do not know whose book is this,

I do not know whose book he lost.

I know when he will come.

I do not know why he came here.

Note: Relative Pronoun, Relative Adverb & Interrogative Pronoun से प्रारंभ होने वाले वाक्य subordinate Noun clause यदि उनसे पूर्व उनका Antecedent पूर्ववर्ती (संज्ञा/सर्वनाम) प्रयोग नहीं किया गया हो।

TEST EXERCISE

Combine each of the following set of sentences into one complex sentence by using Noun

Clause:-

1. She is an honest girl. I want to inform you this.
2. He likes mangoes. Everyone knows the fact.
3. What will the abductor do with the child? We want to know.
4. When will the chief guest arrive It is still unknown.
5. How did a fire break out in the forest? It is still a mystery.
6. Why have they uprooted all the plants in the garden? It is not known.
7. Where does he live? I do not know.
8. You will pass. I am pretty confident.
9. Where has he gone. I don't understand.
10. What have you done? Tell me.

Answers: 1.I want to inform you that she is an honest girl.2.Everyone knows that he likes mangoes.3. We want to know what the abductor will do with the child.4.When the chief guest will arrive, is still unknown.5.How a fire broke out in the forest, is still a mystery.6.It is not known why they have uprooted all the plants in the garden.7.I do not know where he lives.8.I am pretty confident that you will pass.9.I don't understand where has he gone.10.Tell me what have you done.

2. Adjective Clause :-

Adjective Clause वाक्य में एक Adjective (विशेषण) का कार्य करती है यह उपवाक्य दुसरे उपवाक्य के Noun/ pronoun की विशेषता बतलाती है। यह उपवाक्य Relative Pronoun (Who, whom, whose, that, which) तथा Relative adverb (When, where, why, how) से प्रारंभ होते हैं। परन्तु इनके पूर्व में Antecedent (पूर्ववर्ती) संज्ञा/सर्वनाम आना आवश्यक है।

I know the house that he lives in.

This is the boy who met me yesterday.

This is the boy whom I like most.

Tell me the place where he was born.

This is the thing what I wanted.

This is the man whose house is sold.

I know the time when he will come here.

Do you know the reason why he came here.

नोट:- उपर्युक्त वाक्य के दो भाग हैं। वाक्य का प्रथम भाग Principal clause है। तथा Relative Pronoun तथा Relative Adverb से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्य Subordinate Adjective clause हैं।

Join the following sentences using the words given in the brackets:

1. This is the girl. She abominates dictatorship. (Who)
2. You gave me the book. The book was abundant in pictures. (Which)
3. I sit on a bench in the class. The bench is made of black wood. (That)
4. The boy was muscular, I saw the boy in the boxing ring. (Whom)
5. The girl is abrasive and arrogant. Her father is an ambassador to America. (Whose)
6. This is the man. I met the man yesterday. (Whom)
7. This is the boy. The boy has made a world record. (Who)
8. We used to play in the garden. This is the garden. (Which)
9. The teacher said something. Nobody could hear. (What)
10. Shakespeare was basically a dramatist. His poems are full of wisdom. (Whose)

Answers: 1. This is the girl who abominates dictatorship. 2. The book which you gave me was abundant in pictures. 3. The bench that I sit on in the class is made of black - wood. 4. The boy whom I saw in the boxing ring was muscular. 5. The girl whose father is an ambassador to America is abrasive and arrogant. 6. This is the man whom I met yesterday. 7. This is the boy who has made a world record. 8. This is the garden in which we used to play. 9. Nobody could hear what the teacher said. 10. Shakespeare, whose poems are full of wisdom was basically a dramatist.

3. Adverb Clause:-

Adverb clause वह subordinate clause होता है जो वाक्य में Adverb का कार्य करता है तथा किसी अन्य clause ?? verb, adjective तथा Adverb को modify करता है।

1. Adverb Clause of Condition:

वे Sub-ordinating Clause जो Condition को प्रकट करते हैं Adverb Clause of Condition कहलाते हैं। वे Clause जो if, whether, unless, provided, in case, so long as आदि से शुरू होती हैं। Adverb Clause of Condition कहा जाता है। जैसे-

If you work too much, you will lose your health. You must do it whether you like it or not.

In case I go to Agra. I will visit the Tajmahal. You will not get good marks unless you work hard.

Note: Conditional Clause प्राय if, unless, in case, provided that, supposing that आदि से शुरू होते हैं- Conditional Sentence में Conditional Clause अपने अर्थ के लिए Result Clause पर आश्रित होता है इसलिए इसे Subordinate clause भी कहते हैं। तथा Result Clause को Main Clause या Principal Clause भी कहते हैं जैसे-

If she comes, I shall help her.

(Sub-ordinate/Conditional Clause) (Principal/Result Clause)

If they invited me, I would go there

(Sub-ordinate/Conditional Clause) (Principal/Result Clause)

KINDS OF CONDITIONS: Conditions तीन प्रकार की होती हैं-

1. Open or probable Condition 2. Hypothetical/ Improbable/ Imaginary Condition

3. Unfulfilled Condition

1. Open or Probable Condition:

यदि Subordinate clause Present Indefinite Tense (V1/V1+s/es) में होती है। तो main clause Future Indefinite Tense (shall/will +V1) में होती है। इस प्रकार condition वाले वाक्यों में शर्त के पूरी होने की सम्भावना रहती है। जैसे—

If you work hard, you will certainly pass. If they make a noise, they will be punished.

If you win the race, you can get a prize. If I have a lot of money, I will help you

Note: Open or Probable Condition में Shall, will के स्थान पर can तथा may का भी प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

If you win the race, you can get a prize Don't come unless I tell you to come.

Unless you work hard, you may not get good marks. If you work hard, you can win a prize.

We shall go on a picnic provided the weather is fine. If you work hard, you will pass.

Why don't you buy a scooter if you have enough money?

2. Hypothetical/ Improbable/Imaginary Condition:

यदि Subordinate clause Past Indefinite Tense (V2) में होती है, तो main clause Future Indefinite in the past Tense (should/would/could/might +V1) में होती है इस प्रकार की condition वाक्यों में शर्त के पूरी होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती है जैसे—

If you attended the marriage ceremony, you would get a nice gift.

If Nisha joined the meeting, she would get a chance to see the new boss.

If you went to Delhi, you might see the Prime Minister.

If he took his doctor's advice he might soon be well again.

Supposing my father saw me with you, what might he think?

He would not do it unless you ordered him to do it. If I had money, I should pay you. I'd pay you

Note: यदि Sub-ordinate clause में Be verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है, तो सभी कर्ताओं के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

If I were you, I would treat him more kindly. If I were a bird, I could fly in the sky.

Were I you, I would accept proposal.

If he were a rich man, he would give me a gift.

3. Unfulfilled Condition:

यदि Subordinate clause Past Perfect Tense (had+V3) में होती है तो main clause Future Perfect in the Past Tense(should/would/could/might + have +V3) में होती है इस प्रकार की condition वाले वाक्यों में शर्त की पूरी होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती है। जैसे—

If Neeraj had worked hard, he would have succeeded.

If Archana had reached the station, she would have caught the train.

If the gardener had watered the plants, they would not have died.

If you had run fast, you would have caught the train.

If you had not worked hard, you would have failed. If you had been at the meeting, I should have seen you.

Note: इन वाक्यों के If Clause को had से भी शुरू किया जा सकता है जैसे -

Had I had a lot of money, I could have helped the poor.

Had She cooked food, I would have gone to school.

2. Adverb Clause of Time:

वे Sub-ordinating Clause जो Time को प्रकट करते हैं Adverb Clause of Time कहलाते हैं ये मुख्यतया when, whenever, while, after, before, since, as, till, until, as soon as, as long as आदि Sub-ordinating Conjunction of Time से शुरू होते हैं जैसे-

I waited for Gopal till he arrived.

His name will live so long as the world lasts.

The patient had died before the doctor came.

I was watching TV while she was cooking food.

When the teacher entered the class, the students stopped making a noise.

Sita has been living in this house since her husband died.

The train left the platform after I had reached the station. As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

TEST EXERCISES ::-

Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets:

1. Don't leave the room. You finish your work. (until)
2. I want a chair. It should be a revolving chair. (Which)
3. I woke up. It was raining hard. (When)
4. A car hit me. I was crossing the bridge. (While)
5. The peon always came. He was sent for. (When)
6. You can stay here. You wish. (as long as)
7. I am alive. No one dare touch you. (as long as)
8. You work hard. You can not pass. (unless)
9. The passengers tried to get into the train. It arrived. (as soon as)

Answers: 1.Until you finish your work don't leave the room. 2.I want a chair which is revolving. 3.When I woke up it was raining hard. 4.A car hit me while I was crossing the bridge. 5.The peon always came when he was sent for. 6.You can stay here as long as you wish. 7.A long as I am alive no one dare to touch you. 8.Unless you work hard you cannot pass. 9.As soon as the train arrived the passengers tried to get into it.

Join the following sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets:

1. That is not the car. It runs smoothly. (Which)
2. He trained the horse. It will win the race. (Which)
3. This is the cat. It caught the rat. (That)
4. He is the gentleman. He will give us a speech. (Who)
5. We saw the man. He sells bananas. (Who)
6. I met a girl yesterday. This is the girl. (Whom)
7. Here is a story. I want to tell it. (That)

8. Is this the house? You were born in it.	(Where)
9. Can you remember the time. Your grandfather died.	(When)
10. Give me the reason. You have not done your homework.	(Why)
11. The guests arrived. The function began.	(as soon as)
12. People will buy coolers. The summer has set in.	(as)
13. He cannot buy a car. He does not have much money.	(as)
14. She fell asleep. She was reading.	(While)
15. You should read the history of Shivaji. You have free time.	(Whenever)

ANSWERS: 1. That is not the car which runs smoothly. 2. He trained the horse which would win the race. 3. This is the cat that caught the rat. 4. He is the gentleman who will give us a speech. 5. We saw the man who sells bananas. 6. This is the girl whom I met yesterday. 7. Here is a story that I want to tell. 8. Is this the house where you were born? 9. Can you remember the time when your grandfather died? 10. Give me the reason why you have not done your homework. 11. As soon as the guests arrived, the function began. 12. People will buy coolers as the summer has set in. Or As the summer has set in, people will buy coolers. 13. As he does not have much money, he cannot buy a car. Or he cannot buy a car as he does not have much money. 14. She fell asleep while she was reading 15. Whenever you have free time, you should read the history of Shivaji.

(EXERCISE: QUESTIONS FROM BOARD EXAMINATIONS)

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronoun: (Board 2014)

(i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree. The tree was planted by my grandfather. (which)

Answers: The woodcutter cut down the old tree which was planted by my grandfather.

(ii) Anil supported the movement. The movement was started by his friend. (that)

(ii) Anil supported the movement that was started by his friend.

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronouns: (Board 2015)

(i) Rajveer helps the needy people. He is liked by everybody. (who)

(ii) My mother reads the book daily. My uncle gave it to me. (which)

Answers:

(i) Rajveer who helps the needy people is liked by everybody.

(ii) My mother daily reads the book which my uncle gave to me.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets: (Board 2016)

(i) The merchant cheated him. He trusted the merchant very much. (Who)

(ii) The woman was selling balloons. The police caught her. (Whom)

Answers:

(i) He trusted the merchant who cheated him very much.

(ii) The woman whom the police caught was selling balloons.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets: (Board 2017)

(i) Abhijit lives in Jaipur. His son is an engineer. (whose)

(ii) All men and women took rest at school. The school was situated in Indore. (which)

Answers:

(i) Abhijit, whose son is an engineer, lives in Jaipur.
 (ii) All men and women took rest at school which was situated in Indore.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets: (Board-2018)

(i) This is the road. This road leads to Jaipur. (that)
 (ii) Satish is my brother. His essay has been selected for the competition. (Whose)

Answers: (i) This is the road that leads to Jaipur.

(ii) Satish is my brother whose essay has been selected for the competition.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronoun given in the brackets: (Board - 2019)

(i) He asked the passengers to push the car. The car was not starting. (that)
 (ii) Kajal is an engineer. Her father was a grocer. (Whose)

Answers: (1) He asked the passengers to push the car that was not starting.

(ii) Kajal is an engineer, whose father was a grocer.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronoun given in the brackets: (Board - 2023)

(i) Vipin sold the painting. He painted it overnight. (Which)
 (ii) She put off the lights. The children had slept. (When)

Answers: (i) Vipin sold the painting which he painted overnight.

(ii) She put off the lights when the children had slept.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronoun given in the brackets: (Board - 2024)

(i) Kishore built a new house. He used marble tiles in it. (Where)
 (ii) Manisha taught English. She was a good teacher. (Who)

Answer : (i) Kishore built a new house where he used marble tiles.

(ii) Manisha who was a good teacher, taught English.

Question No : 9

1 × 1 = 1

VOICE

“Verb के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिसमें यह स्पष्ट हो कि Subject कार्य कर रहा है या Subject गौण है तथा कार्य महत्वपूर्ण है जैसे—

→ Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)
 → A Letter is Written by Narendra (Subject को कुछ होता है)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों के अर्थ में कोई अन्तर नहीं है परन्तु प्रथम वाक्य में Subject स्वयं कार्य करता है तथा दूसरे वाक्य में Subject गौण रहता है। इस प्रकार Voice दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Active Voice:

When the subject of the verb acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice. जब क्रिया का कर्ता स्वयं

कार्य करता है तो उसे Active कहते हैं। जैसे—

- He plays cricket. → Saroj is singing a song.
- My mother has cooked food. → I can lift this box.

2. Passive Voice:

When the subject of the verb receives the action, the verb is said to be in Passive voice. जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु Subject के रूप में कार्य नहीं करता है बल्कि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के द्वारा किए गए कार्य का परिणाम भोगता है तो उसे Passive Voice कहते हैं। जैसे—

- Cricket is played by him. → Food has been cooked by mother.
- A song is being sung by Saroj. → This box can be lifted by me.

1. Assertive Sentence

Passive Voice बनाने के नियमः—

1. Active Voice के sentence के Object को Subject बनाते हैं।
2. Helping Verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. M.V. की III form का प्रयोग करते हैं।
4. Passive Voice के sentence में by + object का प्रयोग करते हैं।
5. Active Voice के sentence के Subject को Passive Voice का Object बनाते हैं।

Pronoun संबंधी परिवर्तन :-

Passive Voice बनाते समय यदि Subject या Object के रूप में कोई noun होता है। तथा Subject Pronoun हो तो उसे निम्नानुसार बनाते हैं—

Subject	Object
He	↔ him
She	↔ her
I	↔ me
We	↔ us
You	↔ You
It	↔ it
They	↔ them

Object
हमेशा Main
Verb
के तुरन्त बाद
आता है।

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :-

Active Voice	Passive Voice
V ₁ /V ₁ + s/es	is/am/are + V ₃
do not / does not + V ₁	is/am/are + not + V ₃
is/am/are + V ₁ + ing	is/am/are + being + V ₃
had / have + V ₃	has/have + been + V ₃
V ₂	was/ were + V ₃
did not + V ₁	was/ were + not + V ₃
was/ were + V ₁ + ing	was/ were + being + V ₃
had + V ₃	had + been + V ₃
will have/shall have + V ₃	will have/shall have + been+ V ₃
Modals (shall, will, can, should, might, must, need not, used to, would, could, may, ought to, dare not) + V ₁	Modals + be + V ₃

- She likes books. -Books are liked by her.
- I help my friend. - My friend is helped by me.
- You do not cheat me. - I am not cheated by you.
- The girl is singing a song. - A song is being sung by the girl.
- I have completed my work. - My work has been completed by me.
- They have not eaten apples. - Apples have not been eaten by me.
- Naresh bought a lot of toys. - A lot of toys were bought by Naresh.
- We did not sing songs. -Songs were not sung by us.
- Neha was washing her clothes. - Her clothes were being washed by Neha.
- Some one had informed the police. - The police had been informed.
- He will play tennis. - Tennis will be played by him.
- Saroj will have learnt French. - French will have been learnt by Saroj.
- You must take this pill. -This pill must be taken by you.
- I can lift this heavy load. -This heavy load can be lifted by me.
- One must keep one's promises. -One's promises should be kept.
- People worship various gods in India. -Various gods are worshiped in India.
- I can do it. -It can be done by me.
- Shyam will buy a house next year. - A house will be bought next year by Shyam.

Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :-

कुछ क्रियाओं (Verbs) के दो Object होते हैं :— 1. Indirect (सजीव) Object 2. Direct (निर्जीव) object

Passive Voice में इनमें से किसी भी Object को Subject बनाया जा सकता है।

नोट : यदि Direct Object को Subject बनाया जाता है तो Indirect Object के पहले to लगाया जाता है।

→ **My father will present me a gift.**

-I shall be presented a gift by my father. (Indirect object से) **OR**

- A gift will be presented to me by my father. (Direct obj. से)

→ **Dalip teaches us English.**

-We are taught English by Dalip. **OR**

-English is taught to us by Dalip.

→ **The cow gives us milk.**

- We are given milk by the cow. **OR**

- Milk is given to us by the cow.

Unimportant Subjects:-

यदि Active Voice में Unimportant subject जैसे :- Someone, Somebody, Everyone, Everybody, No one, Nobody, People, All of them, They, Teacher, Doctor, Police, Farmer etc. को Passive Voice में by+object के रूप में नहीं लिखा जाता है—

→ **People speak English all over the world.**

- English is spoken all over the world.

→ **Someone has stolen my purse.**

- My purse has been stolen.

→ **Farmers grow wheat.**

- Wheat is grown.

→ **The Police were chasing the thief.**

- The thief was being chased.

→ **They make many things of plastic.**

- Many things are made of plastic.

नोट:- Nobody अथवा No one को छोड़ने पर Passive को नकारात्मक बनाते हैं—

→ **Nobody can mend this broken table.**

- This broken table can not be mended.

→ **No one will support you.**

- You will not be supported.

To+V1 (Infinitive) वाले वाक्य का Passive Voice:

यदि Active Voice में is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, shall have, will के पश्चात to+V₁ Object का प्रयोग हो तो Passive निम्न प्रकार बनाते हैं—

Subject + H.V.+to+be+V₃+by+Object

→ Rajat has to read English.	- English has to be read by Rajat.
→ I have to finish my work in an hour.	- My work has to be finished by me in an hour.
→ I am to help him.	- He is to be helped by me.
→ We had to admit him to hospital.	- He had to be admitted by us to hospital
→ My mother will have to make tea for me.	- Tea will have to be made by my mother for me.

Be+going to वाले वाक्य का Passive Voice:

Be+going to वाले वाक्यों को **Passive** में निम्न तरीके द्वारा बदलते हैं—

Subject+be+going+ to + be + V³+by+Object

(नोट: be verb = is, am, are, was, were)

→ I am going to give you a prize.	- You are going to be given a prize.
→ My father is going to buy a new house.	-A new house is going to be bought by my father.
→ Saroj was going to wash her clothes.	- Her clothes were going to be washed by Saroj
→ Naresh is going to teach English.	- English is going to be taught by Naresh.
→ I am not going to play a match.	- A match is not going to be played by me.

Phrasal Verbs वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

Passive Voice में **MV + Preposition** को एक साथ ही रखा जाता है। जैसे—

→ The girls laughed at him.	- He was laughed at by the girls.
→ Kamal arrived at the conclusion.	-The conclusion was arrived at by Kamal.
→ We must listen to our parents.	- Our parents must be listened to.
→ Ram has given up the bad company.	-The bad company has been given up by Ram.
→ I am looking forward to your visit.	- Your visit is being looked forward to by me.
→ She has given away the prizes.	-The prizes have been given away by her.
→ Radha sent for the doctor.	- The doctor was sent for by Radha.
→ Nobody objected to my proposal.	- My proposal was not objected to.

2. Imperative Sentence

वे वाक्य जिनमें आदेश (order), सलाह (advise), प्रार्थना (request) आदि का भाव होता है।

Imperative Sentence कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं—

1. V₁ से

2. Please/Kindly से

3. Do not से

4. Let से 1.

V₁ से शुरू होने वाक्य :-

(a) **V₁** के बाद **Object** होने पर: - इनको निम्न तरीके द्वारा **Passive Voice** में बदला जाता है:-

Let + Obj. + be + V₃ +-----

- Post this letter. - Let this letter be posted.
- Bring a glass of water. - Let a glass of water be brought.
- Call the doctor. - Let the doctor be called.
- Wash your hand. - Let your hand be washed.
- Switch off the light. - Let the light be switched off.

(b) **V₁** के बाद **Object** न होने पर:- यदि वाक्य में **verb** के बाद **Obj.** न हो या दिये गये वाक्य में आदेश, प्रार्थना, सलाह आदि का स्पष्ट भाव होने पर उसका **Passive Voice** निम्न प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

आदेश:- You are ordered to + वाक्य

सलाह :- You are Advised to + वाक्य

प्रार्थना :- You are requested to + वाक्य

- Keep quite. - You are ordered to keep quite.
- Get out. - You are ordered to get out.
- Come here - You are ordered to come here.
- Stop. - You are ordered to stop.
- Make good use of your time - You are advised to make good use of your time
- Work hard. - You are advised to work hard.
- Help me. - You are requested to help me

2. **Please या Kindly से शुरू हाने वाले वाक्य :-**

ये प्रार्थना (Request) का भाव देते हैं अतः इनकों Passive Voice में You are requested + to + वाक्य (Please/Kindly को छोड़कर) के रूप में बदलते हैं जैसे—

- Please, give me your pen. - You are requested to give me your pen.
- Kindly lend me 100 rupees. - You are requested to lend me 100 rupees.
- Fill this form please. - You are requested to fill this form.
- Please wait for me. - You are requested to wait for me.
- Don't disturb me please. - You are requested not to disturb me.

3. Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यः-

इनको वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार— निम्न तरीके से बदलते हैं। जैसे—

You are ordered + not + to + वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

You are advised + not + to ++ वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

You are requested + not + to ++ वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

→ Do not go there. - You are ordered not to go there.

→ Don't waste your time. - You are advised not to waste your time.

→ Kindly don't make a noise. - You are requested not + to make a noise.

Note : Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Ordered या Advised के स्थान पर Forbidden का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे:-

→ Do not throw stones. - You are forbidden to throw stones.

→ Do not tell a lie. - You are forbidden to tell a lie.

Note : Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में यदि Object तो इनको निम्न Pattern से भी बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे :- Let + Obj. + not + be + V₃

→ Don't take my pen. - Let my pen not be taken.

→ Don't watch TV. - Let TV not be watched.

4. Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

Pattern - Let + obj. (2) + be + mv3 + by + obj. (1)

→ Let him play football - Let football be played by him

→ Let her make tea. - Let tea be made by her.

→ Let the teacher teach English. - Let English be taught by the teacher.

Note : कुछ Active Voice वाले वाक्य Suggestion का भाव प्रकट करते हैं ऐसे वाक्य में Should का प्रयोग करके इन्हें निम्न तरह Passive Voice में बदलते हैं। जैसे—

→ Help the needy and poor. - The needy and poor should be helped.

→ Love the kids. - The kids should be loved.

→ Hear him now. - He should be heard now.

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) Helping Verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

ऐसे वाक्य को **Passive** में बदलते समय वाक्य को **H.V.** से ही शुरू करते हैं:-

Pattern	Active	HV.+Sub.+M.V.+Obj.?
	Passive	HV.+Obj.+M.V.III+by+Sub.?
→ Have you done your homework?	- Has your homework been done by you?	
→ Are they taking exercise now?	- Is exercise being taken now?	
→ Will he invite us?	- Shall we be invited by him?	
→ Did Khemchand reward Tanisha?	- Was Tanisha rewarded by Khemchand?	
→ Should the doctor examine Tanisha?	- Should Tanisha be examined.	

(ii) **Wh-words** से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यः—

Who और Whom को छोड़कर शेष प्रश्नवाचक शब्द (Why, When, Where, How, Which, What, etc.)

हो तो Passive Voice में इसे ज्यों का त्यों लिखते हैं शेष परिवर्तन helping verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की तरह ही होते हैं—

Pattern	Active	Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV.I+Obj.?
	Passive	Wh-word+HV.+Obj.+MV.III+by+Sub.?
→ When will you publish a new book?	- When will a new book be published by you?	
→ Why were you laughing at Saroj?	- Why was Saroj being laughed at by you?	
→ What did you play in the evening?	- What was played by you in the evening?	
→ How does she sing a song?	- How is a song sung by her?	
→ Where did you post the letter?	- Where was the letter posted by you?	
→ Which fruit do you like?	- Which fruit is liked by you?	
→ What are you doing?	- What is being done by you?	
→ What pleased her	- What was she pleased by?	

Who से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य — Whom को who में बदलते हैं—

Pattern :- By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV₃?

→ Who called me?	- By whom was I called ?
→ Who can teach you?	- By whom can you be taught?
→ Who wrote the application?	- By whom was the application written?
→ Who will help Bindu in her difficulty?	- By whom will Bindu be helped in her difficulty?

Whom से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य - Whom को who में बदलते हैं—

Pattern :- Who+HV.+MV₃+by+Obj.?

→ Whom do you like?	- Who is liked by you?
→ Whom did Sanjeev suggest?	- Who was suggested by Sanjeev?
→ Whom did you write a letter?	-Who was written by you a letter?
→ Whom has she invited in the party?	- Who has been invited by her in the party

Excercise

1. The student is studying the course.
2. Father baked the cookies on the weekend.
3. Have you completed your assignment?
4. She has mastered the subject of design.
5. Kitty ate the mouse yesterday.
6. She opened the door.
7. Shalu is washing the utensils.
8. Divya is buying a new phone.
9. Dia is planning the party.
10. Everyone likes sweets.
11. Veena threw the jacket.
12. Ram had taken the books.
13. I did not scold her.
14. The cops caught the thief.
15. Do not oppress the poor.
16. Be off my sight.
17. Who will solve this sum?
18. May I help the poor?
19. We refused them admission.
20. Her death shocked me.
21. This bottle contains milk.
22. Your behaviour annoyed me.
23. Is he teaching me?

24. Who is disturbing her?
25. We did not sing songs.
26. Everybody knows Gandhiji.
27. Ravi annoyed him.
28. We all regarded Soyab as an expert.
29. The students called her stupid.
30. Nobody listen to her.
31. Somebody has paid for your meal.
32. He writes a letter.
33. They play cricket.
34. Mr. Sharma is teaching English.
35. Children have eaten food.
36. Mohan wrote a story.
37. They did not play cricket.
38. The boys are playing football.
39. They will have built the bridge.
40. Sita will write a book.
41. Mr. Sharma taught us English.
42. People take tea in the morning.
43. Some one is waiting for you in the school.
44. Do the boys eat apple?
45. Was sita cooking food?
46. Did she write a letter?
47. Are you playing games?
48. Have you written a book?
49. Open the window.

Answers

1. The course is being studied by students.
2. The cookies were baked on the weekend by Father.
3. Has the assignment been completed by you?
4. The subject of design has been mastered by her.
5. The mouse was eaten by the kitty yesterday.

7. The utensils are being washed by Shalu.
8. A new phone is being bought by Divya.
9. Party is being planned by Dia.
10. Sweets are being liked by everyone.
11. The jacket was thrown by Veena.
12. The books had been taken by Ram.
13. She was not scolded by me.
14. The thief was caught by the cops.
15. Let the poor not be oppressed.
16. You are ordered to be off my sight.
17. By whom will this sum be solved?
18. May the poor be helped by me?
19. They were refused admission by us.

OR

Admission was refused to them by us.

20. I was shocked at her death.
21. Milk is contained in this bottle.
22. I was annoyed at your behaviour.
23. Am I being taught by him?
24. By whom is she being disturbed?
25. Songs were not sung by us.
26. Gandhiji is known to everybody.
27. He was annoyed with Ravi.
28. Soyab was regarded as an expert.
29. She was called stupid by the students.
30. She is never listened to.
31. Your meal has been paid for.
32. A letter is written by him.
33. Cricket is played.
34. English is being taught by Mr. Sharma.
35. Food has been eaten by children.

36. A story was written by Mohan.
37. Cricket was not played.
38. Football is being played by the boys.
39. The bridge will have been built.
40. A book will be written by Sita.
41. English was taught to us by Mr. Sharma.
42. Tea is taken in the morning.
43. You are being waited in the school.
44. Is apple eaten by the boys?
45. Was food being cooked by Sita?
46. Was a letter written by her?
47. Are games being played by you?
48. Has a book been written by you?
49. Let the window be opened.

Question No: 10

1 × 1 = 1

REPORTED SPEECH

“The art of reporting the words of a Speaker is called Narration / speech.”

Narration शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ ‘कथन’ होता हैं उस शब्द का निर्माण Narrate शब्द से हुआ है Narrate शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ to say / to state (कहना) होता है।

Narration दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (i) Direct speech: किसी वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यो कहना Direct speech कहलाता है।
Ans: Saroj said to me, “I shall go to market today.”
- (ii) Indirect speech: वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यो का त्यो प्रयोग न करके केवल उन शब्दों का अर्थ ही प्रकट हो तो उसे Indirect speech कहते हैं।
Ans: Saroj told me that she would go to market that day

Direct speech के दो भाग होते हैं—

(i) Reporting verb

(ii) Reported speech

नोट: Speaker (वक्ता) की बात को जिस verb से शुरू किया जाए, उसे Reporting verbs और वक्ता की जिस बात को दोहराया जाए, उसे Reporting speech कहते हैं।

Ram Said to Mohan,

"I shall help you."



Reporting verb

Reported speech

(Inverted commas के बाहर का भाग)

(Inverted commas के अन्दर का भाग)

मुख्य रूप से Direct से Indirect में पांच प्रकार के वाक्यों को बदला जाता है—

1. Simple Sentence	2. Interrogative Sentence.
3. Imperative Sentence	4. Optative sentence
5. Exclamatory Sentence	

General Rules:-

- Reporting verb का tense कभी नहीं बदलता।
- Reporting verb की Reported speech के भावानुसार told, asked, requested, advised, ordered आदि में बदल देते हैं।
- Reporting verbs के पश्चात उचित conjunction जैसे that, if आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं।

1. Assertive Sentences (साधारण वाक्य)

- Reporting verb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं। जैसे—

Says to	→	Tells
Say to	→	Tell
Will say to	→	Will tell
Shall say to	→	Shall tell
Said to	→	Told

नोट:— RV के बाद में to - object न दिया होने पर प्रायः उसमें R.V. में काई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

- Connective, that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- यदि RV वर्तमान काल अथवा भविष्य काल में दी गई हो तो RS के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।
 - Ram says to him. "God is everywhere"
 - Ram tells him that God is everywhere.
 - Ram will say to me, "Sita has gone to school"
 - Ram will tell me that Sita has gone to school.
 - They say, " He does not do his work."
 - They say that he does not do his work
 - He said to me, "she is a beautiful girl."

→ He told me that she was a beautiful girl.

Tense संबंधि परिवर्तनः

जब Reporting verb भूतकाल में दी गई हो (said/ said to तो Reported speech का Tense निम्नानुसार बदलता है)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
V ₁ /V ₁ + s/es	V ₂
V ₂	had + V ₃
do not / does not + V ₁	did not + V ₁
did not + V ₁	had not + V ₃
is/am/are + V ₁ + ing	was/ were + V ₁ + ing
was/ were + V ₁ + ing	had been + V ₁ + ing
has / have + V ₃	had + V ₃
can + V ₁	could + V ₁
may + V ₁	might + V ₁
shall + V ₁	should + V ₁
will + V ₁	would + V ₁

→ Ram said, "They learn English."

→ Ram said that they learnt English.

→ He said to me, "Sita wrote to letter."

→ He told me that Sita had written to letter.

Exceptions : (अपवाद) : Tense संबंधि परिवर्तन के निम्न अपवाद हैं—

(i) यदि Reported speech में कोई सार्वभौमिक सत्य, ऐतिहासिक घटना, वैज्ञानिक तथ्य, परम्परा या रिवाज, कहावत आदि का भाव हो तो उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है, चाहे Reporting verb भूतकाल में (said / said to) ही क्यों ना हो—

→ My father said. "Two and two makes four"

→ My father said that two and two makes four.

→ He said. "India got freedom in 1947."

→ He said that India got freedom in 1947"

→ I said, " light travels faster than sound "

→ I said that light travels faster than sound.

→ He said to me, "Time and tide wait for none"

- He told me that time and tide wait for none.
- The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun"
- The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
- The teacher said, "Hard work is the key to success"
- The teacher said that hard work is the key to success.

(ii) यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक साथ हो तो Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है—

- Ravi Said, "When we started playing cricket, it began to rain."
- Ravi said that when they started playing cricket, it began to rain.
- He said, " Sita was reading while I was playing."
- He said that Sita was reading while he was playing.

(iii) Reported speech में काल्पनिक शर्त का भाव होने पर उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है—

- He said, "If I were a rich man, I would build another Tajmahal"
- He said that If he were a rich man he would build another Tajmahal.
- Ram said, " If I were there. I would help them"
- Ram said that if he were there he would help them.

Change in the adverbs of time/place (समय सूचक/स्थान सूचक शब्दों में परिवर्तन)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Thus	so
Come	go/come
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
Tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
Next day	the following day
Last (week/month/year)	the previous (week/month/year)
Next (week/month/year)	the following (week/month/year)
The day before yesterday	two days before

Pronouns में परिवर्तन:

(i) Reported speech के first person के pronouns (I, my, me myself, mine, we, our, us, ourselves) Reporting verb के verb के कर्ता के अनुसार बदलते हैं जैसे—

- Rajat said to me, “I am your friend.”
- Rajat told me that he was my friend.
- He said, “I am doing my home work.”
- He said that he was doing his home work.
- You said, “I was in my room.”
- You said that you had been in your room.
- Ram said, “I have lost my pen.”
- Ram said that he had lost his pen.
- They said, “we were learning our lessons.”
- They said that they had been learning their lessons.

(ii) Reported speech के second person के pronoun (you, your, you, yourself, yours) Reporting verb के कर्म के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे—

NOTE: RV का object न दिया होने पर me/him को उसका object मान लिया जाता है।

- Ravi said to him, “you are not doing your work”
- Ravi told him that he was not doing his work.
- I said to you, “you were not in your class”
- I told you that you had not been in your class.

(iii) Reported speech के Third person के pronouns (he, she, it, they, his, her, them....) को Indirect speech में नहीं बदलते हैं जैसे—

- He said to me, “she is reading.”
- He told me that she was reading.
- I said to him, “He will help them.”
- I told him that he would help them.
- He said, “He is a police man.”
- He said that he was a police man.

NOTE: संक्षेप में pronoun को Reporting Verb (S, O, N) Reported speech (1, 2, 3)

अनुसार बदलते हैं।

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Interrogative Sentence दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं।

Direct से Indirect में बदलने में नियमः—

Helping verb से शुरू:-

- (i) Said / said to को asked /inquired में बदलते हैं।
- (ii) Conjunction – If या whether का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iv) Tense, pronoun, adverb में परिवर्तन करते हैं।

Wh. word से शुरू :-

- (i) Said / said to को asked / inquired में बदलते हैं।
- (ii) Conjunction उसी Wh-word को बनाते हैं।
- (iii) Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iv) Tense, pronoun, adverb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं।

→ Mohan said to me, “Do you live here?”

→ Mohan asked me if I lived there.

→ He said to me, “Do you want to take tea?”

→ He asked me if I wanted to take tea.

→ I said to him, “Did you visit the Taj Mahal yesterday?”

→ I asked him if he had visited the Taj Mahal the previous day.

→ My wife said to me, "Are you going to school today?"

→ My wife asked me if I was going to school that day

→ She said to me, "Will you accompany me to Delhi?"

She asked me if I should accompany her to Delhi.

→ The teacher said to me, "How many students are there in your class?"

The teacher asked me how many students there were in my class.

Mark then said, "What will you return me for 1-2?"

M. 1. 4. 1. 16. 3. 1. I. 1. 11. 4. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Site visit to "Wetland" in 2011 by the environmental committee

- Sita asked me what I was reading then.
- She said to Navyo, “Who teaches you English ?”
- She asked Navyo who taught her English.
- Aruna said to Sujata, “ Why do you not come at home?”
- Aruna asked Sujata why she did not come at home.

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

वे Sentences जो order, advice, requests आदि का भाव प्रकट करते हैं। Imperative Sentences कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Imperative Sentence को Indirect speech में बदलने के नियम:—

(i) Said / Said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार Ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।

(ii) Connective ‘to’ का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(iii) To के बाद सदैव V_1 का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(iv) Reported speech के वाक्य में Tense का छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।

→ He said to me, “Do your work.”

→ He ordered me to do my work.

→ She said to him, “Bring a glass of water.”

→ She ordered him to bring a glass of water.

Note : वाक्य Do not से शुरू होने पर RV का वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered, advised तथा requested में बदलकर not + to को conjunction के रूप जोड़कर वाक्य को Indirect Speech में बदला जाता है। जैसे—

- He said to me, “Do not disturb me.”
- He ordered me not to disturb him.
- The teacher Said to me, “Don't waste your time”
- The teacher advised me not to waste my time.

Note: नकरात्मक शब्द never होने पर never के बाद to का प्रयोग करते हैं।

→ He said to me, “Never tell a lie ?”

- He advised me never to tell a lie.
- She said to me, “Never come here again.”
- She asked me never to go there again.

NOTE : उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Do not को हटाकर forbade का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है जैसे—

- My father said, “Don't abuse others?”
- My father forbade to abuse others.
- He said to me, “Do not go there.”
- He forbade me to go there.

Note: वाक्य में please / Kindly का प्रयोग होने पर RV को requested में बदलते हैं तथा Indirect speech में please या kindly को हटा देते हैं। जैसे—

- He said to the teacher, “Please mark me present.”
- He requested the teacher to mark him present.
- She said to me, “Kindly Don't open the window.”
- She requested me not to open the window.

Note: will / would / could + you..... से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य Request का भाव प्रकट करते हैं अतः इन्हें Imperative Sentence के नियमानुसार Indirect में बदलते हैं जैसे—

- He said to me. “Will you lend me hundred rupees?”
- He requested me to lend him hundred rupees.
- Naresh said to Saroj, “could you help me in my work.?”
- Naresh requested Saroj to help him in his work.

Note: Imperative Sentence के साथ if, unless, till, until, when, while, as, after, before..... आदि से जुड़ा हुआ कोई दुसरा उपवाक्य दिया होने पर उस उपवाक्य के Tense pronoun adverb आदि में साधारण वाक्य के नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करते हैं जैसे—

- My friend said to me, “wait here till I return”
- My friend asked me to wait there till he returned.
- The teacher said to me, “Work hard if you want to pass”
- The teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to pass.

Let's से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्य (Let के बाद US होने पर):-

- (i) Said to को Suggested to या proposed to में बदलते हैं।

- (ii) Connective that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) Object (us) को nominative case (we, they) में बदल देते हैं।
- (iv) we / they के बाद should का प्रयोग करते हैं।

→ He said to me, “Let us learn English”

→ He suggested to me that we should learn English.

→ I said to him, “Let us go for a walk.”

→ I suggested to him that they should go for a walk.

→ He said to Sita, “Let us help this beggars”

→ He proposed to Sita that they should help that beggar.

Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य (us न होन पर)-

- (i) RV वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered / commanded / requested बदलती है।
- (ii) Connective ‘to’ का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) To के बाद Let + का प्रयोग करते हुए Imperative के नियमानुसार Indirect बनाते हैं।

→ Ram said to me, “Let me go home.”

→ Ram requested me to let him go home.

→ The Headmaster said to the peon, “ Let them to come my office.”

→ The Headmaster ordered the peon to let them go his office.

Excercise

(पिछले papers में most of the questions interrogative, imperative में से उठाए गए Change the following sentences into indirect speech)

1. He says to me, “I gave him my pen.”
2. He said to me, “We shall start in the evening.”
3. Master said to the servant, “let me take the spade.”
4. The bird said to the Prince, “Why are you crying?”
5. The teacher said to us, “Why do not you attend the programme?”
6. Lalita said to Laxmi, “We have to leave the place now”.
7. Lomov said, “I suffer from palpitations, I'm excitable and always getting awfully upset.”
8. The boy says, “I live with my grandmother.”
9. Rahul said, “Let's go for shopping.”
10. Rahul said to me, “The Mars moves round the Sun.”

11. Ravi said to Ayub, “I work in a company.”
12. Sanjay said, “Do you know Mr.Raj ?”
13. He said to me, “Are you sleeping?”
14. I said to the man, “Can you tell me your name?”
15. Virendra said to me, “Where do you live?”
16. “Why did they send you away?” asked Mr Prakash.
17. Rahul said, “What a beautiful animal!”
18. Father said, “The sun rises in the east.”
19. Rakesh said to me, “Follow the traffic rules.”
20. He said, “Alas! The bird is dead.”
21. John said, “I work every day.”
22. Mohan said, “I am playing the Guitar now.”
23. He said, “He has bought a new car recently.”
24. Shalini said, “I'll go to cinema tomorrow.”
25. Sita said to me, “I can speak English fluently.”
26. Mother said to the son, “I have cooked pasta for you.”
27. She said to me, “Yesterday I saw the movie PK.”
28. Tom said to me, “Will you go with me there?”
29. Sister said, “Don't put this T-shirt on.”
30. The teacher said to the boys, “Don't make a noise.”
31. Ramesh said, “When does the train arrive?”
32. Sarla said, “I have forgotten my e-mail password.”
33. Manish asked, “Where have you hidden the data?”
34. My friend said to me, “Have you hidden the data?”
35. He said to him, “Were you present in the party last night?”
36. She asked, “Can you bring the moon for me?”
37. My friends said, “Let's go to cinema.”
38. I said, “Sit down”
39. Mali said to them, “Do you solve my problem?”
40. He said, “Who are you?”
41. The boys said, “we want to play a match”

42. The teacher said, “we don't have much time for a match now.”
43. Nisha said him, “I have something to show you”
44. “I am going away tomorrow, father” Ram said.
45. She said, “My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police”

Rewrite the following sentences by changing them from direct to indirect speech:

1. The boys said, “ Hurrah! We have won the match.”
Board 2017 The boys exclaimed with joy.....
2. The teacher said to Ramesh, “Will you do my work now?”
The teacher asked Ramesh.....
3. The Minister said, “You can open the new bridge for the public today”
The Minister said.....
4. The Principal said to the clerk, “Do this work or leave the office.”
The Principal ordered the clerk
5. The teacher said to the student, “Come here.”
The teacher asked.....

Answers

1. He tells me that he gave him his pen.
2. He told me that they would start in the evening.
3. Master asked the servant that he should take the spade.
4. The bird asked the prince why he was crying.
5. The teacher asked us why we did not attend the programme.
6. Lalita told Laxmi that they had to leave the place then.
7. Lomov said that he suffered from palpitations, he was excitable and always getting awfully upset.
8. The boy says that he lives with his grandmother.
9. Rahul said that they should go for shopping.
10. Rahul told me that the mars moves round the sun.
11. Ravi told Ayub that he worked in a company.
12. Sanjay asked that if he/she knew Mr. Raj.
13. He asked me whether I was sleeping.
14. I asked the man if he could tell me whether she kept her hair long or short.

15. Virendra asked me where I lived.
16. Mr Prakash asked why they had sent him away.
17. Rahul exclaimed in wonder that it was a very beautiful animal.
18. Father said that the sun rises in the east.
19. Rakesh urged me to follow the traffic rules.
20. He exclaimed in grief that the bird was dead.
21. John said that he worked every day.
22. Mohan said that he was playing the guitar then.
23. He said that he had bought a new car recently.
24. Shalini declared that she would go to cinema the next day.
25. Sita assured me that she could speak English fluently.
26. Mother told the son that she had cooked pasta for him.
27. She told me that she had seen movie 'PK' the previous day.
28. Tom asked me if I would go with him there.
29. Sister forbade me to put that T-shirt on.
30. The teacher forbade the boy to make a noise.
31. Ramesh asked when the train arrived.
32. Sarla said that she had forgotten her email password.
33. Manish asked (me) where I had hidden the data.
34. My friend asked me if I had finished my homework.
35. He asked him if he had been present in the party the previous night.
36. She asked (me) if I could bring the moon for her.
37. My friends suggested that they should go to cinema.
38. I ordered (him) to sit down.
39. Mali asked them if they solved his problem.
40. He asked me who I was.
41. The boys said that they wanted to play a match.
42. The teacher said that they didn't have much time for a match then.
43. Nisha told him that she had something to show him.
44. Ram told his father that he was going away the next day.
45. She said her husband had just been made the Commissioner of Police.

Answers

1. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
2. The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his (teacher's) work then.
3. The Minister said that you could open the new bridge for the public that day.
4. The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.
5. The teacher asked the student to come there.

Section D**(Text Book)**

प्रश्न संख्या 11 First Flight Book के prose भाग से passage पूछा जायेगा। यह प्रश्न 6 अंक का होगा।

$1 \times 6 = 6$

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: -

Passage no.-1

That is when I joined the African National Congress, and that is when the hunger for my own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of my people. It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life, that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one, that drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family-loving husband into a man without a home, that forced a life-loving man to live life a monk. I am no more virtuous or self-sacrificing than the next man, but I found that I could not even enjoy the poor and limited freedom I was allowed when I knew my people were not free. Freedom is indivisible; the chains on anyone of my people were the chains on all of them, the chains on all of my people were the chains on me.

- (i) Which organization did the speaker join ? (1)
- (A) United Nations (B) African National Congress (C) Indian Congress (D) African league.
- (ii) What did the speaker know about his people ? (1)
- (A) completely free (B) not free (C) puzzled (D) criminal.
- (iii) What did the speaker's hunger for personal freedom turn into ? (1)
- (A) desire for wealth (B) hunger for power (C) desire for revenge (D) hunger for the freedom of his people.
- (iv) How did the desire for freedom change the speaker ? (1)
- (A) a teacher (B) a bold man ready to sacrifice (C) a wealthy man (D) a politician
- (v) What qualities did the speaker want his people to live with? (1)
- (vi) What comparison did the speaker use to explain shared suffering ? (1)

Passage no.-2

The following Sunday Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office. Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence- but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested. Immediately, Lencho went up to the window to ask for paper and ink. On the public writing table, he started to write, with much wrinkling of his brow, caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist.

- (i) Who handed the letter to Lencho ? (1)
- (A) The postmaster (B) The postman (C) A man (D) A stranger
- (ii) Where did Lencho go for a paper ? (1)
- (A) To the window (B) To the office (C) To school (D) To house

(iii) Who could not have made a mistake ? (1)
 (A) Lencho (B) God (C) Postman (D) Postmaster
 (iv) When did Lencho come to the post office ? (1)
 (A) Tuesday (B) Monday (C) Saturday (D) Sunday
 (v) Where did Lencho go immediately after counting the money ? (1)
 (vi) Why did Lencho wrinkle his brow while writing the letter ? (1)

Passage no.-3

Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I had brought back from his native marshes. With the ping pong ball he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to half an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid when closed, remained at a slope from one end to the other. Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase. He would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival, hide from it, crouching, to spring up and take it by surprise, grab it and trot off with it to the high end once more.

(i) How long did Mij and the writer remain in London? (1)
 (A) a year (B) A month (C) two months (D) None of above
 (ii) What had become damaged during the journey ? (1)
 (A) a ball (B) a ping pong ball (C) a Marble (D) a suitcase.
 (iii) Who played with toys and ping pong balls? (1)
 (A) Writer (B) Mij (C) Both (D) None of above.
 (iv) What were the things which Mij played with? (1)
 (A) Ping pong balls (B) marbles (C) rubber fruit (D) all of these
 (v) What did Mij discover? (1)
 (vi) How did the Mij play with the suitcase? (1)

Passage no.-4

The house - the only one in the entire valley - sat on the crest of a low hill. From his height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho - who knew his fields intimately - had done nothing else but see the sky towards the north - east.

i. Where was Lencho's house Situated? (1)
 (a) Bottom of the hill (b) Top of the hill (c) Top of a plateau (d) in a city
 ii. What did Lencho hope for? (1)
 (a) A shower (b) A snowfall (c) strong wind (d) none of the above
 iii. How many houses were there in the entire valley? (1)
 (a) Three (b) two (c) one (d) four (c)
 iv. Lencho saw the sky towards — (1)
 (A) North (B) West (C) East (D) North-east
 v.. What was Lencho doing throughout the morning ? (1)
 vi. What was the only thing that the earth needed? (1)

Passage no.-5

The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended, effect, and that was that it produced the Oliver Tambo, the Walter Sisulu, the Chief Luthuli, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes of our time – men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again. Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character. My country is rich in the minerals and gems

that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds. It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again, I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea.

i) Which policy created a deep and lasting wound in the writer's country and his people ? (1)
 (A) Policy of Equality (B) Policy of Economics (C) Policy of Apartheid (D) Policy of Divide and Rule

ii) How much time will they spend, recovering from that profound hurt ? [1]
 A) Many days B) Many months (C) Many generations D) Many years

iii) What requires to create such heights of character ? [1]
 A) Depths of Oppression (B) Depths of Diplomacy (C) Depths of Politics D) None of the above

iv. For what the men and women give their lives – (1)
 (A) An idea (B) land (C) water (D) wealth

v. What was the effect of the policy of apartheid? (1)

vi. Mention the names of virtuous men mentioned in the passage? (1)

Passage no.-6

The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down-miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night.

i. Why was the young seagull alone? (1)
 (a) Because he liked to be alone. (b) Because he did not like to live with the members of his family. (c) Because his brothers and sister had flown away, but he had not. (d) All the above.

ii. The young seagull was afraid to fly away because— (1)
 (a) He could get drowned in the sea beneath. (b) He felt sure that his wings would never support him. (C) He wanted a good sleep. (d) None of the above.

iii. The young seagull was on (1)
 (a) a beach (b) a cliff (c) a tree (d) the mast of a boat.

iv. What did the young Seagull feel ? (1)
 (A) His wings were never support him (B) attempted to flap wings (C) sleep silently (D) None of these

v. When did the young seagull become afraid? (1)

vi. What was the young seagull afraid of? (1)

Passage no.-7

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of god. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure.

i. The smallest district of Karnataka is (1)
 (a) Mysore (b) Coorg (c) Bangalore (d) Shimoga

ii. What percent of forests are there in Coorg district? (1)
 (a) Thirty percent (b) Thirteen percent (c) Thirty one percent (d) Thirty three percent

iii. Coorg can be best described as the.... (1)
 (a) land of species (b) land of beautiful women (c) land of rolling hills (d) land of wild animals

iv. What is the time of the season of joy? (1)
 (A) April to July (B) September to March (C) May to December (D) January to April

v. What happens during monsoons in Coorg? (1)

vi. Why was the Coorg famous for ? (1)

Passage no -8

He came up to their window and asked, "Chai, saab?" "Give us two cups," Pranjol said. They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too."Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?" Rajvir said.

"Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular." The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment he was keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

i. How many tea cups Pranjol ordered? (1)

(a) One cup of tea (b) Two cups of tea (c) Three cups of tea (d) None of the above

ii. What book was Pranjol reading in the train? (1)

(a) A book of religious stories (b) A book of army stories (c) A book of detective stories

(d) He was reading a newspaper

iii. How has the view been described over all in the passage ? (1)

(a) Marvelous (b) overwhelming (c) resplendent (d) magnificent

iv. How many cups the world drink everyday? (1)

(a) Over seventy crore (b) over fifty crore (c) over eighty crore (d) over ninety crore

v. What did Rajvir not see before? (1)

vi. What did Pranjol exclaim? (1)

Passage no.-9

There was a girl named Valliammai who was called Valli for short. She was eight years old and very curious about things. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front door-way of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside. There were no playmates of her own age on her street, and this was about all she had to do. But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children played. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences. The most fascinating thing of all was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back.

i. Valliammai's short name was (1)

(a) Velly (b) Valli (c) Volley (d) None of the above

ii. What did she get while watching the street? (1)

(a) Unusual experiences (b) Sweets and chocolates (c) Fruits and coconuts (d) Talking of people

iii. What did she do in the doorway of her house? (1)

(a) talk to her friends (b) watch what was happening outside (c) play with dogs (d) play by herself.

iv. How old was Valli? (1)

(a) Seven years (b) eight years (c) nine years (d) ten years

v. What was her favourite pastime? (1)

vi. Why was Valli standing in the front door of her house ? (1)

Passage -10

The river, Kaveri obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. Mahaseer - a large freshwater fish - abound in these waters. Kingfishers dive for their catch, while squirrels and langurs drop partially eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and the ripple effect in the clear water. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts. The most laidback individuals become converts to the life of high-energy adventure with river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. Numerous walking trails in this region are a favourite with trekkers. Birds, bees and butterflies are there to give you company. Macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs and slender lorises keep a watchful eye from the tree canopy. I do, however, prefer to step aside for wild elephants.

(i) Where does the river, Kaveri obtain its water from : (1)

(A) hills of Coorg (B) forests of Coorg (C) both A & B (D) none

(ii) Mahaseer is a _____.

(A) bird (B) girl (C) fish (D) river

(iii) Who scrub the elephants? [1]

(A) Elephants (B) Policeman (C) Mahouts (D) Servant

(iv) Whose company is mentioned in the extract? [1]

(A) Birds (B) Bees (C) Butterflies (D) all of these

(v) What are the sources of the life of high energy adventure? [1]

(vi) What were the squirrels and langurs doing? (1)

Passage - 11

‘Paper has more patience than people! I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference. Now I'm back to the point that prompted me to keep a diary in the first place: I don't have a friend.

(i) **Who has more patience than people according to Anne Frank?** (1)

(a) pen (b) pencil (c) paper (d) book

(ii) **She was sitting at home with her chin in her.....** (1)

(a) hands (b) feet (c) paper (d) diary

(iii) **I don't have a.....** (1)

(a) diary (b) paper (c) friend (d) home

(iv) **I was feeling a little depressed, I here refers to** (1)

(A) diary (B) Anne Frank (C) friend (D) None

(v) **What was her plan about her diary?** (1)

(vi) **What prompted her to keep a diary?** (1)

passage - 12

Now we're really going to get some water woman". The woman Who was preparing supper replied "Yes God willing". The older boys were working in the field while the smaller ones were playing near house until the woman call to them all come for dinner It was during the meal that. just as Lencho had predicted. big drops of rain began to fall. In the north east huge mountains of clouds be seen ap-

proaching The air was fresh and sweet The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body and when he returned he exclaimed “These aren't raindrops” falling from the sky, They are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are five.

(i) **When did the big drops of rain begin** (1)
 (a) in the morning (b) in the noon (c) during the meal (d) all of these

(ii) **The little drops are-** (1)
 (a) ten cent pieces (b) one cent pieces (c) five cent pieces (d) seventy pieces

(iii) **The older boys were working in the** (1)
 (a) School (b) city (c) field (d) village

(iv) **Now we are really going to get some water woman , Who says these words**-(1)
 (A)The older boy (B) The smaller boy (C)Lencho (D) Lencho's wife

(v) **What did the man say to the woman?** (1)

(vi) **Why did the man go out?** (1)

Passage -13

Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I Nelson Mandela had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on the South Africa soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Building in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africas first democratic, nonracial government. On that lovely autumn day, I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani On the podium. Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy president.

(i) **Mandela's daughter was** (1)
 (a) Zenani (b) Yamini (c) Alka (d) Zenathi

(ii) **Which day dawned bright and clear** (1)
 (a) tenth may (b) seventh may (c) third may (d) fourth may

(iii) The autumn day was (1)
 (a) ugly (b) lovely (c) harsh (d) unpleasant

(iv) Who was sworn as a second deputy president ? (1)
 (A)Thabo Mbeki (B) Mr De klerk (C) Nelson Mandela (D) Zenani

(v) Why had international leaders gathered in Pretoria? (1)

(vi) What was different about the gathering at the amphitheatre in Pretoria?(1)

Passage -14

The moon was coming up in the east, behind me and stars were shining in the clear sky above me.

There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was drahaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch: one thirty in the morning. 'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me. I switched on the radio and said, "Paris Control, Dakota DS 088 here Can you hear me? I am on my way to England Over." The voice from the radio answered me immediately: "DS 088, I can hear you. You ought to turn twelve degrees west now, DS 088 Over."

(i) The moon was coming up in the (1)
 (a) east (b) west (c) south (d) north

(ii) The stars were shining in the (1)
 (a) sky (b) room (c) school (d) house

(iii) At what degree was the plane to turn (1)
 (a) twelve (b) thirteen (c) fourteen (d) fifteen

(iv) Where was the narrator going to? (1)
 (A)France (B) Paris (C) England (D) None of these

(v) Why was the writer happy? (1)

(vi) What was the writer flying? (1)

Passage-15

Early in the New Year of 1956 I travelled to Southern Iraq. By then it had crossed my mind that I should like to keep an otter instead of a dog, and that Camusfearna, ringed by water a stone's throw from its door, would be an eminently suitable spot for this experiment. When I casually mentioned this to a friend, he as casually replied that I had better get one in the Tigris marshes, for there they were as common and were often tamed by the Arabs. We were going to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer our mail from Europe. At the Consulate-General we found that my friend's mail had arrived but that mine had not. I cabled to England, and when, three days later, nothing had happened.

(i) **Narrator should like to keep the animal** (1)
 (a) Dog (b) Otter (c) Lion (d) Cow

(ii) **“They were as common as mosquitoes”. The writer means** (1)
 (a) In great number (b) Very few (c) Can't be found (d) Nothing

(iii) **When did the author travel to Southern Iraq?** (1)
 (A) 1956 (B) 1965 (C) 1950 (D) 1947

(iv) **Which animal was tamed by the Arabs?** (1)
 (A) Dog (B) Otter (C) Tiger (D) Lion

(v) **What did the writer wish to tame?** (1)

(vi) **Why were they going to Basra?** (1)

Q.12

Short Answer Type Questions From First Flight

यह प्रश्न First Flight book से पूछा जायेगा। इसमें चार प्रश्न आयेंगे जिनमें से 3 प्रश्न करने हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का होगा। (2x3 = 6)

A Letter to God

Q:1 Describe the feelings of Lencho before the rain and after the rain ?

Ans. The Lencho was very happy on seeing the approaching clouds. He regarded the falling rain drops as coins. He regarded his ripe corn with satisfaction. After the rain his soul was filled with sadness.

Q:2.What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?

Ans. When the hailstones stopped Lencho's soul was filled with sadness. He said, “ The hail has left nothing. This year we will have no corn. We will all go hungry.”

Q.3 Why did Lencho say the rain drops were like new coins?

Ans- Lencho said the rain drops were like new coins because rain drops would produce a good harvest. The rich crop would bring him money (coins).

Q.4 Why did Lencho write a letter to God?

Ans- His crops had been completely destroyed .He wrote to God that he and his family would go hungry this year .So he asked God to send him hundred pesos in order to sow his field again.

Q.5 What did Lencho hope for?

Ans: Lencho was a farmer. He hoped for a good rain. He hoped that a good rain would give him a good harvest and they Would live happily for the whole year.

Q.6 How did the rain change? what happened to Lencho's fields?

Ans: The rain changed into hailstorm. Suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. lencho's fields were covered with snow. All his work had gone waste.

Q.7 What did Lencho have faith in? What did He do?

Ans: Lencho had faith in God and his kindness. He believed that God would help him in trouble. He wrote a letter to God asking for a hundred pesos for help.

Q.8 What made him angry?

Ans: Lencho had asked God to send him a hundred pesos. But he found only seventy pesos. Seeing the money he became angry.

Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom

Q.1 What is Mandela's opinion regarding oppressor and oppressed?

Ans- Mandela's opinions that both oppressed and oppressor a like are robbed of their humanity. A man takes another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred. In the similar manner, if his freedom is taken away, situation is similar. So it is must that oppressor and oppressed must be liberated.

Q.2 How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans- At first Mandela thought only personal freedom. But as he grew up, he came to know that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. He knew that freedom is indivisible. He thought that freedom of all his own people was more important than anything.

Q.3 What kind of freedom does Mandela want?

Ans- Nelson Mandela wants the freedom that apartheid people have also the same rights as the white people. He advocates the freedom of all his people without any kind of prejudice. He wants the freedom not to be obstructed lawful life. He wishes all the people should enjoy the equal rights to fulfill their duties.

Q.4 What vision does Nelson Mandela have for the future of south Africa?

Ans: To liberate all their people from the continuing bondage of Poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination are the ideals he sets for the future of South Africa.

Q.5 Why were two national anthem sung?

Ans: Two national anthem were sung because in South Africa there were two main communities the white and the black. The white wanted to give respect to their national anthem whereas the black wanted to give respect to theirs.

Q.6 What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans: Courage is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. A brave man is not he who does not feel afraid but he who Conquers that fear.

Q.7 What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

Ans: Mandela mentions two obligations which everyman has to fulfil. One obligation is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. Second obligation is to his, people, his community and his country.

Two stories about Flying

Q.1 How did the young seagulls' family celebrate his first flight?

Ans- His family was screaming around him. They were raising him. They were showing their Joy by offering scraps of fish to the young seagull.

Q.2 I'll take the risk "What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it ?

Ans- The risk is flying the old Dakota aeroplane straight into the storm. It was because they author wanted to get home to be present at the breakfast table.

Q.3 Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?

Ans: The young seagull Was afraid to fly because he thought that his wings would never support him to fly across the sea.

Q.4 What compelled the support him to young seagull to Finally fly?

Ans: When the young seagull saw his mother tearing a fish he fell extremely hungry. It was only his hunger that compelled the young seagull to finally fly.

Q.5 How did seagul's parents try to make him fly?

Ans: Seagull's parents tried everything to make him fly. They screamed scolded and threatened to let him starve in the ledge unless he flew away.

Q.6 Why does the narrator take risk?

Ans: He wanted to reach home in England and have English breakfast with his family members there. "So he decided to take risk of flying his Dokata into the storm.

From The Diary of Anne Frank

Q.1 What Makes writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne Frank ?

Ans- There are two reasons-first she has never written anything before,second -neither she nor anyone else will be interested in the thought of a thirteen years old girl.

Q.2 Why does Anne want to keep a diary ?

Ans: Anne wants to keep a diary because she has no friends to talk and share her feelings. She felt that paper has more patience than people.

Q.3 Why was Mr. Keesing annoyed with Anne ?

Ans: Mr. Keering was annoyed with Anne because she much talked in his period. He asked her to write essays as home work on the topic "Chatterbox."

Q.4 What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

Ans: Mr. Keesing was trying to play a practical joke on her he had given a funny topic to Anne to write an essay. She wrote it in a beatiful poem He praised her. As he allowed to talk in class.

Glimpses of India

Q.1 When would the baker come every day? Why did the children run to meet him?

Ans. The baker would come twice a day. Children ran to meet him to get bread bangles from them.

Q. 2 How did Pranjol and Rajvir begin their train journey?

Ans. Pranjol and Rajvir began their train journey with hot tea in their compartment. Then Pranjol began to read a detective book but Rajvir looking out at the beautiful scenery. They were classmates. They were going to Assam from Delhi.

Q.3 When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?

Ans- The baker would come twice a day, once when he set out in the morning on his selling round and

then again, when he returned after emptying his basket. The children ran to meet him for Bread bangles.

Q.4 Who invites the comment "he is dressed like a pedar ?

Ans- Anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites this comment. It is so because a pedar used to wear such type of dress.

Q.5 What does "A jackfruit like appearance mean?

Ans- A jackfruit like appearance means a very fat body.

Q.6 Where were the monthly accounts of the baker record?

Ans: The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on wall in pencil.

Q.7 What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?

Ans: The elders in Goa are nostalgic about those good... portuguese days. They miss the portuguese and their famous loaves of bread.

Q.8 What is Kabai ?

Ans: The Kabai is a traditional dress of baker. It was worn by the baker during the days of Portuguese in Goa. It was a single-piece long frock which reached down to the knees.

Mijbil the Otter

Q:1 What are some of the things we come to know about otter from

OR

What is the most common characteristics of an otter?

Ans. They are very intelligent, friendly and fun loving animal. They are much fond of enjoying games. They are much fond of galloping, jumping and wasting water.

Q.2 How was mij to be transported to England ?

Ans- Mijbil was to be transported to England by a flight to Paris and from there to London.

Q.3 What group of animals do otters belong to ?

Ans- Otters belong to a small group of animal called mustellines. The Badger, mongoose, weasel, stoat and mink also belong to this group.

Q.4 Why was the otter named Maxwell's otter?

Ans: The otter was named by Maxwell and he first introduced this race to zoologist.

Q.5 Why does he go to Basra? How long does he wait there?

Ans: He goes to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He waits

there for five days. He waits there because his mail has not arrived for three days.

Q.6 What game had Mij invented ?

Ans: Mij had invented the a ping-pong ball and a suitcase game.

Q.7 What happened when the box was opened ?

Ans: When the box was opened, Mij was out of it in a flash. He disappeared at high speed down the aircraft.

Madam Rides the Bus

Q.1 What was Valli's favourite pastime?

Ans: Valli's favourite pastime was to stand infront of her house and watch what was happening in the street.

Q.2 Why does the conductor call Valli, madam?

Ans: The conductor call Valli madam because he was a comic person and Valli who is eight years old but she is speaking with confidence. She behaves as if a matured lady.

Q.3 How did Valli save up money for her first Journey?

Ans:- Valli saved every coin she got. she controlled her temptation to buy peppermints, toys, balloons etc. She did not ride the merry-go-round. It wasn't easy for her.

Q.4 Why does Valli stand up on the seat ?

Ans: Valli stands up on the seat because she can not see outside. There is a canvas blind before the lower part of her window.

The Sermon at Benares

Q.1 What ultimate truth did Gotami learn and how?

Ans- Gotami learnt that their lives are like lights. As the lights flicker up and extinguish again, so is the life of living beings that flickers up and extinguishes again. She knowing that we are human and it is natural for us to die. While watching the flickering and extinguishing of lights,she learnt it.

Q.2 After her sons death, why does Kisa Gotami go from house to house?

Ans: When her sons dies she goes from house to house to ask for medicine to save her son's life

Q.3 What did Buddha ask Kisa Gotami to bring ?

Ans: Buddha asked Kisa, Gotami to bring a handful of mustard seeds from the house where there was no death.

Q.4 Where did Buddha give his first sermon and what did it reflect?

Ans: Buddha gave his first sermon at the city of Benares. It is the holiest dipping place on the river Ganges. His sermon reflected his wisdom about one insurmountable kind of suffering.

Q.5 Which sights were seen siddhartha while he was out hunting?

Ans: While Siddhartha was out for hunting he chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms.

Questions No. 13 **$1 \times 3 = 3$** **Long Answer Type Question from First Flight****Q.1. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter ‘God’? (A letter to God)**

Ans. The postmaster was a generous person. He did not want to shake Lencho’s faith in God. He signed the letter ‘God’ so that Lencho should think that the money was sent to him by the God.

Q.2 How did Lencho react when he got help? (A Letter to God)**OR****What made Lencho feel the post office employees are bunch of crooks?**

Ans-Lencho had written a letter to God to send him a hundred pesos, as his crops were totally destroyed by the hailstorm .He was sure of getting help from God. When he got seventy pesos, he did not show the slightest surprise but when he counted the money he became angry. He thought that God could not have denied his request. He at once wrote another letter to God to inform that the post office staff was a bunch of crooks. He requested God to send the rest of money but not through the mail.

Q.3 Draw a character-sketch of Lencho. (A Letter to God)

Ans: Lencho is a hard working farmer who works hard in his fields. He also knows how to write. He predicts rain and welcomes it. When there is hailstorm, he becomes very sad. He has full faith in God. He expects help from God when his crop is destroyed. He has faith that no one dies of hunger. He writes a letter to God for his help. On receiving help, he thinks that God has sent him money but one part of it has been kept by the employees of the post office.

Q.4 What is freedom in the view of Mandela? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)

Ans: In the view of Mandela, freedom is indivisible. In his view, the chains on anyone of his people

were the chains on all of them. According to him, the chains on all of his people were the chains on him. He was not free unless his people were free. Thus, Mandela advocates the freedom of all his people without any kind of prejudice. He wants the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

Q.5 Why was the inauguration ceremony the greatest occasion for South Africa ? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)

Ans: The inauguration ceremony took place in the Union Building's amphitheatre in Pretoria on 10th May, 1994 Politicians and dignitaries from 140 or so countries attended the ceremony, More than 10,00,000 South African men, women and children attended the ceremony, They sang and danced with joy. On this day, Nelson Mandela sworn as South Africa's first black President. The occasion symbolized a victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity. Thus, it was the greatest occasion for South Africa.

Q.6 How did the young seagull's family encourage him on his first flight? (His First Flight)

Ans: When the young seagull spread his wings and started flapping them. He was not falling headlong now. He was flying gradually downwards and outward. He was no longer afraid. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. His two brothers and his sister flew around him. He had learnt to fly. Their acts of encouragement had taken away his fear.

Q:7 Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm ? (Two Stories about Flying)

Ans. The narrator took the risk and flew his aeroplane in the storm. Suddenly everything became black. He could not see anything outside the aeroplane. The aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. The compass was not working. The other instruments were also dead. He tried to switch on the radio but it also stopped working. He could not contact to the control room to know his position and the way.

Q.8 Why does Anne think that paper has more patience than people? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)

Ans: A man who has no true friend to share his thoughts with finds one such friend in a diary. Anne too, has no true friend in whom she could confide her thoughts and feelings. She is reminded of the saying that paper has more patience than people. Thoughts and feelings are safely stored on

paper, in a diary. A diary does not betray its writer. One's innermost thoughts, ideas and feelings remain safe and secret until one lets other to read one's personal diary.

Q.9 How does a baker look in appearance? (A Baker From Goa)

Ans: A baker is a man who serves bread in all the houses of a village. He has a peculiar dress known as the 'kabai'. This kabai was worn in those old days. It was a piece long frock reaching down the knees. Some of them also put on a shirt and trousers, which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears such a dress invites the comment that he is dressed like a paddler. Baker has a bamboo in his hand and makes a jingling sound. He holds his basket from one hand.

Q.10 What are the legends about the discovery of tea? (Tea from Assam)

Ans: There are two stories about tea. The Chinese emperor always drank boiled water. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. They were tea leaves. There is another legend also. There was an Indian ancient Buddhist Saint who cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

Q.11 How did Mij spend most of his time in playing games? (Mijbil the Otter)

Ans: Mij spent most of his time in playing games. He would play for hours with ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit and a terrapin shell. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball round the room like a four footed soccer player. He could throw the ball. The author had a tilted suitcase. He would place the ball on his high End. And then he would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival. Marbles were his favourite toys for his pastime.

Q:12 Why does Max well say - 'The air hostess was very queen of her kind?

Ans. She is a kind lady. She tries her best to solve the problem of the author. She allows him to keep the animal on his knee. But the animal escapes and creates quite a stir. Max well follows the animal and tries to catch it.

In doing so, he lands himself on a passenger. His face is covered with curry. Once again the hostess comes to Max well's help. She asks him to go back to his seat. She says that she will bring the animal back to his seat. Thus we see that the air hostess was really a nice lady.

Q:13 Describe the sight on the road that made Valli laugh and laugh?

Ans. In the bus, Valli was going to the town. Suddenly she saw that a young cow tail high in the air, was running very fast, right in the middle of the road, right in front of the bus. The bus driver sounded the horn again and again. But the more he sounded the horn, the more frightened the animal

became and faster it galloped always right in front of the bus. This sight made valli laugh and laugh.

Q.14 What did Valli see from the window of the bus ? (Madam rides the bus)

Ans- Valli stood up on her seat so that she could see out of the window. She saw natural scenery outside. She saw that the bus was travelling along a canal. On one side there was the canal and on the other side there were palm trees, grasslands, distant mountains and the wide blue sky. She also saw deep ditch on the other side of the road. There were acres and acres of green fields.

Q.15 How did Valli gather the information about the bus journey? (Madam rides the bus)

Ans: One of friend of Valli rode on a bus. Valli had a great desire to ride on the bus. She talked to her friend about her journey. Valli's friend described her about journey in a very good manner. Valli listened to the description of the town from her friend. For over many days and months she had been listening to conversations carefully between her neighbours and the people. Those people regularly used the bus. Valli asked all the questions from them. She also asked about the problems she might face in her bus journey. In this way Valli gathered the information about her bus journey.

Q.15 Why and how did Siddhartha Gautama become the Buddha? (The Sermon at Benares)

Ans: Gautama Buddha was born as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in northern India. At the age of twelve, he was sent away for learning the Hindu sacred scriptures. Four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitting royalty. Up to the age of twenty five, the prince was shielded from the sufferings of the world. Then while going out for hunting, he came across by chance a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights moved the prince so much that he went out into the world to seek a state of high spiritual knowledge concerning the sorrows of human beings. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment after seven days. After that he came to be known as the Buddha.

Q.16 What made Prince Siddhartha to leave his family and Palace? (The Sermon at Benares)

Ans: Prince Siddhartha had seen sights of suffering. He was a prince. He thought that life has no pain and sufferings. He saw a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms. He wanted to know the causes of their suffering. He left his palace and family to seek enlightenment. These sights moved him very much. He wandered for seven years. He finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment.

Q.14

यह Question “First Flight book के The Proposal” पाठ से पूछा जायेगा। (1×3=3)

Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 word's (From lesson 'The Proposal')

1. Give a character sketch of Chubukov ?

Ans- Chubukov is the old father of Natalya. He is foolish and quarrelsome. He is the neighbour of Lomov. He quarrels with Lomov when he comes to his house and proposes his daughter. He is a concerned father.

2 How does Lamov come to chubukov's house? What for does he come?

Ans. Lomov comes to Chubukov's house in evening dress with gloves on. He comes to propose to his daughter Natalya.

3. What is special about Lomov's sleep?

OR

Why is Lomov's way of sleep worst of all ?

Ans- When Lomov goes to sleep on bed, suddenly something pulls him in the left side. Then he feels it in his shoulder and head. He jumps like a mad. He walks for sometime and goes to sleep again. He does this work upto twenty times.

4. What differences between Squeezor and Guess?

Ans- Lomov says about Natalya's dog Squeezor that he is overshot and bad hunter He is not good at running. They may be found under every bushes. The cost of Squeezor is 125 roubles. Natalya says about Lomov's dog Guess that he is old, silly and half dead already. He is short in muzzle. He is pure bred and firm on his feet. The cost of Guess is 85 roubles.

5. Write the opening of the play " The proposal" ?

Ans- The play 'The proposal' opens in the drawing room in Chubukov's house. Chubukov's neighbour Lomov enters wearing evening dress, gloves and so on. Chubukov rises to meet his neighbour. They exchange greetings.

6. Give a character sketch of Lomov?

Ans: Lomov is a 35 yours old young man, mon. He wants to marry with Natalya. He is sensitive, obstinate and short tempered nature. His heart is weak. The way he sleeps is the very worst.

7. What is the first cause of the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov?

Ans: The first cause of the dispute between them is “Oxen Meadows”. Lomov told the land belonged to

his aunt's grandmother but Natalya told that the land belonged to Chubukovs not Lomov.

8. Why did Lomov went to marry Natalya immediately?

Ans. Lomov wanted to marry with Natalya because of two reasons -

1. He was 35 years old and it was a critical age.

2. He wanted to live a quiet and regular life after marriage. He is excitable and awfully upset.

9. What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?

Ans: Lomov says that the Oxen Meadows are his. According to him once they were the subject of dispute but now they are his. He says that they were given to the peasants of her father's grandfather for free use by his aunt's grandmother. But Natalya says that those are theirs.

10. Why does Natalya ask her father to call Lomov back?

OR

How can we say that Natalya was in love with Lomov ?

Ans: When Natalya comes to know that Lomov had come there to propose her she becomes restless and asks her father to call Lomov back. She also tells her father to call a doctor when Lomov falls unconscious thus she was in love with Lomov.

11. Write the theme of the play “The proposal”?

Ans: The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense.

Question No. 15 - First Flight (Poetry - Extracts)

(1+2+2)

1. Dust of Snow

Extract - 1

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) abba (b) abab (c) abca (d) abbb

Ans: (b) abab

(ii) What is a hemlock tree?

Ans: It is a poisonous plant with small white flowers.

(iii) What is the poet's state of mind?

Ans: The poet's state of mind is negative and depressive.

Extract - 2

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part

Of a day I had rued.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) aabb (b) abbc (c) abca (d) abab

Ans: (d) abab

(ii) What does the word 'rued' mean?

Ans: The word 'rued' means to feel regret.

(iii) How did the falling snow impact his mood?

Ans: The falling snow on his head lifted his mood instantly.

2. Fire and Ice

Extract - 1

Some say the world will end in fire,

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) abaa (b) abba (c) abab (d) abca

Ans: (a) abaa

(ii) For Frost, what do 'fire' and 'ice' stand for?

Ans: Fire stands for desire and ice for hatred.

(iii) Who does the poet side with regarding the world's destruction?

Ans: The poet sides with those who believe that the world will be destroyed by fire.

Extract - 2

But if it had to perish twice,

I think I know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) ababb (b) abaab (c) abcab (d) aabba

Ans: (a) ababb

(ii) What does 'it' refer here?

Ans: 'It' refers to the world.

(iii) What would be the cause of destruction?

Ans: The cause of destruction could be either fire (desire) or ice (hate).

3. A Tiger in the Zoo

Extract - 1

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

(i) The tiger could walk only a few steps because -

(a) it is free from cage (b) it is in jungle (c) it is out of cage (d) it is confined in a cage.

Ans: (d) it is confined in a cage.

(ii) How does the tiger move in the cage?

Ans: The tiger moves silently.

(iii) What are the two qualities of the animal referred in the stanza?

Ans: Quietness (silence) and rage.

Extract - 2

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

(i) Who would pass through the water hole?

(a) bear (b) tiger (c) lion (d) deer

Ans: (d) deer

(ii) Where should he be sliding?

Ans: He should be sliding through the long grass.

(iii) Who is 'He' here?

Ans: Here 'he' is a tiger.

Extract - 3

He should be snarling around the houses

At the jungle's edge,

Baring his white fangs, his claws,

Terrorizing the village!

(i) What does the poet try to suggest through the stanza?

(a) menacing presence of tiger (b) dangerous presence of tiger (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans: (c) both (a) and (b)

(ii) How does the tiger scare the people?

Ans: The tiger scares the people by snarling and showing his fangs.

(iii) Where should be the tiger snarling?

Ans: The tiger should be snarling around the house.

Extract - 4

But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) abab (b) abba (c) aabb (d) abca

Ans: (a) abab

(ii) Where is the tiger's strength locked?

Ans: The tiger's strength is locked behind the bars.

(iii) How does the caged tiger react to the visitors?

Ans: The caged tiger ignores the visitors.

Extract - 5

He hears the last voice at night,

The patrolling cars,

And stares with his brilliant eyes

At the brilliant stars.

(i) Where does the tiger look at in the night?

(a) the patrolling cars (b) the brilliant clouds

(c) the brilliant stars (d) all of these

Ans: (b) the brilliant stars

(ii) What kind of voices does the tiger hear?

Ans: The tiger hears the sound of patrolling cars.

(iii) How do the eyes of a tiger look at night?

Ans: At night, the eyes of a tiger look brilliant.

4. How to Tell Wild Animals

Extract - 1

If ever you should go by chance

To jungles in the East;

And if there should to you advance

A large and tawny beast,

If he roars at you as you're dyin'

You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

(i) The Asian Lions finds in -

(a) eastern countries (b) western countries

(c) southern countries (d) all of the above

Ans: (b) eastern countries

(ii) What happens when the lion roars?

Ans: When the lion roars, it signals danger.

(iii) State features of Asian Lion?

Ans: The Asian Lion is large and tawny.

Extract - 2

Or if some time when roaming round,

A noble wild beast greets you,

With black stripes on a yellow ground,

Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn

The Bengal Tiger to discern.

(i) The Bengal Tiger is a -

(a) dangerous beast (b) yellow beast

(c) black beast (d) noble beast

Ans: (d) noble beast

(ii) How can you recognize a Bengal Tiger?

Ans: By its black stripes on a yellow body.

(iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans: ababcc

Extract - 3

If strolling forth, a beast you view,

Whose hide with spots is peppered,

As soon as he has lept on you,

You'll know it is the Leopard.

Twill do no good to roar with pain,

He'll only lep and lep again.

(i) The skin of the leopard is covered with -

(a) yellow stripes (b) black stripes

(c) light spots (d) dark spots

Ans: (d) dark spots

(ii) How does a leopard behave when he meets a person?

Ans: He leaps again and again.

(iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans: ababcc

Extract - 4

If when you're walking round your yard

You meet a creature there,

Who hugs you very, very hard,

Be sure it is a Bear.

If you have any doubts, I guess

He'll give you just one more caress.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) abcabc (b) ababcc (c) ababab (d) aabbcc

Ans: (b) ababcc

(ii) Where can a bear be found?

Ans: A bear can be found in your yard.

(iii) Who is going to hug and why?

Ans: A bear is going to hug because it meets you in the yard.

Extract - 5

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus,

The Crocodile you always may

Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles;

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

(i) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

(a) ababcc (b) ababab (c) aabbcc (d) abcabc

Ans: (a) ababcc

(ii) Between which animals would be difficult to differentiate?

Ans: It would be difficult to differentiate between a crocodile and a hyena.

(iii) Which animal does come with merry smiles?

Ans: Hyena

Extract - 6

The true Chameleon is small,

A lizard sort of thing;

He hasn't any ears at all,

And not a single wing.

If there is nothing on the tree,

Tis the chameleon you see.

(i) Where can a chameleon be found?

(a) in a pond (b) on a tree (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans: (b) on a tree

(ii) What does a chameleon look like?

Ans: A chameleon looks like a small lizard.

(iii) Write any two characteristics of a chameleon mentioned in the stanza.

Ans: A chameleon has no ears and no wings.

5. The Ball Poem

Extract - 1

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,

What, what is he to do? I saw it go

Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then

Merrily over — there it is in the water!

No use to say 'O there are other balls':

(i) Who has lost his ball?

(a) the woman (b) the girl (c) the poet (d) the boy

Ans: (d) the boy

(ii) Where did the ball go?

Ans: The ball went into the water.

(iii) Which word means 'happily'?

Ans: Merrily

Extract - 2

An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down

All his young days into the harbour where

His ball went. I would not intrude on him;

A dime, another ball, is worthless.

(i) One dime is equal to -

(a) 100 cents (b) 1 cents (c) 10 cents (d) 5 cents

Ans: (c) 10 cents

(ii) How does the child react at the loss of the ball?

Ans: The child reacts stand rigid, trembles and stares at the loss of the ball.

(iii) Where had the boy's ball gone?

Ans: The boy's ball had gone into the harbour.

Extract - 3

Now He senses first responsibility

In a world of possessions. People will take
 Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.
 And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.

(i) What does the poet mean by 'Money is external'?

- Money can buy only materialistic things
- Money can buy all happiness
- Money can buy all emotions
- Money can buy peace

Ans: (a) Money can buy only materialistic things

(ii) What does the boy feel his first responsibility in a world?

Ans: The boy feels his first responsibility in a world of responsibility.

(iii) What does the child sense as responsibility?

Ans: The boy senses his responsibility that loss is an integral part of life.

Extract - 4

He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
 The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
 Knowing what every man must one day know
 And most know many days, how to stand up.

(i) What is 'epistemology'?

- Nature of understanding
- Nature of behaviour
- Nature of skill
- Nature of knowledge

Ans: (d) Nature of knowledge

(ii) Why the boy's eyes desperate?

Ans: The boy's eyes are desperate because he is grieving the loss of his ball.

(iii) What is the boy learning?

Ans: The boy is learning how to deal with loss.

6. Amanda!

Extract - 1

Don't bite your nails, Amanda !
 Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda !
 Stop that slouching and sit up straight,
 Amanda !

(i) How should Amanda sit?

- straight
- ring sit
- long sit
- side sit

Ans: (a) straight

(ii) What is Amanda biting?

Ans: Amanda is biting her nails.

(iii) What should Amanda not do her soldiers?

Ans: Amanda should not hunch her soldiers.

Extract - 2

Did you finish your homework, Amanda ?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda ?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes,

Amanda!

(i) What are the various works she has to do?

(a) finish her homework (b) tide her room

(c) clean her shoes (d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

(ii) Who speaks these lines and to whom?

Ans: The speaker is a parent, speaking to Amanda.

(iii) What does the parent think she asked her Amanda to do?

Ans: The parent thinks they asked Amanda to clean her shoes.

Extract - 3

Don't eat the chocolate, Amanda !

Remember your acne, Amanda !

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you

Amanda !

(i) What is Amanda prohibited to eat?

(a) oily food (b) sugar (c) sweets (d) chocolate

Ans: (d) chocolate

(ii) Why shuold Amanda not eat chocolate?

Ans: She should not eat chocolate as it causes acne.

(iii) Why is Amanda not looking at the speaker?

Ans: Amanda is not looking at the speaker because she is likely ignoring him.

Extract - 4

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda !

You're always so moody, Amanda !

Anyone would think that I nagged at you,

Amanda !

(i) Here 'sulking' means -

(a) to be angry or upset (b) to irritate

(c) attitudes (d) manners

Ans: (a) to be angry or upset

(ii) Who is so moody?

Ans: Amanda

(iii) Do you think Amanda is sulking and moody?

Ans: No, She simply longs for her freedom. She wants to go out and do whatever she likes.

7. The Trees

Extract - 1

The leaves strain toward the glass
 small twigs stiff with exertion
 long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
 like newly discharged patients
 half-dazed, moving
 to the clinic doors.

(i) How are the small twigs?

(a) half-dazed (b) discharged (c) stiff (d) newly

Ans: (c) stiff

(ii) What do the leaves do?

Ans: The leaves strain towards the glass.

(iii) What are the boughs compared to?

Ans: The boughs are compared to newly discharged patients.

Extract - 2

I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
 writing long letters
 in which I scarcely mention the departure
 of the forest from the house.

The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
 in a sky still open.

(i) Where is the poet sitting?

(a) in her garden (b) in her kitchen
 (c) in her room (d) none of these

Ans: (c) in her room

(ii) What is the poet doing?

Ans: The poet is writing long letters.

(iii) How does the poet describe the night and the moon?

Ans: The night is fresh. The moon is shining.

8. Fog

Extract - 1

The fog comes
 on little cat feet.
 It sits looking

over harbour and city

on silent haunches

and then moves on.

(i) For what does 'it' stand in the third line? -

(a) little cat (b) the fog

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans: (c) both (a) and (b)

(ii) How does the fog come?

Ans: The fog comes on little cat feet.

(iii) Where does the fog look and how?

Ans: It looks over the harbour and the city, like a cat sitting on its haunches.

9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Extract - 1

Belinda paled, and she cried Help! Help!

But Mustard fled with a terrified yelp,

Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,

And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed

(i) Belinda cried for -

(a) help (b) mustard (c) ink (d) mouse

Ans: (a) help

(ii) What did Mustard do?

Ans: Mustard ran with a fearful bark.

(iii) What did Blink do on seeing the pirate?

Ans: Blink ran into his mouse-hole.

10. For Anne Gregory

Extract - 1

"I heard an old religious man

But yesternight declare

That he had found a text to prove

That only God, my dear,

Could love you for yourself alone

And not your yellow hair."

(i) What does 'I' refer to here?

(a) the poet (b) Anne (c) Anne's parents (d) God

Ans: (a)

(ii) What does the old man's text prove?

Ans: The old man's text proves that only God could love Anne for herself.

(iii) What, according to the poet, is more essential in the eyes of God?

Ans: God loves an individual for himself/herself alone.

Question No. 16 - First Flight (Poetry)

Short Answer Type Questions

(2x2=4)

प्रज्ञ संख्या 16 Poetry Section से $2 \times 2 = 4$ अंक का होगा। यह लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न होगा।

1. Dust of Snow (Robert Frost)

Q.1 How was the mood of the poet before and after the falling of Snow?

Ans: Before the snow fell, the poet was sad. After the snow fell, he felt happy and decided to enjoy the rest of the day.

Q.2 What side of nature do crow and Hemlock represent?

Ans: The crow and Hemlock represent sorrow. The dust of snow represents natural joy.

Q.3 What is the main theme of the poem “Dust of Snow”?

Ans: There are some simple actions that have a great impact on human mind. The falling dust of snow changes the poet's mood.

Q.4 What does ‘Dust of Snow’ indicate?

Ans: The falling dust of snow from a hemlock tree changes the poet's mood. He gets rid of his sorrow and decides to spend the rest of the day in a joyful manner.

2. Fire and Ice (Robert Frost)

Q.1 How will the world end according to the poet?

Ans: There are two options for the end of the world—one by fire and the other by ice. Any one of these two is sufficient for the end of the world.

Q.2 What do ‘fire’ and ‘ice’ indicate in the poem?

Ans: The fire indicates the unending desires of man. The ice indicates hatred which spreads rapidly in mankind. These indicate towards the evils of society.

Q.3 What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans: The central idea of the poem is that the ending desires and hatred among human beings may bring about an end of the world.

3. A Tiger in the Zoo (Leslie Norris)

Q.1 Compare the environment of the zoo tiger and the jungle tiger?

Ans: The tiger of the zoo lives in his cage behind the bars; the freedom of tiger is put behind the bars. He can only walk the length of the cage. The tiger of the jungle lives at the jungle edge. He snarls around the house. He enjoys his freedom.

Q.2 What is the condition of the tiger as given in poem?

Ans: In the zoo the tiger lives in his cage. He is angry but he is quiet. As man has limited his strength behind the bars of the cage, he can only walk the length of the cage.

Q.3 How does a tiger terrorise villagers?

Ans: A tiger lurks and snarls around the houses. He makes loud noise and shows white fangs and claws to the villagers with a threat.

Q.4 What is the condition of the tiger at night in the cage?

Ans: The tiger looks with brilliant eyes at the brilliant stars in the sky. He listens to the noise of the patrolling cars.

4. How to Tell Wild Animals (Carolyn Wells)

Q.1 What is the difference between a crocodile and hyena?

Ans: Both crocodile and hyena are dangerous. Hyena has smile on the face and a crocodile comes weeping.

Q.2 How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger?

Ans: The poet suggests that we can identify the lion by his large brownish-yellow colour body and his roar. A tiger can be recognised by his black-stripes in the yellow body. He looks noble.

Q.3 Why all these animals are called the beasts of prey?

Ans: All these animals kill others in order to get their food. They prey so that they can survive in the jungle.

5. The Ball Poem (John Berryman)

Q.1 What does the world of ‘possessions’ mean?

Ans: ‘The world of possession’ refers to the materialistic world. It means this world is full of such people who want to possess more and more wealth, power and things.

Q.2 What is the message of the poem, “The Ball Poem”?

Ans: The poet wants to convey through the boy that we should not feel sorry over the loss of worldly things.

6. Amanda! (Robin Klein)

Q.1 What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

Ans: If Amanda were a mermaid, she would swim happily in the green sea. She’d be the only one there, free to move without anyone controlling her.

Q.3 How does Amanda behave in the poem throughout?

Ans: Amanda is not sitting properly. She is biting her nails. She is bending her upper body forward and raising her back and her shoulders.

7. The Trees (Adrienne Rich)

Q.1 What is the central idea of the poem “The trees”?

Ans: The poem tells about the selfish motives of man. On the one hand, he is going on cutting trees and on the other hand he is decorating his house with plants.

Q.2 What according to the poet will happen during the night?

Ans: According to the poet the trees are inside the house are trying to move out of the house. They will have moved out till the morning. The forest will be full of trees by morning.

Q.3 What does the poet compare their branches to?

Ans: The poet compares their branches to newly discharged patients coming out of the clinic door. These twigs seem half-dazed to a great extent like the patients.

8. Fog (Carl Sandburg)

Q.1 What message do you get from the poem Fog?

Ans: Every man has a goal and one can pursue a goal like as a cat. It arrives and departs silently without making noise like the cat.

Q.2 How does the fog come?

Ans: The fog comes silently, slowly and noiselessly on little cat feet.

Q.3 Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?

Ans: The poet compares the fog with a cat because just as the cat moves silently on its nimble feet, in same way, the fog creeps in silently into the harbour from the sea.

9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon (Ogden Nash)

Q.1 Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names.

Ans: One human and four animals are the characters in this poem.

1. Belinda - The Girl
2. Custard - The Dragon
3. Ink - The Kitten
4. Blink - The Mouse
5. Mustard - The Dog

Q.2 Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called cowardly dragon?

Ans: Custard cried for a nice safe cage because he thought that the house in which they lived was unsafe. The dragon is called 'cowardly dragon' because he always cries for a nice safe cage.

Q.3 What is the theme of poem "The Tale of Custard the Dragon"?

Ans: Humorous names, acts, situations and to expose and mock at the fair weather friends is the theme of the poem.

Q.4 Why did Belinda cry for help? Who came to her help?

Ans: Belinda cried for help because she was afraid of the pirate. The custard came to her help.

10. For Anne Gregory (William Butler Yeats)

Q.1 What text did the old religious man find about God's love?

Ans: The old religious man says that God does not discriminate anybody due to his colour of hair or looks, voice, way of walking and so on.

Q.2 What colour is the young woman's hair? What does she say she can change it to? Why would she want to do so?

Ans: The colour of the young woman's hair is golden. She says that by dying she can change it into brown, black or carrot. She wants to attract young men by looking attractive.

Question No. 17 - First Flight (Poetry)

Long Answer Type Question

(1x3)

प्रश्न संख्या 17 Poetry Section से $1 \times 3 = 3$ अंक का होगा। यह दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न होगा।

1. Dust of Snow (Robert Frost)

Q.1 How does the poet convey the idea of small moments making a big difference in life in the poem “Dust of Snow”?

Ans: In “Dust of Snow,” the poet shows how small things can have a big impact on us. A light snowfall and a crow's small action make the poet feel better, showing that even little events can change our mood and how we see life. The poem highlights how nature's simple actions can bring positive change.

Q.2 What is the significance of the crow and the hemlock tree in the poem “Dust of Snow”? How do they contribute to the theme of the poem?

Ans: The crow and the hemlock tree represent change. The crow shakes off the snow, bringing a moment of calm. The hemlock, usually seen as negative, shows how nature can bring unexpected positivity. This highlights how small moments can change our mood and perspective.

2. Fire and Ice (Robert Frost)

Q.1 How does the poem depicts the two contrasting ideas— ‘Fire’ and ‘Ice’?

or

What do fire and ice symbolize in the poem?

Ans: In this poem, Robert Frost talks about two ideas—Fire and Ice—about how the world might end. Some people believe the world will end in fire, while others think it will end in ice. The poet links desire with fire and hatred with ice. Both are growing so quickly that they could destroy the world.

3. A Tiger in the Zoo (Leslie Norris)

Q.1 Describe the contrast between the tiger's life in the zoo and its life in the wild in the poem.

Ans: In “A Tiger in the Zoo,” the tiger is trapped in a cage, far away from its natural jungle home. It is a strong and powerful creature, meant to roam freely in the wild. The contrast between its life in captivity and its natural freedom highlights the theme of freedom. The tiger's strength is wasted behind bars, and it longs to return to the jungle where it truly belongs.

Q.2 How does the poet describe the physical appearance and behaviour of the tiger in the zoo? What does it symbolise?

Ans: The poet describes the tiger as strong and majestic, but its power is limited by captivity. It walks silently in its cage, showing how its freedom is taken away. The tiger's actions reflect its frustration and the loss of its natural spirit. It no longer feels free or powerful as it once did.

4. How to Tell Wild Animals (Carolyn Wells)

Q.1 Discuss the central theme of the poem “How to Tell Wild Animals.”

Ans: The theme of the poem is the creation of humour. The poet suggests humorous ways to identify the wild animals. He mentions real traits like a tiger's stripes but humorously imagines bizarre ways to identify them, like being eaten by a bear. This playful blend makes the poem fun while still hinting at the animals' real characteristics.

5. The Ball Poem (John Berryman)

Q.1 What is the main idea of the poem?

Ans: The main idea of the poem is about the feeling of loss in life. Loss is a part of life, and we must learn to handle it. When we lose something for the first time, we feel sad. In the poem, the boy loses his ball and feels upset. The poet could buy him another ball, but he wants the boy to learn that loss is a part of life.

6. Amanda! (Robin Klein)

Q.1 What message does the poet want to give through the poem ‘Amanda’?

Ans: The poet says that parents, in trying to teach good behaviour, often give too many instructions or keep nagging their children. This makes children stop listening. Instead of constant orders, parents should use positive methods that children can accept. If not, children may start daydreaming, like Amanda did.

Q.2 What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans: The central idea of the poem is that children love freedom. They do not want any restrictions on their activities. Secondly, they have a dream world of their own. They like to spend most of their time in that dream world. But the elders are always destroying that dream world by ordering them around.

7. The Trees (Adrienne Rich)

Q.1 Explain how the poet describes the trees in the poem “The Trees.”

Ans: The poet describes the trees as living beings wanting to break free. They shed their leaves and grow, showing a desire for freedom and change. The trees represent the struggle for freedom, growth, and renewal. They bring change to nature and the surroundings, symbolising transformation.

Q.2 Discuss the central theme of the poem “The Trees”. How does the poet convey the message about change, growth, and nature?

Ans: The central theme of the poem is change, growth, and nature's cycle. The poet uses the trees' movement and growth as a symbol for personal freedom and renewal. The trees' struggle to move from confinement to the open shows the natural desire for growth and the changes that come with time and freedom.

8. Fog (Carl Sandburg)

Q.1 What three things tell us that the fog is like a cat?

Ans: (i) The fog comes slowly and silently like a cat.
(ii) The cat sits on its haunches for some time looking around and then moves away as it came.
(iii) Similarly, the fog spreads over the harbour and city for some time. Finally, it moves away like a cat.

9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon (Ogden Nash)

Q.1 Describe the fight between the dragon and the pirate.

Ans: The dragon had big sharp teeth, spikes on his back, and scales underneath. Everyone laughed at him because he always cried for a safe cage, while others bragged about their bravery. But when the pirate came, everyone ran away, except Custard. He bravely faced the pirate, attacked him with his strong tail, and ate him. Later, everyone was grateful to Custard for saving their lives.

10. For Anne Gregory (William Butler Yeats)

Q.1 Discuss the poet's message about superficial beauty and inner qualities in "For Anne Gregory."

Or

What is the central theme of the poem "For Anne Gregory?"

Ans: The poet uses Anne's beauty to show how society values appearance. Though Anne is beautiful, the speaker suggests her true worth comes from within. Inner qualities attract real love. The poem teaches that beauty fades, but character lasts. It encourages Anne to focus on her inner self, not just her looks.

Q.18 Two out of three short answer type questions on interpreting and evaluating nature based on lessons to be answered in 20 words each. **Marks -2×2 = 4**

1. A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey is worried about Tricki because he seems tired and inactive it seems he has no energy.

Q.2 Why is he tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?

Ans. He is tempted to keep Tricki on as permanent guest because this ensures a supply of fresh eggs and bottles of wine from Mrs. Pumphrey to his house.

Q.3 Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is "a triumph of surgery"?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey's pet dog Tricki is hospitalized at the 'surgery' of the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Herriot. In two weeks, Tricki is transformed into a lithe, hard-muscled animal. Therefore, she thinks so.

Q.4 Do you think Tricki was happy to go home? What do you think will happen now?

Ans. Tricki was very happy to go home because he loved his mistress very much. Now he will be again allowed to over-eat and will again fall ill owing to lack of exercise and over-eating Mrs. Pumphrey's house.

Q.5 Do you think there are also parents like Mrs. Pumphrey?

Ans. Yes, there are also parents like Mrs. Pumphrey, who are foolishly indulgent and feed their children with extra food even when it is not really needed.

Q.6 Who surged round the narrator?

Ans. The noisy pack of the household dogs surged round the narrator at the surgery.

Q.7 What was difficult for Mrs. Pumphrey?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey gave Tricki a lot to eat. When she was told to be strict and cut down on Tricki's diet, she said it was difficult for her.

Q.8 How was the treatment of Tricki started?

Ans. Tricki was given plenty of water. No food was given to him. At the end of the second day, he showed interest in his surroundings.

Q.9 How was Tricki pampered?

Ans. Tricki had a variety of coats, beds, bowls, cushions and toys. Pumphrey gave Tricki rich diet and delicacies like cream cakes, chocolates etc.

2. The Thief's Story

Q.10 What is he, "a fairly successful hand" at?

Ans. He is "a fairly successful hand" at stealing. He steals things cleverly and gets success in his work though he is only 15.

Q.11 What does Hari Singh get from anil in return for his work?

Ans. Hari Singh gets food and lodging from anil in return for his work. Anil also teaches him how to write his name.

Q.12 What does he say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?

Ans. The greedy man shows fear. The rich man shows anger and the poor man shows acceptance. Some show sadness not for the loss of money but for the loss of trust.

Q.13 how does anil think about the thief?

Ans. Anil does not hand over the thief to police. He wants to give him a chance to reform himself and leave stealing.

Q.14 Why did the speaker change his name every month?

Ans. He changed his name every month in order to keep himself ahead of the police and the people, he had already stolen money from.

Q.15 Why was it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans. It was difficult to rob Anil because he was very careless. He didn't even notice that he had been robbed.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.16 Who is fowler and what is his first authentic thrill of the day?

Ans. Fowler is a young and romantic writer. His first authentic thrill of the day is the sudden appearance of the other secret agent, Max with a small automatic pistol in his hand in Ausable's room.

Q.17 How does Ausable say he got in?

Ans. Ausable says that max must have got into his room through the balcony which extended under his window then.

Q.18 How did max react when he came to known of the police at the door?

Ans. When max heard the knock at the door, he reached the window in panic. He jumped down in the imaginary balcony.

Q.19 With what purpose did max enter Ausable's room?

Ans. Max wanted to take report of missiles from Ausable. He entered the room of Ausable with that purpose.

Q.20 How is Ausable different from other secret agents?

Ans. Ausable does not look active and agile as a secret agent should be. He is very fat and his voice is not proper.

4. A Question of Trust

Q.21 Why did Horace dandy become a thief?

Ans. Horace Danby was in the habit of buying, and reading rare and expensive books. So, he became a thief.

Q.22 Why was is not difficult for Horace to open the safe?

Ans. Horace was an experienced lock breaker. He broke a safe every year. So, it was also not difficult for Horace to break open the safe.

Q.23 What problem was caused that he never got the chance to begin with his plan?

Ans. It was so because he was arrested by policeman by noon for the robbery of jewellery at Shotover Grange.

Q.24 How did Horace come to know about the safe of Shotover Grange?

Ans. There was an article published in a magazine. This disclosed that the safe contained jewels worth fifteen thousand pounds.

5. Footprints Without Feet

Q.25 How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans. When the invisible man wore shoes, an overcoat and a wide brimmed hat in a big London store, he became a visible person.

Q.26 Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Ans. Mrs. Hall finds the scientist eccentric because of his strange habits. She makes every effort to be friendly with the scientist but he does not want to be disturbed in his work. He has an irritable temper.

Q.27 What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?

Ans. One day the landlord and his wife enter his room in his absence. All of a sudden Mrs. Hall hears a sniff close to her ear. A moment later the hat on the bed-post jumps up and hit against her face. Then the bedroom chair jumps up and it pushes them both out of the room. And then slams and looks the door.

Q.28 Why did Mrs. Hall think griffin to be eccentric?

Ans. Mrs. Hall took him to be eccentric as he did not mix up with others and his appearance, habits and behaviour were strange.

6. The Making of a Scientist

Q.29 How did his mother help him?

Ans. Richard Ebright's mother helped him by encouraging his interest in learning about butterflies. She took him on trips, purchased telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials and other equipment for him. She found things for him to learn.

Q.30 What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?

Ans. According to the author, three aspects/qualities go into the making of a scientist- (1) first rate mind, (2) curiosity to explore things continuously and (3) the will to win for the right reasons.

Q.31 What was Ebright's project?

Ans. Ebright's project was to find the cause of a viral disease that killed nearly all monarchs every few years.

Q.32 What were the readers invited for at the end of the book 'the travels of monarch X'?

Ans. The readers were invited to help in the study of butterfly migration by tagging them for research by Dr. Urquhart and letting them free.

Q.33 What is the purpose of twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa?

Ans. The purpose of twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa is not ornamental.

7. The Necklace

Q.34 How did Mme Loisel replace the necklace?

Ans. They replace the necklace by buying a new necklace which appears to be exactly like the lost one. It costs 36000 francs. They have 18000. The rest money is borrowed on ruinous terms and then repaid living miserably.

Q.35 What was the problem of Mme Loisel?

Ans. Mme Loisel lost her friend's necklace. They had to borrow eighteen thousand Francs to buy a new necklace. So, they had to live a miserable life.

Q.36 Why was Madame Loisel a great success in the ball?

Ans. Madame Loisel was the prettiest of all. She was elegant, generous, smiling and full of joy. Everyone wanted to know about her.

8. Bholi**Q.37 For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?**

Ans. A primary school is opened in Bholi's village. The Tehsildar asks Bholi's father to send his daughters to school. It is socially banned to send girls to school because nobody will marry a girl who has gone to school. But Bholi's father has no courage to disobey the tehsildar. Bholi's mother suggests that Bholi should be sent to school. Thus, they send Bholi to school please the tehsildar.

Q.38 Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal because he is a wealthy grocer. He does not demand dowry. They fear that being ugly and witless no one else will marry her.

Q.39 Why was Bholi glad and what did she hope?

Ans. She was glad to receive affectionate treatment and inspiring words from her teacher. She hoped that one day, she would be able to speak without stammer.

Q.40 What was Ramlal's status in the village?

Ans. Ramlal was a prosperous farmer. He was a revenue officer of the village.

9. The Book That Saved the Earth**Q.41 Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?**

Ans. The 20th century was called the 'Era of the Book' because in those days there were books about everything. Books taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, punctuated, and even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the Earth. There was Martian invasion of 2040. This invasion

never really happened because a single book stopped it.

Q.42 How does Think-Tank describe the book?

Ans. Think-Tank describe the book as a sandwich that has two slices of bread with a kind of filling between them.

Q.43 How does think-Tank wish to be saluted?

Ans. Think-Tank wished to be saluted as "O Great and mighty think-Tank, Ruler of Mars and her two moons, most powerful and intelligent creature in the whole universe."

Q.44 How does Think-Tank compare Earthlings with Martians?

Ans. Think-Tank considers the Martians more handsome and more intelligent than the Earthlings. The Earthlings are ugly and less intelligent because they have tiny heads.

Q.19

One out of two questions to interpret, evaluate and analyse character, plot or situations occurring in the lessons to be answered in about 80 words. Marks - 1×3=3

1. A Triumph of surgery

Q 1. Do you think Tricki was happy to go home? What do you think will happen now?

Ans. Tricki was very happy to go home because he loved his mistress very much. Now he will be again allowed to over-eat and will again fall ill owing to lack of exercise and over-eating at Mrs. Pumphrey's house.

Q.2 How did Mr. Herriot treat Tricki?

Ans: In spite of Mrs. Pumphrey's wailing, Mr. Herriot took Tricki with him in his car to his hospital because Tricki was very ill and this was the only way to save him. Tricki was gasping. Tricki remained motionless on the carpet. He was not given anything to eat for two days. He was given plenty of water. On the second day, he started to show some interest in his surroundings. In this way, there was a gradual recovery in Tricki's health.

Q.3 Describe the scene at the time of feeding the dogs.

Ans. Food was served to dogs by Tristan. He served the food into the bowls of dogs. At that time all the dogs rushed towards the bowls to eat. It was a headlong rush. The dogs made high speed sound of eating. There was a competition among all the dogs. No dog wanted to fall behind. Because every dog was aware that if he fell behind then he would have to complete to get the last part of meal.

2. The Thief's Story

Q.4 What happened after Hari Singh was unable to board the Lucknow Express?

A n s. Hari singh found himself standing alone on the deserted platform. He had no idea as to where to spend the night. He had no friends. The night was chilly and a drizzle increased his discomfort. Soon it began to rain heavily. He went back to the bazaar and took the shelter of the clock tower. Finally, he came back with notes and put them under the mattress.

Q.5 Describe how Anil's friendly treatment changed the thief's life.

Ans: Anil taught the thief to cook, to write his name, to add, and to write complete sentences. He had also given the thief a key to the door so that the thief might come and go as he pleased. Anil had reported his full confidence in the thief. The thief considered Anil to be the most honest person. When the thief had stolen Anil's money, he was not at rest. He came back and put the money back. Anil did not say anything to him but gave him a fifty rupee note. Thus, Anil's friendly treatment and confidence changed the thief's life. That's why the thief failed to run away with Anil's money and came back to live with him.

Q.6 Write about Anil's life style and his earnings.

Ans. Anil was A writer. It was his source of earning. He sold his book to A publisher and got money in return. His income was irregular. He kept worrying about his next cheque. He made money by fits and starts. He wrote for magazines. He borrowed money from others and the next week he would lend money. When he would get his cheque, he spent the money on his friends. He was very careless. He earned so that he could fulfil his daily needs.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.7 How did Ausable get rid of Max?

Ans. Max, a rival agent, entered Ausable's room using a pass-key. He threatened to shoot Ausable if he didn't hand over the report to him. To get rid of Max, Ausable concocted a false story about a balcony being attached to his room. Max jumped out of the window to escape the police. As there was no balcony, he fell to the ground floor.

Q.8 Why was Fowler bored and frustrated?

Ans. Fowler was bored and frustrated because he had spent a dull evening in a French music

hall with Ausable. The spy only got a prosaic telephone call making an appointment in his room, instead of something exciting and interesting, like having messages slipped into his hand by dark eyed beautiful girls. Fowler was told that Ausable was a secret agent, a spy, dealing in espionage and danger. He had envisioned mysterious figures in the night, the crack of pistols, drugs in the wine etc.

Q.9 How can you say that Ausable had a great presence of mind?

Ans. When Max, the rival agent, secretly entered Ausable's room to obtain the secret report by force. Ausable concocted a story of the existence of a balcony under the window of his room. Suddenly there was a knock at the door. In fact, it was Henry, a waiter with a tray, a bottle and two glasses but Ausable told Max that it was police. He asked him to hide in the balcony. Max jumped out of the window and fell down. This was his great presence of mind.

4. A Question of Trust

Q. 10 What was the reason of Horace's arrest ?

Ans. Horace Danby was tricked by a lady thief. She came and impersonated herself as the owner of the house. Horace in order to help her took off his gloves. She wanted the jewels which were in the safe. Thinking the lady as the owner of the house. Horace broke the safe and gave her the jewels. Due to his finger prints which were left on the safe, he was arrested.

Q.11 Do you think Horace Danby was unfairly punished, or that he deserved what he got?

Ans. No, I don't think that Horace Danby was unfairly punished because he had committed thievery repeatedly. Yes, I think that Horace Danby deserved what he got. He was a burglar. He had burgled many times in the past to purchase the rare and expensive books he liked. At Shotover Grange too, he had committed a theft. He had broken the safe. He couldn't take the jewels because of the lady thief who was impersonating as the lady of the house.

Q.12 What promise did Horace make to the lady thief and what were the situations there after?

Ans. Horace thought the lady thief to be the real owner of the house. When she told Horace about his bad intentions and threatened to call the police, he promised her never to do such a thing again. The lady persuaded him to open the safe. He, in order to help her, broke open the safe. He was actually stealing for the lady thief. Later on, he was arrested.

5. Footprints Without Feet

Q.13 Why was Griffin wandering naked in the chill January air?

Ans. Griffin entered a big London store secretly to get some warmth. He found clothes and shoes for himself, enjoyed food and settled down to sleep on a pile of quilts. Griffin did not wake up early in the big London store. When he saw the assistants approaching, he panicked and began to run. Then they chased him. He was able to escape only by quickly taking off his newly found clothes.

Q.14 How did Ausable get rid of Max?

Ans: Ausable, a secret agent, was to receive a very important report about some new missiles. Max, a rival agent, wanted to obtain the report from him by force. He entered Ausable's room using a pass-key. He threatened to shoot Ausable if he didn't hand over the report to him. To get rid of Max, Ausable concocted a false story about a balcony being attached to his room. Max jumped out of the window to escape the police. As there was no balcony, he fell to the ground floor. Ausable thus got rid of Max.

Q.15 Which remarkable scene did the two boys witness?

Ans. The two boys saw the appearance of a fresh footmark from nowhere. Further footprints followed one after another. The steps were descending and progressing down the street. The two boys followed them fascinated until the muddy impressions became faint. The boys were bewildered at this scene. The explanation of the mystery was really simple enough. The boys had been following a scientist who had just discovered how to make the human body transparent.

Q.16 Who was Griffin and what did he do in the story?

Ans. Griffin was an eccentric scientist and the central character of the story. He discovered rare drugs that could make human body transparent. He stole things from the theatrical company shop. He attacked the shopkeeper and robbed him of his money. He stole money from the desk of the clergyman. While being invisible, he attacked Mr. Jaffers, the constable. In this anger, he set fire to the house of his landlord. He enjoyed cold meat, coffee, sweets and wine in London.

Q.17 Draw a character sketch of Griffin.

Ans: Griffin was an eccentric scientist. He had many vices. He was revengeful and bad-tempered. He was always ready to hurt others and cause harm to them for his pleasure. He had no morals and was a lawless person. He even stole things and money on a number of occasions. Though as a scientist, he was brilliant, as a human being, he was unlawful. He was selfish and always wanted to take advantage of weaker people.

6. The Making of a Scientist

Q. 18 What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist ?

Ans. According to the author, three aspects/qualities go into the making of a scientist - (1) first rate mind, (2) curiosity to explore things continuously and (3) the will to win for the right reasons.

Q.19 What was Richard A. Weiherer's opinion about Richard Ebright?

Ans. According to Richard A. Weiherer, Richard Ebright was a person who debated research for three hours at night. He also did his research with butterflies and his other interests. Richard was competitive, but not in a bad sense. He wasn't interested in winning for winning's sake or winning to get a prize. Rather he was winning because he wanted to do the best job he could. For the right reasons, he wanted to be the best.

Q.20 How did Richard Ebright feel and realize after losing in the County science fair?

Ans: He participated in the County science fair when he was in VII grade. He felt sad when he did not get anything while everybody was winning. His entry was slides of frog tissues which he showed under a microscope. He realized that winners had tried to do real science and realized that for the next year, he would have to do a real experiment.

Q.21 What was his project about butterflies as food for birds?

Ans: The project was to test the theory that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that viceroys look like monarchs because monarchs do not taste good to birds. Viceroys, on the other hand, do taste good to birds. So, the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's dinner. He found that starlings would not eat ordinary bird food. They would eat all the monarchs they could get. This project stood first in the zoology division.

7. The Necklace

Q.22 What was the cause of matilda's ruin?How could she have avoided it?

Ans. Matilda wished to lead a royal luxurious life. But her family background didn't allow this. She was not prepared to accept hard realities of her life. She was determined to show off. She could have been successful in avoiding it by coming to terms with her real situation. People should either try to workhard to allow their dreams to materialise or stop dreaming altogether.

Q.23 The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace. Comment.

Ans. They dismissed the maid and started living in a cheap lodging. Matilda learnt the unpleasant work of kitchen. She washed the dishes, soiled linen, their clothes and dish-cloths the brought water every morning. She went for shopping herself to buy essential things. Loisel toiled in the evenings doing the work of copying.

Q.24 What would have happened to Matilda if she had confessed to her friend that she had lost her necklace?

Ans. If she had confessed her guilt, she and her husband wouldn't have suffered for ten long years on account of serious shortage of money. She could have paid her five hundred francs easily and could have led a carefree and easy usual life instead of leading miserable life for ten years. She had to do all the household chores by herself. She had to change her lodgings and had to rent some rooms in an attic because of lack of money.

Q.25 With what do Mr. and Mme Loisel replace "The necklace"?

Ans. Mme Loisel borrowed a diamond necklace from her friend to wear in a party. By her bad luck, she lost it somewhere in the party. They searched for it everywhere but they were unable to find it. Her husband went to the police, to the cab offices, and put advertisement in the newspaper. But all in vain. They decided to replace it with a real diamond necklace which looked exactly like the lost one.

Q.26 Give a character sketch of Matilda.

Ans. Matilda is a beautiful, young lady. She is born and married in a middle-class family. She always wants to live a rich life. She believes in show off. She borrows a diamond necklace so that she may look beautiful in the party. She does not tell the truth about the lost necklace. Because of falsity, she had to replace the artificial diamond necklace with a real diamond necklace. And the cost of the real diamond necklace ruined her life.

8. Bholi

Q. 27 Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal because he is a wealthy grocer. He does not demand dowry. They fear that being ugly and witless no one else will marry her.

Q.28 how does Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

Ans. Bholi's teacher plays a very important role in changing her life. She is the first person who speaks to her affectionately. She encourages her to speak out her name without any fear. She inculcates in her a desire to learn. Her teacher assures her (Bholi) that one day, she would be able to speak confidently like everyone else in her village. Her guidance helps her (Bholi) become an educated and self-aware girl. It is her presence in Bholi's life that transforms Bholi from a dumb cow into a bold and confident girl.

Q.29 Why did Bholi reject the marriage?

Ans. Bholi rejected the marriage because she found her husband a mean, greedy and contemptible person. He demanded a dowry of 5000 on seeing pock marks on

Bholi's face and on knowing about her ugliness. Ramlal placed his turban at Bishamber's feet and requested him not to humiliate him and take two thousand rupees. But Bishamber was adamant and threatened Ramlal that he would go away without marrying Bholi. He was a widower. He had grown up children.

Q.30 Write about the family of Ramlal.

Ans. Ramlal was the revenue officer of his village. He was a prosperous farmer. He had seven children. The sons were sent to city. They were college students there. His eldest daughter Radha had already been married. The second daughter Mangala's marriage had also been settled. Third daughter was Champa. Bholi whose name was Sulekha was the youngest child. She had some problems with her physique. At two year-age, she had an attack of small-pox. Her entire body was disfigured by pock-marks.

9. The Book That Saved the Earth

Q.31 Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?

Ans. The 20th century was called the 'Era of the Book' because in those days there were books about everything. Books taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, punctuated, and even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the earth. There was Martian invasion of 2040. This invasion never really happened because a single book stopped it.

Q.32 Write about the title of the play, "The Book that saved the Earth"

Ans. In this play, the ruler of mars, Think-Tank plans to attack the Earth and sends probe I to the Earth to gather information about the Earthlings. They read some nursery rhymes from a book, "Mother Goose". Think-tank misinterprets the rhymes. He interprets that domestic animals were taught musical culture and space technique.

Q.33 Give a character sketch of Noodle.

Ans. Noodle knows more about Earthlings and their activities. He is intelligent, clever and diplomatic. He rectifies the follies of Think-Tank not directly but in a very subtle manner as not to hurt him. He is aware that Think-Tank likes flattery. Though he is the one to make the right decisions, he makes that his boss gets all the praise. He is good at handling tasks by himself. He pleases Think-Tank with his humble attitude.

Q.34 Write about the relationship between Martians and Earthlings.

Ans. With the passage of time, almost after five hundred years, in the twenty-fifth century, the relations between Martians and Earthlings became cordial. We taught the Martians the difference between sandwiches and books. We taught them how to read, and we

established a model library in their capital city of Marsopolis. Thus, in twenty-fifth century, we, Earthlings resumed contact with Mars, and we even became very friendly with the Martians.

Q.35 Compare and contrast the character of Think-Tank and Noodle.

Ans. Think-Tank is an arrogant, vain and domineering ruler. He considers himself to be the mightiest, the cleverest, the most knowledgeable and enlightened person who could never commit a folly. Such persons need to be handled very cautiously. Because, if their mistakes are pointed out to them directly and openly, they tend to get hurt. However, Noodle is a different kind of person. He avoids offending Think-Tank. He corrects his mistakes by offering his knowledge in a very polite way. He pinpoints his mistakes in a discreet and humble manner.

Q.36 How did the book, 'Mother Goose' save the Earth?

Ans: Think-Tank, the ruler of 'Mars', plans to attack the Earth and sends Probe One to the Earth to gather information about the Earthlings. They read some nursery rhymes from a book. The book's name was 'Mother Goose'. After listening to the third rhyme, Think-Tank concluded that the Earthlings planned to capture him and Mars central controls. He panicked and dropped the idea of invading the Earth. He ordered Noodle to prepare a capsule for him and escaped to Alpha Centauri.

Q.20

Five multiple choice questions testing factual aspects of the lessons. $-1 \times 5 = 5$

1. A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 Who was the mistress of Tricki?

(A) Mrs. Pumphrey (B) Mr. Harriot
 (C) Mrs. Elizabeth (D) Mrs. Anthony (A)

Q.2 When was Tricki brought back by Mrs. Pumphrey?

(A) After 20 days (B) After a month
 (C) After 25 days (D) After 15 days (D)

Q.3 How was the car of Mrs. Pumphrey?

(A) 30 feet black metal car (B) 20 feet black metal car
 (C) 30 feet red metal car (D) 30 feet white metal car (A)

Q.4 What is the name of the dog in the lesson 'A Triumph of Surgery'?

(A) Tricki (B) Hello

(C) Tripi (D) Tommy (A)

Q.5 What was put out for Tricki?

(A) An Extra bowl of food (B) A red cushion
(C) Piece of bread (D) A black tweed coat (A)

Q.6 How was the figure of Tricki?

(A) White figure (B) Red figure
(C) Golden figure (D) Black spotted figure (C)

Q.7 What message does one get from the lesson 'A Triumph of Surgery'?

(A) Do not keep pet animals
(B) Pet animals are a waste of money and time
(C) Eat less and make exercise a regular habit
(D) Eat, drink and be happy (C)

2. The Thief's Story

Q.1 What is the age of the speaker?

(A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 16 (D) 17 (A)

Q.2 What amount did he make every day?

(A) One rupee (B) Two rupees a day
(C) Did not make any money (D) Hundred rupees a day (A)

Q.3 What was the time of Lucknow express?

(A) 10:30 pm (B) 10 am
(C) 11 pm (D) 11:30 pm (A)

Q.4 How much money was kept by Anil under the mattress?

(A) 600 rupees (B) 700 rupees
(C) 2000 rupees (D) 5000 rupees (A)

Q.5 How was the night?

(A) Chilly (B) Hot
(C) Sultry (D) Unbearable (A)

Q.6 What is the age of Anil?

(A) About 24 (B) About 25
(C) About 26 (D) About 30 (B)

Q.7 What was Anil doing when the speaker approached him?

(A) Watching a wrestling match (B) Playing cards
(C) Walking in a street (D) Watching television (A)

Q.8 Where did Anil keep the money?

Q.9 What did Anil give Hari Singh?

Q.10 How much money was kept by Anil under the mattress?

Q.11 Why did Hari Singh not keep friends?

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.1 How was the corridor of French hotel?

(A) Decorated (B) Dirty (C) Musty (D) Untidy (E)

Q.2 Where was the room of Ausable?

Q3 Max entered the Ausable's room

04 Fowler was a

Q5 What did Max have in his hand?

Q6. A noble told Me, that he can

- (A) waiting for doctor's report
- (B) waiting for very important papers about some new missiles
- (C) waiting for his tea
- (D) waiting to see his old friend who had come from Berlin

Q.7 What was the accent of Ausable?

Q.8 What language can Ausable speak?

(A) Hindi and English	(B) Latin and English	
(C) French and German	(D) Portuguese	(C)

Q.9 Who knocked at Ausable's door?

(A) Max	(B) Henry	
(C) Writer	(D) Robert	(B)

Q.10 Who was Max?

(A) A waiter	(B) A shopkeeper	
(C) A secret agent	(D) A hotel employee	(C)

4. A Question Of Trust

Q.1 How old was the woman?

(A) 50 years	(B) 59 years	
(C) 60 years	(D) 58 years	(C)

Q.2 How much time did Horace take to open the safe?

(A) Half an hour	(B) Two hours	
(C) One hour	(D) Forty five minutes	(C)

Q.3 Who is the writer of "A Question of Trust"?

(A) Victor Canning		
(B) H.G. Wells		
(C) Robert W. Peterson		
(D) None of the above		(A)

Q.4 How old was Horace Danby?

(A) 50 years and had a son		
(B) 50 years and had a daughter		
(C) 55 years and had a son		
(D) 55 years and had a daughter		(A)

Q.5 Where was the family of Grange?

(A) In London	(B) In Germany	
(C) In India	(D) In Boston	(A)

Q.6 What did Horace Danby hate?

(A) The thought of prison		
(B) To work in cold season		
(C) To take bath in morning		
(D) None of the above		(A)

Q.7 What did Horace give to the lady?

5. Footprints without Feet

Q.1 Who was / were awokened by the noises?

- (A) All the neighbours
- (B) The clergyman and his wife
- (C) The two boys
- (D) A young student

Q.2 What did he find the in kitchen?

- (A) Bread and butter
- (B) Cold meat and coffee
- (C) Curd and rice
- (D) Hot food for him

Q.3 What was the name of the scientist?

6. The Making of a Scientist

Q.1 What did Ebright do in the kindergarten?

(A) collected butterflies (B) played with other children
(C) learnt swimming (D) participated in national games (A)

Q.2 What was the name of the book his mother brought home for him?

Q.3 Where did Ebright grow up?

Q.4 How many species of butterflies did he collect?

(A) 25 (B) 35 (C) 39 (D) 29 (A)

7. The Necklace

Q.1 What was in the hands of her husband that evening?

Q.2 What was there in a black satin box?

- (A) a superb necklace of diamonds
- (B) a diamond ring
- (C) a diamond bangle
- (D) None of the above

Q.3 What was the actual worth of the necklace?

Q.4 Whom was Matilda married to?

(A) Ministers	(B) Officers
(C) Shopkeepers	(D) Clerks

8. Bholi

Q.1 What do you mean by the word 'simpleton'?

(A) simple (B) foolish (C) basic (D) illiterate (B)

Q.2 How many children did Ram Lal have?

Q.3 Who was the father of Bholi?

Q.4 Who was Ram Lal?

(A) Revenue officer (B) Administrator (C) Commissioner (D) Bank manager (A)

Q.5 What were the paintings of the wall?

O.6 What was Bholi's real name?

(A) Sulochana (B) Sulekha (C) Surekha (D) Neelam (B)

Q.7 Who was Laxmi?

Q.8 How many brothers and sisters did Bholi have?

O.9 Who came to marry Bholi?

9. The Book That Saved the Earth

Q.1 What are the invaders called?

Q.2 Who was great and Mighty?

Q.3 Who tried to invade the earth in the 25th century?

Q.4 With what name is the twentieth century called?

Q.5 Who was the ruler of the Mars?

Q.6 Finally, who decides not to invade of the earth?

Q.7 According to Think-Tank's decoding which animal can fly on the Earth?

Q.8 Name the book that saved the earth.

(A) Mother goose (B) Mother poem
(C) Mother marry (D) Mother Teresa (A)

Q.9 Who is the commander-in-chief of the Mrs space control?

MODEL PAPER - 2026

Section-A (READING)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (1 × 8 = 8)

Pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances into the environment, leading to negative impacts on ecosystems, human health, and the planet's climate. It occurs in various forms, including air pollution, water pollution, land pollution, and noise pollution. Air pollution is primarily caused by industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, and the burning of fossil fuels, which release harmful gases like carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. Water pollution occurs when chemicals, plastics, and untreated waste are dumped into rivers, lakes, and oceans, making the water unsafe for drinking and aquatic life. Land pollution is caused by the accumulation of waste such as plastics, electronic waste, and hazardous materials, which contaminate soil and harm wildlife. Pollution poses a significant threat to biodiversity, contributes to climate change, and increases the risk of diseases among humans.

Questions:

- i. What is the main cause of air pollution? (1)
 - (a) Deforestation
 - (b) Industrial emissions and vehicle exhaust
 - (c) Overfishing
 - (d) Agricultural activities
- ii. Which of the following substances contributes to water pollution? (1)
 - (a) Oxygen
 - (b) Plastics and chemicals
 - (c) Clean water
 - (d) Fresh air
- iii. What is the effect of land pollution on the environment? (1)
 - (a) It improves soil quality
 - (b) It contaminates the soil and harms wildlife
 - (c) It promotes plant growth
 - (d) It reduces the need for deforestation
- iv. What is one of the key pollutants released by vehicles that contributes to air pollution? (1)
 - (a) Carbon dioxide
 - (b) Oxygen
 - (c) Water vapor
 - (d) Nitrogen gas
- v. What is the primary threat of pollution to aquatic life? (1)
 - (a) Lack of food
 - (b) Toxic chemicals in water
 - (c) Overfishing
 - (d) High water temperature
- vi. How does pollution contribute to climate change? (1)
 - (a) By cooling the Earth's surface
 - (b) By releasing greenhouse gases that trap heat
 - (c) By promoting rainfall
 - (d) By increasing the ozone layer
- vii. Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'dangerous'. (1)
 - (a) Various
 - (b) Dumped
 - (c) Harmful
 - (d) Threat
- viii. Find a word from the passage that means the opposite of 'insignificant'. (1)
 - (a) Aquatic
 - (b) Waste
 - (c) Negative
 - (d) Significant

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (1 × 8 = 8)

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, often referred to as Babasaheb, was one of the most influential social reformers and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Born on April 14, 1891, in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh, Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar community, which was considered “untouchable” and faced severe social discrimination. Despite these challenges, he proved to be an academic prodigy, earning degrees from prestigious institutions like Columbia University in the United States and the London School of Economics. His educational journey was remarkable, as he overcame the deep-rooted social barriers that sought to hold him back. Ambedkar's most notable contribution was the drafting of the Indian Constitution, a landmark document aimed at ensuring justice, equality, and freedom for all citizens, especially the oppressed and marginalized sections of society. His efforts were focused on dismantling the caste system and promoting equal rights for Dalits and other backward classes. Ambedkar firmly believed that education was the key to social progress and worked tirelessly to promote it among those who were oppressed. In 1956, Dr. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism, believing that the teachings of Buddhism could provide a path to equality and social justice, free from the restrictions imposed by the caste system in Hinduism. His conversion to Buddhism was a major event in Indian history, symbolizing his rejection of the caste hierarchy. Ambedkar's legacy continues to inspire millions, and his birth anniversary, Ambedkar Jayanti, is celebrated every year as a day to honor his contributions to social justice and equality.

Questions:

- i. When was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar born? (1)
- ii. Which two prestigious institutions did Dr. Ambedkar attend for his education? (1)
- iii. What is Dr. Ambedkar most remembered for in relation to the Indian Constitution? (1)
- iv. What were the key principles Dr. Ambedkar aimed to promote in the Constitution? (1)
- v. What religious conversion did Dr. Ambedkar undergo in 1956? (1)
- vi. What does Ambedkar Jayanti commemorate? (1)
- vii. Write the similar word of the following from the passage: ‘Builder’ (1)
- viii. Write the opposite word of the following from the passage: ‘Unremarkable’ (1)

Section-B (WRITING)

3. Suppose you are Deepshikha/ Deepanshu, living in Sikar. Your friend has won Gold Medal in Khelo India Games. Write a letter of congratulations to her/him on this occasion. (4)

OR

Suppose you are Karan/Khushi studying in class 10 in Mahatma Gandhi Government School, Sanganer, Jaipur. Your board examination is near but you don't have Science teacher in school. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your school at principalgssssanganer@gmail.com to arrange classes and teacher to teach you Science.

4. Write a short story with the help of the given outline in about 100 words. Also, mention the title and the moral of the story.

(4)

Outline:

Once upon a time, an old farmer who lives sons who always fight the farmer very sad and to teach his sons a lesson together into a tries but fails. Then the farmer sons falls ashamed feeling happy.

OR

Once lion was sleeping A mouse comes jumps on his body. The lion wakes catches the mouse and wants to leave him. It promises mouse. One day some net with its sharp teeth .. . out of the net. becomes friends.

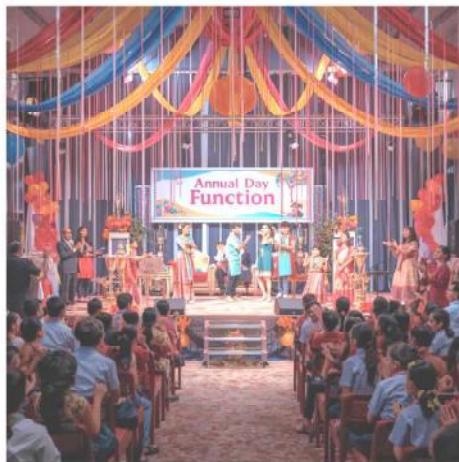
5. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on 'Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan'.

(4)

(greenery, state of Rajasthan, environment, trees, government, school, green Rajasthan)

OR

Write a paragraph in about 100 words on the given visual aid. {Annual Day Function}



6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

(i) We _____ (live) in that house for ten years before we moved to a new city. (1)

(ii) I _____ (call) you tomorrow to discuss the plans. (1)

(iii) Last night, she _____ (watch) a movie. (1)

(iv) The sun _____ (rise) in the east and sets in the west. (1)

7. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject.

(i) Neither the teacher nor the students _____ (was/were) present at the meeting. (1)

(ii) The teacher, along with the students, _____ (is/are) preparing for the event. (1)

8. Combine the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets.

(i) The child was crying loudly. The child was hungry. (who) (1)

(ii) The book is interesting. The book is boring. (either - - - - or) (1)

9. Change the following sentence into passive-voice. (1)

The company launched a new product.

10. Rewrite the following sentence changing it into Indirect Speech. (1)

The principal said to the students, “Please submit your forms by Friday.”

Section-D (TEXT BOOK)

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1 × 6 = 6)

The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

I finished my poem, and it was beautiful! It was about a mother duck and a father swan with three baby ducklings who were bitten to death by the father because they quacked too much. Luckily, Mr Keesing took the joke the right way. He read the poem to the class, adding his own comments, and to several other classes as well. Since then I've been allowed to talk and haven't been assigned any extra homework. On the contrary, Mr Keesing's always making jokes these days.

(i) Why did Anne need to think of something original for the essay? (1)

(a) She disliked writing essays

(b) She had already used up ideas about chatterboxes

(c) Mr Keesing asked for a new topic

(d) Her friends refused to help

(ii) Who helped Anne write the essay in verse? (1)

(a) Margot (b) Kitty

(c) Sanne (d) Mrs Kuperus

(iii) What form did Anne choose to write the essay in? (1)
 (a) A short story (b) A dialogue
 (c) A poem (d) A letter

(iv) What was Anne's poem about? (1)
 (a) A noisy classroom
 (b) A talking student
 (c) A mother duck, a father swan, and baby ducklings
 (d) A teacher and students

(v) How did Mr Keesing react to Anne's poem? (1)

(vi) What change occurred after Mr Keesing read the poem? (1)

OR

We would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket, somehow. I can still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. Loaves for the elders and the bangles for the children. Then we did not even care to brush our teeth or wash our mouths properly. And why should we? Who would take the trouble of plucking the mango-leaf for the toothbrush? And why was it necessary at all? The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely, after all!

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

(i) What did the children long for from the baker? (1)
 (a) Special cakes (b) Loaves
 (c) Bread-bangles (d) Mangoes

(ii) Why did the children not care to brush their teeth? (1)
 (a) They did not have toothpaste
 (b) They were too young to understand
 (c) They believed hot tea could clean their mouths
 (d) They had no toothbrush

(iii) What is considered necessary at a marriage or party, according to the passage? (1)
 (a) Mangoes (b) Cakes and bolinhas
 (c) Ice cream (d) Fruit punch

(iv) Why is the baker considered important in a village? (1)

- (a) He makes the best cakes
- (b) He provides loaves for the elders
- (c) He prepares bread for important occasions like festivals and weddings
- (d) He is the only one who bakes

(v) What is the sweet bread mentioned in the passage, often given as a marriage gift? (1)

(vi) What does the lady of the house prepare for her daughter's engagement? (1)

12. Answer any three of the following four questions in about 20-30 words each: (2x3=6)

- (i) Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? (*A letter to God*)
- (ii) When would the baker come everyday? (*Glimpses of India*)
- (iii) What made Mr Keesing allow Anne to talk in class? (*From the Diary of Anne Frank*)
- (iv) Why were two national anthems sung? (*Nelson Mandela*)

13. Answer any one of the following two questions in about 60 words: (3x1=3)

- (i) Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm. (*The Black Aeroplane*)
- (ii) Describe the incident of Kisa Gotami. (*The Sermon At Benares*)

14. Answer any one of the following two questions in about 60 words: (3x1=3)

- (i) What is the ending of the play? (*The Proposal*)
- (ii) Write the character sketch of Lomov. (*The Proposal*)

15. Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

- (i) What does 'it' refers to in the first line? 1
- (a) desire (b) house (c) building (d) world
- (ii) What does ice stand for? 2
- (iii) What would be the cause of destruction? 2

OR

An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him;

A dime, another ball, is worthless.

(i) Where had the boy's ball gone? 1
 (a) well (b) harbour (c) sea (d) river
 (ii) How has the loss affected the boy? 2
 (iii) Why was 'he' trembling, staring down? 2

16. Answer any two of the following three questions in about 20-30 words each: (2x2=4)

(i) Where are the trees in the poem? (*The Trees*)
 (ii) How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? (*How to tell wild Animals*)
 (iii) What is the central idea of the poem, 'Dust of Snow'? (*Dust of Snow*)

17. Answer any one of the following two questions in about 60 words: (3x1=3)

(i) Why does Amanda dream to live the life of an orphan? (*Amanda!*)
 (ii) What is the main theme of the poem 'The Ball Poem'? (*The Ball Poem*)

18. Answer any two of the following three questions in about 20-30 words each: (2x2=4)

(i) Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the book'? (*The Book That Saved the Earth*)
 (ii) Why does the marriage not take place? (*Bholi*)
 (iii) How did the invisible man first become visible? (*Footprints without Feet*)

19. Answer any one of the following two questions in about 60 words: (3x1=3)

(i) Why is he tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest? (*A Triumph of Surgery*)
 (ii) What was the cause of change in the Loisels' life? (*The Necklace*)

20. Choose the correct answer: (1x5=5)

(i) What thing did Ausable tell was attached to the room? (*The Midnight Visitor*) 1
 (a) Toilet (b) Balcony (c) Kitchen (d) Stairs
 (ii) Horrace Danby robbed a safe every year to: (*A Question of Trust*) 1
 (a) Help the poor (b) Buy beautiful clothes (c) Live a luxurious life (d) Buy rare, expensive books
 (iii) The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' was gifted to Richard by his: (*The Making of a Scientist*) 1
 (a) mother (b) father (c) teacher (d) friend
 (iv) Loisel had saved four hundred francs to buy: (*The Necklace*) 1
 (a) A coat (b) A gift (c) A necklace (d) A gun
 (v) Who was the eldest daughter of Ramlal? (*Bholi*) 1
 (a) Sulekha (b) Bholi (c) Mangla (d) Radha