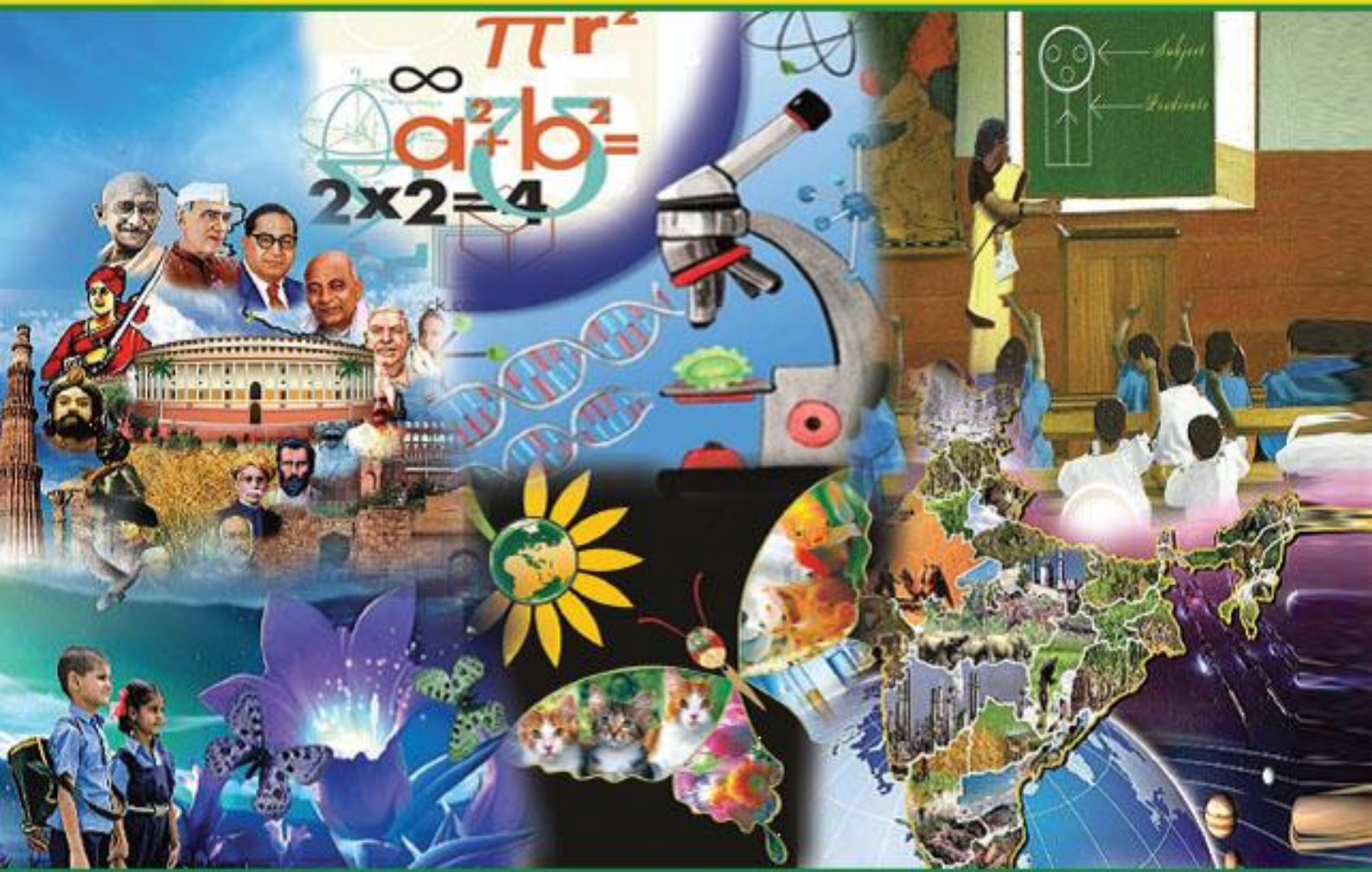


AHSC EXAM  
2024-25



# ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପୁସ୍ତକ



ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍



# ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ପଢ଼ା-କ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦୀପ

(୨୦୨୪-୨୫ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବର୍ଷରେ ମ୍ୟାଟ୍ରିକ୍ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଭଜିଷ୍ଟ)

**AHSC EXAM -2024-25**

ସମାପକ  
ପଢ଼ିତ ଭୂପତି ଭୂଷଣ ମିଶ୍ର

ପ୍ରକାଶକ  
ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ପାଠଶାଳା, ପାଳପୁର

ଅଜ୍ଞାନିକାଟିଏ .....

ଗଢ଼ିତେଲିବାପାଇଁ ଯେଉଁପରି ସୁଦୃଢ଼ ମୂଳଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମିର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି, ସେହିପରି ଭଲମଣିଷ ଆଉସୁନ୍ଦର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତଟିଏ ତିଆରିକରିବାପାଇଁ, ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ ଜୀବନ ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ ଓ ରୁଚି ସଂପନ୍ନ କରିବା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ପାଠଶ୍ରେୟନ ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ ବିକାଶପାଇଁ ଏକ ଛୋଟିଆ ପ୍ରୟାସଟିଏ କରିଛି । ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ପାଠଶ୍ରେୟନ ଏକ ସ୍ଵେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ ସଙ୍ଗଠନ, ଯାଜପୁରର ପ୍ରବାବ ପୁରୁଷ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗତ ଅଶୋକ ଦାସଙ୍କ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ସ୍ମୃତିରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ସେବା ଓ ସହଯୋଗ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ସ୍ଵେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ ସଙ୍ଗଠନ ସଦାସର୍ବଦା ଅଜ୍ଞାନକରକ । ରତ୍ନଦାନ, ବୃକ୍ଷରୋପଣ, ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଶିବିର ସହିତ ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ ବିକାଶପାଇଁ ସଙ୍ଗଠନ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଜାରିରଖିଛି ।

ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ଦେଶର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ । ପାଠଶ୍ରେୟନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ ବିକାଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ହାତକୁ ନବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଜାରିରଖିଛି । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସମ୍ମାନନୀୟ ପୂଜ୍ୟଶିକ୍ଷକ, ଅଭିବାବକ ଓ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧେୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ସହଯୋଗ କାମନା କରୁଛୁ ।

ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ପାଠଶ୍ରେୟନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଛାତ୍ର ଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଇଚ୍ଛାକୁ ସାକାରରୂପ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଚଳିତବର୍ଷ ୨୪ - ୨୫ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବର୍ଷରେ ମାଟ୍ରିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ "ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦୀପ" ପୁସ୍ତକଟିକୁ ଉପହାର ଦେବାକୁ ସଂକଳ୍ପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ସଂପାଦକ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀଙ୍କର ସହଯୋଗ ଓ ଆନ୍ତରିକ ସଦିହ୍ନା ପାଇଁ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିବା ସହିତ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା କାମନା କରୁଛୁ ।

ପ୍ରିୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ସଫଳତା ପାଇଁ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା କାମନା କରି ମା' ବିରଜାଙ୍କ ପାଦପଦ୍ମରେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରୁଛୁ ।

ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ପାଠଶ୍ରେୟନ , ଭଦ୍ରବଗିଚା, ଯାଜପୁର

ଫୋ - 8249185453



ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ପଢ଼ାକ୍ରମ ପୁସ୍ତକ

**ENGLISH**  
**(SLE)**

**ASHOK DAS FOUNDATION, JAJPUR**

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# ALL THINGS BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL

BY- C.F. ALEXANDER

When somebody offers something to us, we say "Thank You" to him/her. When science brings new gifts for us through invention, we smile at them, and in return we express our gratitude to the scientists. God is the Maker of the world and Master of the Universe. He has made everything wisely and wonderfully. The poet, C.F. Alexander, a well-known hymn (a song of praise) writer and poet likes to praise God for his bright, beautiful and wonderful creation of objects and creatures in the poem 'All Things Bright and Beautiful'. The poem teaches learners to be polite and to express gratitude to others for their help and contributions.

## OBJECTIVE (MCQ) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- God has made the glowing colours of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Little bird (b) the sunset  
(c) Little flowers (d) the morning
- The two seasons described in the poem are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the summer and the winter  
(b) the summer and the autumn  
(c) the winter and the spring  
(d) the winter and the autumn
- All things according to C.F. Alexandar, are made bright and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Wonderful (b) beautiful  
(c) Skillful (d) blissful
- "He gave us eyes to see them  
And Lips that we might tell..."  
Who is "He" in the above lines?  
(a) God (b) our teacher  
(c) The poet (d) Our father
- In " All Things Bright and Beautiful"  
the mountain top looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Purple (b) Green  
(c) Blue (d) Red
- Who has given us eyes and lips?  
(a) Our mother (b) Our father  
(c) Our parents (d) Almighty God
- In " All things bright and beautiful"  
things are described wise and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) wonderful (b) skillful  
(c) wilful (d) blissful
- How is the summer sun described in  
the poem "All things bright and  
beautiful"?  
(a) Painful (b) unbearable  
(c) Tiring (d) pleasant
- The rushes grow by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Hill (b) desert  
(c) Water (d) mountain

10. The rays of the setting sun makes the mountain appear \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) bluish red (b) reddish blue
- (c) crimson red (d) deep blue

11. What brightens up the sky ?

- (a) The morning and noon
- (b) The sunset and full moon
- (c) The sunset and the morning
- (d) The afternoon and the evening

12. The poet says that in the meadows we \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) graze our domestic animals
- (c) play (d) sing songs

13. Rushes are used for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) making mats and baskets
- (b) cleaning the flour
- (c) lightening the flour
- (d) feeding the dogs

14. We gather \_\_\_\_\_ by the water everyday

- (a) Pebbles (b) rushes
- (c) fish (d) sand

15. According to the poet, God has made all things \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) better (b) charming
- (c) well (d) thoughtfully

16. Little birds are especially attractive for their tiny wings and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) twitter (b) grunt
- (c) fragrance (d) purple heads

17. The poem "All Things Bright and Beautiful is \_\_\_\_\_"

- (a) a prayer to God
- (b) an invocation to God.
- (c) an eulogy to God
- (d) a description of Nature.

18. God has given us eyes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) To see the beauty of his creation
- (b) To read the books (c) To watch television (d) To gaze at the stars

19. The poem all things bright and beautiful is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Ballad (b) Hymn
- (c) Epic (d) Lyric

20. Hymn means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) A narrative play
- (b) A religious feast
- (c) An interesting song
- (d) A pleasant fable

21. An open area of grassland is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Meadows (b) Field
- (c) Garden (d) Playground

22. The poet of the poem "All the things bright and beautiful" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) C.F. Alexander
- (c) T.S. Eliot (d) John Keats

23. "Each little flower that opens". Here "Opens" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Blooms (b) Smiles
- (c) Laughs (d) Expression

24. By what reason does mountain top look purple?

- (a) Moon light (b) Colour
- (c) Sun (d) Rays of the setting sun

25. What is running by the mountain?

- (a) Lake (b) Pond
- (c) Sea (d) River

26. How do we enjoy God's Creation?  
 (a) Nose (b) Eyes  
 (c) Through five senses (d) Ear
27. The little birds look attractive for their \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) twittering (b) feathers  
 (c) tiny wings (d) sweet songs
28. Which of the following words does the poet of "All things bright and beautiful" mention to describe God ?  
 (a) he is ill (b) Omnipresent  
 (c) Omniscient (d) Almighty
29. The summer sun is pleasant to the poet because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) he is ill (b) he belongs to a cold country (c) the summer lasts for a short period (d) He likes summer sun
30. According to the poet, man should

- be grateful to God because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) God has made everything  
 (b) God is almighty  
 (c) God is helpful (d) God knows everything
31. In the line "He made their glowing colours, the word 'their' refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Flowers (b) Colours  
 (c) Wings (d) Trees
32. According to the poet, God Almighty is very great as he has made \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) So many things (b) a lot of things  
 (c) all things well  
 (d) all things beautiful.

### ANSWERS

1. (c) 2.(a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (a)  
 14.(b) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (b)  
 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (a) 31. (a) 32. (c)

## **ALL THINGS BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL**

### **SUBJECTIVE QUESTION**

#### **(Questions Carrying 05 Marks)**

When somebody offers something to us, we say "Thank You" to him/her. When science brings new gifts for us through invention, we smile at them, and in return we express our gratitude to the scientists. God is the Maker of the world and Master of the Universe. He has made everything wisely and wonderfully. The poet, C.F. Alexander, a well-known hymn (a song of praise) writer and poet likes to praise God for his bright, beautiful and wonderful creation of objects and creatures in the poem 'All Things Bright and Beautiful'. The poem teaches learners to be polite and to express gratitude to



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others for their help and contributions.

- 1) How does the poet describe the things and Creatures in the poem " All things bright and beautiful?
- 2) How does the port describe the scenic beauty of the mountain and the sky ?
- 3) How does the poet describe the beauty and usefulness of green wood, meadows and rushes in the poem "All things bright and beautiful ?"
- 4) Why does the poet praise God in this Poem ?
- 5) Why is the summer sun pleasant ?
- 6) Why does the mountain. top look purple ?
- 7) What does the poet say about the morning ?
- 8) How does the poet describe God ?
- 9) Why are we grateful to God for the fruits in the garden ?
- 10) Why are flowers and birds so attractive?

### **ANSWERS**

- 1) In the poem "All things bright and beautiful" the poet C.F. Alexander says that we see a number of living beings as well as non-living things around us. Some of these are bright beautiful, wise and wonderful. The creatures may be great or small. But they have been designed by Lord God. God, who has created all these things in a very thoughtful way, is really great.
- 2) The poet describes the mountain top as Purple-headed. The mountain top looks bluish red when the rays of the setting sun falls on it. The river runs at its foot is very attractive. The poet also says that the morning sun as well as the setting Sun makes the sky look bright and beautiful.
- 3) The poet in the poem describes that God has beautified the green wood filling it with tall trees. The green wood is beautiful only because of tall trees. God has created open areas of grassland for us to play there. He has created rushes that grow by the water for us to make mats and baskets.
- 4) The poet praises God in this poem because he has made all things bright and beautiful. He has created the big and small Creatures, colourful flowers and tiny wings of birds. He has also created the purple headed mountains, and the Sunrise and the sunset. The cold wind that blows during the winter is God's wonderful creation. God

whas made all these in a beautiful manner.

5) Summer comes after winter and it gives a great relief to the center -hit people. The summer sun is warm and comfortable in Ireland and provides a good time to enjoy. The poet belongs to this cold Country. In his view the summer sun is really enjoyable and pleasant.

6) During the sunset the sun casts red light. The mountain tops are generally blue as they are covered with trees. The rays of the setting sun fall on the mountain tops and turn them purple. So, the poet describes nicely as purple-headed mountain.

7) The sunrises in the morning, and the bright rays of the sun fall on the earth. The earth and the sky look bright. According to the poet, the morning brightens up the sky after the Sunrise.

8) The poet describes God as the maker of all things bright and beautiful, great and small, and wise and wonderful. He is Almighty and has given us eyes to see his creation and speech to praise his greatness as the master architect of the universe.

9) Fruits in the garden is fleshy, delicious and pleasing to the taste. They are sweet when they are excessively ripe and they are commonly eaten as decent. Hence our gratitude to God Almighty is praise worthy

10) Different kinds of flowers are so attractive owing to their glowing colours and sweet fragrance. Little birds are specially attractive for their tiny wings and twitter, that is the succession of thin chirps.

## (PROSE) OBJECTIVE (MCQ)

### A LETTER TO GOD

#### (CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER)

1. Which of the following statements is not right ?

- (a) Lencho was an ox
- (b) Lencho was a hard working peasant
- (c) Lencho was very sad at heart for the hail-storm.

(d) Lencho wrote a letter to God for monetary help.

2. When Lencho counted the money inside the letter from God, he felt

- \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) terribly angry

(b) That God can't have made a mistake

(c) That God couldn't have denied him what he had requested.

(d) All of the above

3. Lencho, the hero of "A letter to God" is a \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) teacher (b) Farmer

(c) Businessman (d) Priest

4. Lencho began to write the first letter to God on a Sunday.

(a) Morning (b) Afternoon

(c) Evening (d) Night

5. "Now we are really going to get some water, woman". The woman in the above line is Lencho's \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Wife (b) Daughter

(c) Sister (d) Mother

6. Lencho requested God for monetary help of a hundred pesos in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Sow his field again

(b) rebuild his house

(c) live

(d) Sow his field again and live until the next crop comes.

7. In his second letter Lencho requested God to send him \_\_\_\_\_ pesos.

(a) 100 (b) 70

(c) 30 (d) 40

8. When big drops of rain began to fall, Lencho went out to \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) irrigate his land

(b) feel the pleasure of the rain on his body.

(c) repair his thatched roof.

(d) bring his cattle inside the shed.

9. When Lencho counted the money, he felt angry thinking that \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) God has made a mistake

(b) God had denied him what he has requested.

(c) the post office employees had stolen some money.

(d) God had not acted in accordance with his request.

10. Lencho, in his second letter, requested God not to send money through the mail since \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) the post office was far away from him home.

(b) the post office employees were quite dishonest.

(c) it would reach his very late.

(d) he wanted money soon.

11. "Lencho was an ox of a man" The expression means \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Lencho was an ox in every respect.

(b) Lencho had the resemblance of an ox.

(c) Lencho toiled like an ox in the fields.

(d) None of the above.

12. In his first letter Lencho requested God to send him \_\_\_\_\_ pesos.

(a) 100 (b) 70

(c) 30 (d) 40

13. According to Lencho God's eyes see everything even what is deep in one's \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Pleased (b) delighted

(c) troubled (d) conscience

14. 'Peso' is the currency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Latin American (b) Russia  
(c) Japan (d) Paris
15. Small balls of ice that fall like rain are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) New coins (b) Stone  
(c) hailstone (d) silver coins
16. Lencho's family had a single hope, which was help of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Relatives (b) Friends  
(c) Postmaster (d) God
17. The hail storm continued for \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) An hour (b) Half an hour  
(c) Twenty minutes (d) two hours
18. "I hope it passes quickly". This shows Lencho's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) anxiety (b) happiness  
(c) sadness (d) anger
19. \_\_\_\_\_ had never seen in his career such a letter to God.  
(a) The postman (b) The postmaster  
(c) The Accountant  
(d) The postal Assistant
20. Lencho started to write his second letter to God \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) In his room  
(b) On the public writing - table  
(c) On the window surface  
(d) On the cash counter
21. Lencho affixed the stamp to the envelope \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) With gum (b) With feviquick  
(c) With cello-tape  
(d) With a blow of his fist.
22. Lencho looked the sky towards the north-east for the hope of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a shower (b) viewing birds  
(c) enjoying the blue sky  
(d) bringing clouds.
23. The postmaster decided to answer the letter in order \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) to please the writer (b) to make fun  
(c) not to shake the faith of the writer of the letter. (d) to help the writer.
24. Who handed over the second letter to Lencho?  
(a) the Government (b) the postman  
(c) God (d) The counter
25. The letter from God was delivered to Lencho \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the next day (b) the following sunday  
(c) in a week's time  
(d) a couple of days later.
26. The postmanster was a \_\_\_\_\_ fellow.  
(a) thin cheerful (b) fat kind  
(c) fat amiable (d) thin amiable
27. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this". What does the word "locusts" mean?  
(a) very large hailstones  
(b) big rain drops  
(c) an epidemic  
(d) insects which fly in big groups and de stroy crops.
28. Lencho had the pleasure of feeling the \_\_\_\_\_ on his body.  
(a) hailstones (b) fresh and sweet air

(c)rain (d) ice  
29. When Lencho told his wife about the rain, she was preparing \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) breakfast (b) lunch  
(c) Supper (d) dinner

30. When Lencho counted the money, he became angry and has all doubts on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) the postmaster (b) his postman  
(c) his wife and his sons (d) the post office employees.

31. What is the meaning of the expression "in the hearts of all" ?

- (a) in the hearts of Lencho's sons  
(b) thoughts of Lencho's sons.  
(c) in the heart of Lencho as well as his sons.  
(d) in the hearts of the family members of Lencho.

32. That night was a sorrowful one. Because lencho thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) "All our work, for nothing"  
(b) "The corn was totally destroyed".  
(c) "No one can help here".  
(d) "No one dies of hunger".

33. Lencho thought that the post office employees were a bunch of crooks. Here 'Crooks' means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) thieves (b) faithless people  
(c) dishonest (d) cheats.

34. Gregorio Lopez Fuentes was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a mexican novelist, poet and journalist.  
(b) an English novelist and short story writer.

(c) an American novelist and short story writer.

- (d) A British dramatist.

35. "It is really getting bad now" \_\_\_\_\_ Lencho.

- (a) Exclaimed (b) predicted  
(c) guessed (d) surprise

36. The postman expressed his contentment. The opposite meaning of the underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Resolution (b) Satisfaction  
(c) dissatisfaction (d) prediction

37. A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) tornado (b) typhoon  
(c) cyclone (d) whirlwind

38. A violent tropical storm with very strong winds is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) typhoon (b) tornado  
(c) hurricane (d) gale

39. A violent storm whose centre is a cloud in the shape of a funnel is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) tornado (b) gale  
(c) cyclone (d) typhoon

40. An act of writing letters is better than the act of sending messages through mobile phone. Replace the underlined word with a single word.

- (a) prediction (b) resolution  
(c) communication  
(d) correspondence

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## **ANSWER KEYS**

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (a)  
13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24.  
(b) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (a)  
36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (d)

## **PROSE**

### **A LETTER TO GOD**

#### **SUBJECTIVE**

#### **(QUESTIONS CARRYING 05 MARKS)**

The story, "A Letter to God" by G.L. Fuentes is an interesting and humorous story. The writer gives a clear picture of the sufferings of farmers of the twentieth century of his country, Mexico. It describes the deep faith of a farmer on God and how his helplessness made him disbelieve the people those who really helped him. Lencho was a simple, poor and hardworking farmer, who lived with his wife and children happily. Unfortunately, the hailstorm destroyed his entire corn field with flowers one year. The complete damage made Lencho's family helpless and hopeless, but they had strong faith on God. So Lencho decided to write a letter to God about the destruction of his corn field and to send 100 pesos as help so that his family could live and sow seeds next year. The postmaster saw the address, 'To God', and decided not to break Lencho's strong faith in God. He contributed some money from his salary and collected money from his office staff and friends. But he was able to collect only 70 pesos. The following Sunday the postman handed the letter to Lencho. Lencho was not at all surprised, but he got angry after counting the money. The amount was less than what he had wanted. He suspected the employees of the post office and again wrote a letter to God about his dissatisfaction. He thought the postal employees had stolen thirty

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pesos. He requested God to send the money directly to him. The story teaches us that it is good to work hard and believe God deeply, but we should not disbelieve humanity; we should be very grateful to the people who are kind to us.

1) How did Lencho react during the night after the hailstorm ?

Ans: Lencho's cornfield was totally destroyed by the hailstorm. His soul was filled with sadness. When the hailstorm passed, he stood in the middle of his field helplessly. He told his son that they would have to go hungry. There was no one to help them. But he had only one hope that is the help from God.

2) Why did Lencho prefer locusts to the hailstorm?

Ans: Locusts are large insects fly in large and destroy groups and most of the plants and Crops on their way leaving behind only a few remains. But the that the hailstorm that continued for an hour had completely destroyed Lencho's corn field. No slightest possibility of recovering a single grain of corn or even a leaf was there. All his good hopes were ruined under the hailstones grave. Therefore in despair Lencho preferred locusts to the hailstorm.

3) What sort of person was the postmaster ?

Ans: The postmaster had a cheerful disposition. He was a fat amiable fellow endowed with the milk of human kindness. He was full of admiration for Lencho's abiding faith in God. As a gesture of God will; he came forward to help Lencho by contributing some money from his salary and collecting Some more from others. Thus he was very charitable indeed.

4) What was Lencho's reaction to the rain ?

Ans: Lencho was a hard-working farmer. Once his ripe crop was in need of a Shower. So he continued to look towards the north-east sky expecting rain. True to his expectations, rain came and big drops of rain began to fall. He could also see the huge mountains of clouds approaching. Lencho went out to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. When he returned, he said the rain drops falling from the sky, were new coins. He even compared the big drops with ten cent pieces and the Little ones with five cent pieces out of joy. With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers.

5) What happened to Lencho's cornfield?

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Ans- As Lencho had predicted big drops of rain began to fall, Lencho was happy that a good harvest is at hand. But unfortunately the rain changed to hail storm. With the rain the heavy wind blew and the hailstones began to fall. In a few moments the corn was totally destroyed. Not a leaf remained in the trees. The field covered with hailstones and it seemed to be covered with salt. All the efforts of Lencho were perished.

6) How did the postman and the postmaster react on seeing Lencho's letter?

Ans-Lencho's letter to God at first came into the hand of the postman. Never in his career as a postman had he seen or known such a letter having been addressed to God. He laughed his heart out. He took it to the postmaster. The postman too burst out laughing. But he turned serious. He couldn't help admiring the faith of the writer of the letter. Lencho's letter not only surprised but amused them also.

7) "That's what they say: no one dies of -hunger" who said this. and why ?

Ans: Lencho's corn field was totally damaged by a hail storm. He broke down in grief when he looked at the field that once promised a rich harvest. Throughout the night, he kept thinking how all his labour went in and how to support his family. He was afraid that his family would go hungry that year. Suddenly a new hope came to his mind, the help from God. His confidence in God was so strong that he thought, God would certainly help him during his hour of crisis. So he consoled himself saying "That's what, they say: no one dies of hunger".

8) Why did Lencho write a letter to God?

Ans: Lencho was a hardworking, simple farmer. He had sown a field of corn and was waiting for rains. His joy knew no bounds when it started raining. He expected a good harvest. But his joy turned to sorrow when rain gave way to hail. After an hour, the field of golden corn was covered with snow. The crop was totally destroyed. Lencho faced ruin. The years seemed bad without any food. This simple, God-fearing man had immense faith in the Almighty. He wrote a letter to God asking for 100 pesos to sow his field again.

9) What was the content of Lencho's Second letter to God?

Ans. The content of Lencho's Second letter to God was that of the money he had asked for only seventy pesos reached him. He begged him earnestly to send him the rest since he badly needed it. He then went on to urge him to send it to him not through the mail because the post office employees were a bunch of Crooks.



10) What impressed the postmaster the most about Lencho? what did the postmaster do in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God ?

Ans- The postmaster was surprised at Lencho's abiding faith in God and his starting up a Correspondence with him. In order not to shake Lencho's faith in God, the postmaster came up with the Idea of answering Lencho's letter. He collected a little more than half of hundred pesos from different sources, put it in an envelope addressed to God and with it a letter containing only a single word as a signature: God.

11) Why did Lencho say that the raindrops were like new coins ?

Ans- Lencho's ripe corn field was of rain and he had been anxiously waiting for the raindrops for long time. A shower of rain had great importance for his corn field. In the north-east huge mountains of clouds approached and then the air became fresh and sweet. Lencho went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. When he returned home, he exclaimed that those raindrops were like new silver coins.

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**PROSE  
AT THE HIGH SCHOOL  
MCQ  
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1) Gandhi was not regarded as -----at the high school.

- (a) an intelligent student  
(b) a fool (c) a clever student  
(d) an obedient student

4) Dorabi Edulji Gimi was popular among the -----

- (a) students (b) boys  
(c) girls (d) teachers

2) Gandhi always enjoyed the ----- of teachers.

- (a) blessings and affection of teachers  
(b) love  
(c) affection (d) friendship

5) Mr. Gimi made --- and---compulsory for the boys of upper standard.

- (a) Games and sport  
(b) Sanskrit and Persian  
(c) Gymnastics and cricket  
(d) Yoga and meditation

3) Gandhi won prizes after he passed out of the -----standard

- (a) Third (b) Fifth  
(c) Sixth (d) Second

6) Gandhi had the false notion that \_\_\_\_\_ had nothing to do with education.

- (a) Cricket (b) handwriting

(c) Sports (d) Gymnastics  
7) Compulsory exercise came directly in the way of this service. What does the underlined expression mean ?

- (a) service towards his country
- (b) service towards his father
- (c) service towards his teacher
- (d) service towards his family

8) Where did Gandhi see the beautiful handwriting of Lawyers and young men ?

- (a) England (b) South Africa
- (c) America (d) New Delhi

9) Bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of \_\_\_\_ education.

- (a) Perfect (b) Imperfect
- (c) Incomplete education
- (d) a bad student

10) Won't you learn the language of your own religion ? What religion does it mean here ?

- (a) Vaishnava (b) Buddhism
- (c) Jainism (d) Islam

11) According to 'Gandhi' , children should first be taught the art of - ---- before learning to write.

- (a) reading (b) Speaking
- (c) Listening (d) drawing

12) Which Subject proved to be a harder task for Gandhi ?

- (a) Mathematics (b) Geography
- (c) Sanskrit (d) Persian

13) Gandhi very jealously guarded his --

- (a) Money (b) Books
- (c) Health (d) Character

14) Gandhi finally succeeded in getting the fine ----

- (a) Paid (b) granted
- (c) remitted (d) Cancelled

15) There was a sort of ----going on between Sanskrit and Persian teacher.

- (a) Friendship (b) Co-operation
- (c) Rivalry (d) Jealousy

16) When Gandhi entered the sixth standard, he became---- .

- (a) delighted (b) nervous
- (c) disheartend (d) excited

17) There was nothing to memorize in ----

- (a) Sanskrit (b) Geometry
- (c) Geography (d) Persian

18) Gandhi retained his false notion about handwriting till he went to --.

- (a) South Africa (b) England
- (c) America (d) Gujarat

19) Who was Gandhi's headmaster ?

- (a) Krishnashankar Pandya
- (b) Dorabji Eduliji Gimi
- (c) Srimad Ramachandr
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

20) What did Gandhi think for obtaining scholarships ?

- (a) his teachers' help (b) Good luck
- (c) his father's help
- (d) his teachers' affection

21) Gandhi was exempted ---fines.

- (a) by (b) from
- (c) in (d) on

22) The soul is not mortal. A single word for the underlined word will be

- (a) inmortal (b) unmortal

(c) immortal (d) dismortal  
23) The Patient ---- (die) before the doctor came.

- (a) died (b) has died  
(c) had died (d) was died

24) My mother is an--- lady.

- (a) affection (b) affectionate  
(c) affectionately (d) affectioned

25) Mr. Gimi was a disciplinarian, a man of method and a good teacher. The underlined word means

- (a) man of principle  
(b) man of method  
(c) strict Person  
(d) a person who makes others obey his order

26) A person who imposes a hard workload on someone is called a \_\_\_\_.

- a) Strict b) Lenient  
c) Disciplinarian d) Hard taskmaster

27) When Gandhi entered the sixth standard, he became \_\_\_\_.

- a) Delighted b) Nervous  
c) Disheartened d) Excited

28) The Sanskrit teacher was \_\_ when he knew that Gandhi sat in the Persian class.

- a) Delighted b) Ashamed  
c) Grieved d) Angry

29) "Won't you learn the language of your own religion"? What religion does it mean here?

- a) Vaishnav b) Buddhism  
c) Jainism d) Islam

30) "I couldn't disregard my teacher's affection". Which teacher does it mean here?

- a) Persian b) Headmaster  
c) Sanskrit d) Mathematics

31) A course of study in a school or college is \_\_\_\_.

- a) Textbook b) Curriculum  
c) Scheme d) Lesson plan

32) Charities are exempted \_\_\_ paying tax.

- a) of b) in  
c) from d) on

33) The kind words of the \_\_\_ put Gandhi to shame.

- a) Headmaster b) Sanskrit teacher  
c) English teacher d) Persian teacher

34) Gandhi couldn't disregard his Sanskrit teacher's \_\_\_\_.

- a) Love b) Affection  
c) Morality d) Cleverness

35) The soul is not mortal. (Substitute a word for the underlined word)

- a) Inmortal b) Immortal  
c) Demortal d) Dismortal

36) What had helped Gandhi to take interest in our sacred books?

- a) The learning of Persian  
b) The learning of Sanskrit in his school days  
c) The learning of Sanskrit in his later days  
d) His father's guidance

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## ANSWER KEYS

1) b 2)c 3) d 4) b 5) c 6) b 7) b 8) b 9) b 10) a 11) d 12) c 13) d  
14) c 15) c 16) c 17) b 18) b 19) b 20) b 21) b 22) c 23) c 24) b 25) d  
26) d 27) c 28) c 29) a 30) c 31) b 32) c 33) b 34) b 35) b 36) b

### **AT THE HIGH SCHOOL (PROSE) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS QUESTIONS CARRYING (05) MARKS**

Gandhiji was a great man. Different great man of the world had recognized it. He believed in nonviolence and truth. He brought freedom to our country. This topic is an extract from the autobiography of Gandhiji named “My experiment with Truth”. Which focuses on his life and barring at high school. He received his early education at Rajkot English School in the state of Gujurat which became a full fledged High School later and after independence the school was renamed the “Mohan Das Gandhi High School in honour of the Father of the nation. The text carries information about some interesting facts on Gandhi’s experience of high school days that he himself had described. Why he was astonished whenever he own prizes and scholarships. Why he was not interested in cricket and gymnastics.

1) Who was Mr.D.E.Gimi? Why did Gandhi remember him?

Ans- Mr. DorabjiEduLjiGimi was the Headmaster when Gandhi was in the seventh standard. He was a disciplinarian,a man of method and a good teacher . So he was very popular among the boys .Mr.Gimi made gymnastics and cricket compulsory for the boys. But Gandhi disliked both. He never took part in any exercise,cricket or football , before they were made compulsory.

2) Why did Gandhi dislike gymnastics and cricket?

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Ans- Gymnastics and cricket were made compulsory for the upper standard boys. But Gandhi disliked both. Being a shy boy, Gandhi took part neither in gymnastics nor in any games. The special reason for his dislike for games or gymnastics was his keen desire to serve his father. He thought that compulsory exercise came directly in the way of the service to his father.

3) What was Gandhi fined for? How did he get the fine remitted later?

Ans- One Saturday afternoon Gandhi was unable to attend the gymnastics class because he had no watch and the cloud deceived him. Mr. Gimi found him marked absent. The next day he told his headmaster what happened. But he did not believe him and ordered him to pay a fine. Gandhi could not prove his innocence. Finally he got the fine remitted when his father wrote a letter to the headmaster to prove his son's truthfulness.

4) What was Gandhi's view on gymnastics and games?

Ans- Gandhi was extremely shy at the school. His shyness kept himself aloofness from others. So he avoided both gymnastics and games. He had a false notion that gymnastics and other sports event had nothing to do with education. But later on he came to realize that physical training should have as much as place in the curriculum as mental training.

5) What was Gandhi's view on handwriting?

Ans- When Gandhi was at school, his handwriting was very poor. He had false notion that good handwriting is not a necessary part of education. But when he was in South Africa, he saw the beautiful handwriting of lawyers and youngmen of that country. He was ashamed of his own. He saw that bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of an imperfect education. Then he tried to improve his handwriting . But it was too late.

6) What was the rivalry between the Sanskrit teacher and the Persian teacher?

Ans- There was a rivalry between the Sanskrit teacher and the Persian teacher. The Sanskrit teacher was a hard taskmaster and he forced the boys to learn Sanskrit by heart. On the other hand, the Persian teacher was lenient. According to the boys, Persian was very easy and the Persian teacher was very good and considerate to the students. One day the 'easiness' tempted Gandhi to sit in the Persian class. But the Sanskrit teacher grieved and persuaded Gandhi to learn Sanskrit as he was a son of a Vaishnava father. Then the Sanskrit teacher, Krishnashanker Pandya's kindness and affection made Gandhi learn Sanskrit to read the sacred books in future.

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7) Why did Gandhi change his earlier views on handwriting and how?

Ans. By viewing the good handwriting of the advocates of South Africa he thought that bad handwriting was a sign of imperfect education. Then he supported good handwriting to be a necessary part of good education.

8) What sort of student was Gandhi at the high school?

Ans. Gandhi was not brilliant as a student in school. But he was hard-working and putting importance on his progress and character. He even won prizes and obtained scholarship in fifth and sixth standard.

9) How did Gandhi react to the blemish hand corporal punishment at school?

Ans. Gandhi was very meticulous in respect of keeping his character good. Even the least little blemish drew tears from his eyes. The teacher's occasional rebuke was quite unbearable for him. He once received corporal punishment when he was in first or second standard. For that incident he gave a piteous cry. But later he thought that he deserved it.

10) What does Gandhi say about the art of drawing and hand writing ?

Ans. Gandhi is of the opinion that children should be taught the art of drawing before learning to write. They should learn letters by observation as they know about different objects like flowers, birds etc. by observation. He is of the opinion that children should learn handwriting only after they learn drawing.

11) What was Gandhi's initial idea about Sanskrit?

Ans. Gandhi's initial idea was that Sanskrit was a difficult subject. In Sanskrit everything had to be learnt by heart. So when he entered sixth standard he did not feel confident about the subject on the contrary he felt disheartened.

12) How was Gandhi tempted to sit in the Persian class one day?

Ans. Gandhi thought that Sanskrit was a difficult subject which had to be learnt by heart. When he learnt that Persian was very easy and its teacher was very lenient and considerate to students. That easiness of the subject tempted him to sit in the Persian class.

13) What did Gandhi say about his Sanskrit teacher?

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Ans. Gandhi's Sanskrit teacher was a hard task master. He wanted his students to work hard and acquire knowledge of Sanskrit. He persuaded Gandhi to learn Sanskrit on the plea that he was the son of a Vaishnav father. Later on Gandhi expressed gratitude to the teacher.

14) Why was the Sanskrit teacher grieved?

Ans. On seeing Gandhi sitting in Persian class the Sanskrit teacher was grieved. He motivated Gandhi to learn Sanskrit being the son of a Vaishnav father. He promised to help him to learn Sanskrit.

15) Who was Gandhiji grateful to for learning Sanskrit at school and why?

Ans. Gandhi was grateful to Krishnashankar Pandya for learning Sanskrit at school. He not only persuaded Gandhi but also made Sanskrit easy for him so that he learnt the language. As a result, he did not find it difficult to read various sacred books in his life.

16) "A man of truth must also be a man of care". What made Gandhiji say so?

Ans. Once Gandhi was convicted of lying even though he told his headmaster what had really happened. But it was his bad luck that his headmaster did not believe his word and Gandhi was unable to prove the truth. He realised that if he had been careful, he could have come to school in time for gymnastics class. So he said so.

17) How was Gandhi grateful to his luck for his being a good student?

Ans. Gandhi was not considered a dull student at the high school. His teachers loved very much. He won prizes and received scholarships. For all this Gandhi felt grateful to his luck. He never had a bad certificate.

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# THE SOLITARY REAPER (POETRY)

## MCQ

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- William Wordsworth is regarded as the poet of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) nature (b) modern age  
(c) Environment (d) reality
- In his poem he uses the \_\_\_\_\_ which means over there.  
(a) gently (b) Yon  
(c) here (d) Pass
- The Highland lass was \_\_\_\_\_ by herself.  
(a) singing and dancing  
(b) cutting and singing  
(c) reaping and singing  
(d) Singing and thinking
- The Highland lass was living in the mountain regions of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Ireland (b) England  
(c) Scotland (d) Poland
- Find out the correct phrase  
(a) Alone she walks and plays  
(b) Alone she sings and dances.  
(c) Alone she sings and cries  
(d) Along she cuts and binds
- The Highland Lass sings a Melancholy strain. The underlined words mean-  
(a) sad song (b) patriotic song  
(c) folk song (d) devotional song
- \_\_\_\_\_ is overflowing with the sound.  
(a) The mountain (b) The village  
(c) The valley (d) The grassland
- The poet of the poem "The solitary Reaper" is  
(a) C.F. Alexander  
(b) William Wordsworth  
(c) Sarojini Naidu  
(d) Dr.Reeta S. Mani
- \_\_\_\_\_ welcomes the weary bands  
(a) The Highland Lass  
(b) Cuckoos  
(c) Nightingales  
(d) The poet
- The word 'Shady haunt' in the poem means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) shade of trees  
(b) cow shed  
(c) river  
(d) Oasis
- The poet refers to the travellers in a desert what is that ?  
(a) Ther desert  
(b) Arabian desert  
(c) Indian desert  
(d) Mexican desert



12. Whose voice is thrilling in spring-time?

- (a) the voice of the Lass
- (b) the voice of the poet
- (c) the voice of cuckoo
- (d) the voice of the reaper

13. The plaintive numbers denotes \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Sad Music (b) Plenty of music
- (c) Large numbers (d) Music

14. The plaintive numbers flow for old, unhappy \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Ordinary thing
- (b) far-off things
- (c) attractive thing
- (d) poem important things

15. "Will no one tell me what she sings?" who asks this ?

- (a) The Highland Lass
- (b) the travellers
- (c) the poet
- (d) None of them

16. The poet thinks that the theme of the song may be some natural \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Sorrow, pleasure or pain
- (b) Sorrow, anger and pain
- (c) Sorrow, loss or pain
- (d) Sorrow, amusement or pain

17. The tool for cutting grass. Use a single word

- (a) Knife (b) axe
- (c) spade (d) sickle

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most remote group of Island in north-west scotland.

- (a) Australia (b) Andama
- (c) Lakhyadeep (d) hebrides

19. The poet listens the song in \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- (a) British isles (b) Hebrides
- (c) Mountain of scotland
- (d) Arabian deserts

20. Who does words worth compare the Highland Lass with ?

- (a) Nightingale (b) flute
- (c) Parrot (d) nature

21. The poet cannot understand the theme of the song because

- (a) The song is a dialect which he does not understand
- (b) he is far away to hear the song clearly
- (c) her voice is not clear (d) her voice is not audible

22. What does the phrase 'humble lay' mean?

- (a) difficult song (b) interesting song
- (c) soft song (d) ordinary song

23. Pick out the word which tells that the girl is alone.

- (a) Profound (b) solitary
- (c) thrilling (d) silence

24. What is the girl doing ?

- (a) Cutting and binding grain
- (b) Singing a melancholy song
- (c) Bending over the sickle
- (d) All the above

25. The solitary reapers song reminds the poet of other singer - who are they ?

- (a) folk singers
- (b) singers in a band party

- (c) Nightingale and Cuckoo  
(d) Playback singers
26. What is the tone of her song ?  
(a) happy (b) sad  
(c) soothing (d) sympathetic
27. The poet listens motionless and still because  
(a) He was very tired  
(b) He wanted to know the theme of the song  
(c) He was attracted by the beauty of the girl.  
(d) He was mesmerised and spellbound by her voice.
28. What is a synonym for the 'young girl' ?  
(a) Lass (b) single  
(c) maiden (d) thrilling
29. The poem begins with the word \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Solitary (b) Yon  
(c) Behold (d) Highland
30. The poet "William Wordsworth" was born in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Scotland (b) Poland  
(c) Ireland (d) England
31. 'Stop here, or gently pass !  
Who does the poet say this ?  
(a) the Highland Lass  
(b) the mountains  
(c) the passengers  
(d) the weary band
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major theme of William Wordsworth's poetry  
(a) Love of beautiful girl  
(b) Love of nature  
(c) Love of country  
(d) Love of traveling
33. What is the central idea of the poem?  
(a) Reapers can sing like birds  
(b) Reapers are happy  
(c) Music has no clear theme  
(d) Beautiful experience has long-lasting effect
34. The opposite meaning of motionless  
(a) Constant (b) Still  
(c) Movement (d) Travel
35. Which word in the poem is used for a group of people?  
(a) Familiar (b) band  
(c) Maiden (d) single
36. Which line of the poem refers that the girl is not singing for an audience.  
(a) Which line of the poem refers that the girl is not singing for an audience.  
(a) Behold her singing in the field.  
(b) Singing by herself  
(c) Sings a melancholy strain  
(d) Overflowing with the sound.
37. Arabian sands. The underlined word means  
(a) Sea beach (b) river bank  
(c) Desert (d) None of these
38. The poet says as if the maiden's song could have no \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Starting (b) meaning  
(c) ending (d) thrilling

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## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (c)  
13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b)  
24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (d)  
34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (c)

## **THE SOLITARY REAPER (POETRY) QUESTIONS CARRYING (05) MARKS (SUBJECTIVE QUESTION-ANSWERS)**

A thing of beauty is joy forever. Sometimes unusual beautiful sights and sweet music attract our attention. The scenic view of a picturesque sight pleases our eyes. The haunting melody of a cuckoo soothes our soul. A soulful tone of a singer amuses our heart. The moment we take leave of this sight or sound, they occur to us recurrently in a flashback. Time passes. Location changes, but these striking experiences never fade away from our hearts and minds and stay with us. We never forget such things of beauty which are joy forever. Such a wonderful event once happened to the poet, William Wordsworth. He heard a peasant girl's song. He was overjoyed with its sweet music. He recorded his feelings in a poem – The Solitary Reaper.

1) Which words and phrases have been used in the poem The Solitary Reaper to show that the girl is alone?

Ans- The words 'single', 'solitary' and 'singing by herself' emphasize that the solitary reaper was working all alone and in a lonely place. The poet calls the reaper 'Solitary' because she is all alone in the field reaping the crop and singing a sad song to herself.

2) Why was William Wordsworth fascinated by the Solitary Reaper's song?

Ans- The poet was spell bound when he heard the melancholic song of a Solitary Reaper in Scotland. She was alone, reaping the harvest. The melodious song fascinated him so much that he compared it with the song of a nightingale and a cuckoo.

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3) Why does the poet, Wordsworth compare the Solitary Reaper's song with the song of the nightingale and the cuckoo?

Ans- Wordsworth has compared the solitary Reaper's song with the song of the cuckoo and the nightingale because both are very melodious and have a very sweet voice. Their songs always have a thrilling effect. They are liked by many poets and travellers. The poet himself is spellbound as the solitary reaper's song resounds in his ears afterwards.

4) How is a aura of mystery and magic created in the poem "The solitary Reaper."?

Ans. The song sung by the Solitary Reaper is melodious and magical. It is sweeter than the songs of the nightingale and the cuckoo bird. Her melodious voice cast a spell on the poet who is mesmerized by the melody of the song. The song resounds within him for a long time and leaves an everlasting impression on his heart and mind.

5) How does the poet use the comparisons in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' ?

Ans- In the poem 'The solitary Reaper' William Wordsworth has made beautiful comparisons. The girl is compared to the talented singers of nature like the nightingale and the cuckoo bird. The poet says that the Reaper's song is more melodious than the two singing birds. The song mesmerizes the poet who stands still just to listen to the melodious song of the reaper.

6) Does the title "The Solitary Reaper" suit the poem? Give reasons.

Ans- The title "The solitary Reaper" is quite significant. The girl was all alone in the field, reaping and binding the grains. She was quite engrossed in her work and singing. She was unaware of the presence of the poet or other passers-by. The whole valley was echoing with her sad song which equally specifies that the reaper was alone.

7) How could the poet hear the song of the Solitary Reaper even if he left the valley?

Ans- The poet could hear the song as he carried the music in his heart. He remembered the music even after he could not hear the song any more. Though he left the valley the song had a long-lasting effect on his mind.

8) At the end how did the poet react to the reaper's song in the poem "The Solitary Reaper".

Ans- The poet was very much touched by the long of the reaper even though he could not understand the language. He could understand well that it was a sad song by its tune.

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9) How does the poet compares the song of the solitary Reaper with the other birds?

Ans - The Solitary Reaper's song was sweeter than the song sung by the nightingale or the Cuckoo bird. The poet says that the solitary Reaper's song is as much welcoming to the heart as that of a nightingale's song to a weary traveller. He says that it induces as much thrill in the atmosphere as that of a cuckoo bird announcing the arrival of the spring time.

10) Where was the solitary Reaper? How did the poet hear her?

Ans-She The solitary Reaper belonged to Scotland. She was alone in the fields. The poet was passing that way when he heard the girl singing while reaping the harvest. The whole valley was resounding with her melodious voice. The poet stood motionless to listen to her song.

11) The poet could not understand the theme of the song in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' what were the guesses made by him?

Ans- The poet could not understand the theme of the song because the dialect used by the reaper was unfamiliar to him. He presumed that she might be singing about some battles fought long ago or some personal sorrow due to some tragic incidents in the Past.

12) What are the probable themes of the songs sung by the Solitary Reaper?

Ans-The probable themes of the song sung by the Solitary Reaper are a tale of some far off happenings or of a natural sorrow, loss or pain. It may be about some battles fought long ago.

13) Why is the nightingale's song a welcome song?

Ans- The poet feels that the weary travellers forget their tiredness and they feel refreshed when they listen to the melodious notes of the nightingale's song. The soothing song gives relief to the travellers from fatigue and exhaustion which is a welcome song.

14) Why does the poet want the passers-by to "stop here or gently pass"?

Ans- The poet is fascinated by the melodious song of the 'Solitary Reaper'. The music of her song and the melodious voice make him spell bound. The girl is busy in her work. So the poet wishes the passers- by to "stop here or gently pass" so as not to disturb her.

15) What did the poet guess the theme of girl's song?

Ans-The poet guessed the theme of the song may be sad , any sad incidents happened, some natural sorrow, loss or pain . so she was singing the melancholy song.

# FESTIVALS OF NORTH-EAST INDIA (PROSE)

## (CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER)

### MCQ

- 1) The collective name for the eastern-most parts of India is known as
- (A) Eastern India  
(B) North-East India  
(C) Northern India  
(D) South-East India
- 2) How many states does North-East India comprise ?
- (A) six (B) seven  
(C) Eight (D) Nine
- 3) The contiguous seven states are known as land of ----- .
- (A) Seven States (B) Seven Brothers  
(C) Seven Sisters (D) seven Fathers
- 4) What role does sikkim play to seven sisters?
- (A) a mother (B) a father  
(C) a little sister (D) a little brother
- 5) What separates Sikkim from north east?
- (A) Bengal Corridore  
(B) SiligudiCorridor  
(C) The River Ganga  
(D) The Himalayas
- 6) What are most of the festival of north east India based on ?
- (A) Agriculture (B) Industry  
(C) New culture (D) Feast
- 7) The people of Assam are blessed with -----
- (A) different religions
- (B) lush greenery  
(C) the river Brahmaputra  
(D) lush greenery and the river Brahmaputra
- 8) How many Bihus are celebrated in Assam ?
- (A) two (B) three  
(C) four (D) many
- 9) What are the three kinds of Bihus celebrated in Assam ?
- (A) Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu and Bhogali Bihu  
(B) RongaliBihu, MopinBihu and Karachi Bihu  
(C) MaghBihu, ZiroBihu and TihaarBihu  
(D) KongaliBihu, BhogaliBihu and ZiroBihu
- 10) When is RongaliBihu celebrated ?
- (A) Mid April (B) Mid October  
(c) Mid January (D) Mid December
- 11) People also name MaghBihu as ----
- (A) RongaliBihu (B) KongaliBihu  
(C) BhogaliBihu (D) kaatiBihu
- 12) In which Bihu festival do people light lamps and pray to God for a good harvest?
- (A) Rongali Bihu (B) Kongali Bihu  
(C) Bhogali Bihu (D) Magh Bihu
- 13) Which musical instruments are played during Bihu dance?

- (A) Cymbals (B) Bamboo clapper  
(C) Dhol and Pepa (D) All of the above
- 14) The young people in Assam dance during Bihu with ---  
(A) brisk steps  
(B) hand movement  
(C) brisk steps and hand movement  
(D) song and music
- 15) Which Bihu festival marks the end of the harvest season?  
(A) Rongali Bihu  
(B) Kongali Bihu  
(c) Bhogali Bihu  
(D) Bohag Bihu
- 16) Where is Arunachal Pradesh?  
(A) In the mountain region of Himalayas  
(B) In the lower region of Himalayas  
(C) In the plain regions of Himalayas  
(D) In the mountain regions of Assam
- 17) Which is the new year festival of Arunachal Pradesh?  
(A) Ziro (B) Mopin  
(C) Popir (D) Losar
- 18) Which festival is the harvest festival of the Galotribe ?  
(A) Wangala (B) Mopin  
(C) Karachi puja (D) Hornbill
- 19) Who is Mopin ?  
(A) A God (B) A Singer  
(C) A dance (D) A goddess
- 20) What do people pray for during Mopin?  
(A) to drive away evil spirits  
(B) for acquiring prosperity.  
(C) for wealth  
(D) For all of the above
- 21) Popir dance is performed on the occasion of --- in Arunachal Pradesh  
(A) Losar (B) Mopin  
(C) Ziro (D) Wangala
- 22) The iconic outdoor musical festival of Arunachal Pradesh is ----  
(A) Mopin Festival (B) Losar Festival  
(C) Ziro Festival  
(D) Chapchurkut Festival
- 23) When is the Ziro festival held every year?  
(A) September (B) October  
(C) November (D) December
- 24) Which festival in Manipur establishes a family bond?  
(A) Cheiraoba (B) Ningolchakouba  
(C) Chapchurkut (D) Wangala
- 25) During Cheiraoba, the people of Manipur climb nearest hilltops because they believe that this will help them to--  
(A) get good health  
(B) get good harvest  
(C) rise to a higher plane in life  
(D) to get happiness
- 26) Which festival in Manipur celebrates new year?  
(A) Cheiraoba (B) Chapcharkut  
(C) Ziro (D) Mopin
- 27) Chapcharkut is popular in Mizoram as-----  
(A) the Spring festival  
(B) the Winter festival  
(C) the Autumn festival  
(D) the Summer festival

28) Which musical instruments are played in the Spring festival of Mizoram?

- (A) Drums, gongs and cymbals
- (B) Flutes and Pepa
- (C) Drums and gongs
- (D) Cymbals and Drums

29) In which state is the Hundred drum festival celebrated?

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Nagaland
- (C) Assam (D) Arunachal Pradesh

30) Hundred drum festival is also known as ----

- (A) Karachi Puja (B) Wangala
- (C) Cheiraoba (D) Moastu

31) Why is Wangala celebrated?

- (A) for new year
- (B) to revive family bond
- (C) to mark the end of hard work for good harvest
- (D) to worship goddess Mopin

32) How is Wangala celebrated?

- (A) By beating drums
- (B) By blowing horns
- (C) By traditional dancing
- (D) By all of the above

33) Where is Karachi Puja observed?

- (A) In Assam (B) In Manipur
- (C) In Tripura (D) In Meghalaya

34) In which month does Karachi Puja take place in Agartala ?

- (A) May (B) June
- (C) July (D) August

35) How many deities are worshipped in Karachi Puja?

- (A) 12 (B) 13
- (C) 14 (D) 15

36) Celebration of festivals in Nagaland is a means of ----

- (A) showing their talent
- (B) preserving their oral history
- (C) passing down their oral history
- (D) preserving and passing down their oral history

37) Which Naga festival is celebrated mainly in the villages after the sowing season?

- (A) Moastu (B) J Hornbill
- (C) Losoong (D) Tihaar

38) Name the festival of Nagaland which is one of India's most colourful and charming festival also named after the state's most admired bird ?.

- (A) Moastu (B) Hornbill
- (C) Saga Dawa (D) Wangala

39) Where is Sikkim situated?

- (A) in the western Himalayas
- (B) in the eastern Himalayas
- (C) in the northern Himalayas
- (D) in the southern Himalayas

40) Which festival commemorates the birth enlightenment and death of Lord Buddha.

- (A) Saga Dawa (B) Losoong
- (C) Tihaar (D) Losar

41) When is Losoong celebrated?

- (A) at the end of the harvest season
- (B) in the middle of the harvest season
- (C) at the beginning of the harvest season (D) during spring

42) Name the dance performed in Losoong

- (A) Bihu dance (B) Popir dance



(C) Chaam dance (D) Tihaare dance

43) When is the Tibetan

New Year celebrated ?

(A) Saga Dawa (B) Losar

(C) Losoong (D) Tihaar

44) In Sikkim --- is the festival of light.

(A) Losoong (B) Losar

(C) Tihaar (D) Karachi Puja

45) The festivals of North-east India brings out the ---- of the people.

(A) Happiness (B) Natural talent

(C) New ideas (D) None of the above

46) A group of people meeting together to worship is known as ----

(A) Iconic (B) Congregation

(C) Cymbal (D) Region

47) Which is not a festival of Sikkim ?

(A) Saga Dawa (B) Tihaak

(C) Losoong (D) Chapchurkut

48) The young people in Assam dance during Bihu with -----

(A) brisk steps (B) hand movement

(C) brisk steps and hand movement

(D) song and music

49) Which festival in Manipur establishes a family bond?

A] cheiraoba B] Ningolchakouba

C ] chapchurkut D] wangala

### ANSWERS

1) (b) 2) (c) 3) (c) 4) (d) 5) (b) 6) (a)

7) (d) 8) (b) 9) (a) 10) (a) 11) (c) 12)

(b) 13) (d) 14) (c) 15) (c) 16) (a) 17)

(d) 18) (b) 19) (d) 20) (d) 21) (b)

22) (c) 23) (a) 24) (b) 25) (c) 26) (a)

27) (a) 28) (a) 29) (a) 30) (b) 31)

(c) 32) (d) 33) (c) 34) (c) 35)

(c) 36) (d) 37) (a) 38) (b) 39) (b) 40)

(a)

41) (a) 42) (c) 43) (b) 44) (c) 45) (b)

46) (b) 47) (d) 48) (c) 49) (b)

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## **SUBJECTIVE (QUESTIONS CARRYING 05 MARKS)**

### **FESTIVALS OF NORTH-EAST INDIA (PROSE)**

North East India has many festivals that showcase the culture, dance, and music of the region's people. The festivals are celebrated throughout the year by various tribes and states, and are a great time to learn about the region's traditional costumes and culture.

1. Which states are described as the 'Land of seven sisters' and what role has Sikkim taken up to them?

Ans- The contiguous seven states of north-east India namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram Nagaland and Tripura and commonly described as the "Land of Seven Sisters". They are called so because of their inter dependence on each other. Sikkim is geographically not a contiguous part of north-east India. It is separated by siligudi corridor and happily taken up the role of being a little brother to the amazing seven sisters.

2. What are the major festivals of Assam?

Ans- Bihus are the majore cultural festivals of Assam. The people of Assam celebrate a series of prominent festival such as Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu and Bhogali Bihu. Rongali Bihu is celebrated in mid April with the onset of spring and the beginning of the sowing season. Kongali Bihu is celebrated in mid-October when fields are lush but barns are empty. On this occasion people light lamp and pray God for good harvest. Bhogali Bihu is observed in mid- January which symbolizes the end of harvest season. It is a thanksgiving festival when the crops have been harvested and the barns rice full.

3. How do the people of Arunachal Pradesh observe the festivals of Losar' and' Mopin'.

Ans- The new year festival, Losar is the most important festival in certain areas of Arunachal Pradesh. On this occasion, people clean their homes and discard the old to welcome the New year. Mopin is the harvest festival of the Galo tribe, People worship goddess Mopin and pray to drive away evil spirits and for acquiring prosperity and wealth. During this an indigenous folk dance called Popir is performed by young women.

4. What is the charming festival of Manipur? When does Manipur celebrate new year

festival ?

Ans - NigolChakouba is a charming festival of Manipur. This festival binds and revives the relationship between married girl's and their parents. The women and their children are given a sumptuous feast and gifts.

Cheiraoba is the Manipur new year festival celebrated in April. People Clean and decorate the houses and prepare special festive dishes on this occasion.

5. What is 'Hundred Drums Festival' ? How is it celebrated? "

Ans-Hundreedrom festival or Wangalo la is the most important festival celebrated by the Garos in the villages of Meghalaya. It is named so because 100 drums are beaten together during the celebration. This harvest festival is celebrated in November to mark the hard work which naturally brings a good harvest. The celebration features beating of drums, blowing horns and traditional dancing. During the dance two parallel lines of men and women moves forward together in rhythmic manner with the beats of the drums.

6. When is the festival karcachi Puja' observed in Tripura and how ?

Ans- Karachi Puja is a week-long festival of Tripura. It is marked by animal sacrifice and worshipping fourteen gods as instructed by Lord Shiva. There is a temple which houses 14 deities in old Agartala ore Purana Haveli. Karachi Puja is celebrated in this place in the month of July. Thousands of people throng Tripura during the festival and enjoy Cultural programmes and fairs.

7. How are Moastu and Hornbill festival celebrated in Nagaland ?

Ans - Moastu, a major Naga festival is celebrated mainly in the villages after the sowing season. Dressed in colourful clothes and headgear decorated with feathers and wild boar tusks, the people in villages dance to the traditional music.

Hornbill festival is named after hornbill, the most admired bird in Nagaland the event showcases the cultural dance and sporting events held in December every year. Men, clad in full warrior Costume, show off their hunting and warring skills.

8. What is an amazing Buddhist festival in Sikkim? Describe how it is celebrated ?

Ans: Saga Dawa is an amazing Buddhist festival celebrated on the full moon day in

Tibetan lunar month between May and June. On this sacred occasion, people visit the monasteries. They also offer prayers, water, incense sticks and butter lamps. This festival commemorates the birth, enlightenment and the death of Lord Buddha.

9. How are the festivals Losoong and Losar Celebrated by the people of Sikkim?

Ans -Losoong is celebrated at the end of the harvest season. On this occasion locals wearing brightly colourful masks, playing fascinating musical instruments perform chaam dance. Archery contest is also held along with feasting and other celebrations.

Tibetan New Year, Losar is marked with immense joy, feasting and merriment. It is usually held in Febrevary.

10. What is the usefulness of the celebration of different festival in North East India?

Ans- North-eastern regions of India is a place of diverse cultures. The different communities and tribes of northeast India celebrate their unique festivals with great enthusiasm and joy. Hardly a month passes in any of these seven states without festivals .Most of the festivals are based on agriculture. People offer thanks to the Gods fore good harvest and prosperity. They also ask for protection against calamities. These celebrations encourage cultural and artistic activities. It also bring out the natural talent of the people.

11. What are the two important parts of celebrating their festivals?

Ans. Festivals generally have two undertones – providing entertainment and fostering unity. People of different religions and tribes celebrate their unique festivals with boundless joy and enthusiasm. Singing traditional songs and rhythmic dancing constitute the main part of these celebrations. Most of their festivals are rooted to agriculture.

12.Bihu festivals are three kinds. What are they based on? when they are observed?

Ans. The most important festival of Assam is Bihu. It is divided in three parts. Rangoli Bihu also known as known as Bohag Bihu is one among the three. It is the celebrated to mark the onset of the spring season and the beginning of the sowing season. The second Bihu is Kongali Bihu also known as Kaati Bihu. It is celebrated in the mid-October when the fields are lush green but the barns are empty. The third and last one is Bhogali Bihu, alternatively known as Magh Bihu. It is observed in mid-January. It is a thanks-giving festival to God after the harvest.

13.When and how Rongali Bihu is celebrated?

Ans. Rongali Bihu is the first part of Bihu festival of Assam. It is otherwise known as Bohag Bihu. Assamese celebrate this festival at the onset of spring season and starting of the sowing season. It is celebrated in the mid-April. They light the lamps and pray to god for a good harvest.

14. When and how Magh Bihu is celebrated?

Ans. Bhogali Bihu is otherwise known as Magh Bihu. It is a thanks giving festival of Assam. It is observed in mid-January. During this time, the fields are empty but the barns are full. The traditional song and musical instruments like Dhol, pepa, bamboo clapper, cymbal etc. are played adding to the flavour of the festival. Men and women dance together wearing their traditional attires.

15. What is the most favourite dance of Assam? How do they perform it?

Ans. Bihu is the foremost popular dance of Assam. Bihu festival is incomplete without folk songs and traditional dances. The Assamese wear their traditional attire and perform the dance with brisk steps and hand movement. The musical instruments like pepa, cymbals, bamboo clapper, dhol, etc. add flavour to the songs and dance. This kind of dances are handed down from one generation to another generation.

16. Where is Arunachal Pradesh? Name three festivals of this state?

Ans. Arunachal Pradesh lies to the northern-most region of the Himalaya. The picturesque state with lush green paddy fields and pine clad mountains proves to be a feast to the visitor. The people of Arunachal Pradesh celebrate three festivals named Losar, Mopin, and Ziro. Losar is the new year festival and ziro is the harvesting festival observed by the Galo tribe and Ziro is the music festival of Arunachal Pradesh in which thirty indie bands across the world perform music.

17. Which festival is named after a bird and how is it observed?

Ans. The Hornbill is the most admired bird in Nagaland. The Hornbill festival, named after this bird, is observed with great enthusiasm and fervor. It is celebrated for ten days. A flurry of different programmes held during the celebrations hold the audience spellbound. Men clad in full warrior costumes show off their hunting and warring skills. A total of about 16 tribes participates in it.

# PROSE AND POETRY

## AIR POLLUTION - A HIDDEN MENACE

### MCQs AND ANSWERS

- The most tragic industrial accident occurred at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai  
(c) Bhopal (d) Kolkata
- A man can live without food for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) month (b) week  
(c) year (d) day
- The water intake of a normal adult is \_\_\_\_\_ per day.  
(a) 10 (b) 15  
(c) 20 (d) 25
- Inhalation of polluted air leads to \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.  
(a) Physical (b) Mental  
(c) Respiratory (d) Lungs
- The polluted air makes our \_\_\_\_\_ garbage dump of pollutants.  
(a) heart (b) brain  
(c) lungs (d) kidney
- Greater Kolkata spew about \_\_\_\_\_ tonnes of pollutants into atmosphere.  
(a) 1000 (b) 1500  
(c) 2000 (d) 2500
- Trees are killed by pollution from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) automobiles  
(b) power plants  
(c) chemical plants  
(d) industrial exhausts
- Our throats become \_\_\_\_\_ due to air pollution.  
(a) irritating (b) scratchy  
(c) sweet (d) rough
- \_\_\_\_\_ has affected 4000 lakes in Sweden.  
(a) Air Pollution  
(b) Acid rain  
(c) Auto exhausts  
(d) Vehicle pollution
- The Dipper Fish lives in the rivers of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Central Asia  
(b) Central Europe  
(c) Central Wales  
(d) Central Sweden
- Acid rain is gradually destroying the world famous monuments in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Athens (b) Sparta  
(c) Agra (d) Delhi
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ basic approaches to control air pollution.  
(a) one (b) two  
(c) three (d) four
- Burning low sulphur coal and oil in factories has \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in many cities.  
(a) enhanced (b) lowered  
(c) controlled (d) prevented
- The control devices in emission

- systems are\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) inexpensive (b) expensive  
(c) harmful (d) harmless
15. Acid rain damages the nutrient content of \_\_\_\_.
- (a) soil (b) air  
(c) water (d) dust
16. Often Pollution control means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) spending vast sums of money  
(b) clean air  
(c) higher prices  
(d) seeking new way
17. Cattle have been poisoned by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) the pollution from power plants  
(b) the pollution from chemical plants  
(c) the fumes from the smelters  
(d) the automobile exhausts
18. How much food does an average adult consume a day ?
- (a) 1.5 Kg. (b) 2.5 Kg.  
(c) 3 Kg. (d) 5 Kg.
19. What do industries burn to produce steam ?
- (a) Coal and Coke  
(b) Coal and furnace oil  
(c) Coal and oil  
(d) Coal, Coke and furnace oil
20. The maximum gas released by auto-mobiles into the atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) carbon dioxide  
(b) carbon monoxide  
(c) carbon  
(d) methane
21. Besides other chemicals, acid rain contains \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Sulphur  
(b) Oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen  
(c) Carbon  
(d) Sulphur and Nitrogen
22. What is used as a refrigerant ?
- (a) nitrous oxide  
(b) carbon monoxide  
(c) chlorofluoro  
(d) chlorofluoro carbon
23. One difficulty is that pollutants may be carried away by the \_\_\_\_\_ From one country to another country.
- a) Air pollution b) soil pollution  
b) Heavy rain d) acid rain
24. Large stretch of forest turns into life- less skeletons of trees due to
- (a) air pollution (b) soil pollution  
(c) heavy rain (d) acid rain
25. The beautiful buildings of Krakow are slowly destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) acidic rain (b) acidic smog  
(c) air pollution  
(d) automobile pollution
26. To meet normal pollution standards, automobile engines have been \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) banned (b) designed  
(c) redesigned  
(d) reengineered

27. These days every town is facing the problem of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) noise pollution  
 (b) global warming  
 (c) air pollution  
 (d) vehicular emission
28. Air pollution causes rubber tyres \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) to get flattened  
 (b) to develop elasticity  
 (c) to crack and become porous  
 (d) to get soiled
29. A person living in Kolkata whether smoker or non-smoker inhales toxic substances equal to two packets of cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) a month (b) a week  
 (c) an hour (d) a day
30. Research is going on seeking ways to \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.  
 (a) enhance (b) reduce  
 (c) stop (d) control
31. Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium form \_\_\_ layer of soil and help trees to grow.  
 (a) upper (b) lower  
 (c) inner (d) outer
32. The number of buses on the roads increased due to growing number of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) population (b) pollution  
 (c) trees (d) towns
33. Air contains \_\_\_\_\_% of nitrogen. (a) 75  
 (b) 76  
 (c) 77 (d) 78
34. An average adult exchange KG of air a day.  
 (a) 10 (b) 15  
 (c) 20 (d) 25
35. \_\_\_\_\_ exhaust maximum carbon monoxide into the atmosphere  
 (a) Automobiles (b) Industries  
 (c) Vehicles (d) Chemical Plants
36. Air pollution has \_\_\_\_\_ effect on buildings.  
 (a) damaged (b) damaging  
 (c) damage (d) None of them
37. The inhalation of polluted air can lead us to respiratory \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) order (b) disorder  
 (c) orders (d) disorders
38. A person who study weather conditions is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) meteorologists (b) physician  
 (c) botanist (d) engineers
39. The polluted air contains unpleasant gases.  
 Replace the underlined part with a single word.  
 (a) Obnoxious gas  
 (b) Smog  
 (c) Carbon Monoxide  
 (d) Sulphur and Nitrogen
40. In Sweden the number of lakes affected by acid rain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1000 lakes (b) 2000 lakes  
 (c) 3000 lakes (d) 4000 lakes



## **ANSWERS**

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)  
6.(b) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10.(c)  
11.(a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14.(b) 15.(a)  
16.(c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19.(d) 20.(b)  
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (b)  
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29.(d) 30. (d)  
31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a)  
36.(b) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (d)

## Long Questions & Answers

### AIR POLLUTION - A HIDDEN MENACE

#### How is air said to be polluted ?

Air contains 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and a little less than 1% argon, together with 0.03 per cent Carbon dioxide. These elements make up 99.9% of dry air. As long as this composition is maintained, the air is pure. If this composition is altered i.e. the oxygen level gets reduced or irritating gases enter the atmosphere, then the air is said to be polluted, we suffer from respiratory disorders.

#### How is the damage caused by air enormous ?

**Ans :** Air pollution has extreme effects on both living and non-living things. Trees are killed while flower and vegetable crops are damaged by air pollution. Building surfaces deteriorate and rubber tyres on automobiles crack. Cattle are poisoned while human beings suffer from respiratory disorders, eye irritation and scratchy throats are caused due to ill effects of pollution.

#### What is acid rain ? What damage does it cause ?

**Ans :** Acid rain contains oxides of sulphur and nitrogen along with other chemicals. It damages and even kills fish in lakes and rivers. It poisons the plants and animals that live in water. It may also affect crops and other plants, stone buildings and monuments and drinking water. It also affects our health. It irritates the sensitive tissues of our eyes and lungs, particularly in children. It can also cause skin lesions.

#### What are the three basic approaches to control air pollution ?

**Ans :** There are three basic approaches to control air pollution – prevention measures, dispersal measures and collection measures. In the preventive measures materials used in the industry or the fuel ingredients should be changed. Raising the heights of smokestacks come under dispersal measures. Designing equipments to trap pollutants before they escape into the atmosphere is the collection measures.

#### How is air more important in comparison to food and water we take per day ?

**Ans :** A man can live without food for a month and without water for two or three days. But it is quite impossible to live without breathing even for a minute. It is estimated that an average adult exchanges 15 Kg. of air a day. This is in comparison to about 1.5

Kg. of the food consumed and 2.5 Kg. of water intake.

**What steps can be taken to reduce the pollution caused by automobiles ?**

**OR**

**Is air pollution a global problem ?**

**Ans :** The pollution caused by automobiles can be reduced by taking certain steps. First of all, the ingredients of fuel used in automobiles should be changed. Secondly, the automobile engine should be redesigned and equipped with new devices like catalytic converters which can change pollutants into harmless substances. Air pollution is a global problem.

## THE VILLAGE SONG

- The poem 'village song' is composed by\_\_\_\_\_.
  - C.F. Alexander
  - Sarojini Naidu
  - William Wordsworth
  - Rabindranath Tagore
- In which book did the poem 'village song' appear ?
  - My experimens with Truth
  - The Canterbury Tales
  - The Golden Threshold
  - The Gitanjali
- The poem village song is a\_\_\_\_\_.
  - folk poetry
  - fairy tales
  - sonnet
  - The Gitanjali
- Sarojini Naidu was popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Great Saint of India
  - Neurovirologist of India
  - Mexican Novelist
  - The nightingale of India
- In the poem 'village song' the mother addresses her daughter as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - sweet child
  - lovely child
  - Honey child
  - Sunny child
- The mother addresses the child ashoney child since\_\_\_\_\_.
  - the name of the child is honey.
  - the child loves honey.
  - the mother feeds the child onhoney.
  - the child is sweet to the mother.
- What would the girl cast to the blowing breeze ?
  - all her jewels
  - earnings
  - bridal robes
  - necklace
- What has the mother fed the honey child ?
  - the bridal cake
  - the golden grain
  - the forest fruits
  - the homemade dishes
- Mother has kept jewels for the honey child\_\_\_\_\_.
  - for her marriage
  - to cast them in the wind
  - for her affectionate daughter to wear them on the day of her marriage.
  - to take them to her in-laws house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is riding forth to wed the honey child.
  - the prince
  - the lover
  - the poet
  - the narrator
- \_\_\_\_\_ would be grieved if the girl went to the forest.
  - Mother
  - The Poet
  - The fairy folk
  - The lover
- The mother in the poem 'village song' does not want her sweet child to \_\_\_\_\_ her bridegroom.
  - grieve
  - betray
  - ignore
  - disrespect
- Where the girl in the poem 'village song' is going to ?
  - the city
  - thetown
  - the forest
  - the market
- The champa boughs are blowing

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) on the tree  
(b) in the wild forest  
(c) near the koil-hanuted isles  
(d) near the river-isles
15. The river-isles in village song are haunted by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
listen to the voice of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the creatures  
(b) the fairy folk  
(c) the animals  
(d) the birds
16. The flower that glistens in the poem village song is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Rose and Lotus  
(b) Lily and Rose  
(c) Lotus and Lilies  
(d) Rose and Jasmine
17. The champa buds are blowing \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) on the champa boughs  
(b) on the tree  
(c) in the bus  
(d) amidst green leaves
18. Where do the lotus and lilies glow :
- (a) in the wild forest  
(b) on the champa boughs  
(c) in the river-isles  
(d) the birds
19. The honey child wants her mother to
- (a) in the loom (b) in the shop  
(c) in the bag (d) in the box
20. The mother in the poem village song tells her child that the world is full of -----
- (a) Hatred (b) Pleasure  
(c) Sorrow (d) Love
21. The bridal robes are \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.
- (a) Silver and Saffron  
(b) Silver and Yellow  
(c) Silver and White  
(d) Silver and Red
22. In the poem village song mother tells her daughter that the bridal robes are
- (a) Nightingale (b) Koil  
(c) Sparrows (d) \_\_\_\_\_
23. Your bridal cakes are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) in the over (b) on the table  
(c) on the hearth (d) on the fire
24. Mother explains the honey child that the bridal songs and \_\_\_\_\_ have cadences of sorrow.
- (a) Pleasures (b) bridal cakes  
(c) Cradle songs  
(d) sandal scented leisure
25. The expression the laughter of the Sun implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the brightness of the Sun.  
(b) the laughing nature of the Sun.  
(c) the faint-glow of the Sun.  
(d) the pleasures of happiness of life.
26. The wind of death refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) sorrow or loss  
(b) comfort in life  
(c) bend of life  
(d) waves of life
27. The expression forest notes implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) music of nature

- (b) beauty of the forest  
 (c) noise of the bird  
 (d) noise of the streams
28. Far sweeter sound the forest notes where\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the champa buds are blowing  
 (b) The old peasant's father  
 (c) The old peasant's grandfather  
 (d) The old peasant
29. "O mother mine, I can't stay....." The honey child can't stay since \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) her mother in rigid  
 (b) the fairy-folk are calling her  
 (c) the wild forest is full of beauties.  
 (d) she is fed up with the worldly pleasures.
30. The number of questions asked by the mother to her daughter in the poem village song is\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) two (b) three  
 (c) four (d) five
31. The daughter wants to go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the wild forest  
 (b) the dence forest  
 (c) the evergreen forest  
 (d) the pine forest
32. What do you mean by 'cradle song' ?
- (a) marriage song
- (b) lullaby  
 (c) birth song  
 (d) mourning song
33. Who are calling the girl to the forest in the poem 'village song' ?
- (a) the fairy folk  
 (b) the lotus lilies  
 (c) the champa boughs  
 (d) the river isles
34. The girl views about pleasure and sorrow as :
- (a) two separate things  
 (b) sorrow gives rise to pleasure  
 (c) two similar things  
 (d) today's pleasure is tomorrow's comfort
35. According to the honey child bridal songs and cradle songs imply \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) golden food  
 (b) royal food  
 (c) tasty food  
 (d) delicious food
36. Accoding to the honey child bridal songs and cradle songs imply \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) pleasures of life  
 (b) sorrow of life  
 (c) hurdles of life  
 (d) ups and downs of life
37. Honey child, honey child the world is full of pleasure of bridal-songs and sandal-scented \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) blizzer (b) leisure (a)  
 (c) seizure (d) taker
38. The lover is riding forth to \_\_\_\_\_ honey child.

- a) carry b) love (c) wed (d) lift
39. The voice of the fairy-folks sound more pleasing you the honey child than the voice of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) her lover (b) her mother  
(c) the poet (d) her innerself
40. The expression sandal-scented leisure implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the enjoyment of leisure as cool as sandal-scent.  
(b) smearing sandal-wood paste on the fore head.  
(c) enjoying the coolness of life has the sandal scent.  
(d) spending leisure under sandal-wood tree.
41. The world is full of pleasures was the version of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the poet (b) nature  
(c) mother (d) daughter
42. Which place is fequently visited by Koils ?
- (a) Hebrides islands  
(b) Arabian deserts  
(c) Birtish Isles  
(d) River-isles

### ANSWER KEYS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)  
6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b)  
11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (b)  
16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (b)  
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (d)  
26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (c)  
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d)  
36. (b) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (a)  
41. (c) 42. (d)

## VILLAGE SONG

### (Subjective)

**Q.1 The laughter of the Sun to-day, wind of death to-morrow. Explain it.**

**Ans :** The mother has tried her best to convince the daughter that the life is full of pleasure. Here the daughter says that the bridal-songs and cradle-songs have momentary pleasure. It is very short lived. Today the sun shines brightly but it will get dark quickly. The songs of the forest are much more sweet than the songs of the world. They are also long lived. The material beauty never lasts forever. The beauty of nature is eternal.

**Q.2 “The world is full of pleasure” whosays this and why ?**

**Ans :** The mother says “the world is full of pleasure” to the honey child because the daughter refuses to marry. According to the mother, the world gives immense happiness. She gives example of bridal-songs, cradle-songs and sandal-scented leisure and how these makes our life wonderful. The mother has kept silver and saffron glowing bridal robes for her. Also bridal cakes are prepared for the marriage. All these things makes the marriage celebration a special moment which has a long lasting impact.

**Q.3 Who is the poet of “Village Song” ? Give a brief description about the poet ?**

**Ans :** Sarojini Naidu is the poet of the poem “Village Song”.

Sarojini Naidu was a prolific writer. She was born in Hyderabad on February 13. She was a child prodigy, freedom fighter and poet. She was popularly known as the Nightingale of India. She gave up her literary career to join the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi. She was the first Indian woman to become the President of Indian National Congress.

**Q.4 Who does honey child refer to in the poem “Village Song” and why ?**

**Ans :** The daughter in the poem “Village Song” is referred as honey child. A mother’s happiness always revolves around her daughter. She gives her a lot of love and affection. She takes a great care of every part of her life. Affectionately she calls her as ‘honey child’ instead of calling her by name. So here ‘honey child’ expresses the love of a mother towards her daughter.

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## THE FLOWER SCHOOL

1. “The Flower School” is written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) C.F. Alexander  
(b) William Wordsworth  
(c) Sarojini Naidu  
(d) Rabindranath Tagore
2. The poem “The Flower School” described about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) The flower children      (b) The school  
(c) The storm  
(d) The stars
3. \_\_\_\_\_ rumble in the sky.  
(a) The clouds  
(b) The storm clouds  
(c) The storm  
(d) The wind
4. \_\_\_\_\_ comes marching over the heath.  
(a) The storm  
(b) The storm clouds  
(c) The moist east wind  
(d) The wind
5. The moist east wind comes \_\_\_\_\_ over the heath.  
(a) marching  
(b) slowly  
(c) fast  
(d) None of these
6. The flowers dance upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the earth      (c) the trees  
(b) the grass      (d) the forest



7. The flowers dance upon the grass –  
 a) in wild excitement b) unhappily  
 c) happily d) None of these
8. In the poem “The flower school”  
 \_\_\_\_\_ season is described.  
 (a) winter  
 (b) rainy  
 (c) summer  
 (d) spring
9. Where are the flowers all the yearround ?  
 (a) at their school  
 (b) at their home  
 (c) in the sky  
 (d) None of these
10. The flowers are compared to \_\_.  
 (a) the storm  
 (b) little children  
 (c) the grass  
 (d) None of these
11. The flowers go to school \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) underground  
 (b) in the sky  
 (c) in the river  
 (d) in the sea
12. The flower students do their lessons \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) in the class  
 (b) with doors open  
 (c) with doors shut  
 (d) None of these
13. Their master makes them stand in a corner when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) they come out to play  
 (b) they do not do their task  
 (c) they make noise  
 (d) None of these
14. They have their holidays \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) when the rain comes  
 (b) when the teachers do not come  
 (c) when their mothers call them  
 (d) when their classes are suspended
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the speaker of the poem.  
 (a) The flower  
 (b) The flower children  
 (c) The poet  
 (d) The mother
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the listener of the poem.  
 (a) The poet  
 (b) The flower children  
 (c) The poet’s mother  
 (d) The poet’s father
17. Branches \_\_\_\_\_ together in the forest.  
 (a) break (b) grow  
 (c) clash (d) None of these
18. The leaves \_\_\_\_\_ in the wild wind.  
 (a) rustle (b) fall down  
 (c) grow (d) None of these
19. The thunder clouds \_\_\_\_\_ their giant hands.

- (a) clap (b) hit  
(c) pull (d) None of these
20. The flower children enjoy their holidays by coming out in the rain dressed  
(a) in pink, yellow and black
21. The home of the flower children is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) in the sky (b) in the ground  
(c) in the sea (d) in the heaven
22. The flower children are eager to go to the sky \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) as their mothers call them  
(b) The flower children  
(c) The poet's mother  
(d) The poet's father
23. The flower children are in a hurry \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) as their mother in the sky calls them.  
(b) as their school closes.  
(c) as their holiday comes.  
(d) All the above.
24. In the flower school the speaker longs for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) his mother  
(b) his father  
(c) flower children  
(d) None of these
25. The storm clouds rumble in the sky in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) June (b) July  
(c) August (d) May
26. Their master makes them stand in a corner.  
(b) in pink, yellow and white  
(c) in pink, yellow and blue  
(d) in pink, yellow and red  
(b) their mother  
(c) their father  
(d) the stars
27. The flower children's master is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
The underlined word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) their teacher  
(a) strict (b) lenient  
(c) simple (d) None of these
28. The flower children's home is in the sky where \_\_\_\_\_ are.
29. (a) the sun (b) the stars  
(c) the moon (d) their mother  
The flower children's home is in the sky where the stars are.  
The underlined word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) flower children's mothers  
(b) flower children's fathers  
(c) flower children's friends  
(d) None of these
30. The speaker is sharing his thoughts with his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) mother (b) father  
(c) his friends (d) the flower children
31. Rabindranath Tagore is a poet of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) nature (b) romantic  
(c) religious (d) lyric

## ANSWER KEYS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)  
5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c)  
8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a)  
12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (a)  
15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a)  
19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (b)  
22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (a)  
26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b)  
29. (a) 30. (a) 31. (a)

## LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS THE FLOWER SCHOOL

**Q1.:** Why do you think the Flowers dance upon the grass in the wild glee ?

OR

What happens when it begins to rain and thunder ?

Ans. When the storm clouds rumble, the June showers come down. The wet east wind blows bagpipes among the bam-boos. When rain comes, the Flower children have their holidays. The crowds of flowers come out suddenly in dresses of pink, yellow and white. They dance upon the grass in great delight. Nobody knows from where they come.

**Q2.:** Why does the speaker think that the flowers go to school underground ?

OR

How does the poet describe the flower school underground ?

Ans. The poet thinks that the flowers go to school underground. Their school is very strict and disciplined. They do their lessons door shut. If they come out, they are punished by their teacher. When monsoon rain comes, they have their holidays and come out to play happily.

**Q3.:** How does the speaker describe the storm ?

OR

Which elements of nature celebrate holidays with the flower children and how ?

Ans. According to the speaker, the storm clouds rumble as if they clap giant hands and showers come down with them. During the storm the branches clash together in the forest and the leaves rustle in the wild wind. The wet east wind comes marching over the uncultivated land. After that the flower children have their holidays. In this way they all celebrate their holidays happily.

**Q4.:** How does the speaker describe about the flower children's mother and home ?

Ans. The speaker describes that the flower children go to the school underground. When monsoon comes, they have their holidays and come out to play in dresses of pink, yellow and white. Then they are very eager to go home and meet their mothers who are in the sky. They also raise their arms to get their mother's warmth.

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## FROM THE FORMALIN JAR

### MCQs AND ANSWERS

1. Who is the poet of the poem "From the Formalin Jar" ?
  - (a) William Wordsworth
  - (b) John Keats
  - (c) Sarojini Naidu
2. Who has been personified in the poem ?
  - (a) Vicky's Lungs
  - (b) Vicky's heart
  - (c) Vicky's brain
  - (d) Vicky's eyes
3. Where is Vicky's brain ?
  - (a) inside a jar
  - (b) inside a bottle
  - (c) inside a formalin jar
  - (d) inside a box
4. Why has Vicky's brain been kept inside a formalin jar ?
  - (a) to make other's aware
  - (b) only to promote knowledge
  - (c) as a sample
  - (d) as an exhibition
5. How do people stare at Vicky's brain ?
  - (a) wrathfully
  - (b) with interest
  - (c) without hesitation
  - (d) again and again
6. "I was part of a living human" – who does 'I' refer to here ?
  - (a) Vicky's brain
  - (b) Vicky's lungs
  - (c) Vicky's kidneys
  - (d) Vicky's heart
7. What was the chagrin of Vicky's brain ?
  - (a) to be a poet of modern society
  - (b) to be shown as object
  - (c) to be dead in an accident
8. What were Vicky's domain ?
  - (a) Computer and English
  - (b) Science and Geography

- (c) Mathematics and History  
(d) Mathematics and Computer
9. What was Vicky's motto in life ?  
(a) to be a social worker  
(b) no pain and no gain  
(c) to work hard and achieve  
(d) to be a teacher
10. Who did Vicky love most ?  
(a) his parents  
(b) his friends  
(c) his teacher  
(d) his neighbour
11. Who did Vicky adore ?  
(a) his parents  
(b) his friends  
(c) his teacher  
(d) his grandmother
12. How was Vicky's grandmother ?  
(a) a young lady  
(b) an educated woman  
(c) an old woman with wrinkles on face  
(d) an uneducated woman
13. Vicky was going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) his friend's house  
(b) the cinema  
(c) the market place  
(d) the college
14. What happened to him on the way to his friend ?  
(a) met his teacher  
(b) met an accident  
(c) saw an accident

15. How is the accident explained in the poem ?

- (a) amusing
- (b) gory and inhumane
- (c) dangerous
- (d) gory and humane

16. What happened to Vicky in the accident ?

- (a) He was injured
- (b) His friend was injured
- (c) He was injured severely
- (d) He lost his life

17. After Vicky's death, his family \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) crushed with pain
- (b) crushed with sorrow
- (c) cried a lot
- (d) crushed with strain

18. What is the message of the poet in the poem from the formalin jar ?

- (a) to drive slowly
- (b) to be safety at home
- (c) to take care of health
- (d) to drive safe

19. Did Vicky have his helmet on his head ?

- (a) yes                      (b) Not sure
- (c) yes or no              (d) No

20. When did Vicky meet the accident ?

- (a) on a summer day
- (b) in a winter night
- (c) on a monsoon day
- (d) in the evening

21. What does formalin consist of ?

(a) A simple chemical compound of hydrogen, oxygen.

(b) A simple chemical compound of carbon and oxygen.

(c) A simple chemical compound of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon

(d) None of these

22. Yet ended up in this jar, to my chagrin.

What does the underlined word mean ?

- (a) A feeling of unhappiness
- (b) disappointment
- (c) annoyance
- (d) All the above

23. On a wet monsoon day, for a taskmundare.

What does the underlined word mean

—

- (a) Intensive              (b) Exciting
- (c) Important              (d) Ordinary

24. What can be bane, according to the poet ?

- (a) using seat belt
- (b) using helmet
- (c) driving on the road
- (d) risky driving

25. Who did Vicky steal a glance at in his college ?

- (a) His friend              (b) A girl
- (c) A girl of his neighbourhood
- (d) Lorraine

26. Why do people stare at the brain ?

- (a) to get entertainment
  - (b) to see an open brain
  - (c) to gain knowledge
  - (d) None of these
27. For whom was Vicky's love excessive?
- (a) His parents
  - (b) His friends
  - (c) His cousin
  - (d) His grand parents
28. How was the monsoon day described in the poem ?
- (a) wet                      (b) dry
  - (c) cold                    (d) rainy
29. Which phrase in the poem suggests that you have to work hard if you want to get success –
- (a) gory and inhumane
  - (b) full of life and vigour
  - (c) no pain no gain
  - (d) task mundane
30. How many years ago was the brain part of a living being ?
- (a) two years      (b) three years
  - (c) four years     (d) five years

**ANSWERS**

1. (a)    2. (c)    3. (c)    4. (b)  
 5. (d)    6. (a)    7. (d)  
 8. (d)    9. (b)    10. (a)    11. (d)  
 12. (c)    13. (a)    14. (b)  
 15. (b)    16. (d)    17. (a)    18. (d)  
 19. (d)    20. (c)    21. (c)  
 22. (d)    23. (d)    24. (d)    25. (d)  
 26. (c)    27. (b)    28. (a)  
 29. (c)    30. (a)

## LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS FROM THE FORMALIN JAR

### 1. What is the justification of the title “from the Formalin Jar” ?

**Ans :** Formalin is a chemical compound of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon. It is used to preserve body parts for a longer period of time. Vicky is a fictional character who is dead and his brain has been kept in a Formalin Jar as a specimen for people to gather knowledge. The brain is personified here who nicely describes the carelessness of Vicky cost a lot of pain and suffering to his family. Thus the title of the poem is justified.

### 2. How did Vicky meet his tragic end ? What happened to his family ?

**Ans :** Vicky was a young boy who was smart and intelligent. On a wet monsoon day, he rode his bike to his friend who was helmet but that day he did not put it on. On the way he met with an accident and lost his life. This happened only because of his carelessness. The death of Vicky shattered the happiness of the family. It was a great loss to them.

### 3. How was Vicky’s family life ?

**Ans :** Vicky was a young boy full of life and vigour. His family members consist of his parents and his grandmother. He loved his parents the most. He adored his grandmother who had wrinkles on her face and skin. Hence Vicky had a very happy and loveable family. His family was crushed with pain after his tragic death.

### 4. What message does the poet want to share through the poem “From the Formalin Jar” ?

**Ans :** The poet Dr. Reeta S. Mani is a doctor who has written the poem to create awareness about safe driving and other road safety rules. Road accidents are the leading causes of death among children and young adults. Through a fictional character ‘Vicky’, the poet conveys how a simple carelessness cost a young, lively and caring boy his precious life. It was also an irreparable loss in the family. So everybody should drive safely on the road.

### 5. Describe Vicky’s feeling as a specimen.

**Ans :** Vicky’s brain was kept in a formalin jar after his death. Formalin is a chemical compound used for preserving body. Vicky’s brain is kept as a specimen which he doesn’t like at all. To him to be called a specimen is insulting. People watch the jar again and again which he doesn’t like. He again states that he did not have any stroke, tumor or bugs within, but one carelessness resulted him in this jar.



## SCHOOL'S GOODBYE

### MCQs AND ANSWERS

- The essay School's Goodbye is a set of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - consultation
  - messages
  - instruments
  - advice
- Success in life largely depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - good health
  - character
  - good job
  - remembrance
- According to the writer, L.E. Percy, one is known by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the books one reads
  - the job one gets
  - the character one possess
  - the company one keeps
- Success in life comes to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - work hard and rely others
  - continue learning
  - work hard and continue learning
  - seek advice from others
- L. E. Percy says that \_\_\_\_\_ is a priceless possession.
  - good manners
  - character
  - good health
  - A sound mind
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the deadly enemy of health and efficiency.
  - Drinking
  - Idling
  - Gambling
  - Playing
- What should we be in all things ?
  - doubtful
  - playful
  - joyful
  - truthful
- Smoking in youth \_\_\_\_\_ the brain.
  - stunts
  - slows
  - clouds
  - activates
- We should have \_\_\_\_\_ to our duties.
  - loyalty
  - loyalty
  - loyallity
  - loyal
- Avoid anything that will sap your health. Here the underlined word means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - develop
  - gradually improve
  - destroy
  - gradually weaken
- Lord Eustace Percy suggests the school leavers to make provision for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - emergency
  - future
  - hard times
  - others
- What does L.E. Percy advise to avoid during the leisure hours ?
  - mere playing
  - mere laughing
  - mere thinking
  - mere idling
- Lord Eustace Percy advises the school leavers to choose a trade or profession that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - lasts for a long time
  - is to their liking
  - has in it the promise of a happy future
  - All the above
- The writer tells the students to have

- courage to \_\_\_\_\_ for what is good.
- (a) fight (b) try  
(c) stand up (d) care
15. One can achieve real success in life by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) having a sound mind in a sound body.  
(b) good character and courteous manners.  
(c) Loyalty to the duties of one's nation and its high ideals.  
(d) All the above
16. Lord Percy advises to be temperate in \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) all things (b) all actions  
(c) all work (d) all foods
17. Untarnished character is a priceless possession. Here the underlined word means :
- (a) without any black spot  
(b) free from anger  
(c) friendly  
(d) None of the above
18. According to Percy, leisure hours should be used wisely by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) reading good books.  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) spending time with interesting hobbies.  
(d) good companions and associations.  
(e) All the above
19. The habit of betting money is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) stealing (b) smuggling  
(c) snatching (d) gambling
20. We should be \_\_\_\_\_ to all who are weak and suffering.
- (a) kind and temperate  
(b) kind and helpful  
(c) temperate and considerate  
(d) kind and fair
21. Smoking in youth \_\_\_\_\_ the body.
- (a) reduce (b) sicks  
(c) stunts (d) improves
22. "To a large extent", you will be known by the company you keep. The underlined expression means :
- (a) partially true  
(b) mainly true  
(c) within limits  
(d) None of the above
23. Above all, remember that your character is a priceless possession. The underlined word is used as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Adverb (b) Preposition  
(c) Adjective (d) Conjunction
24. "Most importantly" means :
- (a) once for all (b) after all  
(c) at all (d) above all
25. A student should choose a trade or profession \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) hesitatingly  
(b) with greatest care  
(c) lovingly  
(d) with the help of others.
26. Lord Percy wants every student to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to his family and good citizen to his country.
- (a) good earner (b) good worker

- (c) credit (d) status
27. Smoking in your youth stunts the body.  
Here the underlined word means :
- (a) to prevent growing properly  
(b) help in growing properly  
(c) normal growing  
(d) None of the above
28. L. E. Percy was a former Minister of Education in\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Russia (b) Canada  
(c) Britain (d) U.S.A.
29. Drink is the deadly enemy of health and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) capability (b) efficiency  
(c) ability (d) performance
30. Lord Percy desires to send his best wishes to the school leavers for their future\_\_.
- (a) success (b) happiness  
(c) well being (d) welfare

### ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)  
5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d)  
8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (c)  
12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (c)  
15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (d)  
19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (c)  
22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (b)  
26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (d)

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## **LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS SCHOOL'S GOODBYE**

**Q.1 What does the speaker speak about in the prose piece of "School's Goodbye" ?**

**Ans :** The speaker in "School's Goodbye" is Lord Eustace Percy, a former Education Minister of Britain. In this lesson he delivers a message to the students who are about to leave school. He suggests children to continue learning and choose a trade or profession with greatest care. He also advises them to maintain good health and untarnished character. Further he conveys the students to be away from drinking, smoking and gambling and achieve real success in life.

**Q.2 How does Percy suggest the students to maintain a good health ?**

**Ans :** Lord Eustace Percy, the former Education Minister of Britain advises the school leavers to maintain a good health. Success in life largely depends on good health. So the students should keep their body fit by cleanliness, fresh air, regular habits and suitable recreations. To remain healthy one should avoid smoking and drinking. Smoking stunts the body and clouds the brain. Drinking is the deadly enemy of health and efficiency. The real success can be achieved by a sound mind in a sound body and having good character.

### **Q.3 How can we keep our character untarnished ?**

**Ans :** Lord Eustay Percy emphasized on maintaining good character all through the life. A person's character is a priceless possession in his life. To keep it untarnished a pupil should be truthful in all things. We should be considerate to everybody, fair to our rivals and kind and helpful to the weak and suffering. We should always stand for what is good, pure and noble. We should always avoid gambling in any form.

### **Q.4 How should a student spend his leisure hours ?**

**Ans :** A student should use his leisure hours very effectively. He should avoid mere idling. One should spend the leisure hours with interesting hobbies, good books and with good companionships and associations. A person is known by the company he keeps. So a student should have good friends in life.

### **What does the speaker speak about in the prose piece of "School's Goodbye" ?**

**Ans :** Lord Percy advises the students to be very specific while choosing a trade or profession. One should choose his trade or profession with greatest care. He should not choose any occupation that leads him

nowhere. A student should choose and occupation that has in it the promise of an interesting and happy future. He should seek advice from one of his teachers while choosing a profession.

## NON-DETAILED A TIGER IN THE HOUSE

### MCQ

- 1) The story "A tiger in the house" was written by ---
  - (A) Premchand
  - (B) Tagore
  - (C) Ruskin Bond
  - (D) William Wordsworth
- 2) Grandfather went on a ----in the Terai Jungle ?
  - (A) picnic
  - (B) hunting expedition
  - (C) feast
  - (D) None of the above
- 3) There were-----large tents for shikaris.
  - (A) Seven
  - (B) Eight
  - (C) Nine
  - (D) a number of
- 4) There were----elephants in their expedition.
  - (A) Fifteen
  - (B) Sixteen
  - (C) Seventeen
  - (D) Eleven
- 5) The sportsmen never saw a ----
  - (A) Bears
  - (B) Peacocks
  - (C) Tiger
  - (D) Deer.
- 6) They were beginning to shoot at ---
  - (A) Wild bear
  - (B) Rabbits
  - (C) Jackals
  - (D) Deer
- 7) The tiger cub was named Timothy by ----
  - (A) Grandfather
  - (B) Grandmother
  - (C) Author
  - (D) Cook
- 8) ----- proved too rich for Timothy?
  - (A) Raw mutton
  - (B) Cod liver Oil
  - (C) Rabbits
  - (D) Milk
- 9) Timothy was given a tempting diet of
  - (A) milk
  - (B) raw mutton
  - (C) pigeons& rabbits
  - (D) pigeon
- 10) Timothy's favourite amusement was \_\_\_\_ anyone who should play with him.
  - (A) to walk
  - (B) to play
  - (C) to stalk
  - (D) to jump
- 11) His favourite place in the house was -
  - (A) the drawing room
  - (B) Cook's quarters
  - (C) bedroom
  - (D) gardener's quarters
- 12) He would make himself comfortable on -----
  - (A) the long sofa
  - (B) long Bed
  - (C) table
  - (D) dinning hall
- 13) He would scrub his face with his paws

- like ----
- (A) a rabbit  
(B) a monkey  
(C) a cat  
(D) a dog
- 14) Timothy had ---- habit.  
(A) good  
(B) bad  
(C) clean  
(D) None of the above
- 15) He grew less friendly when timothywas years old.  
(A) Six months  
(B) Six years  
(C) Six days  
(D) Six weeks
- 16) The nearest zoo was at -  
(A) Near Dehra  
(B) Near Delhi  
(C) Lucknow  
(D) Near Agra
- Lucknow was---- miles away.  
(E) Two hundred  
(F) Three hundred  
(G) Four hundred  
(H) A hundred
- 17) Lucknow was---- miles away.  
(A) Two hundred  
(B) Three hundred  
(C) Four hundred  
(D) A hundred
- 18) Pekinese is a kind of --  
(A) monkey  
(B) cat  
(C) dog  
(D) tiger
- 19) The zoo authorities receivedTimothy -----  
(A) gladly  
(B) doubtfully  
(C) reluctantly  
(D) Unwillingly
- 20) When grandfather saw Timothy in the cage, he greeted him saying ---  
(A) Hello Timothy !  
(B) Good morning, Timothy !  
(C) Good bye Timothy !  
(D) Good evening, Timothy !
- 21) The -----in the next cage snarled at Timothy.  
(A) Lion  
(B) bear  
(C) wolf  
(D) leopard
- 22) "I haven't been here very long" said --  
(A) surprised keeper  
(B) keeper  
(C) Superintendent  
(D) grandfather
- 23) Grandfather went search of the of the - --- of the zoo to lodge the complain  
(A) owner  
(B) keeper  
(C) superintendent  
(D) supervisor
- 24) Timothy died ---- month ago  
(A) two  
(B) three  
(C) four  
(D) five
- 25) Timothy had died of -----  
(A) pneumonia  
(B) cancer

- (C) fever  
(D) malaria
- 26) The grandfather walked--- out of the zoo  
(A) slowly  
(B) hatefully  
(C) Carelessly  
(D) Briskly
- 27) I am talking to Timothy told by ----  
(A) Zoo keeper  
(B) Grandfather  
(C) Author  
(D) Zoo supervisor
- 28) Who discovered Timothy, on his hunt-ing expedition?  
(A) Grandfather  
(B) Grandmother  
(C) Author  
(D) Mahmoud
- 29) How many dining tents were in thecamp?  
(A) Seven  
(B) A number of  
(C) One  
(D) Fifteen
- 30) How many elephants were there in theparty ?  
(A) Sixteen  
(B) fifteen  
(C) Twenty  
(D) Twenty one
- 31) How long was the tiger cub?  
(A) eighteen inches  
(B) ninenteen inches  
(C) tweny inches  
(D) twenty one inches
- 32) How many companions did Timothy have ?  
(A) three  
(B) two  
(C) five  
(D) four
- 33) Whom was Timothy afraid of ?  
(A) Leopard  
(B) Monkey  
(C) Puppy  
(D) Parrot
- 34) Where did Timothy sleep at night?  
(A) drawing room  
(B) long sofa  
(C) cook'squarter  
(D) on the varanda
- 35) Why was grandfather accompanied by the hunting party?  
(A) He was a great hunter  
(B) He had great experience of hunting.  
(C) He knew the forests of Siwalik hills better  
(D) He was a lover of animals.
- 36) How many elephants were there in the hunting party specially trained for taking part in the beat?  
(A) Fifteen  
(B) Eleven  
(C) Seven  
(D) Four
- 37) The hunting party gave up all hope of finding a tiger and began to shoot at \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) deer  
(B) peacocks

- (C) wild boar  
(D) jackals
- 38) What was Timothy's favourite amusement ?  
(A) to stalk anyone who would play with him.  
(B) to snarl at anybody who tried to get him off the sofa.  
(C) to make him comfortable on the long sofa.  
(D) to allow the puppy to crawl on his back.
- 39) Who declared in a prophetic manner, "We are going to find Timothy sitting on Mahmoud's bed and no sign of the cook except his clothes and shoes?"  
A) Grandmother  
B) Grandfather  
C) The writer  
D) None of the above
- 40) Who decided that Timothy should be transferred to a zoo?  
A) Grandmother  
B) Grandfather  
C) The writer  
D) None of the above
- 41) What was the change came over Timothy when he was six months old?  
(A) he grew friendly  
(B) he grew slowly  
(C) he became calm  
(D) he grew steadily less friendly
- 42) Who was frightening the tiger in the zoo?  
(A) A leopard  
(B) A crocodile  
(C) A jackal

- (D) An elephant
- 43) "It is not your tiger" who said this to the grandfather in the zoo?  
(A) First Keeper  
(B) second keeper  
(C) Both the Keeper  
(D) None of the two
- 44) Timothy was died of \_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) Pneumonia  
(B) Pneumonia  
(C) Pneumonia  
(D) neumonia

### **ANSWERS**

- 1) (C) 2) (B) 3) (A) 4) (A) 5) (C)  
6) (C) 7) (B) 8) (D) 9) (C) 10) (C)  
11) (A) 12) (A) 13) (C) 14) (C) 15) (A)  
16) (C) 17) (A) 18) (C) 19) (A) 20) (A)  
21) (D) 22) (A) 23) (C) 24) (A) 25) (A)  
26) (D) 27) (B) 28) (A) 29) (C) 30) (B)  
31) (A) 32) (B) 33) (C) 34) (C) 35) C 36)  
D 37) D 38) A 39)  
B 40) A 41) D  
42) A 43) B 44) B

### **THE BEGGAR MCQ**

- 1) Who was sergei ?  
(A) Doctor  
(B) Advocate  
(C) Writer  
(D) Singer
- 2) Who did lushkoff credit for his change ?  
(A) to Olga  
(B) to Sergei



- (C) Sergei's wife  
(D) None of the above
- 3) What was the beggar  
foreight years ?.
- (A) village doctor  
(B) village Singer  
(C) village dancer  
(D) village school teacher  
(E) How many days has the  
beggar noteaten anything?  
two  
(F) three  
(G) four  
(H) five
- 4) What was the colour of the beggar's  
overcoat ?
- (A) red  
(B) white  
(C) Green  
(D) fawn
- 5) "Have done with lying" who said ?
- (A) olga  
(B) lushkoff  
(C) Sergei  
(D) None of the above
- 6) Who was the little man near the ticket  
window?
- (A) olga  
(B) Sergei  
(C) Lushkoff  
(D) lushkoff's wife
- 7) "God bless that good & noble woman"  
who does that woman refer to ?
- (A) Sergei's cook  
(B) olga  
(C) Sengei's wife  
(D) Both A and B
- 8) Copeck is a --- currency  
(A) American  
(B) Latin  
(C) Indian  
(D) Russian
- 9) Sergei could see the everything that  
went on in the yard from ---
- (A) window of drawing room  
(B) window of dinning room  
(C) window of kitchen room  
(D) none of the above
- 10) On the first day of every month the  
beggar came and again earned ---
- (A) a rouble  
(B) half a rouble  
(C) twenty copecks  
(D) forty copecks
- 11) Every time the beggar received ---from  
the advocate.
- (A) half a rouble  
(B) thirty to fifty copecks  
(C) a rouble  
(D) twenty to fifty copecks
- 12) A change took place in Lushkoff's heart  
owing to
- (A) Olga's words & noble deeds  
(B) Sergei's words  
(C) Olga's support  
(D) Sergei's noble deeds.
- 13) For ---days, The Beggar said that he  
had nothing to eat.
- (A) two  
(B) three  
(C) four  
(D) eight
- 14) Sergei came upon the beggar at-----  
the day before yesterday.
- (A) Sadovyastreet  
(B) Navodya street  
(C) Bapujistreet  
(D) Sabitnistreet

- 16) Olga was the advocate's ---  
 (A) friend  
 (B) cook  
 (C) father  
 (D) supervisor
- 17) The beggar's strength was lost by-----  
 (A) Cold drinks  
 (B) beer  
 (C) Vodka  
 (D) Wine
- 18) Mendicant means----  
 (A) Advocate  
 (B) Singer  
 (C) teacher  
 (D) beggar
- 19) The beggar looked like a ----  
 (A) Scare crow  
 (B) Cook  
 (C) Mad  
 (D) Thief.
- 20) Sergei met Lushkoff after - years at the ticket counter.  
 (A) one  
 (B) two  
 (C) three  
 (D) four
- 21) Lushkoff was now a -----  
 (A) notary  
 (B) advocate  
 (C) writer  
 (D) wood chopper.
- 22) Lushkoff wore a --- at the ticket window.  
 (A) sunglasses  
 (B) gold chain  
 (C) sealskin cap  
 (D) good dress.
- 23) Lushkoff thanked Sergei for his -----  
 (A) kind words and deeds  
 (B) noble deeds  
 (C) kind words  
 (D) kind help
- 24) I lost my place through intrigues. What is the correct meaning of the underlined word?  
 A) promise B) warning C) secret plot D) imaginary story
- 25) The Sergei looked at the ragged fawn-coloured overcoat of the suppliant. What is the meaning of the underlined word?  
 A) light blue  
 B) light red  
 C) light brown  
 D) light green
- 26) Where had Sergei met the beggar for the first time ?  
 A) in the market  
 B) in the bus stand  
 C) at the theatre  
 D) in Sadovya street
- 27) The beggar was thrown away from his job for his \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) ignorance B) negligence C) politeness D) drunkenness
- 28) What was the first work found by Sergei for the beggar ?  
 A) to work as a notary  
 B) to clean the carpets and rugs  
 C) to clean the snow from the backyard  
 D) to chop wood for him
- 29) Chop wood for the advocate because  
 A) he was hungry and wanted work  
 B) simply from pride and shame

- C) he had been trapped by his own words  
D) Both( B) and ( C )
- 30) Who was the little man at the ticket counter with a coat collar of curly fur and a worn sealskin Cap ?  
A) Olga B) The advocate  
C) Lushkoff D) None of these
- 31) What amount was paid to Lushkoff per month as notary ?  
A)twenty-five roubles B)thirty-five roubles  
C) forty-five roubles  
D) fifteen roubles
- 32) To whom was Lushkoff really indebted?  
A) Sergei B) Olga C) Russian choir D) None of the above
- 33) What kind of work did Sergei suggest for the beggar?  
A) To sing in the Russian choir.  
B) To chop wood for him.  
C) To beg at different places.  
D) To take rest on a log of wood.

### **ANSWER KEYS**

- 1) (B) 2) (A) 3) (D) 4) (B) 5) (D) 6) (C)  
7) (C) 8) (D) 9) (D) 10) (B) 11) (B) 12) (D)  
13) (A) 14) (B) 15) (A) 16) (B) 17) (C) 18)  
(C) 19) (A) 20) (B) 21) (A) 22) (C) 23) (A)  
24) C 25) C 26) D 27) D 28) D 29) D 30) C  
31) B 32) B 33) B

## **NON-DETAILED** **THE VILLAGE JUDGE**

1. Jumman Sheikh and Algu Chaudhuri were\_.
  - (a) friends
  - (b) enemies
  - (c) brothers
  - (d) great friends
2. So long as the property was not transferred to his name, Jumman treated his aunt with\_.
  - (a) great kindness and respect
  - (b) great love and respect
  - (c) great kindness and love
  - (d) None of these
3. The woman ran from \_\_\_\_\_ with a stick in her hand to support her.
  - (a) Town to town
  - (b) Village to village
  - (c) Village to town
  - (d) Town to village
4. "Money does not grow on trees here", \_\_\_\_\_ said.
  - (a) Jumman
  - (b) Algu Chaudhuri
  - (c) Kariman
  - (d) Old aunt
5. Whatever the Panch says is spoken \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) by God
  - (b) by the Panch
  - (c) by Judge
  - (d) by God himself
6. \_\_\_\_\_ have considered this matter.
  - (a) The youngers
  - (b) The Judge
  - (c) The elders
  - (d) The panch
7. The decision of the first panchayat was that the aunt should have \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) montly expenses
  - (b) monthly allowance
  - (c) some money and food
  - (d) None of these
8. Algu had bought a very beautiful pair of bullocks from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) The fair
  - (b) The village market
  - (c) Batesar market
  - (d) The market
9. Samjhoo Sahu would return from the market with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) friends
  - (b) enemies
  - (c) salt and oil
  - (d) sugar and ghee
10. One evening Sahuji put a double load on it during \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) The first trip
  - (b) The second trip
  - (c) The third trip
  - (d) The fourth trip
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the price of Algu's bullock's.
  - (a) Two hundred fifty rupees
  - (b) Only fifty rupee
  - (c) Two hundred rupees
  - (d) Hundred and fifty rupee
12. "Long live the God that is the panch !" \_\_\_\_\_ said.
  - (a) Algu

- (b) Jumman  
(c) Elders  
(d) Samjhoo Sahu
13. Samjhoo Sahu's bullock died due to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) lack of water  
(b) lack of fodder  
(c) lack of hard work  
(d) lack of proper arrangement
14. After the death of one of his bullocks, Algu suspected that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Jumman was behind this  
(b) Jumman had poisoned his bullock  
(c) Jumman must have been happy  
(d) Jumman had taken his sweet revenge on him
15. Algu decided to sell off his single bullock, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) It was dead tired  
(b) A single bullock was of no use to him  
(c) Samjhoo Sahu had threatened to buy it any way  
(d) Jumman had poisoned it to death
16. Samjhoo Sahu promised on purchasing the bullock from Algu to pay off the price in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a month's time  
(b) two month's time  
(c) three month's time  
(d) four month's time
17. At the Panchayat the Panch Jumman gave the decision that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Algu should withdraw his case  
(b) the bullock died from overwork and misarrangement  
(c) Samjhoo ought to pay the full price of the bullock  
(d) None of them
18. Samjhoo Sahu used \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the market with different goods.  
(a) a trolley  
(b) a cart  
(c) a tractor  
(d) an ekka
19. After the transfer of property Jumman and his wife turned \_\_\_\_\_ to the aunt.  
(a) polite and humble  
(b) harsh and rude  
(c) faithful and polite  
(d) grateful and loving
20. Algu's bullock which Samjhoo Sahu had bought, died \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) one night  
(b) one afternoon  
(c) one morning  
(d) one evening
21. "God sees all good and evil" is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Algu  
(b) Jumman  
(c) Samjhoo  
(d) Jumman's aunt
22. "The village Judge" is a story by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Prem Chand

- (b) Leo Tolstoy  
(c) Anton Chekhov  
(d) Ruskin Bond
23. The aunt replied to Algu Chaudhuri, God lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Panch.  
(a) soul  
(b) mind  
(c) heart  
(d) words
24. Jumman was \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the name of Algu Chaudhuri as the Chief Judge.  
(a) angry  
(b) sad  
(c) overjoyed  
(d) dissatisfaction
25. "The Panch is nobody's friend or enemy" was the statement of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Jumman  
(b) Jumman's aunt  
(c) Algu Chaudhari  
(d) Kariman
26. The old woman moved from village to village \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) to get shelter  
(b) to get food  
(c) to get clothing  
(d) to get support
27. Jumman's aunt told that nobody can sell his \_\_\_\_\_ for friendship.  
(a) property  
(b) bullock  
(c) house  
(d) conscience
28. When the old aunt's property was transferred to the name of Jumman \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Jumman stopped talking to her  
(b) Jumman and his wife dismissed her  
(c) all kindness vanished  
(d) the old lady lived separately
29. What happened to Samjhoo Sahu's bullock within a month ?  
(a) It died  
(b) It reduced to a mere bag of skin and bones  
(c) It became stronger once again  
(d) None of the above.
30. Jumman and Algu are the characters in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) A tiger in the house  
(b) The Beggar  
(c) The village Judge  
(d) A great son of India
31. Kariman was the wife of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Jumman  
(b) Algu  
(c) Judge  
(d) Samjhoo
32. The words of \_\_\_\_\_ echoed in Algu's heart.  
(a) Jumman  
(b) Kariman  
(c) Panchayat  
(d) Jumman's aunt
33. God lives in the heart of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Children  
 (b) Panch  
 (c) Jumman  
 (d) Algu
34. 'I' can not go no like this any more.  
 Here the underlined word "I" refer to  
 –  
 (a) Jumman  
 (b) Kariman  
 (c) Aunt  
 (d) Algu
35. The judgement of Algu broke up  
 therelationship between\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Jumman and Aunt  
 (b) Jumman and Algu  
 (c) Algu and Samjhoo  
 (d) Jumman and Samjhoo

**ANSWERS**

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4.  
 (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b)  
 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d)  
 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b)  
 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (d)  
 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (b)  
 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (b)  
 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (c)  
 29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (a) 32. (d)  
 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (b)

## A GRAIN AS BIG AS A HEN'S EGG

- Who was the writer of the story "A grain as big as a hen's egg" ?
  - friends
  - enemies
  - brothers
  - great friends
- Who could see clearly ?
  - the old man
  - the old man's father
  - the old man's grand father
  - the wise man
- The traveller sold the wonderful thing to the King as a curiosity.  
The underlined word means :
  - happiness
  - sadness
  - respect
  - strange interesting rare object
- Who entered walking easily without crutches ?
  - the old man
  - the grand father
  - the old man's father
  - the old peasant
- What was the only thing men called their own, during the grand father's time ?
  - money
  - land
  - labour
  - food
- In whose time was buying and selling of bread a sin ?
  - old peasant
  - old peasant's father
  - old peasant's grandfather
  - None of these
- In grandfather's time the land was \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - costly
  - cheap
  - not free
  - free
- In the old time people lived according to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - God's Law
  - Own wish
  - earth's law
  - None of these
- "In my time money was not yet in use", was told by \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - the old man
  - the traveller
  - the old man's father
  - the old man's grandfather
- When the hen peaked at the grain, it was lying \_\_\_\_\_ .



- (a) on the window  
(b) On the shelf  
(c) at the door  
(d) on a table
11. The King asked his \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him what the thing was.  
(a) servants (b) ministers  
(c) wise men (d) poor people
12. According to Grand father, corn like that used to grow \_\_\_\_\_ in his time.  
(a) No where  
(b) every where  
(c) some places  
(d) only in forests
13. The old peasant's father came walking with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) one crutch  
(b) two crutches  
(c) no crutch  
(d) None of these
14. The first old peasant said that in his time the grains were \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Smaller than the present day grains.  
(b) a little larger that the present days grains.  
(c) of the very same kind.  
(d) Larger than the present day grains.
15. Wherever I ploughed, there was my field.  
The underlined word is used as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) determiner (b) conjunction  
(c) preposition (d) adverb
22. The old man could hardly hear be-
16. The wise men came to know what the strange thing was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) from their books  
(b) from a group of people  
(c) from some country folk  
(d) when a hen peeked at it and made a hole in it
17. Who bit a piece off the grain and tested it ?  
(a) the learned man  
(b) the first old man  
(c) the second old man  
(d) the third old man
18. Who was rather hard of hearing ?  
(a) the first old man  
(b) the second old man  
(c) the third old man  
(d) the traveller
19. Who brought the rare thing shaped like a grain of corn from children ?  
(a) a farmer (b) a merchant  
(c) a traveller (d) a trader
20. Who brought the old peasant to the King ?  
(a) the King's minister  
(b) the king's courtiers  
(c) the wise men  
(d) the kings servants
21. "As to buying I never bought any, for in my time money was not yet in use." Who is the speaker ?  
(a) the old peasant's father  
(b) the old peasant  
(c) the King  
(d) the old peasant's grand father cause he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) deaf (b) dumb  
(c) blind (d) partial deaf
23. In grand father's time, people knew nothing of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) corn (b) labour  
(c) money (d) land
24. Who in the story - "A Grain as big as a hen's egg" could see clearly ?  
(a) The old man  
(b) The old man's grand father  
(c) The old man's father  
(d) The old man's son
25. According to the grand father, the earth stopped bearing large grains because :  
(a) people do not live by their own labour  
(b) people have taken to depend upon the labour of others  
(c) people exploit others for personal gain  
(d) all the above
26. According to grand father, in his time each man had \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) corn enough of his own  
(b) enough money  
(c) little food  
(d) some land
27. Grand father spoke \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) slowly (b) silently  
(c) speedily (d) distinctly
28. "It is long since I saw such a fine grain" who said this ?  
(a) The King  
(b) The traveller  
(c) The old man  
(d) The grand father
29. A hole was made on the grain of corn by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a hen (b) a farmer  
(c) a wise man (d) a parrot
30. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ down the middle of the grain of corn.  
(a) groove (b) hole  
(c) groove (d) cut mark

### ANSWER KEYS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)  
5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d)  
8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (c)  
12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c)  
15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b)  
19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (a)  
22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (d)  
26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (d)  
29. (a) 30. (c)

—o—

## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

### **TENSE REVISITED**

2. Odisha \_\_\_\_\_ on the East coast of India.

Choose the correct alternative

- a) Is
- b) was
- c) has
- d) have

3. I usually go to school by bicycle.

The sentence refers to

- a) General Truth
- b) Habitual action
- b) permanent state
- d) scientific truth

4. The British \_\_\_\_\_ over India for many years.

Choose the correct alternative

- a) rules
- b) rule
- c) ruling
- d) ruled

5. I have lost my pen.

The sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- a) Present
- b) Past
- c) future
- d) present progressive

6. Leave that. I \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Choose the correct alternative

- a) do it
- b) am doing it
- c) will do it
- d) am going to do it

7. My school is over at 4:00 pm.

I \_\_\_\_\_ home by 5 pm.

- a) reach
- b) will be reaching
- c) will have reached
- d) am going to do it

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic tomorrow.

Choose the correct alternative

- a) have
- b) had
- c) has
- d) are having

9. Choose the correct Sentence

a) Wait a minute, I am going to come with you

b) Wait a minute, I will come with you.

c) Wait a minute, I came with you.

d) Wait a minute, I am coming with you.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours when their car stopped.

Choose the correct form of verb

- a) are driving
- b) were driving
- c) have been driving
- d) had been driving
- e)

11. Which sentence expresses that I am not in Puri now.

- a) I have been to Puri
- b) I went to Puri.
- C) I am in Puri.
- D) None of the above.

12. India \_\_\_\_\_ free in 1947

Choose the correct alternative

- a) became
- b) had becom
- c) becomes

- d) have become
13. I may take five days to finish the book. Today is Monday. I \_\_\_\_ (read) \_\_\_\_ it tomorrow. Choose the correct alternative
- a) will have read  
b) read  
c) will be reading  
d) have read
14. Bye. I \_\_\_\_ (see) \_\_\_\_ you tomorrow.
- a) will see  
b) seeing  
c) saw  
d) seen
15. The ingredients are ready. My mother \_\_\_\_ a cake.
- a) will bake  
b) is going to bake  
c) baked  
d) has baked
16. While my mother was cooking I \_\_\_\_ (read) \_\_\_\_
- a) read  
b) had read  
c) was reading  
d) will be reading
17. The Earth moves round the sun. The above sentence ex-presses \_\_\_\_\_
- a) habitual action  
b) something happening now  
c) general truth  
d) Temporary action
18. The Prime Minister visits Odisha nextweek. The above sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_ time
- a) Present  
b) past  
c) future
- d) present continuous
19. Water \_\_\_\_ (freeze) \_\_\_\_ at 00 Celsius.
- a) freezing  
b) is freezing  
c) freezes  
d) will freeze
20. He usually goes to school on his bi-cycle. But today he \_\_\_\_\_ on foot.
- a) goes  
b) will go  
c) is going  
d) go
21. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ help you Choose the correct alternative
- a) help  
b) am helping  
c) helped  
d) will help
- 21- I got dressed, when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) I had breakfast (C) I will have breakfast  
(B) I have had breakfast (D) I had had breakfast
- 22- You'll help your mother, \_\_\_\_?
- (A) will you (C) don't you  
(B) will not you (D) won't you
- 23- Choose the correct grammatical sentence.
- (A) Will you ever been to Mumbai?  
(B) Had you ever been to Mumbai?  
(C) Have you ever been to Mumbai?  
(D) Do you ever been to Mumbai ?
- 24- Black clouds are seen in the sky, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) it will rain (C) it is going to rain

(B) it rains (D) it is raining

25-Yesterday \_\_\_ a holiday.

(A) is (C) was

(B) will be (D) would be

26-Before the teacher reached the school,

\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) the students all left

(B) the students have all left

(C) the students had all left

(D) the students would have left

27- The Sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.

(A) will rise (C) rise

(B) rises (D) rised

28 –The President of India \_\_\_\_\_ Odisha next month.

(A) visit (C) visited

(B) Visits (D) will visit

29- We \_\_\_\_\_ AHSC Examination by May 2025.

(A) are going to pass (C) are passing

(B) will pass (D) will have passed

30- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ one day.

(A) dies (C) is dying

(B) will die (D) is going to die

## ANSWERS

1. a) 2. b)3. d)4. b) 5. c) 6. c) 7. d)

8. b) 9. d) 10. a)11. a) 12. c) 13. a) 14. b) 15. c) 16. c) 17. c) 18. c) 19. c)20. d) 21- D,

22-D, 23-C, 24- C, 25- C 26-C,27-B,28-B 29 – D, 30-B

## TYPES OF SENTENCES

1. We must obey the rules of our school.

Pick out the finite verb

a) obey

b) rules

c) must

d) must obey

2. ey elected Mr. Roy President.

What is the pattern of the sentence?

a) SVO

b) SVOC

c) SVOO

d) SVC

3. The story appears interesting. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

a) imperative

b) interrogative

c) exclamatory

d) declarative

4. Beware of dogs.

The above sentence expresses \_\_\_\_\_

a) Order

b) Warring

c) request

d) declarative

5. It is a beautiful song.

Turn the sentence into exclamatory.

a) How is beautiful song !

b) What a beautiful song it is !

c) What beautiful song it !

d) It is what a beautiful song !

6. Always \_\_\_\_\_ for the best. (Choose the correct verb.)

a) make b) get

c) avoid d) hope

7. He is rich. He is not happy.  
Combine the sentences into a compound sentence
- He is rich and not happy
  - He is rich or not happy
  - He is rich but not happy
  - He is rich so not happy
8. He cannot speak English. He cannot speak Urdu.  
Combine the sentences by using 'neither ----- nor'
- He neither can speak English nor Urdu.
  - He can speak English nor Urdu.
  - He can speak neither English nor Urdu.
  - Neither he can speak English nor Urdu.
9. A dog that barks seldom bites.  
Find out the subordinate clause.
- that barks
  - This is fine weather
  - Fine the weather is
10. Tell me the place of your birth.  
Turn the above sentence into a complex sentence.
- Tell me that the place of your birth.
  - Tell me where you were born.
  - Tell me your birth place.
  - Tell me about your birth place.
11. As we sow, so we reap. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- Simple
  - Compound
  - Complex
  - Interrogative
12. Do or die.  
It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- Simple
  - Declarative
  - Compound
  - Complex
13. A simple sentence has \_\_\_\_\_ independent clause.
- one
  - more than one
  - two
  - None of these
14. How fine the weather is !  
Turn the sentence into declarative.
- It is a fine weather
  - The weather is very fine
  - This is fine weather
  - Fine the weather is
15. Shut the door.  
The subject of the above sentence is
- door
  - shut
  - the door
  - you
16. Birds fly.  
The pattern of the sentence is
- SVC
  - SVO
  - SV
  - SVOO
17. Respect your teachers  
The above sentence expresses-----
- request
  - advice
  - command
  - prayer
18. You are happy.  
Turn the above sentence into interrogative
- You are happy?
  - What are you ?
  - Are you happy?
  - Do you happy?
19. Rita has been studying to pass the examination

Find out the finite verb

- a) has been
- b) has
- c) has been studying
- d) studying

20. \_\_\_\_\_ the best use of your time.

Fill in the blank with an appropriate verb.

- a) make                      b) take
- c) hope                      d) get

21- Which simple sentence is SVC pattern.

- (A) Rohit feels happy
- (B) Kohli asked a question.
- (C) Jadeja laughed loudly.
- (D) Panth fell down.

22-Pick out compound sentence

- (A) It rained heavily ,therefore I could not go to school.
- (B) It rained heavily which prevented me from going to school.
- (C) It rained heavily because there was a low pressure
- (D)It rained heavily for two weeks

23-Suryakumar is neither handsome,\_\_\_\_\_

- .(A) nor is he smart.
- (B)nor he is smart.
- (C) nor was he smart.
- (D) nor he was smart.

24 - Let's go on a picnic. Pick out subject.

- (A) We (C) You  
(B) Us (D) They

25-We elected Narendra Modi Prime Minister.

The pattern of the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) SV (C)SVC  
(B) SVO (D) SVOC

26-What he writes is not true.

The underlined part is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

- (A) Main clause (C) Sub- ordinate clause  
(B) Co-ordinate clause (D) None of the above

27-As the cricket match is fine, we should enjoy it.

The underlined clause is a \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

- (A) Main clause (C) Co-ordinate clause  
(D) Sub- ordinate clause (D) None of these

28- We talked about India,as we had tea.

It is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

- (A) simple (B) Compound  
(C) complex (D) none of these

29- Choose the correct grammar sentence

- (A) He can not speak neither English nor Hindi.  
(B) He can speak neither English nor speak Hindi.  
(C) He can speak neither English nor Hindi.  
(D) B and C

30- Pratyush is not rich,\_\_\_\_\_

- (A) yet he is happy. (C) he is happy yet.  
(B) Yet he is not happy (D) Yet he was happy.

## **ANSWERS**

- 1.c) 2. b) 3. d) 4. b) 5. b) 6. d) 7. c) 8.  
c)9. a) 10. b) 11. c)12. c) 13. a) 14. b)  
15. d)16. c) 17. b) 18. c) 19. b) 20. a)  
21-A , 22- A 23-A 24-C; 25-D 26- A , 27-  
B,28-C 29-C 30-A



## NON FINITE VERBS

1. They must have been working hard.  
Find out the non-finite verb
  - a) must
  - b) must have
  - c) have been
  - d) have been working
2. You must have finished writing the letter.  
Find out the non-finite verb
  - a) have finished
  - b) must have
  - c) have finished writing
  - d) must
3. I expect you to write the answer by to-morrow.  
Break the sentence into two simple sentences.  
I expect you. I will write the answer by tomorrow.
  - a) I expect it. You will write the answer by tomorrow.
  - b) You expect it. You will write the answer by tomorrow.
  - c) You expect it. I will write the answer by tomorrow.
4. He killed the snake to save the child.  
What is the function of the nonfinite verb?
  - a) Object
  - b) subject
  - c) adjunct
  - d) complement
5. To forgive others is generosity.  
What is the function of the non finiteverb?
  - a) Subject
  - b) object
  - c) complement
  - d) adjunct
6. They made ----- (I / laugh)  
Complete the sentence by adding a nonfinite clause
  - a) They made I to laugh
  - b) They made me laughing
  - c) They made me laugh
  - d) They made I am laughing
7. I enjoy\_\_(play\_)\_\_in the afternoon.  
Fill in the blank with a nonfinite verb.
  - a) play
  - b) to play
  - c) played
  - d) playing
8. My friend said that I could read his book ( friend/ allow/ read/ his book  
Make a sentence with a meaning related to the given sentence.
  - a) My friend allowed me to read his book
  - b) My friend allowed reading his book
  - c) My friend allowed to read his book
  - d) My friend allowed him reading his book.
9. Please remind -----( he/ write/ the application)  
Complete the sentence by adding a non-finite clause
  - a) Please remind to write the application.
  - b) Please remind that he will write the application.
  - c) Please remind him to write the application.

- d) Please remind him writing the application.
10. The news was very sad. It made \_\_\_\_\_ (cry)  
Complete the sentence using non-finite form of the verb with a noun phrase.
- a) It made me crying  
b) It made me to cry  
c) It made me cried  
d) It made me cry
11. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ lies (tell)  
Use the verb in the bracket in the proper form.
- a) to tell  
b) tell  
c) told  
d) telling
12. I saw him cross the road.  
Find out the nonfinite verb.
- a) saw  
b) him cross  
c) the road  
d) cross
13. The teacher advised me to labour hard.  
What is the function of the non-finite verb?
- a) Subject  
b) complement  
c) adjunct  
d) object
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ verb must agree with the subject
- a) Finite  
b) non-finite  
c) both finite and nonfinite  
d) None of these
15. i) Gopal write stories.  
ii) Gopal written stories.  
iii) Gopal writing stories.
- iv) Gopal to write stories.  
Which of these sentence is grammatically correct?
- a) (i) & (iv)  
b) (ii) & (iv)  
c) (iii)  
d) None of these
16. He is interested in watching movies.  
What is the function of the non-finite verb
- a) subject  
b) object  
c) object to preposition  
d) complement
17. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (post)  
Use the correct form of the verb in bracket.
- a) post  
b) to post  
c) posted  
d) to have posted
18. You would rather \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting (join)  
Use the correct form of verb in bracket.
- a) joined  
b) had joined  
c) join  
d) to join
19. He likes to remain silent in this situation.  
What is the function of the non-finite verb?
- a) complement  
b) adjunct  
c) object  
d) object to preposition
20. Gopal's parents encourage \_\_\_\_\_ (study)  
Use the non-finite form of the given verb

with a noun phrase.

- a) Gopal's parents encourage him to study.
- b) Gopal's parents encourage him studying.
- c) Gopal's parents encourage to study
- d) Gopal's parents encourage studying.

21. Please don't mind \_\_\_ me your name?

- (A) tell (C) to tell
- (B) telling (D) all the above

22. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ all my teachers

- (A) salute (B) to salute
- (C) saluting (D) all the above

23. My father would not let me \_\_\_\_\_ cricket.

- (A) play (C) playing
- (B) to play (D) none of these

24. He prefers \_\_\_ alone.

- (A) to be (C) being
- (B) been (D) to being

25. Sidharth learnt \_\_\_\_\_ when he was seven years old.

- (A) swim (C) to swim
- (B) swimming (D) swam

26. Prakash gives up \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) smoke (C) to smoke
- (B) smoking (D) smoked

27. You had better \_\_\_ what I 'm telling.

- (A) understand (C) to understand
- (B) understood (D) not

understand

28. Mr. S. Pallai is to go abroad next month.

The underlined part functions as\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Subject (C) Complement
- (B) object (D) adjunct

29- Suhani was made \_\_\_ the correct answer.

- (A) write (C) writing
- (B) to write (D) written

30-I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ the ladder

- (A) climb (C) climbing
- (B) to climb (D) climbed

## ANSWERS

1. d) 2. a) 3. b) 4. c) 5. a) 6. c) 7. d)  
8. a) 9. c) 10. d) 11. d) 12. d) 13. d) 14. a)  
15. d) 16. c) 17. b) 18. c) 19. c) 20. a)  
21- B , 22-C ,23-A, 24-C, 25-B, 26-B,27-A,28-C,29-B,30-C

## PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

1. The television is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the room.
  - a) on
  - b) in
  - c) at
  - d) by
2. She divided the chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ her ten students.
  - a) between
  - b) in

- c) with  
d) among
3. I met the man \_\_\_\_\_ the front gate  
a) on  
b) by  
c) beside  
d) at
4. Cuttack is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mahanadi.  
a) by  
b) at  
c) on  
d) opposite
5. The Second World War ended \_\_\_\_\_ 1945.  
a) at  
b) on  
c) in  
d) between
6. He cut the mango \_\_\_\_\_ a knife.  
a) with  
b) in  
c) by  
d) of
7. He has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
a) for  
b) in  
c) on  
d) since
8. He died \_\_\_\_\_ starvation.  
a) of  
b) with  
c) from  
d) in
9. Flour is made \_\_\_\_\_ wheat.  
a) of  
b) from  
c) with  
d) in
10. I don't agree \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal.
- a) to  
b) with  
c) on  
d) at
11. I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ his behaviour.  
a) for  
b) to  
c) by  
d) with
12. They are anxious \_\_\_\_\_ their result.  
a) for  
b) with  
c) in  
d) about
13. Hari is fond \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.  
a) with  
b) to  
c) of  
d) off
14. Have belief \_\_\_\_\_ God.  
a) on  
b) in  
c) with  
d) at
15. The man is capable \_\_\_\_\_ doing the job.  
a) with  
b) about  
c) in  
d) of
16. Give me your opinion \_\_\_\_\_ the new teacher.  
a) on  
b) of  
c) about  
d) for
17. The Headmaster is \_\_\_\_\_ leave.

- a) in  
b) on  
c) for  
d) with
18. He paid the dues \_\_\_\_\_ cash.  
a) by  
b) with  
c) in  
d) for
19. The team aim \_\_\_\_\_ winning the match.  
a) for  
b) about  
c) at  
d) after
20. He warned me \_\_\_\_\_ danger.  
a) against  
b) of  
c) about  
d) after
21. My father works \_\_\_\_\_ a factory.

- (A) in (C) on  
(B) at (D) of

22. Sachin is famous all \_\_\_\_\_ the world.  
(A) in (C) of  
(B) over (D) at

23. We 'll visit Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_ the New Year.  
(A) at (C) on  
(B) in (D) during

24. We must complete our course \_\_\_\_\_ January 2025.  
A) by (C) on  
(B) in (D) at

25. Kohli went to London \_\_\_\_\_ air.  
(A) in (C) at  
(B) by (D) on

## Answer

- 1)c b 2) d 3)d 4)c 5)c 6)a 7) d 8)c 9) b 10)a 11)c  
12) d 13) c 14) b 15)d 16) d 17) b  
18)c 19)c 20)b  
21)a 22)b 23) a  
24)a 25)b 26)a  
27)b 28)a 29)b  
30)a

## GRAMMAR

### PHRASAL VERB

#### ( DO AS DIRECTED )

1. The soldiers exploded the tower.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) took off (b) blow up  
(c) put down (d) hit on
2. The pilot thought a plan to escape the storm.

Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.

- (a) hit on (b) count on  
(c) turned down (d) called on
3. They cancelled the strike after an agreement.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.

- (a) called on (b) kept up  
(c) put down (d) called off
4. You have to choose the correct answer.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) point out (b) pick out  
(c) rule out (d) run out of
5. You must save a part of your salary for future.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) lay by (b) put down  
(c) keep up (d) look up
6. The headmaster told the teacher to continue his class.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) wind up (b) look into  
(c) carry on (d) point out
7. The Secretary rejected the proposal of the members of the committee.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) closed down (b) threw away  
(c) pointed out (d) turned down
8. He has published a new book.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) kept on (b) brought out  
(c) looked up (d) went through
9. The man died at the age of thirty.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) closed down (b) broke out  
(c) cut down (d) passed away
10. Ram disappointed his parents by his poor result.  
Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.  
(a) let down (b) turned down  
(c) put down (d) cut down
11. Please look \_\_\_\_\_ the word in a dictionary.  
Combine the verb with a correct particle.  
(a) out (b) up  
(c) off (d) away
12. The business was closed \_\_\_\_\_ due to heavy loss.  
Combine the verb with a correct particle.  
(a) down (b) by  
(c) up (d) out
13. He threw \_\_\_\_\_ the broken plates.  
Combine the verb with a correct particle.  
(a) out (b) up  
(c) off (d) away
14. The grand father is looking \_\_\_\_\_ baby after the death of the mother.  
Combine the verb with a correct particle.  
over (b) after  
(c) away (d) across
15. After a long period I came \_\_\_\_\_ my friend in a meeting.  
Combine the verb with a correct particle.  
(a) after (b) out  
(c) across (d) back
16. My friend has never got \_\_\_\_\_ the sorrow of his fathers death.

Combine the verb with a correct particle.

- (a) after (b) over  
(c) on (d) off

17. The soldiers pulled \_\_\_\_\_ the ford.

Combine the verb with a correct particle.

- (a) out (b) away  
(c) down (d) after

18. My friend always stands \_\_\_\_\_ me during my districts.

Combine the verb with a correct particle.

- (a) by (b) after  
(c) upon (d) out

19. The group broke \_\_\_\_\_ after the quarrel.

Combine the verb with a correct particle.

- (a) upon (b) up  
(c) with (d) out

20. I can not make \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of the quotation.

Combine the verb with a correct particle.

- (a) up (b) at  
(c) out (d) for

## Noun Clauses and Relative Clauses

1. Find out the phrase.

- (a) Who are you ?  
(b) up the hill  
(c) After taking my lunch  
(d) Jack fell down

2. All that glitters is not gold.

Find out the main clause.

- (a) All that glitters  
(b) that glitters  
(c) All is not gold  
(d) that glitters is not gold

3. What he says must be true ?

Find out the subordinate clause.

- (a) what he says  
(b) he says  
(c) must before  
(d) what must be true

4. That he is honest is true.

What is the work of the noun clause ?

- (a) object  
(b) complement  
(c) opposition noun  
(d) subject

5. I am interested in what he says.

What is the work of the noun clause ?

- (a) complement  
(b) object to preposition  
(c) subject  
(d) opposition to noun

### ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4.

(b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d)

8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (c)

12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b)

15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a)

19. (b) 20. (c)

- (b) My father bought the pen, I write with.
- (c) I write with the pen, for me my father bought.
6. I thought that \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete the sentence with a noun clause.
- (a) story  
(b) interesting story  
(c) the story was interesting  
(d) the story is interesting

7. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
Complete the sentence with a noun clause.
- (a) the address  
(b) the truth  
(c) where he lives  
(d) about the man

8. The boy is our monitor. I have borrowed his book.  
Combine the pair of sentences using one of them as a relative clause.
- (a) The boy is our monitor. I have borrowed whose book.  
(b) The boy whose book I have borrowed is our monitor.  
(c) The boy his book I have borrowed is our monitor.  
(d) I have borrowed his book is our monitor.

9. I write with the pen. My father bought the pen for me.  
Combine the pair of sentences using

13. There are many people ----.  
lives are in misery due to poverty  
Fill in the blank with a relative pronoun.
- (a) who (b) that  
(c) whom (d) whose

- (d) My father bought the pen for me with which I write.
10. A hospital is a place \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- Complete the sentence with a subordinate clause.
- (a) of treatment  
(b) where we get treatment  
(c) that for treatment  
(d) for treatment

11. Find out the non-defining relative clause.
- (a) The boy who always gives me books is my friend.  
(b) The boy who reads in my class is my friend.  
(c) Amit, who always gives me books is my friend.  
(d) The boy who is the monitor of my class is my friend.

12. I have already read the book, which you gave me.  
Divide the sentence into two simple sentences.
- (a) I have already read the book. You gave me the book.  
(b) I have already read. You gave me the book.  
(c) You gave the book. I read the book.  
(d) I gave the book. You read it.

14. Mira's grand mother, who is sick, is inhospital.  
Find out the non-defining



- relative clause.
- (a) Mira's grand mother  
 (b) grand mother is in hospital  
 (c) who is sick  
 (d) who is sick is in hospital
15. He is the man \_\_\_\_\_ stole my purse.  
 Fill in the blank with a relative pronoun.  
 (a) who (b) which  
 (c) that (d) whose
16. A teacher teaches the students.  
 Turn the simple sentence into a complex sentence.  
 (a) A teacher is a person teaches the students.  
 (b) A teacher is a person teaches the students.  
 (c) A teacher is a person teaching the students.  
 (d) A teacher is a person to teach the students.
17. It is true that his father has come. What is the work of the noun clause ?  
 (a) object  
 (b) in opposition to noun  
 (c) subject  
 (d) complement
18. What he says \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Complete the sentence.  
 (a) I don't know  
 (b) is correct  
 (c) forget it  
 (d) correct
19. Find out the nonfinite clause in a sentence.  
 (a) He posted and sealed the letter.  
 (b) He posted the letter after he had sealed it.  
 (c) After sealing the letter, he posted it.  
 (d) He sealed the letter, he posted it.
20. You know how hard she works.  
 Find out the subordinate clause and say the type of the clause.  
 (a) You know – main clause.  
 (b) How hard – relative clause  
 (c) how hard she works – noun clause  
 (d) how hard she works – adverb clause

**ANSWERS**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c)  
 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b)  
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (a)  
 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c)  
 20. (c)

## Adverb Clause

- The man behaves as if he is mad.  
The underlined clause is adverb of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Complete the sentence.  
(a) when the rain stops  
(b) when the rain is stopping  
(c) when the rain stopped  
(d) when it is raining
- He studied hard although he is tired.  
Find out the adverb clause.  
(a) He studied hard (b) he is tired  
(c) although he is tired (d) He studied is tired
- He works hard so that he will get a good result.  
In the sentence the adverb clause shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) purpose (b) reason  
(c) manner (d) comparison
- He writes english correctly. He speaks english more correctly.  
Join the above sentences to make one of them as adverb clause.  
(a) He writes english more correctly than he speaks.  
(b) He speaks english more correctly than he writes.  
(c) He writes english correctly and speaks correctly.  
(d) He both writes and speaks english correctly.
- They arrived \_\_\_\_\_ nobody had gone.  
Use the subordinating conjunction to fill  
(a) reason (b) manner  
(c) place (d) time
- He reached home (when) \_\_\_\_\_  
in the blank.  
(a) where (b) how  
(c) than (d) unless
- He speaks better \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete the sentence using an adverb clause.  
(a) than he writes  
(b) he wrote (c) he writing  
(d) he has written
- He went to school \_\_\_\_\_ he had taken his lunch.  
Fill in the blank with a conjunction.  
(a) however (b) after  
(c) in order that (d) wherever
- The thief hide the jewellery \_\_\_\_\_ no body could find.  
Fill in the blank with a conjunction.  
(a) who (b) than  
(c) where (d) since
- If you study hard, you will be successful.  
The underlined is an adverb clause of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) concession  
(b) comparision  
(c) reason (d) condition
- If you heat ice \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete the sentence.  
(a) it should melt (b) it will melt

(c) it melts      (d) it can melt

12. If wishes were horses,  
beggars

\_\_\_\_\_ ride them.

Fill in the blank with a modal.

(a) will              (b) may  
(c) must             (d) would

13. If he had laboured hard, he \_\_\_\_\_ got good result.

Fill in the blank to complete the  
verbgroup.

(a) would            (b) had

- (c) would have (d) could
14. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird, I would fly in the sky.

Fill in the blank with a correct verb.

- (a) am (b) shall  
(c) were (d) can
15. If the sun sets, \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete the sentence.
- (a) it becomes dark  
(b) it expands  
(c) it floats (d) it flies
16. Mention the complex sentence among the sentences.

- (a) This is not what I asked for  
(b) Waste not, want not.  
(c) The sun is shining and the day is warm.  
(d) Don't be inattentive in the class

17. I can't go. I have no ticket  
Make a complex sentence by combining the pair of sentences.

- (a) I can't go where I have no ticket.  
(b) I can't go because I have no ticket.  
(c) I can't go when I have no ticket.  
(d) I can't go as soon as I have no ticket.

18. The boy is crying since he is hungry.  
The subordinate clause is an adverb clause of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) purpose (b) reason  
(c) comparison (d) manner

19. The pupils worked harder \_\_\_\_\_ we thought.  
Fill in the blank to make a complex

sentence.

- (a) as (b) because  
(c) although (d) than
20. If you heat iron, it expands.  
The above sentence has a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) zero conditional  
(b) it expands (c) it floats  
(d) it flies

### ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d)  
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (a)  
16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (a)

### PASSIVE

1. Find out the passive sentence.
- (a) The man killed a snake  
(b) My friend sits by me in the classroom  
(c) Why was he blamed?  
(d) You must finish your work by tomorrow
2. English (speak) all over the world.  
Put the verb in the bracket in correct passive form.
- (a) spoke (b) spoken  
(c) is spoken (d) had spoken
3. People (deny) justice these days.  
Put the verb in the bracket in correct passive form.
- (a) denied (b) are denied  
(c) were denied (d) will be denied
4. The green grocer sold the vegetables yesterday.  
Change the active verb into passive form.

- (a) The vegetables were sold yesterday
- (b) The vegetables were selling yesterday
- (c) The vegetables had sold yesterday
- (d) The vegetables sold yesterday
5. Why did he beat his servant ?  
Change the interrogative sentence into passive form.
- (a) Why he beaten his Servant ?
- (b) Why did his servant beat him ?
- (c) Why was his servant beaten ?
- (d) Why was he beat his servant ?
6. Choose the ungrammatical sentence.
- (a) I have a car.
- (b) A car is had by me
- (c) I had a car
- (d) I should have a car
7. The passive form of which sentence is acceptable ?
- (a) Children like chocolates
- (b) Mother loves her children
- (c) The pen costs ten rupees
- (d) Who wrote this book ?
8. In which of the following sentences by the agent phrase is not necessary ?
- (a) The Ramayan was written by Valmiki
- (b) Radio was invented by Marconi
- (c) The hotel is ran by a robot
- (d) The strike was called off by the employees
9. The shop did not open. It \_\_\_\_\_ (close down)  
Fill in the blank with the passive form of the verb.
- (a) It has closed down
- (b) It was closed down
- (c) It closed down
- (d) It closes down
10. Which of these sentences is only used in passive ?
- (a) He was drowned in the river
- (b) The snake was killed
- (c) Who was blamed ?
- (d) Where was the book kept ?
11. He got his hair \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Fill in the blank with a correct form of verb.
- (a) cutting (b) was cut
- (c) has cut (d) cut
12. Father gave the son fifty rupees.  
What is the passive form of the sentence ?
- (a) The son gave the father fifty rupees.
- (b) The son was given fifty rupees.
- (c) Father gave fifty rupees to the son.
- (d) The son gave fifty rupees to the father.
13. Kalpana Rout has been selected the monitor of the class.  
Find out the subject complement of the passive sentence.
- (a) of the class (b) selected
- (c) Kalpana Rout(d) monitor
14. That the earth moves round the Sun \_\_\_\_\_ by everybody.  
Fill in the blank with the correct form of verbs.
- (a) believe (b) is believed
- (c) believed (d) has believed
15. The teacher made him stand up.

What is the passive form of the sentence ?

- (a) He was made to stand up
- (b) He was being made to stand up
- (c) He stood up by the teacher
- (d) He was made stand up

16. I saw him climbing the tree.

What is the passive form of the sentence ?

- (a) He climbed the tree by me.
- (b) He was seen climbing the tree.
- (c) He was seen being climbed the tree.
- (d) The tree was climbed by him.

17. People say that he has good memories.

Write the passive form of the sentence beginning with He \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) He was said has good memories.
- (b) He was said having good memories.
- (c) He is said to have good memories.
- (d) He said he has good memories.

18. Find out the active sentence.

- (a) R.N. Tagore write the Geetanjali
- (b) A cake has been made for me
- (c) The stick was broken.
- (d) The bill will be presented before the manager.

19. I like (leave) alone.

Put the verb in bracket into correct passive form.

- (a) to be left      (b) to have left
- (c) being left      (d) leaving

20. Which of the following verbs have no passive.

- (a) transitive verb
- (b) intransitive verb
- (c) main verb
- (d) finite verb

### **ANSWERS**

- 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (b)
- 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b)
- 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (a)
- 20. (b)

—o—

## **DIRECT AND**

## **INDIRECT SPEECH**

1. Everybody says, "The sun rises in the east."

Turn into indirect speech.

- (a) Everybody says : The sun rises in the east.
- (b) Everybody says that the sun rises in the east.
- (c) Everybody says that the sun has risen in the east.
- (d) Everybody said that the sun rises in the east.

2. The teacher said, "water boils at 100°C." Turn into indirect speech.

- (a) The teacher said that water boils at 100°C.
- (b) The teacher says water boils at 100°C.
- (c) The teacher said that water boils at 100°C

- (d) The teacher said that water boil at 100°C.
3. The student said, "I have done my home work."  
Turn into indirect speech.
- (a) The student said that I have done my home work.
- (b) The student said that I had done my home work.
- (c) The student said that he has done his home work.
- (d) The student said that he had done his home work.
4. Gopal said, "I posted the letter."  
Turn into indirect speech.
- (a) Gopal said that I posted the letter.
- (b) Gopal said that he posted the letter.
- (c) Gopal said that he had posted the letter.
- (d) Gopal said that I have posted the letter.
5. My father said, "India became independent on 15th August 1947"  
Turn into indirect speech.
- (a) My father said that India became independent on 15th August 1947.
- (b) My father said that India had become independent on 15th August 1947.
- (c) My father said that India become independent on 15th August 1947.
- (d) My father said that India has become independent on 15th August 1947.
6. The students said, "when the teacher entered the class, all the students stood up."  
Turn into indirect speech.
- (a) The students said that when the teacher had entered the class, all the students had stood up.
- (b) The students said that when the teacher entered the class, all the students had stood up.
- (c) The students said that when the teacher had entered the class, all the students had stood up.
- (d) The students said that when the teacher entered the class, all the students stood up.
7. He thought, "There must be some mistake."  
Turn into indirect speech.
- (a) He thought that there must be some mistake.
- (b) He thought that there had been some mistake.
- (c) He thought that there must have some mistake.
- (d) He thought that there would be some mistake.

8. Father said to me "Don't go to bed late."

Turn into indirect speech.

(a) Father said me don't go to bed late.

(b) Father advised me not to go to bed late.

(c) Father said I don't go to bed late.

(d) Father said that don't go to bed late.

9. He said, "what happened?"

Turn into indirect speech.

(a) He said what happened.

(b) He said that what happened.

(c) He said what did happen.

(d) He asked what had happen.

10. Teacher said to me, "Do you know the answer?"

Turn into indirect speech.

(a) Teacher asked me if I knew the answer.

(b) Teacher asked me that I knew the answer.

(c) Teacher asked me I knew the answer.

(d) Teacher asked me if I had known the answer.

11. My sister reminded me to bring the umbrella.

Turn into direct speech.

(a) My sister said, "Bring the um

brella."

(b) My sister said to me, "Please bring the umbrella."

(c) My sister said to me, "Remember to bring the umbrella."

(d) My sister said, "you bring the umbrella".

12. He exclaimed in sorrow that the poor man was dead.

Turn into direct speech.

(a) He said, "Alas ! The poor man is dead."

(b) He said, "I am sorry that the poor man is dead."

(c) He said, "The poor man was dead."

(d) He said, "The poor man is dead."

13. He said, "what a nice painting it is?"

Turn into indirect speech.

(a) He said that it was a nice painting.

(b) He exclaimed that it was a nice painting.

(c) He said that what was a nice painting.

(d) He exclaimed what was a nice painting.

14. The little boy asked to have a sweet.

Turn into direct speech.

(a) The little boy said, "I will have a sweet."

(b) The little boy said, "I can have a



- (c) The little boy said, "can I have a sweet."  
 (d) The little boy said, "please give me a sweet."
15. My friend asked me when I had returned home the previous night. Turn into direct speech.  
 (a) My friend said to me, "when did you return home last night ?"  
 (b) My friend said, "Did you return last night ?"  
 (c) My friend said to me, "Did you re turn last night ?"  
 (d) My friend said, "when you re turned last night ?"
16. He said, "I had helped my friend." Turn into indirect speech.  
 (a) He said that I had helped my friend.  
 (b) He said that I helped my friend.  
 (c) He said that he helped his friend.  
 (d) He said that he had helped his friend.
17. The traveller bid fare well to friends. Turn into indirect speech.  
 (a) The traveller bid fare well to friends.  
 (b) The traveller said fare well friends.  
 (c) The traveller said that friends fare well.  
 (d) The traveller said that friends fare well to you.
18. He said to me, "consult a doctor im-mediately." Turn into indirect speech.  
 (a) He said please consult a doctor immediately.  
 (b) He advised me to consult a doc-tor immediately.  
 (c) He said to me lets consult a doc-tor immediately.  
 (d) He said you consult a doctor im-mediately.
19. He wished me good luck. Turn into direct speech.  
 (a) He said, "Good luck to you."  
 (b) He said, "Have a good luck."  
 (c) He said to me "Good luck."  
 (d) He said, "Your good luck."
20. He said, "I must go there." Turn into indirect speech.  
 (a) He said he had to go there.  
 (b) He said I must go there.  
 (c) He said I should go there.  
 (d) He said I have to go there.

**ANSWERS**

- |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.  | (b) | 2.  | (a) | 3.  | (d) | 4.  |
| (e) | 5.  | (a) | 6.  | (d) | 7.  | (a) |
| 8.  | (b) | 9.  | (d) | 10. | (a) | 11. |
| (c) | 12. | (d) | 13. | (b) | 14. | (c) |

15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18.  
(b) 19. (c) 20. (a)

## ESSAY

### TEACHER'S DAY

**Introduction** – ‘Guru Brahma, Guru Bishnu, Guru devaMaheswar,

Guru SakhyatParam brahma, TasmayeSriGuraveNamah’

Guru is said to be a guide of the society. In epics we have read about “Tapoban Ashram” where disciples were brought up by the Gurus and their views. We recollect the names of Sanaketc who wed to impart true light and reasoning to young disciples. But gone are those days and present day teachers are quite neglected by the society and the Government as well.

#### **Time and manner of Celebration-**

The Teacher’s Day is celebrated all over the country on 5th September every year. Exactly it is the birth day of Late Celebrated Teacher and Philosopher Dr.SarvapalliRadhakrishnan. He was a renowned teacher and a distinguished writer all through his life. He was the vice president and then became 2nd President of India. His dedicated service and selfless works during his tenure of service brought India to fame and prosperity. Being a teacher he could realise the misery of present day teachers. After he became the president of India, he dedicated his birthday to the welfare of the teachers in

the Country.

#### **Worth of Teachers/Dignity of teachers-**

Government of India is keenly interested in improving the fate of teachers. National Awards and state awards are givento successful worth on this day by the President and Governors. Poor and disabled teachers are granted help from the Teachers Welfare Fund in their days of adversities.

#### **Conclusion-**

In view of the invaluable Service rendered by the teachers to the nation, we should sacrifice our means and mind for the improvement of teachers. We cannot dream of Country’s Progress unless and until the teachers are given a noble rank in our society. The student community has a major share to fulfill the task of bringing all round improvement of teachers. They owe greatly to the teachers for their being moulded into citizens. Thus they should be given every priority by the Government as well as by the public.

## YOUR GRANDFATHER

[Introduction—His name, age and health-his work at home— What he does to you— Why you can ever remember him —How you take care of him]

Family is a society. It is the smallest society. Man by nature is a social animal. His social relation makes him living joyful and tension free. Although some families are nuclear ones, my family is a joint family. We all family members live under one roof.

My grandfather is a special person in my family. He goes by the name KarunakarSahu. But old people of our village call him 'Karuna' by nickname. The words 'Karunajejee' is the designation which appears and sounds most dearest. He is 80 years old having black hair and 32 teeth. He looks very strong and sound in physique.

In his days of handsome youth he was a great scholar in English. Thirty nine years of teaching English with all its tips and tricks has earned him as the most respected name in Cuttack town. By the time he attained superannuation reaching the age of 58 in Ranihat High School, Cuttack, he had learned a rare distinction as a teacher of Par excellence. Though he is a retired person, age doesn't seem to be catching up with him. He has still a lot of go in himself.

My grandfather plays an important role in my family. We ask him and take his suggestion for each and every matter. Most of the time he suggests us to take our own decision. He is asked when we face any ob-

stacles for he is the builder of our family. He is selfless and dedicated towards us and even for the people of our locality. Not only my parents but also I and other members take care of my grandfather. He never speaks ill of others. I have never heard filthy languages from his mouth. He is neither strict nor lenient.

We have learnt a lot of things from our grandfather. He is an early riser and truthful by nature. We love and respect him. I pray Almighty for his long and disease less life. His pleasing personality and polite behaviour stand examples for most people.

## My AIM IN LIFE

[Introduction—what an aim is — different aims of different people— what your aim is — what you will do to fulfil your aim\_conclusion]

Man being a Social animal, every one has certain aims in his life. His aim in life takes him to that stage where he can get complete contentment. If a man has no aim, he can't succeed in life. It is rightly said "An aim less life is just like a rudderless ship". A rudder determines the course of a ship. In its absence the ship can't sail in proper direction.

Different persons have different aims and ambitions in life. Most of them aim at gathering more and more riches or wealth. Men with such tendency desire to enjoy all sorts of material comforts. But

some of them seek knowledge. Knowledge for them is the untold wealth. Few others strive to reach the top rung of the society to exercise power over others.

My aim is very Simple. I have come from a middle class family. Chilpenury has stood in the way of my dream. My Predecessors were in teaching Professions. I have been inspired by their valuable footprints in the field of teachings . So I have decided to be a teacher in a high school. A teacher may be in the low rung of the society. But his role in awakening the society from the slumber of social evil is too great to be described in mere words.

My passion is to be a Successful and dedicated teacher. I have been highly inspired by the high ideals of Dr.Radhakrishnan. His philosophy of life has a binding influence on my life. I will try my level best to round off my Career as a committed and student loving guide and mentor. God will definitely help my mission turn into a reality. Value based teaching not money will be all and end all of my Professional life.

I can be the happiest and proudest fellow if I do justice to my objective. May God give me strength and confidence to reach my goal.

## A PICNIC YOU ENJOYED

[Place, time and members—preparation—Journey to the place—your experi-

ences — entertainment and returned journey—memorable moments]

Picnic is an outing to a place that you have been or never have you been before. It is an occasion of open air amusement and wholesome entertainment. We the students of class IX went on a Picnic. The site for the picnic was Sana Ghagra, one of the most beautiful picnic friendly spots in Odisha. It is nestled in the lap of stunning beauty of Keonjhar. 24th December 2021 was the date fixed for the trip. A few teachers along with 15 girls and 25 boys were among themembers of the picnic.

Preparation was made smoothly for the purpose. A long two- sitter A/c bus was hired. The picnic goers contributed rupees one thousand each. We five boys bought veg-etables and groceries the day before the picnic. A long wide carpet and cooking ma-terials were brought from the Supplier.

On the very day the bus reached the school gate at 5 am. The necessary things were kept in the goods chamber. One by one got into the bus and occupied the seat as pro- posed by the teachers. The students inside the bus made a lot of happy talks. Some teachers joined the students in Antakhyari. The bus took one and half hours to arrive in Jajpur. It halted for an hour to take break- fast. Some girds attended call of nature. Then the bus left for Sana Ghagra.

On reaching the lofty mountain of

Ghagra we all got down from the bus in moods of ecstasy. we entered the breath-taking inside Surroundings. I had indescribable experience as for the first time. I saw natural scenery at her best. I spent each and every moment of my stay amidst polychromatic beauty. I shared boating with two of my best friends in the reservoir of the water-fall.

Entertainment was wholesome. By

3.30 pm we finished eating dinner. some boys played cricket and some of them took photographs of such scenic beauty. It was favourite pastime for them. I captured huge waterfall, boating and the beautiful park in my mobile phone. At about 5pm we made homeward Journey.

The picnic to Sana Ghagra was unforgettable. I sometimes feel what a poor life we are having when nature has an unending store of beauty for us. I am reminded of the famous lines of William Henry Davies

“What is this life if full of Care  
We have no time to stand and stare.”

## YOUR SCHOOL LIBRARY

**OUTLINES :** [Name of your school, what is Library ? Your School Library, How are the books arranged there? How are the books issued? The teacher in charge of the library. How is it useful to the

Students, How do you like it ? ]

School is a temple of learning. The atmosphere reverberates with the incantation of loving words uttered on the lips of the pupils. The school where I am studying now is Jajpur Zilla School. It stands beside the main road, It was set up in the year 1883.

A library is a room in which collection of books and magazines are kept for Pupils and teachers to study. So library plays a vital role in school curriculum. My school has a big library containing more than 50 thousand books. It functions in a separate building. The books are in Odia, English, Hindi, Persian, Bengali and Sanskrit languages on subjects like Science, Mathematics, History, Geography, Biographies, Autobiographies, Novels, Essays and literature. These books are kept in thin five almirahs and open shelves.

On Saturday every week, we are distributed story books, Periodicals and books on life history of great men. Mr. R. Dixit is in charge of the library. He maintains the registers of distribution of books to different classes. We return the books within a week otherwise he gets angry with us. Those who do not return the books in time, have to pay the penalty of rupees five in the library on the fixed day. Our library has a big reading room. It has the capacity to hold forty students to sit in the room. There are fifteen long high desks and benches provided to the

students for seating and reading. We read News Papers magazines and other periodicals.

School Library has very important role to build the career of the students. It creates an atmosphere of studious habit among the students. Books on Biographies encourage and instill the students to follow the footprints of the greatmen. They also become ambitious to read biographies. So it can rightlybe said that reading makes a man perfect.

## YOUR HEADMASTER

The school you go to-Name, Age, Appearance and personality of headmaster-Subjects and classes he teaches-a man of method and a strict disciplinarian –his administrative capacity- his class supervision--his dealings with students , teachers non teaching staff, guardians and public – your attitude towards him.

## MY HEADMASTER

School is a temple of learning. The Headmaster is the most important person of the school. He plays a vital role in the success and failure of the school. A good Headmaster

is a boon to the school. I go to Panchayat High School, Sarapari. Mr. Sarbeswar Pallai is our Headmaster. He is a handsome man of 50. He is very strong in body and sound in mind. He is very neat and clean in his clothes. He also likes to put on uniform when he is on his duty.

Mr. Pallai is a great scholar of M.A. B.Ed. He is an expert in English. He teaches us English very well. His method of teaching is very simple that attracts us like magnet attracts Iron. He always encourages us to talk in English. He moulds the character of the students.He is our friend, philosopher and guide. He is a man of method and strict disciplined. He has also a strong personality. He believes in simple living and high thinking.

He is a man of noble and honest. I know "Work is worship" is his motto. As a headmaster, he always tries to develop our school. He comes to school in time. He supervises every classes when he wants.I know that no class runs without teachers when he is on duty. He conducts the examination smoothly. He is ever ready to carry out the order of the D.E.O and B.E.O. He maintains and manages his office quite well as he is a good administrator.

The relationship with students, teachers, nonteaching staff, guardians and public is very good. He is very popular for his great personality and nobility

in our locality. He presides over all the meetings of our school. On Independence day and Republic day he hoists the National Flag. He lives for the students and school.

Honesty, Humanity, Humility and Humorous are the best qualities of a person that my Headmaster possesses. I like him very much for his method of teaching, good behavior, his sincerity and punctuality. No doubt he is an ideal teacher. He has a lot of knowledge, but never prides himself. We are very proud of having such a person as our Headmaster. So we all love and respect him very much, but I proudly say him.

East or West. My  
Headmaster is the best.”

## TRANSLATION

**Passage-1** ନରି ବାବୁ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ କାମକରନ୍ତି । ସେ ଗତ ସପ୍ତାହରେ ବେମାର ଥିଲେ । ସେ ମଧୁମେହ ରୋଗୀ ବୋଲି ତାଙ୍କ ରକ୍ତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୁ ଜଣା ପଡ଼ିଲା । ଭାତ ନ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଡାକ୍ତର ତାଙ୍କୁ ଉପଦେଶ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ଏବେ ସୁସ୍ଥ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

Answers

Mr. Nari Works in a hospital. He was ill last week. That he was a diabetic patient was detected from his blood examination. The doctor has advised him not to take rice. Now he is well.

**Passage-2**

ପକ୍ଷୀଟି ଝରକା ଦେଇ ଉଡ଼ିଗଲା । ଆମେ ତାକୁ ଉଡ଼ି ଯାଇଥିବାର ଦେଖୁଲୁ । ଏହା ପାରା କିମ୍ବା ଶୁଆ ଥିଲା । ଏହା ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଆମ ବଗିଚାକୁ ଆସେ । ବେଳେବେଳେ ଆମେ ତାକୁ ଘର ଭିତରେ ଦେଖୁ ।

**Answers**

The bird flew away through the window. We noticed it fly away. It was either a pigeon or a parrot. It comes to our garden every day. We sometimes notice it in the room.

**Passage-3**

ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ନ ଜାଣେ କିଏ ? ସେ ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସୁଆଣ୍ଡୋ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ମାନଙ୍କରବନ୍ଧୁ ଥିଲେ । ସେ ଜଣେ ଖ୍ୟାତ ନାମାକର୍ତ୍ତା ଥିଲେ ? ସେ ବନ୍ଦୀର ଆତ୍ମକଥା କବିତାଟି ଲେଖିଥିଲେ ।

**Answers**

Who doesn't know  
UtkalmoniGopabandhu ? He was born in the village named 'Suando' in the district of Puri. He was the friend of the poor. He was an eminent poet. He wrote the poem "BandiraAtmakatha".

**Passage-4**

ଜାରକା ଯାଜପୁର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଏକ ଗାଁ । ଏହିଗାଁର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଲୋକଚାଷୀ । ବର୍ଷକୁ ଦୁଇଟି ଫସଲ ସେମାନେ ଉତ୍ପାଦନକରନ୍ତି । ଆମ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ପ୍ରଚାରରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଏହି ଗାଁକୁ ବୁଲି ଆସିଥିଲେ ।

**Answers**

Jaraka is a village in the district of Jajpur. Most of the people of this village are cultivators. They yield two crops in a

year. Our Government is providing them all facilities. The Honourable Chief Minister visited this village in the last election campaign.

## MODEL DIALOGUES

### DIALOGUES -1

ପୁତୁଲ - ତୁ କେବେ ବାଘ ଦେଖୁଛୁ ?

କିଟୀ - ନା, ମୁଁ କେବେ ଦେଖିନାହିଁ ।

ପୁତୁଲ - ମୁଁ ନନ୍ଦନ କାନନରେ ଏହାକୁ ଦେଖୁଛି ।

କିଟୀ - ମୁଁ ନନ୍ଦନକାନନ ବାପାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଯିବି ବୋଲି ଭାବୁଛି

ପୁତୁଲ- ହଁ ତୁ ସେଠାରେ ବାଘ, ସିଂହ, ଭାଲୁ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଦେଖୁ ।

### ANSWERS

Putul- Have you ever seen a

tiger? Kity- No, I Have never

seen it.

Potul- I have seen it at Nandankanan.

Kity- I think of going to Nandankanan with father.

Putul- Yes, you will see tiger, lion, bear etc. there.

### DIALOGUE-2

ସନ୍ଦିପ - ମହେଶ୍ୱର, ତୁ କ'ଣ ଗତକାଲି ଘରେ ନ ଥିଲୁ ?

ମହେଶ୍ୱର - ନା ମୁଁ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଯାଇଥିଲି ।

ସନ୍ଦିପ - କାହିଁକି ?

ମହେଶ୍ୱର - ମୋ ବଡ଼ଭାଇ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟବିହାରରେ ରହୁଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ମୋତେ ଡାକିଥିଲେ ।

### ANSWERS

Sandeep-Maheswar, were you not at home yesterday?

Maheswar- NO, I had been to Bhubaneswar.

Sandeep- Why?

Maheswar-My elder brother is staying in Acharyavihar. He sent for me.

### DIALOGUE -3

ପୁଅ- ବାପା, ତୁମେ ମୋ ଚଷମା ଦେଖୁଛନ୍ତି ?

ବାପା - ମୁଁ ଘରକୁ ଆସିଲା ବେଳେ ତୁ ଚଷମା ପିନ୍ଧିଥିଲୁ ।

ପୁଅ - ମୋ ଚଷମା କେଉଁଠି ଅଛି ?

ବାପା- ଆଛା, ପତ୍ତାଘରେ ଦେଖୁଛୁକି ?

ପୁଅ- ନା, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଯାଇ ଦେଖୁବି ।

### ANSWERS

Son- Have you seen my glasses father?

Father- You were wearing the glasses when I came home. Son -Where are my glasses?

Father-Well, have you looked in the study room?

Son- No I we'll go and look now.

### DIALOGUE -4

ରାମ - ତୋ ଡାକ ନାମ କଣ ?

ହରି - ମୁଁ ତତେ ଜମା କହିବି ନାହିଁ ।

ରାମ - କାହିଁକି ? କଣ ଲାଜମାଡ଼ୁଛି ?

ହରି - କହିଲେ ତୁ ମୋତେ ଚିଡ଼ାଇବୁ ।



ରାମ - ନା ମୁଁ ତତେ ଚିତାଇବି ନାହିଁ ।

## ANSWERS

Ram-What is your nickname?

Hari- I will never tell you.

Ram - Why? Are you ashamed?

Hari- If I say, you will chide/ tease

me.Ram-No, I won't tease you.

## TRANSLATION

### Paragraph - 1

ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଭାରତର ରାଜଧାନୀ । ଏହା ଯମୁନା ନଦୀ କୂଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ । ଏହା ଏକ ଐତିହାସିକ ସ୍ଥାନ । ଏଠି ଅନେକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସ୍ଥାନ ଅଛି । ଏହି ସହରଟି ପୁରାତନ ଓ ନୂତନର ଏକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସମନ୍ୱୟ ।

Delhi is the capital of India. It stands on the Jamuna. It is a historical place. There are many beautiful places here. This city is the union of the old and the new.

### Paragraph - 2

ଅଧୁନା ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ନଅ ହଜାରରୁ ଊର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ପକ୍ଷୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ସେମାନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆକାରର ଏବଂ ରଙ୍ଗର । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ପକ୍ଷୀର ନାମ ହେଉଛି ଓଟ୍ ପକ୍ଷୀ । ସେମାନେ ମଣିଷମାନଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଖୁବ୍ ଉଚ୍ଚ । ଅନ୍ୟ ପକ୍ଷୀରେ ହମିଙ୍ଗ୍‌ବାର୍ଡ୍ ପକ୍ଷୀଟି ଆମ ବୁଢ଼ା ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠି ଠାରୁ ଟିକେ ବଡ଼ ।

There are over nine thousand birds all over the world today. They are of various shapes and colours. The name of the largest bird on the earth is Ostrich. They are much taller than humans.

On the other hand, humming bird is just a little bigger than our thumbnail.

### Paragraph – 3

ଅଧିକାଂଶ କାଗଜ ବୃକ୍ଷରୁ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ । କାଠଗଡ଼କୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଚୁକୁରା କରି ଛେଦା ଯାଏ । ସେଥିରେ ରାସାୟନିକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରାଯାଇ କାଠମଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ । ବଡ଼ ରୋଲର ଦ୍ୱାରା ମଣ୍ଡରୁ ପାଣି ନିଗିଡା ଯାଏ । ତାପରେ ମେସିନ୍‌ରେ ପକାଇ ସେଥିରୁ କାଗଜ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଏ ।

Most paper is made from trees. Logs are first chopped into chips. Then pulp is prepared by adding chemical to that. Water is squeezed from the pulp by huge rollers. Then paper is made using machines.

### Paragraph – 4

ସାର୍ ଜଗଦିଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବୋଷ ଜଣେ ମହାନ ଭାରତୀୟ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଥିଲେ । ସେ ୧୮୫୮ ମସିହା ନଭେମ୍ବର ୩୦ ତାରିଖରେ ରରିଖାଲ ଠାରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ପ୍ରମାଣ କରିଥିଲେ ଯେ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦମାନଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଜୀବନ ଅଛି । ସେମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନୁଭବ କରିପାରନ୍ତି । ସେ ବୋଷ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିଥିଲେ ।

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was a great Indian Scientist. He was born at Rarikhhal on November 30, 1858. He first proved that plants have life like human beings. They can feel. He founded the Bose Institute.

### Paragraph - 5

ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ବହୁତର ବୁଲି ଯାଇଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ବନ୍ଧୁ ଲୟୋଦର ଥିଲେ ଏହା ଲୋକ । ବନ୍ଧୁ ଭାବରେ ସେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଦମ୍ଭ ଦେଉଥିଲେ ।

କୌଣସି ସମୟରେ ସେ ଅସମ୍ଭାଳ ହେଉ ନ ଥିଲେ । କାରଣ ସେ ସୁରେଶ : ଚଳିବ; ମୁଁ ବହୁଦିନ ହେଲା କ୍ଷୀର ପିଇ ନାହିଁ ।

କାଣିଥିଲେ ଯେ ବିଦ ବେଳର ବନ୍ଧୁ ହିଁ ପ୍ରକୃତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ।

ନରେଶ : କାହିଁକି ? ମୁଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ସବୁଦିନ ଗିଲାସେ କ୍ଷୀର ପିଏ ।

Biswambar went to visit his friend. His friend Naresh: Have some tea.

Lambodar was a rich man. He assured Suresh: No thanks. I have just had one.

everyone as a friend. He never lost his temper. Naresh: Then, have a glass of milk.

Because he knew that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Suresh: I don't mind. I haven't had milk since long..

### Dialogue – 1

ଶିକ୍ଷକ : ତୁମେ କେବେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଛ ।

ଛାତ୍ର : ହଁ ମୁଁ ଦୁଇଥର ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଛି ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକ : ପୁରୀର କେଉଁ ଠାକୁର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ କହିଲ ।

ଛାତ୍ର : ସାର୍ ପୁରୀର ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ପରା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକ : ପୁରୀରେ ତୁମକୁ ଆଉ କଅଣ ଭଲ ଲାଗିଲା ।

ଛାତ୍ର : ମତେ ପୁରୀର ସମୁଦ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ଭଲ ଲାଗିଲା ।

Teacher : Have you been to Puri.

Student : Yes Sir, I have been to Puri twice.

Teacher : Tell me, which God is famous in Puri.

Student : Sir, Lord Jagannath is famous in Puri.

Teacher : What else did you like in Puri.

Student : I like the sea beach also.

### Dialogue - 2

ନରେଶ : ଚିକେ ଚା ଆଣୁଛି ।

ସୁରେଶ : ନା, ଆଉ । ମୁଁ ସାଙ୍ଗେ ସାଙ୍ଗେ ପିଇ ଆସିଛି ।

ନରେଶ : ତେବେ କ୍ଷୀର ଗ୍ଲୁସେ ହେଉ ।

Naresh: Why ? But I have a glass of milk everyday

### Dialogue – 4

ବାପା : ରାମ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ହେଲା । ସେ କ.ଶ ବହୁତ ପଢୁଥିଲା କି ?

ପୁଅ : ହଁ, ସେ ବହୁତ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରୁଥିଲା ।

ବାପା : ଆଉ ତୁମେ କ.ଶ କରୁଥିଲ ?

ପୁଅ : ମୁଁ ସଙ୍ଗୀତ ଶିଖୁଥିଲି । ପଢ଼ାରେ ଅବହେଳା କରୁଥିଲି ।

ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଭଲ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ ।

Father: Ram came/stood first in the examination. Had he been studying a lot ?

Son: Yes, he had been working hard.

Father: What had you been doing ?

Son: I had been learning music.

I had been neglecting my studies. That's why I didn't do well in the examination.

### Dialogue – 3

ମିତୁ : ତୁମର କାଲି ନାଚ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ଥିଲା ।

ଟିତୁ : ହଁ ଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ଥିଲି ।

ମିତୁ : ତୁମର ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଦି.ଅର ଏଭଳି ଅସୁବିଧା ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

ଟିତୁ : ହଁ ହେଲା ତ କ.ଶ ହେଲା ?

ମିତୁ : କେବଳ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ହିଁ ସଫଳତା ମିଳିଥାଏ ।

Mitu: You had dance competition yesterday.

Titu: Yes, I had. But I was tired.

Mitu: You had the same trouble twice before.

Titu: So what ?

Mitu: Only with hard work one can get success.

### Dialogue - 5

ମଧୁ : ମୁଁ ମିତା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କଥା ହୋଇପାରେ କି ?

ମିତା : ହଁ ମଧୁ, ମୁଁ ମିତା କହୁଛି ।

ମଧୁ : ତୋ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କିଏ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି ?

ମିତା : ମୋ ସାଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନେ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି ?

ମଧୁ : କେଉଁଠାକୁ ଯାଉଛ ?

ମିତା : କୋଣାର୍କ ଯାଉଛି ।

Madhu: Can I talk to Mitu ?

Mita: Yes Madhu, Mitu is speaking.

Madhu: Who are going with you ?

Mita: My friends and teachers are going.

Madhu : Where are you going ?

Mita : We are going to Konark

### UNSEEN PASSAGES

#### UNKNOWN PASSAGE-1

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions given below. [1x5

Boom Boom was a farmer's servant. He was faithful and hard working. For three years he worked for his master but never asked for wages. At last one day he came to his master and said "Master, I have worked for you for a long time. Give me my wages and take me out from your service". But the master was a great miser. Moreover he knew that his master servant was very simple. So he took out three pences and gave him one penny for each year's service.

#### QUESTIONS -

- 1- What was Boom Boom like?
- 2- How long did he work for his master?
- 3- What did he ask for his master?
- 4- What do you think of his master?
- 5- How much did his master give Boom Boom for each year's service?

#### ANSWERS - PASSAGE-1

- i. Boom Boom was faithful and hardworking.
- ii. He worked for his master for three

- years.
- iii. He asked his master for wages and took him out from his service.
  - iv. We think that Boom Boom's Master was waxy a great miser
  - v. Boom Boom's master gave him one penny for each year's Service.

### UNSEEN PASSAGE-2

Read the passage mind fully and answer the questions that follows. [1x5

Discipline is of great importance in our life. Without it we cannot prosper in this world. There cannot be any peace and happiness in the family if there is no discipline there. So home teaches us discipline and do the superiors. We must obey the orders of Superiors with smiles. If we do as we like we shall be ruined. At school no work can be done without discipline. We cannot learn anything good if we disobey the rules and regulations of the school. The aim of our education is to form our character. If there is no discipline in school we shall be wayward and fail to fulfill our aims and objectives. In every sphere of life discipline is very necessary. Even in the play ground discipline plays vital role.

#### Questions

- i. What will happen to us with-out discipline?
- ii. In absence of discipline what is seen in family?
- iii. How does indiscipline

affect the work at school?

- iv. Who should we obey in the family?
- v. What does our education aim at ?

### ANSWERS - PASSAGE-2

- i. We can't prosper in this world without discipline.
- ii. In absence of discipline there cannot be any peace and happiness in family.
- iii. No Progressive work can be done in academic as well as administrative sphere if indiscipline is seen in school.
- iv. We should obey the Superiors in the family.
- v. Our education aims at forming our character in the best form.

### UNSEEN PASSAGE -3

Read this passage mindfully and answer the following questions

One Autumn morning Rip and Wolf climbed to the top of the mountain. They were tired of climbing. So they lay down on a green slope to rest. Late in the afternoon Rip got up. He was very hungry then. He had not eaten anything that day. His wife had quarreled with him in the morning. She had also scolded wolf. So they had left home to avoid Dame van winkle's Sharp words. At sun set Rip began to climb down when he heard a

voice "Rip van winkle , Rip van winkle ?

### Questions

- 1) Why Rip and Wolf tired ?
- 2) Why was Rip van winkle hungry?
- 3) Who was Rip's wife ?
- 4) Where did Rip and Wolf stop forrest ?
- 5) When did Rip get up ?

### Answers

- 1) Rip and wolf were tired of climbing to the top of the mountain.
- 2) Rip van winkle was hungry because he had not eaten anything. Dame van wenkle was Rip's wife.
- 3) Rip and wolf stopped for rest on a green slope.
- 4) Rip got up late in the afternoon.

### UNSEEN PASSAGE-4

Read the passage mind fully and answer the questions that follows

In the days of the old Hindu rulers of India, one of the kings who sat on the throne of Delhi was Prithviraj. He was the very flower of Hindu Princes. He was young, handsome, Courageous and a fearless horseman as well as a brave fighter. All the painters painted his portrait and all the ministers sang his praise.

Now in India of that day, it was

recognised by all that the most beautiful princess in the world was the daughter of Kanauj. She was tall, graceful and lovely. It was also said that the maiden was as heroic as she was beautiful.

So Prithviraj, the king of Delhi, made up his mind to win Sanjukta, the princess of Kanauj and the daughter of his deadly enemy, for his own. How was it to be done?

### Questions

- 1) What did all the painters paint?
- 2) Why was Prithviraj considered the flower of the Hindu Princes?
- 3) Who was Sanjukta and what was she like?
- 4) Why did Prithviraj make up his mind to win Sanjukta ?
- 5) Which Kingdom did Sanjukta belong to?

### Answers

- 1) All the painters painted the portrait of Prithviraj.
- 2) Prithviraj was very young, handsome, courageous, fearless horseman and a brave fighter. So he was considered the flower of the Hindu Princes.
- 3) Sanjukta was the Princess of Kanauj. She was tall, graceful and the most beautiful Princess.
- 4) Prithviraj made up his mind to win Sanjukta for her beauty and the daughter

ter of his deadly enemy.

5) Sanjukta belonged to Kanauj.

### UNSEEN PASSAGE-5

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow.

In France there was a rich merchant who lived in a small town. Due to bad luck he made some enemies with some men in the town. They were stronger than him. Being a wise man, he left for Paris along with his wife and his only son. By dint of hard work and polite ways he became very popular with his neighbours. He was also able to get the king's support.

For more than seven years he went about his business. He saved a little of his earnings every day. In this way the wealthy merchant lived a happy life till his wife died. The merchant and his son mourned her death for a long time.

### Questions

- 1) Where did the merchant live ?
- 2) Why did he leave for Paris?
- 3) How did he become popular with his neighbours ?
- 4) What did the merchant and his son mourn for ?
- 5) How did he live a happy life?

### Answers

- 1) The merchant lived in a small town in France.
- 2) He left for Paris as he made some enemies with some men in France.
- 3) By dint of hard work and polite ways he became very popular with his neighbours.
- 4) The merchant and his son mourned for the death of his wife.
- 5) He went about his business for more than seven years. He saved a little of his earnings every day and lived a happy life.

## UNSEEN PASSAGE

### PASSAGE – 01

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below in about 20 words each.

Mr. Smith has a very bad cold. His nose is blocked, he coughs a lot, sneezes and he has a sore throat. He felt fine last night but now he is very ill. Mr. Smith wants to go home and rest, but he cannot. He is an accountant and all the employees' salaries are due today. He needs to print and sign salary bills so the employees get paid on time. Mr.

Smith's boss went on a business trip to Birmingham. He will not back until the end of next week. Before he left, he asked him to take care of the office. There are twenty office

workers and they are all very busy. Hopefully, they won't catch Mr. Smith's cold. If the employees catch a cold, they might take several days off work, the boss will definitely dislike that idea.

**Questions :**

- (a) Who has a severe cold ?
- (b) Where is his boss ?
- (c) What did his boss ask him to do ?
- (d) How many employees work in his office ?
- (e) Why can't he go home ?

**Answers :**

- (a) Mr. Smith has a severe cold.
- (b) His boss was on a business trip to Birmingham.
- (c) His boss asked him to take care of the office.
- (d) There are twenty employees in his office.
- (e) He can't go home because he is an accountant and all employees' salaries are due today.

**PASSAGE – 02**

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The river flows down the mountain, across the plains and into the sea. Many animals live in or near different parts of the river. The river begins high in the mountains. There is a lot of snow. The snow melts and the water moves down the mountain side.

The water in the river flows quickly

down the hill. When there is heavy rain the river flows even faster. The river drops down over high rocks before flowing on. The water in the river leaves the mountains, it winds across flat land called plains. The river is now wider and carries more mud and sand. The river flows into the sea. At the edge of the sea, the river drops all the mud and sand that it has carried along. Plants grow in the mud. Animals feed in the muddy water. The water in the river flows into the sea. It is a long way from the mountains to the sea.

**Questions :**

- (a) Where does the river flow down ?
- (b) Who live in or near the river ?
- (c) What happens when the snow melts ?
- (d) When does the river flow even faster ?
- (e) What does the river drop at the edge of the sea ?

**Answers :**

- (a) The river flows down the mountain, across the plains and into the sea.
- (b) Many animals live in or near different parts of the river.
- (c) When the snow melts, water moves down the mountain side.
- (d) When there is heavy rain, the river flows even faster.
- (e) The river drops all the mud and sand that it has carried along at the edge of the sea.

### PASSAGE – 03

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Sai and his classmates wanted to go for a picnic. Omm thought they should go to the Noorabad Lake, on the edge of Noorabad forest. The other boys also agreed. They asked their Science teacher, Mr. Kar to go with them. They wanted Mr. Kar to go along with them because then, their parents would give them permission for the picnic. Also he was a good sportsman and would play games with them. So, on Sunday, the six boys went to Noorabad. They kept their food bag under a big tree in the forest and started playing cricket.

After some time, they felt hungry Sunil and Krishna ran to their food bag. Suddenly they stopped. Soon, they started running back very fast. Mr. Kar ran upto them, and asked what happened. Sunil said that they saw bears standing around them. Mr. Kar went to that place quietly. The boys were very scared. Then Mr. Kar shouted that all the bears were standing on two feet ! They were also talking in Hindi !

The boys ran to him. A fat, short man came out of the forest. He was followed by four 'human' bears. He said he was sorry for frightening the boys.



They were just shooting for a film. All of them had a good laugh and the boys shared their food with everybody.

**Questions :**

- (a) Where did Sai and his classmates go for a picnic ?
- (b) Whom did the boys ask to go with them ?
- (c) On which day did the boys go to Noorabad ?
- (d) Why were Sirin and Krishna scared ?
- (e) What were the 'human' bears doing in the forest.

**Answers :**

- (a) Sai and his classmates went for a picnic to Noorabad.
- (b) The boys asked Mr. Kar, the Science teacher, to go with them.
- (c) The boys went to Noorabad on Sunday.
- (d) Sirin and Krishna were scared as they saw bears standing around their food bag.
- (e) The 'human' bears were just shooting for a film in the forest.

**PASSAGE – 04**

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

There are so many ways to travel. The most common way to travel is probably the motorized vehicle. If you are travelling with your family and you are not going far away, you could take a car. If you want to go somewhere with a lot of people, you could go in a van or bus. If you need to travel through the

water, boats are another kind of transportation. You can go on small boats to travel to a close place. Big ships can take us to far away lands. Submarines travel in the water also. They go way down deep into the water. Airplanes are also a great way to travel. Many people choose to fly in jet airplanes, if they need to go far away and want to get there quickly, An airplane is fun to ride in because you can see the earth from way up high.

**Questions :**

- (a) What type of transportation can you use to travel through the water ?
- (b) Where can big ships take us ?
- (c) Which is the most common way to travel ?
- (d) When could we choose a van or bus for travelling ?
- (e) Why is an airplane fun to ride in ?

**Answers :**

- (a) We can use boat, ships and submarines to travel through the water.
- (b) Big ships can take us to far away lands.
- (c) The most common way to travel is the motorized vehicle.
- (d) If we want to go somewhere with a lot of people, we could choose a van or bus for travelling.
- (e) An airplane is fun to ride in because you can see the Earth from way up high.

**PASSAGE – 05**

Read the passage carefully and

answer the following questions.

Indian culture has been full of great personalities. One of them is Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He has been a great scientist of India. He was born on 15th October 1931 in a middle class Tamil family in Rameswaram, Tamilnadu. He completed his graduation in Physics from St. Joseph's College. He went to Madras to study aerospace engineering from MIT. Then he joined DRDO as a scientist. In 1969, he joined DRDO as a Scientist. In 1969, he joined ISRO and became project director of SLV-III. As the Misile Man of India. He developed Trisul, Agni, Prithvi etc.

Dr. Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He believed in 'simple living and high thinking'. He lived as an example of hard work, dedication and positive attitude. People remember him as the most beloved President. He is also known as people's President.

Kalam received seven honorary doctorates from 40 Universities. The Government of India honoured him with Padma Bhushan in 1981 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1990.

**Questions :**

- (a) When was Dr. Kalam born ?
- (b) Where did he complete

his graduation ?

- (c) What did he develop as a missile man of India ?
- (d) How many honorary doctorates did Kalam receive in his life ?
- (e) Why is Dr. Kalam known as people's President ?

**Answers :**

- (a) Dr. Kalam was born on 15th Oct. 1931 in a middle class Tamil family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.
- (b) completed his He graduation from St. Joseph's College.
- (c) As the Missile man of India he developed Trisul, Agni and Prithvi.
- (d) Kalam received seven honorary doctorates from 40 Universities.
- (e) People remember Dr. Kalam as the most beloved President. So he is known as people's President.

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## **REPORT WRITING**

Suppose you are Ramesh Rath of Jatni Khordha working as a report for your newspaper narrating how the “Independence Day” was celebrated by the city school.

### **CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY**

Jatni, Khordha  
15th August  
The Sambad

Like every year, this year also, Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August in different schools of Jatni. As India was celebrating 76th Independence Day, the sense of happiness and pride could be seen among the students, teachers and parents.

A parade was organized by NCC Cadets. After the parade, the Chief Guest Dillip Tirky, the renowned hockey player unfurled the flag at around 8.45 a.m. As soon as the flag was hoisted everyone sang the national anthem. After that two students from each class gave speech on how we got freedom. This was followed by a prize distribution to the students who stood first in the last annual exam. by the head teacher and the Chief Guest. The Chief Guest gave his valuable speech. The Headteacher gave his speech. In the end, sweet boxes were distributed among all.

Suppose you are Kumudini Tripathy of Kendrapara working as a reporter for ‘The Sambad’. Prepare a report on

Kendrapara firecracker mishap happened during an immersion ceremony.

### **FIRECRACKER MISHAP IN KENDRAPARA**

Kendrapara  
26th Nov., 2022  
The Sambad

A deadly firecracker mishap happened during an immersion ceremony in Kendrapara. It injured as many as 40 people. The patients are under treatment of burn injuries in SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack.

On November 23, there was a firecracker competition during the Kartikeswar immersion ceremony in Balia Bazar area in Kendrapara among a few parties. Unknowingly the crackers basket caught fire. Police is investigating the case and trying to find out what is the real cause

Suppose you are Rama Chandra Bhanja of Class X studying in Bhagabati High School, Nayagarh. Your school has recently organized a Blood Donation Camp. Write a report on Blood Donation Camp held in school.

### **BLOOD DONATION CAMP**

Nayagarh  
12th November, 2022  
The Samaj

A blood donation camp was organized by our school, Bhagabati High School, Nayagarh on 12th November 2022. It was held in the school hall. The Chief Guest of

the camp was the SDO of the city. A team of 10 doctors and nurses of AIIMS came for collection of blood. About 25 boys had volunteered for donating blood. I was very much interested for donating my blood. Many prominent persons of our city came to donate blood. A certificate of appreciation, donation card, and refreshment was given to each donor as a token of gratitude.

**Suppose you are Mahesh Sahoo of Satapada, Puri working as a reporter for 'The Hindu'. Prepare a report on a boat tragedy occurred recently.**

Satapara, Puri

20th January

The Hindu

The boat tragedy in Satapara, has prompted the Puri District Administration to review safety aspects of passenger launch service in Chilika Lake at Satapara, a popular tourist draw.

The administration has been drawing their attention for the safety of tourists who travel in unfit boats every day. I have already asked my district officers to arrange a meeting with Boat Associations. We will review the safety measures and take action against unlicensed boat operators, said the District Collector, Puri, Mahesh Kumar Sahu to 'The Hindu'.

## LETTER (Informal / Personal)

01. Suppose you are Sumitra Rath / Suresh Rath of Jagamara, Bhubaneswar. Write letter to your friend Tulasi Dash / Pukuna Dash, inviting him/her to your birthday party. Khandagiri

Bhubaneswar  
Khordha

2nd December 2022

My dear Tulasi,

My birthday is on 15th December 2022 in the evening. I shall be fifteen on that day. My parents have decided to have a party. My mother has asked me to invite my friends to the party. She has already made a fine cake with my name icing on the top. She wants all my friends to attend the party. As you are my best friend. I am glad to invite you to the occasion. I hope you will come in time and we will have wonderful time.

Looking forward to your arrival.

Your loving friend

Sumitra

Address

From

To

Sumitra Rath  
Tulasi Dash  
At/P.O.- Khandagiri  
Dist.- Khordha

02. Your younger brother has failed in three subjects in his first summative

Assessment. Write a letter to advise him how he could do better in future.

Jahannath Prasad

Ganjam

4th January 2022

My dear Sidharth,

I feel very sorry to hear from father about your poor performance in the first Summative Assessment. You have failed in three subjects. I feel your results are getting worse year after year. You should remember that nothing is impossible for someone who works hard. Hard work is the key to success. Be regular and do your homework in time. Whenever you face any doubt, consult your teacher. I am also writing to father to arrange a good tutor for you.

Wishing you all  
the best. Your  
loving brother

Barun

Address

From

To

Barun Sahu  
Sidharth Sahu  
At/P.O.- Jagannath Prasad  
At- Begunia Boy's High  
School  
Dist.- Ganjam

03. Imagine you are Naresh Rana living at Pipili, Puri. Write a letter to

your uncle thanking him for the present he has sent to you on your birthday.

Pipili, Puri  
29th Dec. 2022

Dear Uncle,

It gave me utmost pleasure to receive your parcel containing an expensive wrist watch. I had wished to have such a watch. This is very essential for me particularly at the time of examination. It will be very much helpful in the preparation of my studies. Your precious gift inspires me to achieve success in life.

Convey my regards to grand parents and elders. My love to younger ones.

Your affectionately

Naresh

Address

From

To

Naresh Rana  
Abinash Kar  
At/P.O.- Choudwar  
Dist.- Cuttack

04. Suppose you are Madhab Mishra, a student of Class-X at Govt. High School, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar. Write a letter to your father to send you some money for your excursion expenses.

Govt. High School  
Khandagiri Hostel,  
Bhubaneswar

10th December 2022

My dear father,

Our first terminal examination is over now. Our school has planned for an excursion to visit different historical places during X-mas holidays. A group consisting of 150 students and 15 teachers are going in the excursion. I want to visit with them. I have already given my consent to my class teacher.

Here I request my beloved father to send me Rs.500/- for the expenses of the excursion. I hope you will not disappoint me.

Awaiting your letter and money.

Your loving Madhab.

## Address

From  
To  
Manas Mishra  
At- Govt. High School  
At/P.O. - Bajrakabati Road  
Dist. - Cuttack

## APPLICATION

01. Suppose you are Suravi Kanungo of Class-X, Nilagiri High School, Nilagiri. Write an application to your Headmaster requesting him/her to grant you leave on account of your sister's marriage.

To  
The Headmaster Nilagiri  
High School, Nilagiri.

(Through the Class teacher) Sub.:

Leave Application.

Sir,

With utmost respect, I would like to inform you that my sisters marriage is on 15th December. My father has assigned some important work on me. As this is one of the major ceremony I will remain absent from school for one week from 10th Dec. to 16<sup>th</sup> Dec.

Therefore, I request you to grant me leave for one week.

Your obediently

Suravi Kanungo

Nilagiri

Class-X

Dt. 15.12.2022

Sec-B, Roll -No.-21

02. Imagine you are Mihir Mohapatra of Police High School, Bhabanipatna. Write an application to your Headmaster requesting him/her to allow your class to go on a picnic to Gupteswar.

To  
The Headmaster Police High  
School, Bhabanipatna,  
Kalahandi.

Sub.: Seeking permission to go on a picnic.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the students of our class are very much interested to go on a picnic to Gupteswar in the district of Koraput. We have discussed with our class teacher and he has given consent to guide us.

Therefore, I request you to kindly give us permission to go on the picnic to the spot with the guide teacher on the above day.

Yours faithfully,

Mihir Mohapatra

Monitor,

Class-X

Roll No.-13

**03.** Write an application to the B.D.O

Of your Block requesting him to get the village approach road repaired.

To

The Block Development Officer  
Rajkanika  
Pattamundai Block  
Kendrapara.

Sub.: Request for repairing of the village road.

Sir,

I, on behalf of the people of Rajkanika village, would like to draw your kind attention for the following fact.

Ours is a big village of more than one thousand population. It is a matter of regret that only approaching road to our village has been severely damaged by the recent flood. There are several pits on the road. The problem becomes more serious if it is not repaired before the rainy season.

Under the above circumstances, I request you to kindly sanction at least two lakh rupees at an early date and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

Karunakar Nayak

Rajakanika

10th December 2022

**04.** Imagine you are Mahesh Panigrahi living at Press Colony, Cuttack. Write an application to the Inspector-in-charge of your local police station complaining about the theft of your bi-cycle.

To

The Inspector-in-charge  
Madhupatna Police Station  
Cuttack.

Sub.: Theft of a bi-cycle.

Sir,

I beg to report the loss of my bi-cycle. Yesterday evening I went to the nearest market on my bicycle to buy some articles. I locked it properly before going to the shop. But when I came out of the shop after a few minutes, I was astonished not to find my bicycle there. It is a pink Hercules bi-cycle bearing No.83256170. It was bought from Bharat Cycle Mark, Kendrapara last month.

I should be grateful if you investigate properly to find my lost bicycle.

Yours faithfully,

Mahesh Panigrahi Press Colony

15th December 2022

**05.** Suppose you're Sidharth Sahoo, Class-x, the captain of School Cricket Team, Panchayat High School, Sarapari, Khordha. Write an application to your Headmaster requesting him/her to permit you to play a friendly Cricket Match with the school cricket team of Govt. High School, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar.

From

Sidharth Sahoo

The captain of School Cricket Team



---

Class-x

February 22,2025

To,

The Headmaster,

Panchayat High School

Sarapari, Khordha

Sub:- Seeking permission to play a friendly  
Cricket match.

Sir,

I would like to inform you that the members of our school cricket team are very much willing to play a friendly cricket match with the school cricket team of Govt High School, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar. The invited team has already given their consent . The match will be played on our school play ground. Both PET will do umpireship in the match. I think it'll increase the spirit of brotherhood and harmony among the students .Date and Time will be fixed after getting your kind permission.

Therefore, I would request you to kindly permit us to play a friendly cricket match for which I will be highly grateful to you.

Yours faithfully,

Sidharth Sahoo

## Model Questions Set-1 (Objective)

- The two seasons described in the poem are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - The summer, the winter
  - The summer, the autumn
  - The winter, the spring
  - The winter, the autumn
- "He gave us eyes to see them and Lips that we might tell..." In the above line 'He refers to whom ?'
  - God
  - Our teacher
  - The poet
  - Our father
- We gather \_\_\_\_\_ by the water everyday
  - Pebbles
  - rushes
  - Fish
  - sand
- An open area of grassland is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - Meadows
  - field
  - Garden
  - playground
- The summer sun is pleasant to the poet because
  - He is ill
  - he belongs to a cold country
  - The summer lasts for a short period
  - He lives summer sun
- The Highland lass sings a Melancholy strain. The underlined words mean
  - Sad song
  - patriotic song
  - folk song
  - devoitional song
- The poet of the poem "The solitary Reaper" is \_\_\_\_\_
  - C.F. Alexander
  - William Wordsworth
  - Sarojini Naidu
  - Dr. Reeta S. Mani
- \_\_\_\_\_ welcome the weary bands.
  - The Highland Lase
  - Cuckoos
  - Nightingales
  - The poet
- The tool for cutting grass. Use a single word
  - Knife
  - axe
  - spade
  - sickle
- What is the central idea of the poem "The solitary Reapere" ?
  - Love of a beautiful girl
  - Love of nature
  - Love of country
  - Love of travelling
- Lencho, the hero of "A Letter to God" is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Teacher
  - farmer
  - Businessman
  - Priest
- In his second letter Lencho requested God to send him \_\_\_\_\_ pesos.
  - 100
  - 70
  - 20
  - 30
- The hailstorm continued for \_\_\_\_\_
  - An hour
  - Half an hour
  - Twenty minutes
  - two hours
- The postmaster was a \_\_\_\_\_ fellow.
  - Thin and cheerful
  - Fat kind
  - Fat and amiable
  - thin amicable
- Gandhi won prizes after he passed out of the \_\_\_\_\_ standard.
  - Third
  - Fifth
  - Sixth
  - Second
- Who was the headmaster of Gandhiji during his school ?
  - Krishnashankar Pandya
  - Dorabji EduljiGimi
  - G. L. fuentes
  - None of the above
- Which subject proved a harder task for Gandhi ?
  - Mathematics
  - Geography
  - Sanskrit
  - Persian
- Who celebrate Wangala ?
  - The Garos
  - The Galos
  - The Tribes
  - The Nagas
- The festivals of Nort East India brings out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people.

- a) Natural talent      b) different skills  
c) Religious thoughts  
d) scientific inventions
20. The contiguous seven states are known as land of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) seven mothers      b) seven brothers  
c) seven fathers      d) seven sisters
21. 'A letter to God' is written by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) L. E. Percy          b) M.K. Gandhi  
c) G. L. Fuentes        d) Prem Chand
22. \_\_\_\_\_ was deeply moved by Lencho's firm faith in God.  
a) Lencho's wife      b) The Postmaster  
c) The Postman        d) Lencho's son
23. Lencho's corn field was destroyed due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) heavy rain          b) strong wind  
c) hailstorm            d) hailstorms
24. The hail rained in the valley for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) an hour              b) two hours  
c) three hours         d) four hours
25. Gandhi had to attend the gymnastics class at \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.  
a) 8 o'clock            b) 11 o'clock  
c) 3 o'clock            d) 4 o'clock
26. Gandhi said, "I saw that a man of truth must also be a man of \_\_\_\_\_"  
a) principle            b) discipline  
c) care                  d) character
27. Krishnashankar Pandya told Gandhi that he was the son of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) religious father    b) vaishnava father  
c) Hindu father        d) conservative father
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is the festival of light.  
a) Tihaar                b) Losar  
c) Lossong              d) Saga Dawa
29. Which festival is named after a bird ?  
a) Mopin                b) Moastu  
c) Hombill              d) Cheiraoba
30. In which festivals 100 drums are beaten together ?  
a) Losar                 b) Ningol chokouba  
c) Karachipuja        d) Wangala
31. Who was a famous hymn writer and poet ?  
a) David Roth         b) C.F. Alexander  
c) William Wordsworth  
d) R.N. Tagore
32. We smell the fragrance of flowers and feel the change of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) season                b) nature  
c) green wood         d) mountain
33. According to C.F. Alexander all things are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) bright and beautiful  
b) wise and wonderful  
c) great and small    d) Both 'a' and 'b'
34. We see tall trees in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) garden                b) meadows  
c) green wood         d) valley
35. What are the little things mentioned in the poem "All Things Bright and Beautiful" ?  
a) flowers                b) birds  
c) rushes                d) flowers and birds
36. Remote tribal areas are not reached. A single word for the underlined words will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) unreachable        b) misreacheable  
c) unreachabe         d) disreacheable
37. I found him \_\_\_\_\_ a bag.  
a) carry                 b) carrying  
c) to carry              d) carried
38. Sweets were distributed \_\_\_\_\_ the students.  
a) between             b) for  
c) to                      d) among
39. If the farmer \_\_\_\_\_ hard, he would have reaped rich harvest.  
a) had worked         b) worked  
c) would work         d) will work
40. English \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
a) speaks                b) has been spoken  
c) is spoken             d) had been spoken

41. Her eyes are red, she \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) was crying            b) has cried  
 c) cried                    d) has been crying
42. Our school closes at 4 p.m. I \_\_\_\_\_  
 home by 4.30 p.m.  
 a) will return            b) will be returning  
 c) will have returned d) return
43. Make haste, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late.  
 a) but                      b) or  
 c) still                      d) and
44. Choose the grammatically correct  
 sentence.  
 a) What a clever boy is he !  
 b) How a clever boy he is !  
 c) What a clever boy he is !  
 d) How a clever boy is he !
45. Two-thirds of the water \_\_\_\_\_  
 evaporated.  
 a) have                      b) has  
 c) were                      d) have been
46. He as well as his friends \_\_\_\_\_  
 responsible for this.  
 a) to hear                    b) hearing  
 c) hear                      d) to hearing
48. Hot weather makes me \_\_\_\_\_  
 uncomfortable.  
 a) feel                      b) to feel  
 c) feeling                    d) felt
49. He makes his living \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.  
 a) in                         b) for  
 c) by                         d) with
50. Don't be impolite \_\_\_\_\_ you teachers.  
 a) at                         b) for  
 c) on                         d) to

### Set-1

#### (Subjective : Part II)

1. Answer the following questions each in  
 about 50 words. [5 × 2 = 10]
- i) Why did Lencho write the second letter to  
 God ? What did he write in it ?

Or, Why did Gandhi realise that a man of truth  
 must also be a man of care ?

ii) How has God given His blessings to little  
 flower and little bird ?

Or, How does the girl's song remind the poet  
 of Cuckoo ?

#### 2. Answer the following questions.

$$[2\frac{2}{2} \times 2 = 2]$$

i) Where is Arunachal Pradesh ? What  
 festivals do the people celebrate there ?

Or, Who should you seek advice from if you  
 are in doubt as to the choice of profession ?

ii) What does the speaker say about the  
 master of the flower children ?

Or, What caused Vicky's accident ? How is the  
 accident described in the poem ?

iii) Imagine that you are Sanjaya Biswal of  
 Bolangir working as a reporter for the Time  
 of India. Prepare a report, in about 60  
 words, on a road accident occurred in our  
 locality. [5]

Or, Read the following passage carefully and  
 write its summary in about 60 (sixty)  
 words. If we don't immediately stop burning  
 and cutting down of the forests and polluting  
 our water and air, we will cause more  
 damage to the earth. Very soon a time may  
 come when we will have no oxygen to  
 breathe and no rain for agriculture. The  
 earth would become so hot that human  
 being can't survive here and the human  
 race will exist no longer.

Here is what we can do to save our  
 earth. We n plant more and more trees and  
 save our forest can and wildlife. We need  
 to compost the domestic wastes. Farmers  
 should use organic fertilizers instead of  
 chemicals. Let's say 'No' to plastic bags  
 because they don't mix up with the soil and  
 when chewed by cattle can cause their  
 death. We need to conserve our natural

resources like air, water, energy and minerals and fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas. We must spread awareness among people to save our earth if we want our children and grandchildren to live on the earth with health and happiness.

3. Write an essay, in about 200 words, on any one of the following topics keeping to the outline given. (i) Our School Peon : [10 [ His name, age and appearance - his family and personal life - his duty at school - his qualities as a worker - reasons why the teachers and students like/dislike him ]

ii) A Journey by Bus : [Proposal and preparations for the journey - description of the journey from home experiences during the journey - the sights passed on the way - reaching the destination - your feelings on the journey]

iii) My Mother : [Name, age and appearance - nature and qualities - her duties at home - her relationship with the members of the family and the neighbours - the reason why you love and respect her]

4. i) Imagine that you are Biswajit Sahu, a student of P.R. High School, Bolangir. Your father Hrusikesh Sahu is at Sohela in the district of Bargarh. Write a letter, in about 100 words, to your father seeking permission to go on an excursion arranged by your school. [5

Or, Suppose you are Pratibha Samal, a student of Ravenshaw Girls' High School, Cuttack. All the students of your class would like to go on a picnic. Write an application, in about 100 words, to the Headmistress of your school seeking her permission.

ii) **Translate into English.** [2 × 5 = 10  
ମୋ ବାପା ଭଦ୍ରଖରେ ରୁହନ୍ତି । ସେଠି ତାଙ୍କର ଚାକିରୀ ୧୦ ବର୍ଷ ହୋଇଗଲା । ଆସନ୍ତା ବର୍ଷ ତାଙ୍କର ବଦଳି ହେବ । ଘର ପାଖ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କକୁ ବଦଳି ହୋଇପାରେ । ଭଗବାନଙ୍କ ଭକ୍ତ ।

କିମ୍ପା

ନୀତୁ - କେତେବେଳୁ ଏଠି ମୋତେ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଛୁ ?

ବାପୁ - ଝଟାଏ ହେଲା ।

ନୀତୁ - ତୁ ସାଇକେଲରେ ଆସି ନାହିଁକି ?

ବାପୁ - ନା, ମୋ ସାନ ଭଉଣୀ ଟ୍ୟୁସନ ନେଇଯାଇଛି ।

ନୀତୁ - ତାଲ ଯିବା । ସ୍କୁଲ ବେଳ ହୋଇଗଲାଣି ।

5. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow, each in about 20 words.** [1 × 5 = 5

Once a wolf was very hungry. While wandering for food, it saw a flock of sheep. It wished to have a good meal, but the shepherd guarded the flock very carefully. The wolf made a plan. It put on a sheep's skin to look like a sheep. Then it mingled in the flock and attacked one of the sheep. The other sheep recognized the wolf and started bleating. The wolf started to bleat like a sheep, but couldn't. It only howled. Hearing the wolf's howl, the shepherd was certain that there was a wolf in the flock. He could recognize the wolf easily as it was still howling. He took a sharp weapon and killed the wolf immediately.

**Questions :**

- What was the wolf wandering for ?
- How could the wolf mingle in the flock ?
- Why did one of the sheep start bleating ?
- How did the shepherd come to know that there was a wolf in the flock ?
- What did the shepherd kill the wolf with ?

## Set-2 (Objective)

- Sergei met Lushkoff at a theatre after \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) two years                      b) many years  
c) five years                      d) two months
- Lencho's family had a single hope, the help from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) friends                      b) relatives  
c) God                      d) neighbours
- When Lencho counted the money, he became \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) sad                      b) angry  
c) worried                      d) surprised
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the judge in the second panchayat.  
a) Algu Choudhuri      b) Samjhoo  
c) Jumman                      d) Old aunt
- The king asked his \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him what the thing was.  
a) Servants                      b) People  
c) Minister                      d) Learned men
- One day the thing was lying on a \_\_\_\_\_ when a hen pecked at it.  
a) table                      b) floor  
c) window sill                      d) carpet
- Besides other chemicals acid rain contains \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sulphur  
b) Oxides of sulphur and Nitrogen  
c) Carbon  
d) sulphur and Nitrogen
- Far sweeter ..... the forest notes where \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the champa buds are blowing  
b) the fairy folk are calling  
c) birds are chirping  
d) the flowers are blowing
- What do you mean by "cradle song" ?  
a) marriage song      b) Lullaby  
c) birth song                      d) Mourning song
- The world is full of pleasures was the version of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the poet                      b) nature  
c) mother                      d) daughter
- What were Vicky's domain ?  
a) Computer and English  
b) Science and Geography  
c) Mathematics and History  
d) Mathematics and Computer
- When did Vicky meet the accident ?  
a) On a summer day  
b) in a winter night  
c) On a monsoon day  
d) in the evening
- Research is going on seeking ways to \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.  
a) enhance                      b) reduce  
c) stop                      d) control
- \_\_\_\_\_ exhaust maximum carbon monoxide into the atomosphere.  
a) Automobiles                      b) Industries  
c) Vehicles                      d) Chemical plants
- Air pollution has \_\_\_\_\_ effect on buildings.  
a) damaged                      b) damaging  
c) damage                      d) None of them
- The habit of betting money is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) stealing                      b) smuggling  
c) snatching                      d) gambling
- Smoking in youth \_\_\_\_\_ the brain.  
a) stunts                      b) slows  
c) clouds                      d) activates
- L.E. Percy suggests the school leavers to make provision for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) emerging                      b) future  
c) hard times                      d) others
- What was the reaction of Gandhi whenever he won prizes and scholarshps ?  
a) overjoyed                      b) proud  
c) humble                      d) astonished

20. Bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_.
- perfect education
  - imperfect education
  - incomplete education
  - bad student
21. \_\_\_\_\_ proved a harder task for Gandhi ?
- Mathematics
  - Geography
  - Sanskrit
  - Persian
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Hundred drum festival ?
- Mopin
  - Wangala
  - Losar
  - None of these
23. Ziro festival is celebrated in the month of \_\_\_\_\_
- September
  - October
  - November
  - July
24. Karachi Puja is celebrated by \_\_\_\_\_
- people of Sikkim
  - people of Tripura
  - people of Meghalaya
  - people of Nagaland
25. According to L.E. Percy, God has made \_\_\_\_\_.
- so many things
  - a lot of things
  - all things well
  - all things beautiful
26. The fruits described in the poem are \_\_\_\_\_.
- blue
  - red
  - big
  - ripe
27. The poem, 'The Solitary Reaper' is one of poet's finest \_\_\_\_\_
- Sad song
  - Lyrics
  - Nature's song
  - Hymn
28. The tired travellers take rest \_\_\_\_\_
- among the farthest Hebrides
  - in the oasis among the Arabian deserts
  - highland of Scotland
  - deep valley
29. Ramesh's handwriting is not legible. Write a single word for the underlined part.
- unlegible
  - illegible
  - dislegible
  - mislegible
30. The North-Eastern festivals are celebrated with a lot of enthusiasm. What does the underlined part mean ?
- joy
  - great eagerness
  - interest
  - eager
31. Indian art has great (fascinate) for me. Write the correct form of the bracketed word.
- fascinating
  - fascination
  - fascinated
  - fascinate
32. Your words are not effective. Make a single word for the underlined part.
- miseffective
  - illeffective
  - ineffective
  - uneffective
33. My friend has kept the money in the drawer. The pattern of the sentence is :
- SVO
  - SVC
  - SVOO
  - SVOC
34. The food tastes delicious. The underlined word in the sentence is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Direct object
  - Indirect object
  - Complement
  - Adjunct
35. The police \_\_\_\_\_ not made any enquiry so far.
- are
  - have
  - is
  - has
36. A pair of spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ lying on the table.
- has
  - have
  - was
  - None of these
37. Have a safe journey ? What does this imperative sentence express ?
- warning
  - request
  - advice
  - wish

38. He doesn't drink tea. He doesn't drink coffee.  
(Join the pair of sentences into compound sentence)
- He neither drink tea nor coffee
  - He neither drinks tea nor drinks coffee
  - He drinks neither tea nor coffee
  - None of the above
39. My friend made me complete the project.  
Break the sentence into two simple sentences.
- I complete the project. My friend made it.
40. Bakul said to his son, "Bring me a glass of milk".  
(Change into indirect speech)
- Bakul asked his son to bring me a glass of milk.
  - Bakul asked his son to bring a glass of milk.
  - Bakul asked his son to give him a glass of milk.
  - Bakul asked his son to bring him a glass of milk.
41. Mita said to her friends, "Let's go on a picnic."
- Mita requested her friends to go on a picnic.
  - Mita suggested to her friends to go on a picnic.
  - Mita said her friends that they can go on a picnic.
  - Mita suggested to her friends that they should go on a picnic.
42. You will be given a letter by the editor.  
(Change into Active)
- The editor will give you a letter.
  - The editor will be giving you a letter.
  - The editor shall give you letter
  - The editor shall have to give a letter to you.
43. Promises should be kept. (Change into active)
- One should keep his promises.
  - All should keep the promises.
  - One should keep one's promises.
  - None of these
44. The price of petrol may come \_\_\_\_\_  
(Use suitable option)
- for
  - about
  - to
  - down
45. I will publish a new book shortly.  
(Use a suitable phrasal verb for the underlined part)
- make out
  - bring out
  - give up
  - come to
46. Timothy was glad to have the tempting diet of \_\_\_\_\_
- milk
  - raw mutton andcod liver oil
  - pigeons and rabbits
  - fish
47. What was Timothy's favourite place in the house ?
- kitchen
  - Drawing room
  - Bedroom
  - Garden
48. Read the \_\_\_\_\_ before answering the questions.
- instruct
  - instructions
  - instructing
  - instructive
49. Inhalation of polluted air leads to \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.
- respiratory
  - respiration
  - respire
  - respirative
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is opposite to "innocent".
- harm
  - cure
  - crime
  - guilty



## Subjective Set-2

1. Answer the following questions in about 50 words. [5 × 2 = 10]

(a) What is acid rain ? How does it affect building and monuments.

OR

What did the Postmaster do in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God ?

(b) What are the probable themes of the song sung by the Solitary Reaper, according to the poet ?

OR

How did Vicky meet his tragic end ? What happened to his family ?

2.a. Answer in about 30 words. [ $2 \frac{2}{2} \times 2 = 2$ ]  
How should one spend one's leisure hours according to L.E. Percy ?

OR

How did Gandhi succeed in getting the fine remitted ?

(b) How is the mountain top described in the poem, "All things bright and beautiful."

OR

How is the 'wild forest' described by the daughter in the poem "Village Song" ?

(c) Answer any One of the following. [1 × 5 = 5]  
You are Sourav Senapati a reported of "Indian Express". Write a report in about 60 words on the importance of plantation in schools and surrounding areas.

OR

Write the summary of the following passage in about 60 words.

Once there lived a boy called Anmol. He was different from the other boys of his age. He used to be Lost in his own thoughts and for this reason, every single day he used

to get scolded by one or the other teacher. The children of his class, too were amazed to see him; he neither knew how to use a verb nor could he answer questions on multiplication tables. Everybody knew him to be a dull boy. He would be scolded so often, that the children of his class began to pity him. In order to save him from the teacher's rebuke, they would prompt him with answers, but to no use. Years later, most boys of his class had grown up to become something. Some wanted to become lawyers had become doctors and some who wanted to become doctors were now teachers. But he always wanted to be different. He wanted to become sunlight. Sitting in a room, he was seen printing books after books. He published books, pamphlets, journals, magazines and what not; everything that was a source of knowledge.

3. Write any one essay in about 250 words. [1 × 10 = 10]

(a) The Sports Day in our School :  
When it started – preparations – conduct of different events – prize distribution – how you enjoyed the day – your feelings.

(b) The Summer Season :  
It's duration – weather conditions – fruits and flowers, plants and vegetables – festivals celebrated – why you like / dislike the season.

(c) My mother :  
Her name, age and appearance – her education and occupation – her work – her good and bad qualities – her relationship with family members and neighbours – why you like her.

4. Answer any one in about 100 words.

[1 × 5 = 5]

- (a) Suppose you are Anuska Tripathy of Class-X, studying in K.B. High School, CDA, Cuttack. Write a letter to your friend Anita Sahoo of Sakhigopal, Puri describing her how you observed Independence Day in your school.

OR

Suppose you are Anurag Swain studying in Global High School, Birenpur, Baleswar. Write an application in about 100 words to the Headmaster, seeking his permission to organise a friendly cricket match in your school playground.

- (b) Translate into English. (Any one) [5 × 2]

ଆମ ଦେଶ ଏକ ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଟେ । ଲୋକମାନେ ଭୋକ୍ ଦେଇ ନିଜ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ବାଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ହେଉଛି ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର । ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଭୋଟର ହିଁ ମହାନ । ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ହେଲେ ଜଣେ ମତଦାନ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇଥାଏ ।

କିମ୍ପା

ମିଶ୍ର - ଆଜିର କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ଖେଳରେ କିଏ ଜିତିଲା ?

ବାପି - ତୁ ଦେଖୁ ନ ଥିଲୁକି ଟି.ଭି.ରେ

ମିଶ୍ର - ଆଜି ସକାଳ ୮ଟାରୁ ଆମର ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କାଟ ହୋଇଛି

ବାପି - ଭାରତ ୧୦ ରନରେ ଜିତିଲା ।

ମିଶ୍ର - ଭାରତ ଏବେ ଚମତ୍କାର ଖେଳୁଛି ।

5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow in one or two sentences. [5 × 1 = 5]

The year 1911 was very significant for the Indian Cricket team. It was for the first time in 1911 that the Indian team went for a cricket tour. The Indian team led by the Maharaja of Patiala, Bhupinder Singh, went out to England. Now to the game, the team

could not do much. They played about twenty three matches, but won only two. Indian cricketers could not make big scores, but came back with invaluable experience.

The year 1936 changed the way people began to view Indian Cricket. In 1936, it came to be recognised as the Test Playing nation. The team worked hard learning and improving their skills for playing the game. Despite all trials, the team could not, however, reach a level where victory was guaranteed.

The face of Indian Cricket changed forever in the year 1952. The year 1952 was marked by India's first test win. This memorable match was played in Madras. The team played against England. The winning story continued when India played another Test Series with Pakistan and New Zealand in 1956. Today, the game is a house hold name and there is no looking back for the team.

Questions :

- Why was the year 1911 significant for the Indian Cricket team ?
- How did the team prepare in the year 1936 ?
- Why is the year 1952 memorable ?
- What is the status of cricket in present day in India ?
- When did India get only experience but could not do much ?

### Set-3 (Objective)

1. The open area of grassland where we play Use a single word for the underlined words.  
a) shadow                      b) meadow  
c) widow                        d) Turnado
2. The writer of A letter to God is a \_\_\_\_\_ novelist.  
a) Russian                      b) American  
c) Indian                        d) Mexican
3. "What faith !" who exclaimed this ?  
a) Lencho                        b) Postman  
c) Postmaster                  d) the author
4. I am not against hope that India will lead the world. The underlined word is used as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Noun                         b) Verb  
c) Adverb                        d) Preposition
5. Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow. What is the meaning of the underlined words ?  
a) exciting music              b) pleasant music  
c) sad music                    d) holy music
6. When did Grandfather decide to transfer Timothy to azon ?  
a) at tromiths old              b) at five months old  
c) at seven monthold          d) at six months old
7. Who announced that the wood had all be chopped ?  
a) Sergei                        b) Lushkoff  
c) Olga                          d) None
8. The headmaster of Mahatma Gandhi was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) villain                        b) comedian  
c) companion                  d) disciplinarian
9. \_\_\_\_\_ of Tripura is a week long festive.  
a) Wangala                      b) Karachi Puja  
c) Chapcharkut                d) Ziro
10. The folk dance of Arunachal Pradesh is  
a) Pohu                         b) Kuchuputi  
c) Popir                         d) Garba
11. In the poem village song the bridal robes are of \_\_\_\_\_ colour.  
a) Silver and Brown          b) Silver and Saffron  
c) Silver and Red              d) Silver and Green
12. In the poem "The Flower School" showers come in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) July                          b) August  
c) October                        d) June
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are rated the first among the industries that discharge high amount of smoke and ass.  
a) automobiles  
b) ore processing industries  
c) Thermal Power Station  
d) Cement Industries
14. Smog is the combination of  
a) small and mog              b) smile arilog  
c) smoke and rug              d) smoke and fog
15. The persons who study weather conditions are known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Psychologists                b) Chemists  
c) Meterologist                d) Botanist
16. "The Panch is nobody's friend or enemy", who said this ?  
a) Jumman                      b) Jumman's aunt  
c) Algu                          d) Samjhoo
17. The grandfather thought that \_\_\_\_\_ keeps threatening the tiger.  
a) The Zoo keeper  
b) The Leopard  
c) The Superintendent  
d) The Zoo
18. \_\_\_\_\_ measures are far changing the raw materials.  
a) dispersal                      b) preventive  
c) collection                    d) legislative
19. Who is the narrator of the poem "From the

- Formation Jar”
- a) Vicky                      b) Dr. Rectasmani  
c) Vicky’s brain          d) Formation jar
20. Character is a \_\_\_\_\_ possession.  
a) Valueless                b) Useless  
c) Meaningless          d) priceless
21. Lineno requested God not to send the restamout through \_\_\_\_  
a) Cheque                    b) Money order  
c) Mail                        d) Bank Draft
22. The pleasant summer sun is mentorness. Findout the adjectives of the sentence by the poet.  
a) Pleasant  
b) The  
c) Pleasant and Summer  
d) None of these
23. Behold her single in field  
What is the meaning of ‘Behold’ ?  
a) come in                    b) find out  
c) go to                        d) look at
24. Gandhiji’s \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the reasons for his aloness.  
a) kingness                 b) goodness  
c) shyness                    d) foolishness
25. What is the meaning of Golden Grain in the poem of Village Song.  
a) wheat grain              b) delicate dishes  
b) delicious dishes      d) rice grain
26. The North East India is a collectivenumber of -----parts of India.  
a) Northen most          b) Western most  
c) Eastern most          d) Southern most
27. I found him -- a bag.  
a) carry                        b) carrying  
c) to carry                    d) carried
28. The writer of “School’s Goodbye” advises you to avoid mere \_\_\_\_\_ in your leisure.  
a) sleeping                  b) playing  
c) walking                    d) idling
29. The children found a grain of corn in a deep  
a) sentence                  b) clause  
c) phrase                      d) interjection
30. Who came walking with one crutch ?  
(a) The old peasant  
(b) The old peasant’s father  
(c) The old peasant’s grandfather  
(d) None of these
31. A lot of cattle \_\_\_\_\_ on the field. Use the correct form of ‘graze’.  
a) are grazing              b) is grazing  
c) grazing                    d) have grazing
32. I expect it. I shall write a story by tomorrow. Join the sentences with 2 nonfinite form of verb  
a) I expect written a story by tomorrow.  
b) I expect writing a story by tomorrow.  
c) I expect to write a story by tomorrow.  
d) I expect write a story by tomorrow.
33. When the Sun sets, it goes \_\_\_\_\_ the horizon.  
Fill in the blank with a preposition.  
a) above                      b) over  
c) beside                      d) below
34. The chief guest distributed the prizes.

- Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.
- a) gave away            b) washed away  
c) ran away            d) went away
35. He posted the letter after seating it. Find out the nonfinite clause.  
a) He posted            b) Posted the letter  
c) after seating it    d) the letter
36. Gandhi had to attend the gymnastics class at -- on Saturday.  
a) 8 o'clock            b) 11 o'clock  
b) 3 o'clock            d) 4 o'clock
37. I cannot express  
Complete the sentence with a noun clause  
a) my words            b) the feelings  
c) how I feel            d) the meaning
38. I like the man. The man has a smiling face. Combine the sentences using one of them as a relative clause.  
a) I like the man who has a smiling face.  
  
b) The has a smiling face that I like.  
c) I like the man's smiling face.  
d) I like the smiling face of the man.
39. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ here for next five years.  
Use the correct form of work.  
a) will be working    b) will have worked  
c) will working        d) have working
40. The house \_\_\_\_\_ I lived has been pulled down.  
Fill in the blank with a relative pronoun.  
a) who                    b) when  
c) where                  d) what
41. West not, went not  
This is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.  
a) simple                b) compound  
c) complex              d) exclamatory
42. You can not cheat him even though he is

- very simple.  
The underlined clause is an adverb clause of  
a) manner              b) purpose  
c) reason                d) concession
43. The son was given fifty rupees by father. Turn the sentence into active form.  
a) Fifty rupees was given to the son by father.  
b) The son gave fifty rupees to father.  
c) Father gave the son fifty rupees.  
d) Father is giving the son fifty rupees.
44. He should (Punish) for telling a lie. Put the verb in bracket into the correct passive form.  
a) being punished    b) have punished  
c) punished            d) be punished
45. If you heat ice, it  
Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'melt'.  
a) melted                b) is melting  
c) melts                  d) has melted
46. "Consult a doctor immediately", he said to me. (Turn into indirect speech.)  
a) He advised me to consult a doctor immediately.  
b) Consult a doctor he said me.  
c) I said him consult a doctor.  
d) Consult a doctor I said me.
47. He asked what he should do. Turn into direct speech.  
a) He said, "I should do what ?"  
b) He said, "what shall I do ?"  
c) I said, "what shall you do ?"  
d) He said, "what you should do ?"
48. The (high) you go the (cool) you feel. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in the bracket.  
a) high, cool            b) higher, cooler  
c) highest, coolest    d) highly, cooly

49. He killed the snake to save his life.

The underlined part is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) object                      b) complement
- c) adjunct                    d) subject

50. Choose the correct sentence.

- a) My father, who is a Judge, is coming here.
- b) My father who is a Judge is coming here
- c) My father who, is a Judge is coming here
- d) My father who is a Judge is, coming here



## Subjective

### Set-3

Answer the following questions in about 50 words. [5 × 2 = 10]

1. 10 What is the impact of acid rain on the Earth ?

OR

Why is character a priceless possession of a human being ?

2. How did the accident affect Vicky his family ?

OR

How does the poet describe happiness and in the poem Village Song ?

- ii) What was Gandhiji's earlier notion on handwriting ?

OR

Why and Lencho say the rain drops were like new coins ?

- iii) How did the song of the solitary reaper affect the poet ?

OR

How do the flower Children enjoy their holidays ?

3. Write a report to The Hindu on the observation of National Sports Days in your school.

OR

Write to a summary of the Passage given to you in about 60 words.

One great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with the knowledge Science, as we have seen has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use, them like small Children for example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be Man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. Already we find it difficult to either to work or to play without machines and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

4. Write an essay on any one of the followings in about 200 words –

[1 × 10 = 10]

- (a) My family

Members – Relationship among the members – Celebration – hobbies – Impact on each other.

- (b) Annual Sports Day of Your School Inauguration – Events – Participation of the students.

– Winners Closing Ceremony.

- (c) News Paper

– Daily, weekly news papers – Different types of news – Impact on readers – Most popular news paper publication.

5. i) Write a letter to your brother advising him not to waste time on playing video games.

OR

Write an application to the Headmaster of Your School to give you Permission for a friendly football match.

ii) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. [ 1 × 5 = 5

The great advantage of early rising as the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh. So that work done at that time is generally - well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take, some exercises in the fresh morning air and these exercises supply him with energy. All his work being finished in good time, he has long interval of rest in the evening.

**Questions :**

- i) What is the advantage of early rising ?
- ii) When does the mind remain fresh ?
- iii) What supplies energy to the early riser ?
- iv) How does he get time to take rest in the evening ?
- v) How is an early riser better than a late riser ?

iii) **Translate into English.** [ 2 × 5 = 10

ମୋ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ । ଏଠାରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଓ ଛାତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାରିବାରିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଥାଏ । ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳିତ । ସେମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ମାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ମୋ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଗର୍ବିତ ।

କିମ୍ପା

ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ପ୍ରିୟ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀ ! ଆଜି ଆମେ ଗପ ଶୁଣିବା ।

ଛାତ୍ର- କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଗପ ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ଯେଉଁ ଗପରେ ଏକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବ ।

ଛାତ୍ର- ଗପଟିର ଲେଖକ କିଏ ?

ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ଏହା ଫାଟତନ୍ତ୍ରର ଏକ କାହାଣୀ ।



## Set-4 (Objective)

1. The waterside plants are used for making mate.  
Use a single word for the underlined words.
  - a) bushes
  - b) grasses
  - c) ashes
  - d) rushes
2. C.F. Alexander was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Ireland
  - b) England
  - c) Scotland
  - d) Holland
3. What was the address on the envelopewritten by Lencho ?
  - a) To Lencho
  - b) To God
  - c) To Postmaster
  - d) To none
4. I hope you don't mind.  
The underlined word is used as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Noun
  - b) Verb
  - c) Adverb
  - d) Preposition
5. If travelers in some shady haunt.  
What is the meaning of the underlinedlines ?
  - a) Oasis
  - b) desert
  - c) island
  - d) valley
6. Who were Tomithy's companions ?
  - a) monkey and donkey
  - b) Mahmoud and grandfather
  - c) Monkey and Puppy
  - d) Pigeon and rabbit
7. Who was the Pseudo-teacher ?
  - a) Sergei
  - b) Lushkoff
  - c) Olga
  - d) None
8. B. Mahatma Gandhi had to joinGymnastics Class at in his school.
  - a) 4 A.M.
  - b) 5 A.M.
  - c) 4 P.M.
  - d) 5 A.M.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hundred drum festival ofMeghalay.
  - a) Wangala
  - b) Karachi Puja
  - c) Chapcharkut
  - d) Ziro
10. The new year festival of ArunachalPradesh \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Pohu
  - b) Locar
  - c) Ziro
  - d) Galo
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sweetest sound.  
Mention bythe poetess Sarojini Naidu.
  - a) Bondal song
  - b) Cradhe song
  - c) Forest notes
  - d) fairy
12. In the poem "The Flower School", the moistwind comes from\_\_direction.
  - a) east
  - b) west
  - c) south
  - d) north
13. \_\_\_\_\_ in Kolkata spew about 1500tonnes of Pollutants.
  - a) automobiles
  - b) ore processing industries
  - c) Thermal Power station
  - d) Cement industries
14. The blending of two words 'export' andpolicy is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) expilisy
  - b) elxicy
  - c) expoticy
  - d) exim policy
15. A synonyms of furnaces is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) filters
  - b) blenders
  - c) smelters
  - d) None of these
16. Who said "Jumman is behind this" ?
  - a) Aunt
  - b) Algu
  - c) Algu
  - d) Algu's wife
17. The keeper said that Timothy died \_\_\_\_\_ months ago.
  - a) three
  - b) one
  - c) four
  - d) two

18. \_\_\_\_\_ measures are for rising the heights of smokestacks.
- a) dispersal                      b) preventive  
c) collection                      d) legislative
19. Vicky adored his \_\_\_\_\_
- a) parents                      b) friends  
c) grandmother                      d) None of these
20. Make provisions for \_\_\_\_\_
- a) leisure times                      b) sometimes  
c) hard times                      d) present times
21. Lencho write to God that the Post Office employees were \_\_\_\_\_ of crooks.
- a) a bunch                      b) a lot  
c) a herd                      d) a group
22. Each little flower that opens. Find out the adjectives.
- a) Each                      b) little  
c) each and little                      d) that
23. The Highland Lass in the poem doing ?
- a) walking and singing  
b) Playing and singing  
c) Sowing and singing  
d) Reaping and singing
24. Gandhiji was weak in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Geography                      b) Mathematics  
c) English                      d) History
25. In the poem Village Song what does the mother address the girl affectionately ?
- a) my child                      b) sweet child  
c) honey child                      d) lovely child
26. The North Eastern most part of India comprises of \_\_\_\_\_ states.
- a) seven                      b) eleven  
c) ten                      d) eight
27. The thunder clouds clap their large hands Replace the underlined words with a word which has the same meaning.
- a) huge                      b) big

- c) heavy                      d) giant
28. In the pure air the percentage of Oxygen is
- a) 21                      b) 28  
c) 78                      d) 71
29. You will be known by \_\_\_\_\_ you keep. Fill in the blank to complete the proverb.
- a) the books                      b) the materials  
c) by the marks                      d) the company
30. The learned men thought carefully and searched in their books. Use a single word for the underlined words.
- a) imagined                      b) studied  
c) pondered                      d) declared
31. Your trousers \_\_\_\_\_ dirty. Fill in the blanks with a 'be' verb.
- a) is                      b) are  
c) an                      d) was
32. I expect it. I shall write a story by tomorrow. Join the sentences with 2 nonfinite form of verb.
- a) I expect written a story by tomorrow.  
b) I expect writing a story by tomorrow.  
c) I expect to write a story by tomorrow.  
d) I expect write a story by tomorrow.
33. There is a temple \_\_\_\_\_ the house. Fill in the blank with a preposition.
- a) on                      b) over  
c) above                      d) through
34. He is trying to stop smoking. Use a phrasal verb for the underlined word.
- a) stand up                      b) keep up  
c) give up                      d) jump up
35. He took his Lunch before taking medicine. Find out the nonfinite clause.
- a) He took                      b) his lunch

- c) before taking medicine  
d) took his lunch
36. A stitch in time. This expression is a
- a) sentence                      b) clause  
c) Phrase                         d) interjection

37. I asked the boy \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete the sentences with a noun clause.
- a) a question                      b) how old he was  
c) about his address      d) to go away

38. The boy is our Monitor. I have borrowed his book.  
Combine the sentences using one of them as a relative clause.
- a) I have borrowed the boy's book who is our Monitor.  
b) The boy whose book I have borrowed is our Monitor.  
c) The boy is monitor his book I borrowed.  
d) The boy I have borrowed his book is our monitor.

39. You \_\_\_\_\_ a test.  
On grammar this day next week. Use the correct form of 'take'.
- a) took                              b) were taking  
c) will be taking              d) have taken

40. Is that the better \_\_\_\_\_ you Pressie?  
Fill in the blank with a relative Pronoun.
- a) who                              b) when  
c) where                          d) which

41. Do or die.  
This is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- a) simple                          b) compound  
c) complex                        d) exclamatory

42. Provided you are in need, we shall help you. The underlined clause is an adverb clause of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) concession                      b) condition  
c) comparison                      d) Reason

43. A snake was killed by Prakash with a stick. Turn the sentence into active form.

- a) Prakash killed a snake with a stick  
b) Prakash has killed a snake with a stick  
c) Prakash will kill a snake with a stick  
d) Prakash was killed a snake with a stick

44. English (speak) all over the world.  
Put the verb in bracket into the correct passive form.

- a) spoke                              b) is spoken  
c) is speaking                      d) has spoken

45. If you work hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ a first position. Fill in the blank with the correct form of 'get'.

- a) get                                  b) gets  
c) getting                              d) will get

46. He said to me "congratulations!". Turn into indirect speech.

- a) He said me congratulation.  
b) He told congratulation  
c) He congratulated me  
d) I said him congratulation

47. He said that he had helped his friend. Turn into direct speech.

- a) He said, "He helped his friend."  
b) He said, I had helped my friend."  
c) He said, "He had helped his friend."  
d) He said, "I want to help my friend."

48. The (hard) you work the (good) you do inexam.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the bracket.

- a) harder, better      b) hard, good  
c) handset, goodest d) hardest, best

49. The A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle is a ----

- b) Gale                      b) cyclone  
c) tornado                  d) typhoon

50. He broke the glass

intentionally.The

underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) adjective                  b) noun  
c) adverb                      d) conjunction

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## Subjective Set-4

1. Answer the following questions in about 50 words. [1 × 5 = 5] When is air said to be polluted ?

OR

How can we spend our leisure hours wisely ?

2. What does the brain say about Vicky ?

[1 × 5 = 5

OR

Who does workworth compare the farmgirl with ? Why ?

- ii) What were Gandhiji's views on handwriting ?

OR

Why did Lencho write a Letter to God ?

- iii) What is the meaning of 'Honey Child' in the poem Village Song ?

OR

Why did Vicky go to his friend ?

3. Write a report to 'The Samaja' on a blood donations camp at your school.

OR

Write a summary of the following passage in about 60 words.

Trees give shade for the benefit of others and while they themselves stand in the Sun and endure scorching heat, they produce the fruit by which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body, if no use of it is made for the benefit of mankind ? Sandalwood – the more it is rubbed the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane – the more it is peeled and cut into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose these qualities even in losing their lives. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others.

4. Write an essay on any one of the followings in about 200 words –

[1 × 10 = 10

- (a) My best friend

Identity – Relation with friends – Qualities – Impact on you – Memorable moment.

- (b) Annual Prize giving Day of Your School Competitions – Previous arrangements – Guests – Cultural Programme – Distribution of Prizes.

- (c) Television

– Invention – Programmes – Impact on the society – Drawbacks.

5. i) Write a letter to your friend describing him about your classmates in your school.

OR Write an application to the Headmaster of your School to issue library books.

- ii) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. [1 × 5 = 5] In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not so good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best. The Frenchman is very proud of France. Indians imagine that India in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong many of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier.

**Questions :**

- i) What does the Englishman think ?

- ii) What does the Frenchman proud of ?
- iii) What do Indians imagine ?
- iv) What is the condition of many people in India ?
- v) What have we to find out ?

iii) **Translate into English.** [2 × 5 = 10

ରାଜେଶ ମୋର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଭଲ ସାଙ୍ଗ । ଆମେ ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ବହୁତ ଭଲ ପାଉ । ଆମେ ଦୁଇଜଣ ଅନ୍ୟ ସାଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁ ।  
ତେଣୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଆମକୁ ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରନ୍ତି । ଆମେ ଜୀବନସାରା ଭଲ ସାଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇ ରହିବୁ ।

କିମ୍ପା

ବାପା – ରାହୁଲ ! କାହିଁକି ଏତେ ତେରିରେ ଉଠୁଛୁ ?

ରାହୁଲ – ବାପା ! ଦେହ ଭଲ ଲାଗୁନି ।

ବାପା – କ’ଣ ହୋଇଛି ?

ରାହୁଲ – କାଲି ବର୍ଷାରେ ଓଦା ହୋଇଗଲା ।

ବାପା – ହଉ ! ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନେଇଯାଅ ।

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**ଅଶୋକ ଦାସ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନ୍**

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