

ENGLISH WORK BOOK
FIRST FLIGHT
FOOT PRINTS WITHOUT FEET

Class - X



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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**ENGLISH WORK BOOK
FIRST FLIGHT
FOOT PRINTS WITHOUT FEET**

Class - X

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শিক্ষা দপ্তর

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শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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CONTENTS

PROSE

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | A Letter to God
G. L. FUENTES | 07 |
| 2. | Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom
NELSON ROLIHLAHLA MANDELA | 12 |
| 3. | From the Diary of Anne Frank
ANNE FRANK | 16 |
| 4. | Glimpses of India | 21 |
| | I. A Baker from Goa
LUCIO RODRIGUES | 22 |
| | II. Coorg
LOKESH ABROL | 26 |
| | III. Tea from Assam
ARUP KUMAR DATTA | 30 |
| 5. | The Sermon at Benares
WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS | 34 |
| 6. | The Proposal
ANTON CHEKOV | 38 |

POETRY

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Dust of Snow
ROBERT FROST | 43 |
| 2. | Fire and Ice
ROBERT FROST | 47 |
| 3. | A Tiger in the Zoo
LESLIE NORRIS | 50 |
| 4. | Animals
WALT WHITMAN | 54 |
| 5. | The Trees
ADRIENNE RICH | 58 |
| 6. | Fog
CARL SANDBURG | 62 |

SUPPLEMENTARY

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | A Triumph of Surgery
JAMES HERRIOT | 65 |
| 2. | A Question of Trust
VICTOR CANNING | 68 |

CONTENTS

3.	Footprints without Feet H. G. WELLS	71
4.	The Necklace GUY DE MAUPASSANT	74
5.	Bholi K. A. ABBAS	77
6.	The Book That Saved the Earth CLAIRE BIOKO	80

GRAMMAR

1.	Tenses	82
2.	Modals	87
3.	Active and Passive voice	92
4.	Subject - verb Agreement	98
5.	Narration	106
6.	Clauses	109
7.	Determiners	112
8.	Prepositions	117

INTEGRATED GRAMMAR

1.	Editing	122
2.	Sentence Reordering	125
3.	Story Writing	127

Model Question

128

INTRODUCTION

Lencho was a farmer. His cornfield was destroyed by hail storm. In spite of that he was very optimistic. He had blind faith in God. He wrote a letter to God. He demanded one hundred pesos from Him. This shows the power of innocent faith in God of a man. Even in his utter distress, Lencho showed his firm faith in God. He decided to write a letter to God and ask for some financial help from Him. After reading his letter, the postmaster decided to help him. The irony is that Lencho accused the very people who had helped him in his distress.

KEY NOTES :-

- Lencho was a hardworking farmer.
- His house was situated on the top of the hill.
- He was expecting a good harvest.
- His fields needed rain for it.
- Finally rain came and the rain drops were like new coins for him.
- This rain turned into hailstorm and destroyed all his crops.
- Lencho had immense faith in God.
- Thus his single hope was a help from God.
- Having an unbroken faith in God, he wrote a letter to God and demanded hundred pesos from him.
- The postman read the letter and showed it to the postmaster.
- The postmaster did not want to shake Lencho's faith in God.
- He decided to help Lencho by contributing a part of his salary and also collected money from the post office employees.
- The postmaster collected 70 pesos and handed it to Lencho.
- He was not surprised when he received the money for he had an immense faith in God.
- Lencho's happiness was momentary as there was short of 30 pesos.
- Lencho believed that God could not deceive him.
- Again he wrote a letter to God to send the remaining 30 pesos but not through mail.
- Lencho considered the post office employees "a bunch of crooks".

FMCQ :-

1. Where was Lencho's house situated ?
 (a) bottom of the hill. (b) on the top of a hill. (c) near a river. (d) in a village

2. What did Lencho hope for ?
(a) snowfall (b) rain (c) hailstorm (d) thunder storm
 3. What was the profession of Lencho?
(a) teaching (b) brick making (c) farming (d) business
 4. What did Lencho compare the raindrops with ?
(a) pearls (b) silver coins (c) gold coins (d) new coins
 5. Whom did Lencho write a letter to ?
(a) the postmaster (b) God (c) relative (d) post office
 6. Which crop was growing on Lencho's field ?
(a) corn (b) barley (c) rice (d) wheat
 7. Lencho's field was destroyed by-
(a) hailstorm (b) heavy rainfall (c) landslide (d) flood
 8. The field looked covered in _____
(a) salt (b) sand (c) sugar (d) ice
 9. What was the only hope left in the heart of Lencho's family ?
(a) compensation from government (b) help from farmer's association
(c) help from the God (d) help from a politician
 10. How much money did Lencho ask for ?
(a) 100 pesos (b) 1000 pesos (c) 75 pesos (d) 750 pesos
 11. What was the immediate reaction of the postmaster on seeing Lencho's letter?
(a) he cried (b) he felt sad (c) he laughed whole heartedly (d) he became energetic
 12. "The postmaster was a fat, amiable man." Here 'amiable' means -
(a) rude (b) helpful (c) friendly (d) enthusiastic
 13. What moved the postmaster? It was Lencho's _____
(a) handwriting (b) determination (c) immense faith in God (d) behaviour
 14. The postmaster's act was _____
(a) an act of bravery (b) an act of kindness (c) an act of cruelty (d) all of the above
 15. Where from did Lencho expect the downpour to come ?
(a) north (b) north-east (c) north-west (d) south-east
- [Answer key : 1. (b), 2. (b)]

Extract based questions :

Read the following extract and answer the questions.

1. “Now we’re really going to get some water, woman”

The woman who was preparing supper, replied, “Yes God willing.” The older boys were working in the field, while the smaller ones were playing near the house until the woman called to them all, “Come for dinner.” It was during to meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the north-east huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body, and when he returned he exclaimed, “These aren’t raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are fives.”

- i) Where from has this extract been taken?
- ii) Who is the woman referred to here?
- iii) What did Lencho compare the raindrops to?
- iv) Find out a word from the above passage which means - ‘forecast’.

2) “God,” he wrote, “if you don’t help me, my family and I will go hungry this year. I need a hundred pesos in order to sow my field again and to live until the crop comes, because the hailstom.....”

He wrote, ‘To God’ on the envelop, put the letter inside and, still troubled, went to town. At the post office, he placed a stamp on the letter and dropped it into the mailbox.

- i. Where from has the above extract been taken?
- ii. Who is ‘he’ referred to here?
- iii. What did ‘he’ write on the envelope?
- iv. What did ‘he’ do at the post office?

Q.3. The following Sunday Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office.

- i. From which prose is the extract taken?
- ii. Why did Lencho come a bit earlier than usual on that Sunday?
- iii. Who handed a letter to Lencho?
- iv. What was the postmaster’s reaction?

F Objective type questions :-

1. Who was Lencho ?

Ans :- Lencho was a farmer. He was very hardworking and had immense faith in God.

2. Who do you think Lencho blindly trusted ?

3. How did Lencho feel when it started raining ?
4. Whom did Lencho call “a bunch of crooks”?
5. What do the expression ‘frozen pearls’ refer to ?
6. What did Lencho write about his family ?
7. Who handed over the money to Lencho ?
8. What were Lencho’s thoughts while rewriting the letter ?
9. What does the word ‘downpour’ mean ?
10. What does the word ‘resemble’ mean ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. What were Lencho’s main problems ?

Answer :- Lencho’s livelihood depended on his farming. Due to hail storm his crops were destroyed. Hence he was desperately in need of money to sow his field again and earn his livelihood. These were the main problems of Lencho.

2. How did the postmaster help Lencho? How much money did he manage to collect ?

Answer :- The postmaster was very much moved by Lencho’s faith in God. He decided to help him anyhow. He made a plan and requested all the staff of the post office to donate money from their salary in order to help Lencho. Thus, the postmaster was able to arrange some amount in order to help Lencho. He collected seventy pesos for Lencho.

3. What was the reason behind Lencho’s writing a letter to God ?
4. How did the rain change?
5. What happened to Lencho’s field ?
6. What was Lencho’s feeling when the rain stopped ?
7. What was Lencho’s reaction when he received the money?
8. Why did Lencho not want the money to be sent through mail ?
9. What did Lencho do when he received only 70 pesos?
10. What was there in Lencho’s mind when the hail stopped ?
11. What did Lencho write in his second letter ?
12. What did the postmaster do when he read Lencho’s letter ?
13. What did Lencho need immediately ?
14. How was Lencho’s letter sent to God ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. “I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter” in the light of this statement describe Lencho’s character.

Answer :- The statement was made by the postmaster. No sooner had he received and read the letter written by Lencho to God than he expressed his feelings in the words by referring Lencho's faith in God. Lencho, was a simple farmer. But he had immense faith in God. Once, when his crop was destroyed by hailstones, he decided to write a letter to God and ask for some financial help from Him. He demanded one hundred pesos from Him. This shows the power of innocent faith in God by a man. Even in his utter distress, Lencho showed his firm faith in God. After reading his letter, the postmaster decided to help him. The irony is that Lencho accused the very people who had helped him in his distress and this was only because of his firm faith in the Almighty.

2. How did the postmaster set an example of humanity?

Answer :- Our faith in humanity becomes stronger when we look at the act of kindness shown by the postmaster. There are people who are willing to help others selflessly. The postmaster set an example of a very good human being. The post office employees were also inspired by the initiative taken by the postmaster. They all laughed at letter written by Lencho to God, yet they were really moved by the depth of faith Lencho had in God and this was possible only because of the kind decision taken by the postmaster. The way they all decided to help the stranger in his hard times shows us that humanity still exists. It also inspires us to be a noble and kind person.

3. The postmaster represents such people who still believe in helping others. Mention those values of the postmaster which would you like to emulate in yourself.

4. There are two kinds of conflicts in the story: between humans and nature, and between humans themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

5. As the postmaster, write how you felt when Lencho accused you and your men of stealing money. Comment.

***[TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]**

2

Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom

NELSON ROLIHLEHLA MANDELA

INTRODUCTION :-

The central idea of the lesson “Nelson Mandela: A Long Walk to Freedom” is freedom from racism. It has been taken from the autobiography of Nelson Mandela who was the first black president of South Africa.

Apartheid was a social curse during those days. Many people struggled for their rights, and Nelson Mandela called citizens the basic assets of any country. In this chapter we find a detailed description of Nelson Mandela who had sacrificed many things in his life to remove the social inequality from the country. He wanted a nation free from the bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering and other discrimination.

KEY NOTES :-

- Nelson Mandela swears in as the first black president of South Africa on 10th May 1994.
- At the time of his swearing two national anthems were sung.
- He wished that freedom in Africa should reign.
- The swearing ceremony took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre.
- He addressed the rainbow gathering with a zest telling that never, never and never again should it be that, that beautiful land would experience the oppression of one by another.
- The army officials who could have caught and put him in the jail were saluting him to pay respect to the newly born democracy.
- He recalls back the history and pays homage to the national martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their mother land.
- The country of South Africa is rich in minerals and gems but the greatest wealth of the country is its people
- He says no one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin or his background or his religion.
- If people learn to hate, they can be taught to love too.
- He says that man’s goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never exhausted.
- According to him the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed.
- The oppressor and the oppressed alike are robbed of their humanity.

MCQ :-

1. Nelson Mandela defined the meaning of courage as _____
(a) Triumph over fear (b) Triumph over love (c) Triumph over greed (d) Triumph over poverty
2. Where did the ceremonies take place?

- (a) in a banquet hall (b) Sandstone amphitheater
 (c) Glass stone amphitheater (d) Rockstone amphitheater
3. The flame that can be hidden but never be extinguished is -----
 (a) man's love (b) man's natural way (c) man's goodness (d) none of the above
4. On which day did the international leaders gather on South African soil for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government?
 (a) 9th May (b) 10th May (c) 11th May (d) 13th May
5. What is a country's greatest wealth according to Nelson Mandela?
 (a) tall buildings (b) its people (c) its technology (d) its minerals
6. What does depths of oppression create?
 (a) oppressed (b) heights of character (c) poverty (d) lack of freedom
7. Who, according to Mandela, is not free?
 (a) both the oppressor and the oppressed (b) oppressed (c) oppressor (d) farmers
8. Which party did Mandela join?
 (a) Indian National Congress (b) Republic Party
 (c) National African Party (d) African National Congress
9. What realisations did Mandela have of his boyhood freedom?
 (a) it is just an illusion (b) he was born free
 (c) freedom was meant for kids (d) he had no realizations
10. The spectacular array of South African jets was a display of -
 (a) autocracy (b) visual arts
 (c) pinpoint precision and military's loyalty to democracy (d) none of the above

Answer key : 1. (a) 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

- 1) On that lovely autumn day I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani. On the podium, Mr de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy president. When it was my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well being of the Republic and its people.
- i. What was the name of Nelson Mandela's daughter?
 ii. Who sworn in as the second deputy president?
 iii. Who sworn in as the first deputy president?
 iv. Nelson Mandela pledged to-
- a) Obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote himself to the well being of the Republic and its people

- b) Seek advice from the first deputy president
 - c) Seek advice from the second deputy president
 - d) None of the above.
- 2) I was not born with a hunger to be free. I was born free - free in every way that I could know. Free to run in the fields near my mother's hut, free to swim in the clear stream that ran through my village, free to roast mealies under the stars and ride the broad back of slow-moving bulls. As long as I obeyed my father and abided by the customs of my tribe, I was not troubled by the laws of man or God.
- i. Who was not born with a hunger to be free?
 - ii. Where was he free to run?
 - iii. Where was the narrator free to swim?
 - iv. The narrator was not troubled by the laws of man or God -
 - a) As long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe
 - b) As long as he denied his parents
 - c) As long as he maintained a good relationship with his community members
 - d) None of the above
- 3) I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.
- i. Who is a prisoner of hatred?
 - ii. When is a person not truly free?
 - iii. What did the narrator know?
 - iv. A man who takes away another man's freedom is -
 - a) Sure to live a happy life
 - b) Capable of keeping others happy
 - c) Locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow minded has
 - d) None of the above.

Objective type questions :-

1. What unintended effect did the decades of oppression and brutality had?
2. The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known." What structure is Mandela talking about?
3. Why were the two National Anthems sung?
4. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?
5. What does courage mean to Mandela?

6. Which does Mandela think is natural, to love or to hate?
7. Which is the greatest wealth mentioned by Mandela?
8. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?
9. What is Apartheid?

Short answer type questions :-

1. What does Nelson Mandela say about the twin obligations of people ?

Ans : According to Nelson Mandela, every man has twin obligations -- obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. On the other hand, he has an obligation to his people, his community, his country as well.

2. Who was Nelson Mandela ?
3. Where from did Nelson Mandela learn the meaning of courage?
4. What did Mandela pledge ?
5. According to Nelson Mandela, Who is a prisoner of hatred?
6. What ideas does he set out for the future of South Africa ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. What is apartheid? What effect does it have in South Africa and her people according to Nelson Mandela?

Answer : 'Apartheid' is a political system that separates people according to their skin colour. According to Nelson Mandela, the policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in South Africa and her people. It will take a lot of time to recover from that deep wound. But the decades of brutality and oppression had another unintended effect. He showed that the oppression and brutality of the white people produced great freedom fighters like Oliver Tambo, the Walter Sisulu, the Chief Luthuli, the Yusuf Dadoo, the Bram Fischer, the Robert Sobukwe and many more. These people were the men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity. Perhaps it required such depth of oppression to create such heights of character.

2. Describe the obligations the author is talking about and also describe his feelings for them.
3. Describe the value of freedom for the human beings and how it is important for the growth of civilization and humanism as described in the lesson 'Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom'.
4. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?
5. How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life?
6. What is the author's view about the black people? What does he promise to do?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

INTRODUCTION :-

Anne Frank, a young girl expresses her thoughts in a diary. The diary was a gift from her father on her birthday. Anne is a Jewish girl hiding with her family and friends in Secret Annex in Amsterdam during World War-II. During those days Anne felt very lonely. She had written her experiences in her diary. She had developed an emotional bonding with the diary and we find a vivid description of her life from the diary. The diary was published after her death. Everyone then came to know about her and her writing became very popular around the globe.

KEY NOTES :-

- Anne Frank lived in Holland with her sister and grandmother.
- She was gifted a diary by her father on her thirteenth birthday.
- She named her diary 'Kitty'.
- 'Kitty' became her best friend and she felt that paper has more patience than people.
- She wrote her problems and various happenings in her diary.
- After her grandmother's death she felt much alone.
- She had many friends in school but she did not share secrets with them.
- She along with her other family members hid themselves in Secret Annex in Amsterdam during World War - II
- In school almost every teacher loved her except her math teacher Mr. Keesing.
- Mr. Keesing did not like her talkative nature and got annoyed with her.
- Mr. Keesing gave her extra homework to write an essay on 'A Chatterbox'
- He punished her by giving extra homework many a time.
- Her essay in verse form on topic 'Quake, Quake, Quake, said mistress chatterbox' delivered an important lesson.
- Mr. Keesing read the verse and the message in the right way.
- After that, he had allowed Anne to talk in the class.
- A major change had also come in Mr. Keesing's behaviour.

MCQ :-

1. Why did Anne want to keep a diary ?
(a) she had no close friends (b) she was fond of writing

- (c) her father told her to write (d) she liked the idea of it.
2. Which subject was Anne Frank not sure of passing ?
 (a) English (b) Maths (c) Science (d) Biology
 3. The diary was originally written in _____
 (a) Spanish (b) English (c) Dutch (d) French
 4. The only survivor from Anne's family was _____
 (a) Anne (b) Anne's mother (c) Anne's father (d) Anne's sister
 5. Anne explained her father as —
 (a) most adorable father (b) most angry father (c) most delicate (d) none of the above.
 6. Who was Anne's long awaited friend ?
 (a) her pet (b) her neighbour (c) her diary (d) her pen
 7. How many siblings did Anne have ?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
 8. What was the name of her published book ?
 (a) From the Diary of Anne Frank (b) The Diary of a Young Girl
 (c) Anne Frank's diary (d) From Anna Frank
 9. What did Anne write in her last essay ?
 (a) a poem (b) a joke (c) a funny poem (d) a paragraph
 10. When did Anne's father give her the diary ?
 (a) on her 11th birthday (b) on her 12th birthday (c) on her 13th birthday (d) on her 14th birthday
- Answer key :-** 1. (a), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

- Q.1. Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing, and I have an even greater need to get all kinds of things off my chest.
- i. From which prose-piece, is the above extract taken?
 - ii. How old is the speaker?
 - iii. Why did the speaker feel the urge to write a diary?
 - iv. Find a word from the passage that means - 'unfamiliar'?
- Q.2. Our entire class is quaking in its boots. The reason, of course, is the forthcoming meeting in

which the teachers decide who'll move up to the next form and who'll be kept back. Half the class is making bets. G.N. and I laugh ourselves silly at the two boys behind us, C.N. and Jacques, who have staked their entire holiday savings on their bet. From morning to night, it's "You're going to pass", "No, I'm not", "Yes, you are", "No, I'm not", Even G.'s pleading glances and my angry outbursts can't calm them down. If you ask me, there are so many dummies that about a quarter of the class should be kept back, but teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.

- i. From which prose-piece, is the above extract taken?
- ii. Why were the children tensed?
- iii. What was Annie's attitude towards the results?
- iv. Find out a word from the above extract that means - 'tremble'.

Q.3. Mr. Keesing had a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. This time it was supposed to be on 'An Incurable Chatterbox.' I handed it in, and Mr. Keesing had nothing to complain about for two whole lessons. However, during the third lesson, he'd finally had enough, "Anne Frank, as punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled - 'Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox.'"

- i. From which prose-piece, is the extract taken?
- ii. Who was Mr. Keesing?
- iii. What was Anne's second assignment given by her teacher?
- iv. Find a word in the passage that means - 'a talkative person.'

Objective type questions :-

1. Why was writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne ?
Ans :- It was a strange experience because Anne had not written anything before.
2. What was 'Kitty' ?
3. What was the name of the building where Anne lived with her family ?
4. What shows Anne's love for her grandmother ?
5. What is Anne Frank's full name ?
6. Why was Mr. Keesing annoyed with her ?
7. What was the name of Anne's sister ?
8. On which date did Anne record the incident in Mr. Keesing's class in her diary ?
9. What was the topic of the essay written by Anne ?
10. When was Anne born ?
11. What is 'Secret Annex' ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why did Anne feel like writing ?

Ans :- Anne had no real friends with whom she could share her secrets. She believed that "paper has more patience than people". So she started writing.

2. Why was Anne's entire class quacking in the boots ?
3. Where did Anne stay before going to Holland ?
4. How did Mr. Keesing stop punishing her ?
5. Why did Anne provide a brief sketch of her life ?
6. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay ?
7. Do you think Mr. Keesing was a strict teacher?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Write a note on the character of Anne Frank ?

Ans :- The young girl Anne was trapped in the disturbed social and political conditions of the World War-II. She was a thirteen years old, sensitive girl with lot of maturity. She was born in Germany. She ,along with her family members, migrated to Amsterdam for escaping persecution. She started writing diary to express her inner most thoughts. Through her diary we come to know the various problems of her day to day life. Her writings also throw light on her deep philosophical nature. She felt free to write about her mental condition during those days . Her optimistic nature along with her mature thoughts made her a lovable personality. She possessed all the signs of a powerful writer from a very young age.

2. "I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support"- What does the speaker want to say here?

Ans :- This expression came from Anne Frank, a thirteen year old girl. She received the diary from her father on her birthday. She realized that she did not have any friend and thus she felt very lonely. She was a talented young girl. Anne noticed that she and her friends had talked only about trivial matters. She was a very mature and sensitive girl. She had some deeper things on her mind. She named her diary 'Kitty' and believed that "paper has more patience than people". Her relationship with her diary helped in giving her mental peace through her insecure and lonely time in the hiding.

3. "Paper has more than patience"- Justify the statement.
4. Was Anne an intelligent girl ? Support your answer giving instances.
5. Why did Anne Frank say that teachers were the most unpredictable creatures on earth ?
6. How did Anne justify her habit of talking in her first essay on "A Chatterbox"
7. How did Mr. Keesing take Anne's third essay in verse ? How did he react ?

8. 'From the Diary of Anne Frank' focuses on teacher student relationship ,class atmosphere and discipline. Write a note on the values of these aspects of school and how these values are necessary for learning and life.

***[TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]**

Glimpses of India includes three short stories. The stories deal with three different tourist places in India that attract visitors from across the country for their authentic culture. The first story is about 'a baker from Goa' which deals with the old Portuguese days and shows the mixed unique culture of Goa. The second one is 'Coorg' which gives us a details analysis of the place Coorg. The story describes the weather, environment, people, wildlife and culture of Coorg. The last chapter is 'Tea from Assam' by Arup Kumar Datta. The story is about two friends exploring the tea gardens of Assam and also learning the legends behind it.

I

A Baker from Goa LUCIO RODRIGUES

INTRODUCTION :-

Lucio Rodrigues, the writer of “A Baker from Goa”, gives a pen – picture of a traditional village baker from Goa still having an important place in the society. The story is about the time when the Portuguese people used to rule Goa. At that time, bread was an essential part of any kind of occasion. Baking was a profitable business during that time. In this story, the writer recalls his childhood days and their excitement on seeing the baker. During their childhood days in Goa, the baker used to be their friend, companion and guide. The author recalls the fragrance of loaves filling the air. The children didn’t feel any urge for brushing their teeth. They ran after the baker to get the bread bangles. The story revolves around the baker from Goa and their relationship with Goa people and their attachment with their culture.

KEY NOTES :-

- The story revolves around the bakers living in Goan village.
- Goa has a very vibrant culture.
- The smallest state of India is very much influenced by Portuguese culture.
- The writer recalls his childhood days and their excitement on seeing the baker.
- The bakers were known as ‘ Pader’ in Goa.
- They had a peculiar dress earlier known as ‘kabai’.
- It was a single piece long frock up to the knees.
- The baker came twice a day- once in the morning and again in the evening.
- The bread seller used to enter with the jingling sound of his specially made bamboo staff.
- As soon as the children heard the sound, they ran towards the bread seller without even brushing their teeth.
- Most of their festivals and marriages were meaningless without the sweet bread called “bol”.
- Cakes and “bolinhas’ are must for Christmas and other festivals.
- Bakery was a profitable profession during the old days because Portuguese were lovers of fresh baked loaves.
- The bakers led a prosperous life and their physical appearance was a valid testimony of their well being.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the writer of ‘A Baker from Goa ?
(a) Arup Kumar Datta (b) Lucio Rodrigues (c) LokeshAbrol (d) Rabindranath Tagore

2. The bakers in Goa were known as _____
(a) Baker (b) Pader (c) Kabai (d) Cake seller
3. The baker was also their _____
(a) friend, companion and guide (b) brother (c) neighbour (d) follower
4. Who ruled over Goa ?
(a) Portuguese (b) Kings of India (c) Dutch (d) French
5. The children liked to buy _____
(a) bread (b) bread bangles (c) bolinhas (d) bol cakes
6. What did the bakers used to wear ?
(a) bol (b) pedar (c) kabai (d) long hat
7. The bills were collected by the pader _____
(a) weekly (b) daily (c) fortnightly (d) at the end of the month
8. The bakers in Goa are _____
(a) poor (b) greedy (c) prosperous (d) dissatisfied
9. How many times did the baker come everyday ?
(a) once (b) twice (c) thrice (d) four times
10. Bakers have _____
(a) weak body (b) plump body (c) sick looking body (d) stout body
11. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?
(a) the Portuguese people (b) the good old Portuguese days
(c) their famous loaves (d) all of the above
12. The word 'sweet smell' means _____
(a) loaves (b) fragrance (c) good morning (d) none of these
13. Where did the bakers record their monthly accounts?
(a) in a copy, with a pencil (b) on a wall, with a pencil
(c) on a board, with a pencil (d) on a diamy
14. In India bakers were specially found in _____
(a) Goa (b) Karnataka (c) Assam (d) Tripura

Answer :- 1. (b), 2. (b)

Extract based questions:

Read the following extracts and answer the questions:

1. During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to

come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him.

- i) Where from has this extract been taken?
 - ii) The baker used to come at least _____ a day.
a) twice b) thrice c) four times d) five times
 - iii) Who used to be the friend, companion and guide to the author?
 - iv) What woke them up in the morning?
2. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved.
- i) When did the baker collect his bills?
 - ii) Monthly accounts used to be recorded on ____
a) A white paper b) a green paper c) a yellow paper d) some wall
 - iii) What was a profitable profession?
 - iv) Who escaped starvation?

Objective type questions :

1. Who is the writer of the prose piece, "A Baker from Goa"?
2. What did the Portuguese love?
3. What announced the arrival of the baker in the morning?
4. What did the author and his companions long for?
5. How did the baker greet the lady of the house?
6. What is the baker called?
7. What is a 'bol'?
8. What is 'kabai'?

Short answer type questions :-

1. How did the children know that the baker had arrived ?

Ans :- The baker arrived by jingling the bamboo with his one hand. By this musical sound the children got to know that the baker had arrived.

2. Why is the baker essential for the Goan people ?
3. What is 'Kabai'?
4. What did the baker mean to the narrator during his childhood ?
5. Why was the baker's furnace essential in a traditional Goan village ?

6. Do the makers of bread still exist in Goa?
7. Baking used to be a profitable profession in Goa. Give one example in support of this claim.
8. “Even today any person with a jackfruit physical appearance is easily compared to a baker”.
Where from has this line been taken?

Long answer type questions :-

1. ‘During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide’ - Explain this statement in the light of the story “A Baker From Goa”

Ans :- This statement bears testimony to the fact that the baker was a respected person in Goan society. The baker used to visit twice a day. The sound of the bamboo stick which they used woke the children up. The day started with the thud and jingle of the traditional baker’s bamboo. The baker used to be very informal with the children. The baker used to wish good morning to the lady of the house. The children thus learned good manners from the baker. The author and his friends’ daily life was deeply related to the baker. The baker was his friend and companion. Thus, the baker was deeply attached to the day to day life of Goan people and Goan society.

2. How were the baker’s place important in the traditional Goan village?

Answer :- Lucio Rodrigues, in his prose piece, “A Baker from Goa”, gives a pen-portrait of a traditional Goan village baker who still have an important place in the society. During the author’s childhood days in Goa, the baker used to be his friend, companion and guide. The baker used to come at least twice a day. The jingling thud of the baker’s bamboo woke them up from sleep and they ran to meet and greet him. The author and his friends longed for bread-bangles which they chose carefully. The baker made his musical entry everyday. He would greet the house with ‘Good morning’. The typical fragrance of the loaves used to attract the children. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. A party or a feast lost its charm without bread. Thus the baker’s place in the society was very important at that time.

3. Instead of enjoying their childhood the children today are keen to enter adulthood. After reading about all the joys that the author Lucio Rodrigues had in his childhood, do you think such a keenness on the part of children is desirable?
4. Describe the difference between the past and present situation of the bakers in Goa.
5. Bread and cakes were essential of Goan life in older days - Explain.
6. The custom of baking bread is closely associated with Goan culture”. Discuss, with reference to the chapter ‘A Baker from Goa’.

***[TEACHER’S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]**

INTRODUCTION :-

The story 'Coorg' gives us a description of the smallest district of Karnataka. The author Lokesh Abrol beautifully describes Coorg as a piece of heaven which has been drifted away from the God's kingdom. Martial men, beautiful rain forests, rolling hills and coffee plantation make Coorg a famous and a beautiful place. Some people believe that the people of Coorg are the descendants of Greek or Arabs. People of Coorg are also known for their bravery and hospitality. The Coorg Regiment is the most beautifully decorated regiment of the Indian Army. Coorg is famous for Buddhist monks, martial men, beautiful Coorgi women, Brahmagiri hills, river Kaveri as well.

KEY NOTES :-

- The smallest district Coorg is situated between Mysore and Mangalore.
- Coorg is also known as Kodagu.
- The place has evergreen rainforests, spices, coffee plantations and colonial bungalows.
- September to March is the most pleasant season to visit Coorg.
- Weather during this period is perfect and the air is full of coffee flavour.
- The Coorgi people are brave and independent.
- The people of Coorg are believed to be Arabic or Greek descendants.
- They wear a long black coat with an embroidered waist belt kuppia.
- Coorg has the most beautifully decorated regiment of the Indian Army.
- The first chief of the Indian Army was from Coorg.
- Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.
- River rafting, travelling in a boat, rock climbing make life adventures in Coorg.
- The island Nisargadhama, river Kaveri, Buddhist settlement add beauty to the place Coorg.

MCQ :-

1. The first chief of the Indian Army is from _____
(a) Coorg (b) Goa (c) Mysore (d) Tripura
2. _____ river obtains its water from Coorg
(a) Yamuna (b) Kaveri (c) Narmada (d) Howrah
3. Coorg is famous for its _____
(a) coffee plantation (b) tea plantation (c) bamboo trees (d) none of the above

4. The best season to visit Coorg is _____
(a) September to March (b) April to June (c) July to August (d) January to December
5. The Coorgi people are famous for the tradition of _____
(a) enmity (b) selfishness (c) cleverness (d) hospitality
6. Coorg people are descents of _____
(a) Greeks (b) Arabs (c) Hindus (d) either Greeks or Arabs
7. The fresh water fish of Coorg is _____
(a) whale (b) shark (c) dolphin (d) mahaseer
8. Kaveri obtains its water from _____
(a) the hills and forests of Coorg (b) from the hills of Rajasthan
(c) from the hills and forests of Andhra Pradesh (d) none of the above
9. Nisargadhama is _____
(a) a river (b) an island (c) a city (d) a coffee plantation
10. Who is the writer of the lesson 'Coorg'?
(a) R.K Narayan (b) Lokesh Abrol (c) Arup Kumar Datta (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer :- 1. (a), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions :

Q1. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it rains enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

- i) Where is Coorg?
a) Maharashtra (b) Karnataka (c) Tripura (d) Assam
- ii) What is the best time to visit Coorg?
- iii) Mention any one special thing found in Coorg.
- iv) Find a word from the extract that means "make one full of energy".

Q.2. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. Mahaseer- a large freshwater fish - abound in these waters.

- i. Which is one of the most decorated regiments in the Indian Army?
 - a) The Gorkha Regiment b) The Rajputona Regiment
 - c) The Coorg Regiment d) The Maratha Regiment
- ii. Who was General Cariappa?
- iii. Where does the river Kaveri get its water from?
- iv. Find a word from the extract that means : “a permit.”

Objective type questions :-

1. In which state of India is Coorg situated ?
Ans :- Coorg is situated in Karnataka.
2. How much area of Coorg is covered by evergreen forests ?
3. From which river do Coorg get water ?
4. Who was General Cariappa ?
5. What are the activities available in Coorg ?
6. What is rappelling ?
7. Where is the district head quarter of Coorg ?
8. What is ‘kuppia’ ?
9. What is the another name of Coorg ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why are the people of Coorg known as the descendants of the Arabs?
Ans :- There is a famous story that a part of Alexander’s army moved south along the coast and settled here when return became impractical . The theory of Arab origin draws support from the long,black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus known as kuppia which resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. All these are clear indications of the fact that Coorgis are the descendants of the Arabs.What opportunities does Coorg offer to a tourist ?
2. Why do the tourists love to visit Coorg?
Coorg is famous for its rain forests and spices. According to the author,it must have been drifted from the kingdom of God. Coorgis the home to evergreen rain forests, spices and coffee plantations. Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality. Moreover, river Kavery, hills, forests,birds, animals and the opportunities for canoeing,rock climbing etc. also attract tourists from different parts of the world to visit this beautiful place.
3. Why is Coorg called “the land of rolling hills” ?
4. Describe Coorg’s weather.
5. Why was Coorg been referred to as “ piece of heaven drifted from kingdom of God” ?
6. The people of Coorg have a tradition of courage and bravery. How has it been recognized in modern India ?

7. Why is the climb to the Brahmagiri hills an important part of a visit to Coorg ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. How do Coorg's people ,culture and natural features add to the diversity of India?

Ans :- India is a land of unity in in diversity. Every place of India is unique . Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is a home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations which make this a very attractive place for the tourists. The cultute of this place is apparent in the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites which are distinct from Hindu mainstream. They wear special dresses -a long black coat with an embroidered waist-belt. They are known for their hospitality. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. The river,Kaveri,obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. Here one can enjoy rafting, canoeing,rappelling,rock climbing and mountain biking. Numerous walking trails in this region are a favourite with trekkers. Moreover, the natural beauty of Coorg is unique. Thus we find that Coorg's people ,culture and natural features add to the diversity of India.

2. 'Coorg' has a lot of historical perspectives. Write a note on one of such historical perspective.

3. What does the author say about the people of Coorg?

4. Describe the rain forests, the river kaneri and coffee plantation in Coorg.

5. Describe the largest buddhist settlement in Coorg.

[* TEACHER'S NOTE: Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given answers.]



Tea From Assam

ARUP KUMR DATTA

INTRODUCTION :-

In the short story, “Tea from Assam”, Arup Kumar Datta, the writer of the story, has given a lot of information about a very popular beverage ‘tea’. By reading this story, one comes to know about the origin of tea, its history and its discovery. It gives us a vivid description of the sea of the tea plantations of Assam. Pranjol and Rajvir are two friends. As Pranjol has invited Rajvir to visit his home during the summer vacation, they are going to Assam. During their journey, they talk about the various stories about the origin of tea.

KEY NOTES :-

- Tea is very popular in India.
- The story revolves round the tea gardens of Assam.
- Rajvir and Pranjol are classmates.
- Pranjol’s father is the manager of a tea garden in upper Assam.
- Pranjol invited Rajvir to visit his home.
- Rajvir keeps taking pleasures of the scenery.
- A sea of tea bushes stretches as far as eyes could see.
- Both the friends discussed the Chinese and Indian legends about the origin of tea during their journey to Assam.
- According to the Chinese legend, few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the boiling water.
- The leaves gave a delicious flavour and those were tea leaves.
- According to Indian legend, Bodhidharma, a Buddhist monk cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditation.
- Ten tea leaves grew out of his eyelids which had power to banish sleep.
- Both of them also talked about the origin of the words ‘chai’ and ‘chini’.
- Then they reached their destination and got down at Mariani Junction.
- Rajvir noticed acres of tea bushes and people with their bamboo baskets.
- Rajvir asked Pranjol’s father if it was the second flush or sprouting period which lasted from May to July.

MCQ :-

- Who is the author of Tea from Assam ?
(a) Lokesh Abrol (b) Arup Kumar Datta (c) Lucio Rodrigues (d) Rabindranath Tagore
- What is Assam popularly known as ?
(a) tea country (b) coffee country (c) green country (d) plantation country
- Which state did Pranjol belong to ?
(a) Assam (b) Goa (c) Karnataka (d) Delhi
- Pranjol and Rajvir were students in a school in
(a) Marian (b) Dhekiabari (c) Delhi (d) None of the above
- Tea was first drunk in _____
(a) Europe (b) China (c) India (d) America
- Tea came to Europe in _____ century.
(a) 15th century (b) 16th century (c) 17th century (d) 18th century
- How many cups of tea are drunk across the world daily ?
(a) eighty lakh (b) eighty thousand (c) eighty crore (d) eighty million
- The origin of the words 'chai' and 'chini' is _____
(a) Japanese (b) Chinese (c) Korean (d) Russian.
- The word 'beverage' means _____
(a) a delicious food (b) a healthy soup (c) a refreshing drink. (d) a nourishing eatable
- The Chinese emperor always boiled water before _____
(a) giving it to poor (b) bathing in it (c) drinking it. (d) none of the above.

Answer :- 1. (a), 2. (a)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

“Hey, a tea garden!” Rajvir cried excitedly.

Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn't share Rajvir's excitement.

“Oh, this is tea country now,” he said. “Assam has the largest concentration of plantations in the world. You will see enough gardens to last you a lifetime!”

“I have been reading as much as I could about tea,” Rajvir said. “No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends.”

i) Rajvir was excited to see -

- a) a zoo (b) a tea garden (c) his native village (d) his parents

- ii) What do you know about the plantations of Assam?
- iii) Why did Pranjol not share Rajvir's excitement?
- iv) Find a word from the extract that means: "a traditional story regarded as historical but not authenticated."

Q.2. "Tea was first drunk in China," Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C. In fact words such as tea, 'chai' and 'chini' are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage."

The train clattered into Mariani Junction. The boys collected their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform.

- i) Where was tea first drunk?
 - a) India b) China c) Germany d) Bangladesh
- ii) What are some of the Chinese words that we use in everyday life ?
- iii) What was the main reason behind the popularity of tea in Europe?
- iv) Where were the two boys going?

Objective type questions :-

1. How many tea plants grew out of eyelids?
Ans :- Ten tea plants grew out of eyelids.
2. What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period?
3. What was Pranjol's father?
4. Which plantation is popular in Assam?
5. What have the tea plantations been compared to?
6. Where are the tea leaves collected?

Short answer type questions :-

1. "This is a tea country now." Explain this reference to Assam.
Ans :- Assam has the world's largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. One can find a large number of tea gardens in Assam. Everywhere in Assam, a sea of tea bushes can be seen as far as the eye could see. Most of the tea grown in Assam is supplied all over the world.
2. What is the Chinese legend regarding tea ?
3. What is the Indian legend regarding the origin of tea ?
4. How are the tea plucker different from the other farm labourers ?
5. Where was Rajvir going? and why ?
6. How does Rajvir describe the tea garden at Dhekiabari ?
7. What information was given by Pranjol's father to Rajvir about Assam tea Estate ?

8. How has tea become a popular beverage ?
9. How and where are tea leaves collected in Assam ?
10. Why did Pranjol's father say that Rajvir had done his homework before visiting Assam ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Write two legends that are popular regarding the discovery of tea.

Ans :- There are many legends regarding the discovery of tea. There is one about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day, a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water which gave it a delicious flavour. It is said that they were tea leaves. There is one Indian legend as well about the discovery of tea. Bodhidharma was an ancient Buddhist ascetic. He cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

2. How is Assam unique for tea plantation?

Tea is very popular in India. In Assam, a north eastern state India, one can see a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as eye can see. According to the writer, Assam has become a tea country now. Assam has the largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. Here one can see enough tea gardens. On both sides of the road one can see acre upon acre of tea bushes. They are all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of tea pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons plucking the newly sprouted leaves are seen in the tea gardens of Assam. Assam also produces best quality tea. The climate of Assam is best suited for tea plantation. Infact, we may say that the quality tea, quantity of production, scenic beauty of the tea gardens and moreover the beauty of the tea pluckers make Assam unique state for tea plantation.

3. Through out the journey, why do you think Pranjol seemed disinterested ? Discuss in detail.
4. What landscape did Rajvir notice while sitting in the train ?
5. Describe the legends associated with discovery of tea. According to you, which legend may have been right?
6. You know that everybody drinks tea everyday in India. It banishes our sleep and makes us feel fresh. Describe the importance of tea in India.

***[TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]**

INTRODUCTION :-

'The Sermon at Benares' gives us a vivid picture of the early life of Gautama Buddha. In this chapter, the writer depicts the story of an unfortunate woman Kisa Gotami. When Lord Buddha who was born as a prince in the royal family was exposed to the sufferings of the world, he left his princehood and went in search of finding the root cause of human sufferings. He left all the worldly pleasures in the very early years of his life. After gaining divine knowledge, he gave his first sermon in the city of Benares. The main idea of Buddha's preaching was that man is mortal. No one can escape death. Buddha helped Kisa Gotami realize this fundamental truth of life. Death is common to all and we suffer due to the pangs of separation. Attaining of divine knowledge can give us solace of mind.

KEY NOTES :-

- The story depicts the life of Gautama Buddha, who was born in a royal family. And his early name was Siddhartha.
- At the age of twelve, he was sent to study Hindu scriptures.
- Later, he got married to a princess and they both had a son.
- He was kept away from all the unpleasant experiences of the world.
- One day the prince met a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms.
- These sights moved him and he left all the royalty.
- He started moving in search of enlightenment.
- He started meditation under a peepal tree and after seven days he got enlightenment and he became known as Buddha.
- He began preaching to attain salvation and he gave his first sermon in the city of Benares.
- Once a woman came to Buddha and requested him to bring her dead son to life.
- Buddha asked her to bring a handful of mustard-seed from a house that had seen no death.
- The lady, Kisa Gotami moved from one house to another but she could not find a single house where no one has any kind of grief.
- She realized the fact that man is mortal and death is common to all and it is the ultimate truth.

MCQ :-

1. Gautama Buddha was born in _____
(a) northern India (b) southern India (c) central India (d) Eastern India.

2. Bodhi Tree is the tree of _____
(a) power (b) wisdom (c) Knowledge (d) none of the above
3. In his childhood what was Gautama shielded from?
(a) pleasures (b) gold (c) wisdom (d) sorrows of the world
4. Gautama was sent for schooling at the age of
(a) twenty (b) ten (c) twelve (d) sixteen
5. Gautama left home in search of _____
(a) power (b) money (c) enlightenment (d) all of the above.
6. What was Gautama Buddha's early name?
(a) Sidha (b) Sadhu (c) Siddhartha (d) Kisa Goutumi
7. How many children did Kisa Goutami have?
(a) Three daughters (b) One son and one daughter (c) Two sons (d) Only one son
8. For how many years did he wander?
(a) 7 years (b) 8 years (c) 9 years (d) 6 years
9. Where did he vow to stay until his enlightenment came?
(a) his palace (b) under a peepal tree (c) under a banyan tree (d) under a banana tree
10. What did Gautama Buddha name the tree?
(a) Bodhi Tree (b) Buddha tree (c) Gautama tree (d) knowledge tree

Answer : 1. (a), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms.
 - (i) Where do these lines occur?
a) The Sermon at Benares (b) The Proposal (c) Dust of Snow (d) A Letter to God
 - ii. Siddhartha was sent away for schooling at age of ____
a) ten (b) five (c) twelve (d) None of the above
 - iii. What did Prince Siddhartha chance upon one day?
 - iv. Find a word from the passage which means : the state of undergoing pain

Q.2. Kisa Gotami had an only son, and he died.

In her grief she carried the the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine, and the people said, “She has lost her senses. The boy is dead.”

At length, Kisa Gotami met a man who replied to her request, “ I cannot give thee medicine for thy child, but I know a physician who can.”

And the girl said “please tell me, sir, who is it?” And the man replied, “Go to Sakyamuni, the Buddha”.

- i) Who carried her dead child to the neighbours?
a) A physican b) Kisa Gotami c) the Buddha d) Kisa Gotami’s husband
- ii) What did Kisa Gotami ask her neighbours for?
- iii) Who is known as Sakyamuni ?
- iv) Fiind a word from the passage which means : sadness

Objective type questions :-

1. Which seed did Buddha ask Kisa to bring ?
Ans :- Buddha asked Kisa to bring mustard seeds from the house which had seen no deaths.
2. Where did Gautama give his first sermon ?
3. To whom did Buddha give his sermon ?
4. What is an inscrutable kind of suffering according to Buddha ?
5. What is the meaning of ‘lamentation’ ?
6. How did Kisa feel at first on being unable to find mustard seeds ?
7. Whom did Kisa ask for to bring her son back to life ?
8. What is the fate of mortals ?
9. What did Kisa Gautami learn in the end ?
10. Why was Kisa Gotami sad ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why was Gautama known as the Buddha ?
Ans :- Gautama Buddha wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened came after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of wisdom). He began to teach and share his new understandings. At this point became known as the Buddha, the Awakened or the Enlightened.
2. Why did prince Siddhartha leave the palace and become a beggar ?
3. Why did Buddha choose Benares to preach his first sermon ?
4. According to Kisa Gotami, what is the greatest grief of life ?

5. What did Kisa Gotami do in her grief ?
6. What did Gautama Buddha do after he had attained enlightenment ?
7. Describe in brief the early life of Buddha.
8. What were the greatest sorrows that pained Buddha ?
9. Why did people think that Kisa had become mad ?
10. Why did Kisa go to Gautama Buddha ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Write a note on the early life of Goutama Buddha as you find in the prose piece, “Sermon at Benaras”.

Answer :- Goutama Buddha began his life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in northern India. When he was twelve years old, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures. Four years later he returned home and married a princess. They had a son and he lived for ten years as a befitting royalty. At the age of twenty five, he while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. Buddha was deeply moved by the sorrows and sufferings of humanity. He left home in search of attaining divine knowledge. He went out of his palace to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. After he attained enlightenment under a peepal tree, he began to teach and share his new understandings. He preached his first sermon at the city of Benaras to a bereaved mother Kisa Gotami who had lost her only son and came to Buddha to bring her dead son back to life.

2. What happened to Kisa Gotami? What lesson did Buddha impart to her?

Answer :- Kisa Gotami was a bereaved mother who had lost her son. She was frantically searching for some medicine that could bring her dead son back to life. She was sent to Goutama Buddha. Buddha asked her to bring a handful of mustard seed from a house where no one had lost child, husband, parent or friend. Kisa Gotamati went from door to door but could not find a house where death had not occurred. Lord Buddha thus made her realize that no one can escape death as death is common to all. Every man is mortal. The life of mortals in this world is troubled and combined with pain. The world is afflicted with death and decay. Therefore the wise do not grieve as they know the ultimate truth of life. By lamenting over a death or sorrow, one can not obtain peace of mind. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, complaint and grief. And then only he will become free from sorrow and be blessed.

3. How did Gautam Buddha get enlightenment ? Explain with reference to the story.
4. How did Buddha make Kisa Gotami understand about the reality of death ?
5. In ‘The Sermon at Benares’ the Buddha preached that death is inevitable and we need to overcome the suffering and pain that follows. Discuss. .
6. Through the story of Kisa Gotami what did Gautama Buddha try to preach to the common man?

***[TEACHER’S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]**

INTRODUCTION :-

In the the play, “The Proposal ”, we come across a noisy fight between two neighbours who are wealthy. The play exposes the hypocrisy of the two neighbours who are willing to tie the sacred knot. Their real intention is to increase their properties. Ivan Lomov wants to marry his wealthy neighbour Chubukov’s daughter Natalya. By marrying Natalya he wants to expand his property. But before getting it settled, they start quarrelling. They argued about whose dog is better and expensive. All the characters in this play are portrayed beautifully. The central theme of the play is the never ending thirst and intention of the rich families for materialistic gains.

KEY NOTES :-

- Lomov and Chubukov are both neighbours and landlords.
- Lomov tells Chubukov the purpose of his coming and Chubukov consents him to marry his daughter.
- Lomov is 35 years old and is ready to settle by marrying Natalya who is an excellent housekeeper.
- Lomov forgets about the real reason of coming and starts talking of his land and Natalya thinks that it is owned by her.
- Natalya opposes Lomov and claims that Oxen Meadows belong to them.
- Chubukov supports his daughter Natalya.
- They quarrel and insult each other and create a chaos.
- Argument continues and Lomov leaves their house.
- Natalya comes to know Lomov’s purpose of home coming and she blames her father for not telling her about it before.
- Natalya tells her father to call Lomov.
- Lomov comes again and starts quarellins again regarding whose pet dog is better.
- Lastly Chubukov gives her daughter’s hand to Lomov and blesses them a happy married life.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the writer of the play “The Proposal” ?
 (a)Robert Frost (b) Anton Chekov (c) Carolyn Wells (d) Rabindranath Tagore
2. Why was Lomov wearing his evening dress ?
 (a)to pay New Year Eve’s visit (b) ask for his daughter’s hand in marriage
 (c)borrow money (d) to purchare a land

3. "And it's impossible for me not to marry". Why does Lomov say so ?
 (a) he is 35 already (b) he suffers from palpitations
 (c) he has troubled sleep (d) all of the above
 4. What is Lomov's side of justification about the land ?
 (a) their land extended till Burnt Marsh (b) his grandmother always talked about it
 (c) his grandmother gave it to her great grandfather's peasants (d) both A and B
 5. How did Natalya react when her father told Lomov was here to propose her?
 (a) she got angry (b) she sent her father to get him
 (c) she's amazed (d) he himself purchased it.
 6. How are the Lomovs and Chubukovs related? They are _____
 (a) friends (b) cousins (c) neighbours (d) brother and sister
 7. According to Lomov, what amount would be good enough for buying squeezer?
 (a) 60 roubles (b) 35 roubles (c) 25 roubles (d) 40 roubles
 8. "My precious one" refers to _____
 (a) Natalya (b) Lomov (c) Squeezer (d) Chubukov
 9. The word 'muzzle' means _____
 (a) tip of a nib (b) animal's tail (c) animal's nose and mouth (d) all of the above
 10. Lomov wants to make marriage proposal to _____
 (a) Natalya (b) his beloved (c) on old lady (d) his best friend
- [Answer :- 1. (b), 2. (b), 3

Extract based questions:

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1. LOMOV : Thank you. And how may you be getting on?

CHUBUKOV : We just get along somehow, my angel, thanks to your prayers, and so on . Sit down, please do Now, you know, you shouldn't forget all about your neighbours, my darling. My dear fellow, why are you so formed in your get-up! Evening dress, gloves, and so on. Can you be going anywhere, my treasure?

LOMOV : No, I've come only to see you, honoured Stepan Stepanovitch.

CHUBUKOV : Then why are you in evening dress, my precious? As if you're paying a New Year's Eve visit!

- i) Why did Chubukov thank Lomov?
- ii) Who were neighbours?

iii) How was Lomov dressed that evening?

iv) Lomov should not forget all about his -

- a) neighbours b) relatives c) parents d) daughters

2. NATALYA : What proposal ?

CHUBUKOV : Why, he came here to propose you.

NATALAYA : To propose? To me? Why didn't you tell me so before ?

CHUBUKOV : So he dresses up in evening clothes. The stuffed sausage! The wizen-faced frump!

i) Who is being referred to as 'he'?

ii) Why did he meet Chubukov?

iii) Find the word from the extract which means, "Make an offer of marriage to someone".

iv) Who was dressed in a stuffed sausage?

3. NATALYA : Excuse me interrupting you. You say, "my Oxen Meadows". But are they yours?

LOMOV : Yes, mine.

NATALYA : What are you talking about ? Oxen Meadows are ours, not yours.

LOMOV : No, mine, honoured Natalya Stepanovna.

NATALYA : Well, I never knew that before. How do you make that out?

LOMOV : How? I'm speaking of those Oxen Meadows which are wedged in between your birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh.

i) Why did Natalya interrupt Lomov?

ii) Who is being referred to by "yours"?

iii) Find a word from the extract which means 'a piece of grassland'.

iv) Natalya and Lomov are talking about -

- a) Oxen Meadows b) cornfield c) battle field d) none of these

Objective type questions :-

1. Who does Chubukov call a "lovesick cat" ?

Ans :- Chubukov calls Natalya a "lovesick cat".

2. Which land were they fighting about ?

3. Why was Natalya arguing about the land ?

4. Who threatened to take the matter to court ?

5. What was the topic of the second argument ?

6. When does Natalya accept the proposal?

7. What had Natalya been doing when Lomov called for her ?

8. How old was Lomov ?
9. What is the name of Lomov's dog ?
10. How old was Natalya ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Name the three characters of the play "The Proposal". Which characteristics are common in them ?
Ans :- There are three characters in the play named Chubukov, Natalya and Lomov. All the characters in the play are quarrelsome, argumentative, full of pride and possessiveness. They are always ready to argue on silly things.
2. Why does Lomov come to Chubukov ? How does Chubukov react to his visit ?
3. What do you learn about Lomov from the play "The Proposal" ?
4. Why is Natalya so anxious to marry Lomov ?
5. How does Natalya react when she came to know that Lomov had come to propose her ?
6. Why did both the families of Lomov and Chubukov claim the ownership of Oxen Meadows ?
7. Why did Lomov say that Chubukov is not a good neighbour but a land grabber ?
8. What did Natalya say about Guest ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Justify the title of the play "THE PROPOSAL".
Ans :- Ivan Lomov wanted to marry his wealthy neighbour Chubukov's daughter Natalya. He had come to Chubukov's house with the proposal of marrying his daughter. Lomov wanted to marry Natalya as she was an excellent housekeeper, good looking and well-educated woman. But they started quarrelling over the ownership of Oxen Meadows. The proposal was in danger of being forgotten amidst all the quarrelling. Lomov left the house in anger. When Natalya heard about the proposal, she became very excited to accept the proposal. Lomov was called back again. Again there was an argument before everything was settled. At the end of the play, we find Chubukov asking Natalya to hurry up and get married immediately. But economic good sense ensured that the proposal was finally made. The main theme of the play centres around a marriage proposal. Thus, we can say that the title of the play is quite apt and appropriate.
2. Give a character sketch of Natalya.
Ans :- Natalya was the daughter of a rich Russian landlord Chubukov. She was an excellent housekeeper, good looking and well-educated woman. The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense. When she heard about the marriage proposal, she began to wail over the lost chance. Natalya was twenty-five years old woman but she was also quarrelsome. She quarrelled with Lomov over petty issues though she knew that she would marry him. She showed her irritating quarrelsome nature by trying to prove the superiority of her dog Squeezer over Lomov's dog. She was a love-sick young lady and an opportunist.

3. Describe the first meeting of Lomov and Natalya.
4. The proposal was forgotten amidst argumentation. Which approach should have been followed by the both parties ?
5. Bring out the humorous element in the one act play “The Proposal”.
6. How did Natalya and Chubukov react when Lomov fell down in an armchair and considered to be dead? How did Chubukov manage to get Natalya married with Lomov ?
7. Neighbors must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.
8. The character Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues. It shows their poor skill of anger management. Suggest some ways that help you in maintaining cordial relationship with people around you.
9. Describe the incidents of humour in the play “The Proposal”.

[*TEACHER’S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given answers.]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

The poet expresses the deeper significance of smaller things which may impact our thinking process and change our life. In this short poem written by the famous American poet Robert Frost, we find a kind of communication between man and nature. Nature can help us do away with our negative emotions. The significance of small natural events can be very important. At the sudden movement of the crow, the snowflakes fell down upon the poet from a hemlock tree. The crow and the hemlock tree are usually the things which normally make people believe that something ominous is going to happen. But the fall of the snow on the poet changes his mood and mental state. It gladdens his heart. Thus we find that Nature has the power to lift our mood even when we are highly despondent.

KEY NOTES :-

- It was a winter day.
- The poet was walking under a snow covered tree.
- This tree was a Hemlock tree.
- The crow alighted on the hemlock tree suddenly.
- At the sudden movement of the crow, the snowflakes fell down upon the poet.
- But the falling of the snowflakes on the poet leaves a tremendous effect on the poet.
- Before this, the poet was in a gloomy mood.
- The fall of the snow over him changes his mood and mental state.
- It gladdens his heart
- Before this incident, that particular day was not going well.
- Some part of the day of the poet had been pleasant.
- If he had not experienced such a pleasant moment, he would have regretted the wastage of the whole day.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the poet of the poem "Dust of Snow" ?
(a) Sylvia Plath (b) W.B Yeats (c) Robert Frost (d) P. B. Shelley
2. What was the effect of the dust of snow upon the poet ?
(a) It made him energetic (b) It changed his mood
(c) It made him superior (d) It made him happy

3. How was the mood of the poet in the beginning of the poem ?
 (a) sad mood (b) happy mood (c) confuse mood (d) ecstatic mood
4. What did the crow shake on the poet ?
 (a) dust of tree (b) dust of garden (c) dust of snow (d) dust of land
5. What do the crow and the hemlock tree symbolize ?
 (a) sorrow (b) happiness (c) joy (d) death
6. What does “dust of snow” stand for ?
 (a) healing power of nature (b) particles of snow (c) cool weather (d) summer season
7. The dust of snow falls on the poet from the _____
 (a) Mangoo tree (b) shade of a house (c) the hemlock tree (d) Coconut tree
8. Why does the poet call it “dust of snow” ?
 (a) snow particles were too tiny (b) they came over him like dust
 (c) they felt like dust (d) they looked like dust

Answer : 1. (c), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the question.

1. “The way a crow
 Shook down on me
 The dust of snow
 From a hemlock tree”
 - a) Who is the poet of the poem “Dust of Snow”?
 (a) Robert Frost (b) Carolyn Wells (c) John Keats (d) P.B Shelly
 - ii) Which tree is referred to in the poem?
 - iii) Who shook dust of snow on the poet?
 - iv) What do the expression ‘dust of snow’ symbolize?
- 2) “Has given my heart
 A change of mood
 And saved some part
 Of a day I had rued.
 - 1) What has given the poet’s heart a change of mood?
 - ii) Who is the poet of the poem?

- iii) What did it save?
- iv) What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanza?

Objective type questions :-

1. Where was the crow ?
Ans :- The crow was on the hemlock tree.
2. What did it shake on the poet ?
3. What does the word, 'rued' mean ?
4. What is the poet's state of mind ?
5. Where did the crow sit ?
6. How did the crow change the poet's mood ?
7. What fell off from a hemlock tree ?
8. What had given the poet 'a change of mood' ?
9. What did the poet think of that day ?
10. What did the crow do to the hemlock tree ?

Short Answer type questions :-

1. What changed the poet's mood ?
Ans :- The poet sat under a hemlock tree. Suddenly a crow came and shook down dust of snow on him. It changed his mood.
2. Why does the poet call it dust of snow ?
3. How does the poet react to the crow and the hemlock tree ?
4. How did the crow shake down the dust of snow ?
5. What does the crow and the hemlock tree symbolize ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Nature has the power to lift our mood even when we are highly disheartened. Comment on the basis of your understanding of the poem, "Dust of Snow".
Answer :- The poem 'Dust of Snow' by Robert Frost shows us how small things of nature can be refreshing and can cheer us for the rest of the day. Both the crow and the hemlock tree are associated with ill omen and fear. But they have the power to change the poet's gloomy mood. Nature has the power to lift our mood when we are highly disappointed. Even a small object of nature can be a very good instrument in making us happy. Thus a crow and a hemlock tree can also be a source of joy and happiness for us. The poet has beautifully expressed the deeper significance of unimportant natural events which may impact our thinking process and change our life. Thus we may say that Nature has the power to lift our mood even when we are highly disheartened.

2. Write down the central idea of the poem, “Dust of Snow”.
3. Write down the substance of the poem, “Dust of Snow”.

[* TEACHER’S NOTE : Read the text carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

The great American poet Robert Frost mentions that both fire and ice are capable of bringing a destruction to this world. The world will end either in fire or in ice. Some people are of the opinion that the world will end in fire whereas others believe that it will end in ice. Fire symbolizes desire, greed, passion and love of man whereas ice symbolizes hatred, rigidity and coldness. Humans have no control over these emotions. The poet emphasizes these self-destructive tendencies of human beings. First of all the poet says that he will support those who believe that fire will be the cause of destruction of this world. But if the world has to perish twice, he will support those who believe that the world will end in ice. All of these emotions of humans beings, if not controlled properly, can bring a destruction to this world.

KEY NOTES

- In the poem “Fire and Ice”, Robert Frost expresses his idea that the world will end someday.
- He is sure of the destruction of human race.
- According to him a time will come when humans will destroy themselves using fire and ice.
- He then links these two elements to two self destructing human emotions.
- In the first stanza the poet agrees that fire will be the cause of the end of the world.
- The speaker presents ‘ice’ as another reason for the destruction of the world.
- In the poem fire symbolizes words like ‘greed’, ‘fury’, ‘cruelty’ and ‘ice’ symbolizes ‘destruction’ and ‘hate’.
- The poet himself has experienced both powerful emotions of love as well as hate, fire as well as ice.

MCQ :-

1. In the poem “Fire and Ice”, fire symbolizes _____
(a) hatred (b) coldness (c) destruction (d) greed, desire and fury
2. What is the meaning of perish ?
(a) hate (b) die (c) dazzle (d) bloom
3. What may bring an end to this world ?
(a) war (b) salt (c) fire and ice (d) water
4. What does “ice” symbolize ?
(a) pain (b) love (c) desire (d) hatred, rigidity and coldness

5. Where has the poet used personification?
(a) Water (b) Earth (c) World (d) Both Fire and Ice
 6. What can fire do to this world ?
(a) put the world to an end. (b) put the world to a new beginning
(c) make the world a better place (d) enlighten humanity
 7. Name the poetic device used in the line “To say that for destruction ice / Is also great”
(a) Metaphor (b) Imagery (c) Aliteration (d) Oxymoron
 8. Who is the poet of the poem ‘Fire and Ice’ ?
(a) Louis Rodnigues (b) Robert Frost (c) Robin Klein (d) Carolyn Wells
- [Answer key :- 1. (a); 2. (b)]

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1. Some say the world will end in fire
some say in ice.

From what I’ve tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

- i) Name the poet of the poem.
- ii) What does ‘ice’ stand for?
- iii) What does ‘fire’ stand for?
- iv) Which of the following words is similar in meaning of ‘desire’?
a) destroy b) dilligent c) longing d) delicious

2. But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

- i) Name the poet of the poem.
- ii) What is great?
- iii) What would be the cause of destruction other than fire?
- iv) The similar meaning of the word ‘suffice’ is
a) adequate b) systematic c) strategy d) sublime

Objective type Questions:

1. What do some people say?
2. Who is the poet of the poem, "Fire and Ice"?
3. Why do some people say that the world will end in ice?
4. What does 'fire' stand for here?
5. What does 'ice' stand for here? What would suffice if the world were to perish twice?

Short answer type questions :-

1. What are the two different views about the end of the world ?

Ans :- In the poem 'Fire and Ice', the poet Robert Frost says that there exists two different views about the destruction of the world. Some people opines that the world will end in fire whereas there are others who believes that the world will end in ice.

2. How has Frost brought out the contrasting ideas in the poem ?
3. What is the underlying idea of the poem "Fire and Ice" ?
4. According to the poet, what do 'fire' and 'ice' represent? Do you agree with him.
5. How will the world end twice ?
6. Why does the poet say, "I've tasted of desire, I hold with those who favour fire".

Long answer type questions :-

1. Write down the summary of the poem, 'Fire and Ice'.

Ans :- " Fire and Ice" , a short poem written by the great American poet Robert Frost is full of symbolism. Both love and hatred can be responsible for the ultimate destruction of the world. If the poet is given an option to choose between fire and ice, he would support those who believe that fire will bring an end to the world. But if the world has to perish twice , he will then support those who believe that someday ice will bring an end to the world. The poet has beautifully depicted the destructive features of human emotions. 'Fire' stands for desires and 'Ice' stands for hatred. Both have the capacity to lead the world to stand at the verge of destruction.

2. What do the metaphors of 'fire' and 'ice' convey to the reader? Justify your view.
3. Discuss how extreme behaviour can hasten the end of the world as suggested in the poem "Fire and Ice".

[*TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

A tiger is supposed to roam in its natural habitat. But a caged tiger is deprived of enjoying that, freedom. Each living being wants freedom. It is the natural instinct of every living being. But sometimes we deprive other living beings of enjoying that freedom. A tiger is seen walking in the narrow space of a cage. He is very angry because he is unable to move around in this narrow space. Thus the captivity of that tiger is sharply contrasted with the tiger enjoying freedom in his natural habitat. The poem gives us the message that we should not cage wild animals for our pleasure rather they should be given freedom to live in their natural habitat.

KEY NOTES :-

- In this poem, the poet has given an appropriate description of tiger.
- The poem shows a contrasting nature of a tiger.
- The tiger has beautiful yellow and black stripes on his skin.
- He is confined to a caged habitat in a zoo.
- He is angry but has to suppress it.
- The poet is moved to pity for the tiger.
- Tiger's natural habitat is jungle.
- His favourite hunt is the plump deer.
- His ferocious look frightens the villagers.
- But in the zoo he feels helpless.
- He simply ignores the presence of the visitors in the zoo.
- At night he hears the noise of patrolling cars moving around the zoo.
- In the silence of the night, he stares at the brilliant stars with his bright eyes.
- He has no hope from man but has only hope from heaven.

MCQ :-

1. The poem, "A Tiger in the Zoo" shows a contrast between _____ and _____
 (a) animals, human beings (b) tiger in a zoo, tiger in a forest
 (c) tiger in a zoo, snake in a park (d) humans, tiger in forest
2. At what does the tiger stare at night ?
 (a) patrolling cars (b) his house (c) the brilliant stars (d) the moon

3. What has been personified in the poem ?
 (a) Tiger (b) Forest (c) Zoo (d) Trees
5. What does a tiger have on his body ?
 (a) sports (b) stripes (c) stars (d) wounds
6. The tiger feels _____ in a cage.
 (a) happy (b) satisfied (c) free (d) angry
7. What do the words 'lurking' and 'sliding' describe ?
 (a) joy (b) anger (c) silence (d) movement.
8. What does the word 'plump' mean?
 (a) feeble (b) weak (c) fleshy (d) stout
9. What does the tiger hear?
 (a) chirping of birds (b) the last voice at night of the patrolling cars
 (c) sound of an aeroplane (d) cry of a child
10. The word 'fang' means _____
 (a) twigs (b) roots of a rose plant (c) roots of a tree (d) roots of the teeth

ANSWER KEY :- 1. (b), 2. (c)

Extract based questions:

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1) He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

- i) How does the tiger look like ?
- ii) Why does the tiger walk few steps?
- iii) Why is the tiger in quiet rage?
- iv) Find a word from the above extract which means : anger

2) He hears the last voice at night,

The patrolling cars,

And stares with his brilliant eyes

At the brilliant stars.

- i) How are the stars?

- ii) Who hears the last voice at night?
a) the cat b) the lion c) the tiger d) the dog
- iii) What does he hear?
- iv) Where does he stare at?

Objective type questions :-

1. Where does the tiger snarl around ?
Ans :- The tiger snarls around the houses of the villagers.
2. What does the word ‘concrete’ mean ?
3. Why should the tiger be lurking in shadow ?
4. What is the poet trying to say by the expression, ‘Ignoring visitors’?
5. Who is the poet of the poem “A Tiger in the Zoo”?
6. How does the caged tiger react to the visitors ?
7. Who passes near the water hole ?
8. How are the pads of a tiger ?
9. Name the poetic device used in the line “He stalks in his vivid stripes.”
10. How are the pads of a tiger ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. How does a tiger create terror for the villagers ?
Answer :- The houses of the villagers are situated near the jungle. The tiger snarls around these houses. He shows his white fangs and claws. Thus he creates terror for the villagers.
2. Where should the tiger have been according to the poet ?
3. What is the tiger doing? Why is he ignoring the visitors ?
4. How does the tiger act in the cage ?
5. What does the poet say about a tiger in his natural surrounding ?
6. What do you understand by ‘His strength behind bars’ ? What kind of a cage is he locked in ?
7. What does the poet convey through the poem ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Write down the summary of the poem” A Tiger in the Zoo.”
Answer :- The tiger is kept in a little cage. He has vivid stripes in his body. The stripes are visible .The tiger moves in the cage but can only walk few steps there.He has velvet pads and therefore he can move smoothly.But the cage is not his natural habitat. He should have been lurking in shadow sliding through long grass near the water hole where fat deers pass.He should have been sharling around the houses at the jungle’s edge . He should have been terrorising the

villagers showing his sharp teeth and his claws. But unfortunately, he is locked in a concrete cell. He ignores the visitors who have come to see him in the zoo. At night he hears the last voice of the patrolling cars . He stares at the brilliant stars with his brilliant eyes.

2. Love for freedom is the natural instinct of every living being. Comment.
3. The tiger in the poem is feeling miserable in a concrete cell. Does it not amount to cruelty ? Express your opinion about keeping wild animals in zoos.
4. Some animals are becoming extinct; the tiger is one such animal. What do you think could be the reason?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE: Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

The great American poet Walt Whitman, in this short poem, “Animals” has compared the life of animals with that of the life of human beings. He draws a sharp contrast between animals and human beings. According to him animals are better than human beings. Animals possess some good qualities that human beings do not possess. Life of an animal is not complicated. Animals are free from all types of trivial anxieties. They lack artificiality and are free from sins and sorrows. They do not lament over their sufferings. They do not run after material things. They do not believe in Gods. Unlike men, animals are self contained, selfless and happy. For all these reasons the poet wants to live with the animals.

KEY NOTES :-

- The poet feels more comfortable at home with animals .
- He does not feel comfortable with human beings.
- He wants to move away from human being and live with animals.
- Animals are calm and contented .
- They never weep over their miserable conditions as human do.
- They never worship God and weep for their sins.
- They don't suffer for the mania or madness owning and possessing things.
- They don't fall on knees to show respect to others.
- Thousands of years ago, the ancestors of human being possessed the qualities of love and kindness .
- Men have lost those tokens of love but animals still retain them .
- Human beings are confused, greedy and over ambitious while animals are not.

MCQ :-

1. Why do humans ,lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins while animals never do such things ?
 - (a) because animals have a clear conscience. (b) because humans have a clear conscience.
 - (c) because animals can not speak (d) because men are better than animals.
2. What shows the poet's love for animals ?
 - (a) he looks at the animals for short time. (b) he stands and looks at the animals long and long.
 - (c) he feed the animals (d) the poet resides in a jungle

3. Human beings suffer from the _____
(a) mania of love. (b) mania of lust. (c) mania of possessing things. (d) mania of marrying
4. The poet wants to live with the _____
(a) dragons (b) animals (c) dinosaurs (d) angels
5. What is the attitude of the animals ?
(a) confused and peaceful (b) calm, peaceful and self-confident
(c) confused and sad (d) energetic
6. What qualities have the humans given up?
(a) innocence , kindness and truthfulness (b) cruelty (c) innocence (d) none of the above
7. Which poetic device has been used in the following extract?
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
'They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
(a) anaphora (b) assonance (c) metaphor (d) alliteration
8. What does the word "whine" mean?
(a) a beverage (b) cry (c) shout (d) scream
9. What is the meaning of "placid" ?
(a) peaceful (b) clumsy (c) greedy (d) jealousy
10. The poet wants to live with _____
(a) human beings (b) animals (c) both are equal (d) none

Answer key :- 1. (b), 2. (b)

Extract based questions:

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

1. I think I could turn and live with animals, they are
so placid and self-contained,
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with
the mania of owning things

- 1) Who wrote these lines?
a) Robert Frost b) Walt Whitman c) Kamala Das d) None of the above
 - ii) What does the poet want to turn into?
a) God b) animals c) tree d) none of these.
 - iii) Mention two qualities of animals, according to the poet.
 - iv) Find a word from the above lines which means: not happy with something
2. Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that
lived thousands of years ago,
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.
So they show their relations to me and I accept them,
They bring me tokens of myself, they evince
them plainly in their possession
- i) Name the poem where these lines occur.
a) Fire and Ice b) The Trees c) Animals iv) None of these
 - ii) Who is the poet referring to in “that lived thousands of years ago” ?
 - iii) What does the word “kneel” mean here?
 - iv) Find a word from the above extract that means “ show”
1. Who is the poet of the poem, “Animals”?
 - ii) Who are placid and self-contained?
 - iii) How do the animals save the poet from being sick?
 - iv) Who are compared with the deeds of animals?
 - v) Why do the poet accept the animals?
 - vi) What do the animals bring to the poet?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why do animals not weep for their sins ?
Answer :- Animals do not run after materialistic gains. They are placid and self-contained. They do not commit sins. So they need not weep for their sins.
2. Why does the poet like animals ?
3. What makes the poet sick ?
4. What does the poet mean by, “Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth” ?
5. Differentiate between humans and animals in terms of desire.

Long answer type questions :-

1. Why does the poet want to live with the animals?

Answer :- The animals are placid and self-contained. The poet looks at them for a long time. The animals do not sweat and whine about their conditions. They do not weep for their sins. They do not discuss about their duties towards God. They do not hanker after owning materialistic things. Yet they are not dissatisfied. No animals kneel to another animal. All of them are happy. The poet is attracted towards this simple and beautiful life of the animals. On the contrary, human beings do not possess all these qualities. The poet no longer wants to live with the humans rather he wants to live with the animals.

2. The poet in the poem Animals' laments the loss of certain values on the part of human beings, whereas animals seem to have retained them and are self contented. Analyse the cause of degeneration of values in today's hard times.

3. Why do you think the poet has called the desire to own things, a mania? Is the poet right in doing so? Write your own views.

4. What, according to you, should be the virtues that humans should possess?

[* TEACHERS NOTE : Read the chapter carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

The conflict between man and nature has been beautifully depicted in the poem “The Trees” written by Andrienne Rich. Man is solely responsible for deforestation and destruction of the ecological balance of nature. It has become a fashion to plant trees inside our homes for decorative purposes. But in no way this can compensate the loss we have done to the nature. The trees do not get suitable atmosphere for natural growth inside the house. So they have become desperate to come out of the room. The plants feel suffocated inside the house. We can not confine nature within four walls. Real nature exists outside. Nature can not be created artificially. Every natural object strives for freedom. The poetess is optimistic. The trees are moving out of the house and the first blowing wind embraces them. The struggling trees have come out breaking the glasshouse. They are marching towards the forest victoriously.

KEY NOTES :-

- The trees are coming out of their artificial glass houses.
- They are moving out into their natural habitat – the forest.
- The trees are metaphor of nature itself
- Without trees, forests have become empty.
- No trees are left in the forest where birds can perch themselves on their tops.
- Even insects have lost the places where they could hide themselves in.
- The poetess is hopeful that the forest will be full of trees by morning.
- To free themselves, the roots continue working all nights.
- They are trying to come out from the cracks in the veranda floor.
- The small twigs become tough and branches move their position under the roof.
- The night is fresh and the moon is shining.
- The smell of leaves and lichen is spreading out into the rooms.
- The poetess is sitting inside and the roots, leaves and branches continue to free themselves.
- The struggling trees have come out breaking the glasshouse
- They are marching towards the forest victoriously.

MCQ :-

1. _____ rushes out to meet the trees ?
- (a) wind (b) woman (c) water (d) fire

2. What does the poetess compare the tree branches to ?
(a) an old patient. (b) a newly discharged patient. (c) a doctor (d) a hospital
3. The decorative plants kept in _____
(a) in open areas. (b) in play areas. (c) in houses (d) in restaurants
4. What type of trees are described in the poem 'The Trees' ?
(a) tall trees (b) short plants (c) decorative trees (d) trees made of plastics.
5. What will fill the forests by morning? _____
(a) insects (b) stars (c) trees (d) birds
6. What is the poetess doing ?
(a) watching a movie (b) reading (c) sleeping (d) writing long letters
7. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of _____
(a) apple tree (b) hemlock tree (c) oak tree (d) walnut tree
8. What reaches like a voice into the rooms ?
(a) light of the moon (b) shuffling of the branches
(c) smell of leaves and lichens (d) noise of the roots
9. Who has been personified in the expression "no sun bury its feet in shadow"
(a) the sun (b) feet (c) shadow (d) the moon
10. Which literary device has been used in the expression "The moon is broken like a mirror,"
(a) metaphor (b) simile (c) alliteration (d) imagery

Answer key : 1. (a), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

- 1) "The trees inside are moving out into the forest,
the forest that was empty all these days
where no bird could sit
no insect hide
no sun bury its feet in shadow
the forest that was empty all these nights
will be full of trees by morning.

- i) Where are the indoor trees moving out ?
- ii) All these days the forest was
a) full of birds (b) full of animals (c) human beings (d) empty

- iii) When will the forest be full of trees?
 - iv) Where from has this extract been taken?
- 2) I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
writing long letters
in which I scarcely mention the departure
of the forest from the house.
The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
in a sky still open
the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a voice into the rooms.
- i. Where does the poet sit?
 - ii. How is the night?
 - iii. Which poetic device has been used in the expression, "the smell of leaves and lichen/still reaches like a voice into the rooms"?
 - iv. Who is writing long letters?

Objective type questions :-

1. Why is the forest empty ?
Answer :- The forest is empty because humans have destroyed forest for their own needs.
2. 'No sun bury its feet in the shadow', explain.
3. How will the empty forest be full of trees by morning ?
4. Why do the roots work all night ?
5. Why do the twigs get stiff ?
6. Where are the indoor trees mousing out?
7. What is the poetess doing ?
8. Where are the trees in the poem ?
9. Why would the whispers be silent tomorrow ?
10. Why are the trees stumbling ?

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why do the trees want to come out and meet the forest?
The trees are planted inside for decorative purpose. They feel suffocated .So the trees are desperate to come out and meet the forest .
2. What does the poet compare the branches of the trees to ?

3. How does the poet describe the moon at the beginning of the third stanza, and at its end ? What causes this change ?
4. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it ?
5. Why are the trees breaking the glasses ?

Long answer type questions:-

1. What message does the poetess want to convey in the poem 'The Trees' ?

Ans :- The conflict between man and nature has been beautifully depicted in the poem 'The Trees'. With the growth and advancement of society, human beings have used nature for their narrow self interests. The poetess wants to give the message that the presence of a few trees inside our homes does not become equal to nature. Real nature is outside, in the forests that we have destroyed and have been destroying. The inside trees are desperately trying to go out in the forests. Man is solely responsible for deforestation and destruction of the ecological balance of nature. It has become a fashion to plant trees inside our homes for decorative purposes. But in no way this can compensate the loss we have done so to the nature.

2. How does the poet describe the growth of the trees inside the house?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE: Read the text carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

CENTRAL IDEA :-

Unnoticed by all, the fog comes silently like a cat. It does not give any prior intimation to anybody. The fog comes like a cat. It sits looking over harbour and city. After that, it disappears. The fog appears without any warning. The atmosphere becomes misty. But change is inevitable. Fog can not last for a long time. After a while it disappears. Similarly, our problems also come without prior intimation. But they do not stay with us for a long period.

KEY NOTES :-

- The fog comes silently and spreads all around
- It comes silently as a cat.
- It moves slowly and quietly.
- It covers everything and looks over harbour and city.
- It continues sitting silently on its haunches .
- Then it moves on.

MCQ :-

1. Name the poet of the poem, 'Fog' ?
(a) Sylvia Plath (b) Carl Sandburg (c) Robert Frost (d) Robert Burns
2. What does the fog look over ?
(a) over school complex (b) over the harbour and the city. (c) over offices. (d) over houses
3. How does the fog come ?
(a) slowly and silently (b) speedily (c) making noise (d) noisily
4. The rhyme scheme of the poem 'Fog' is _____
(a) aabbccdd (b) abcd (c) aabcaabc (d) none of the above
5. What does the fog do while it looks over the city and the harbour ?
(a) stands (b) moves (c) sits (d) dances
6. What has been personified in the poem ?
(a) fog (b) city (c) cat (d) dog
7. How does the fog arrive and depart ?
(a) only by announcing its arrival (b) silently
(c) loudly (d) by announcing its arrival and then silently

8. The poet has compared the fog with a _____
 (a) dog (b) cat (c) woman (d) city
9. What does the fog do while sitting?
 (a) disappears (b) sits there only (c) moves on (d) gets dense
10. The feet of the fog are like the feet of a _____
 (a) cat (b) lion (c) tiger (d) dog

ANSWER KEY :- 1. (a), 2. (b)

Extract based questions :

Read the following extracts and answer the questions:

1. The fog comes
 on little cat feet
 It sits looking
 over harbour and city
- i) Who is the poet of the poem 'Fog'?
 a) Robert Frost (b) William Wordsworth (c) Carl Sandburg (d) John Keats
- ii) What does the poet compare the fog with?
 a) a cat (b) a city (c) a dog (d) a lion
- iii) Who is referred to as 'it'?
- iv) Find a word from the above lines which means "a port for ships".

Q2. It sits looking
 over harbour and city
 on silent haunches
 and then moves on.

- 1) Name the poem in which these lines appear
 a) Fog (b) Animals (c) The Solitary Reaper (d) The Trees
- ii) What does the fog look over?
- iii) Find a word from the above lines which means "a body part situated at the back".
- iv) The fog moves on -
 a) hurriedly (b) slowly (c) happily (d) none of the above

Objective type questions :-

1. How does the fog come ?

Ans :- The fog is like a cat that comes silently so that no one can sense its arrival.

2. What does 'it' in the third line refer to ?
3. How does the poet see the fog in the poem ?
4. How does the cat behave when they are stalking, as in the poem 'Fog' ?
5. What is the meaning of the word 'harbor' ?
6. What is the meaning of the word 'haunch' ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Difficulties come but they are not to stay forever. They come and go. Comment referring to the poem 'Fog'.

Difficulties are common to everyone. There is no one in this world who has not come across difficulties in his/her life. But it is also true that difficulties do not last long. They come and go. One may be trapped in difficulties but as time passes he/she overcomes those difficulties. Sorrows and sufferings are not permanent in life. The fog comes like a cat. It sits looking over harbour and city. After that, it disappears. The fog appears without any warning. The atmosphere becomes misty. But change is inevitable. Fog can not last for a long time. After a while it disappears. Similarly, our problems also come without prior intimation. But they do not stay with us for a long period and hence we should be always optimistic.

2. Nature has many wonders that people take for granted and never pay attention to. How is the poem 'Fog' different from this perspective?
3. Write down the substance of the poem 'Fog'.

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the chapter carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

INTRODUCTION :-

Mrs. Pumphrey is the owner of a small dog Tricky. The dog becomes sick due to over feeding by his owner. Tricky gains a lot of weight. Mrs. Pumphrey consults with Dr. Herriot who gets shocked to see Tricky's hugely fat body. However, Dr. Herriot starts treating Tricky in the hospital. The dog is allowed to play with other dogs so that it can have much needed physical exercise. Dr. Herriot gives Tricky a plenty of water. Thus Tricky finally loses extra weight and becomes fit again. Doctor Herriot treats the dog without any medicine. Mrs. Pumphrey becomes happy after getting her pet back in a stable condition. She thanks the doctor and felt that it was a triumph of surgery.

KEY NOTES :-

- Tricky was a small dog of a rich lady, Mrs. Pumphrey.
- She pampered her dog very much.
- Tricky was a lazy dog who was greedy for food.
- Out of love she overfed him.
- She gave him cod liver oil, horlicks and lots of chocolate which were not at all good for Tricky.
- Once Tricky became very ill.
- Mrs. Pumphrey got worried about Tricky's health and called James Herriot, a veterinary doctor.
- Dr. Herriot was shocked to see Tricky's hugely fat body.
- He suggested to maintain a healthy diet for Tricky.
- But Mrs. Pumphrey never followed it.
- As a result, Tricky had bouts of vomiting and soon shifted to hospital.
- In the hospital, Dr. Herriot gave him no food but plenty of water.
- Gradually Tricky had taken interest in his surroundings and had fun with other dogs.
- Within few days he recovered and was transformed in a healthy dog.
- Doctor Herriot treated the dog without any medicine.
- Mrs. Pumphrey became happy after getting her pet back.
- She thanked doctor Herriot and felt that it was a triumph of surgery.

MCQ

1. Who is 'I' referred to in the story 'A Triumph of Surgery' ?
a) Tricky b) Mrs. Pumphrey c) the veterinary surgeon d) the dog

2. What problem does Mrs. Pumphrey think Tricki has?
a) diarrhoea b) malnutrition c) allergies d) common cold
3. What is the name of the veterinary surgeon in “A Triumph of Surgery ”?
a) Mrs. Pumphrey b) Mr. Herriot c) Trickid) Mr. Bond
4. Why did Tricki fall ill ?
a) he met with an accident b) due to bad weather
c) he did not get food to eat d) his mistress overfed him
5. What did the doctor give Tricki at his clinic?
a) medicines b) many injections c) no food for two days d) only milk and chocolates
6. The dog at the clinic took no interest in Tricki because he was--
a) dull and boring b) not of their race c) of small size d) more powerful than them
7. Who do you blame for Tricki’s illness?
a) Tricki b) Mrs. Pumphrey c) Herriot d) the doctor
8. The writer of the story “ A Triumph of Surgery” is-
a) Ruskin Bond b) James Herriot c) Jerome. K. Jerome d) Robert Arthur

[Answer key :- 1. (c)]

Short answer type questions :-

1. Why was Dr. Herriot shocked at Tricki’s appearance ?
Ans :- Dr. Herriot was shocked at Tricki’s appearance because he had become hugely fat , like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. His eyes,bloodshot and rheumy,stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.
2. Which two suggestions did Dr. Herriot give to Mrs. Pumphrey at the initial stage ? Did she follow?
3. Why did Mrs. Pumphrey call the doctor ?
4. How does Dr. Herriot treat Tricki ?
5. Why was the entire staff of Mrs. Pumphrey at work while Tricki was going to the hospital ?
6. What was the main cause of ‘Tricki’s ill health’ ?
7. What did Mrs. Pumphrey do to bring Tricki back to normal health ? Was she successful ?
8. Describe the ‘parting scene’ between Tricki and Mrs. Pumphrey’s household.
9. The household dogs at the surgery rejected Tricki as ‘uninteresting object’. Why?
10. How did Tricki treat his mistress when she went to collect him?

Long answer type questions :-

1. How did Mrs. Pumphrey keep her dog? How did she add to his problems ?

Ans :- Mrs. Pumphrey considered Tricki as one of her family members. She pampered her dog Tricky a lot. She gave Tricky some extra diet which made him hugely fat. She used to give Tricky some malt, cod-liver oil, a bowl of Horlicks at night, cream cakes and chocolates. Tricki's only fault was greed. He had never been known to refuse food. Moreover, Mrs. Pumphrey did not give Tricki plenty of exercise. As a result, he looked like a bloated sausage. He became lazy and dull. Mrs. Pumphrey thought that he had been suffering from malnutrition. The doctor advised Mrs. Pumphrey to keep Tricki on a very strict diet and give him more exercise. But she did not listen to the doctor. As a result, within a few days Tricki became very ill.

2. Mrs. Pumphrey says "this is a triumph of surgery" . Why did she say this? What was Tricki's actual ailment ?
3. How did Dr. Herriot's common sense and practical approach help Tricki to overcome his illness?
4. Distinguish between Mrs. Pumphrey's method and Mr. Herriot's method in looking after the dog. Whose method could be regarded practical and better than the other and why ?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given answers.

INTRODUCTION :-

Horace Danby is the main character of the story “A Question of Trust”. He is a thief with a difference. He is fond of reading books. He spends most of his money on buying books. He steals books once in a year. Each year he plans carefully what he will have to do. But at last he is cheated by a lady thief who proves herself to be cleverer than him. He is caught and sent to prison. In prison, he becomes the assistant librarian. He gets very angry when anybody talks about ‘honour among thieves’.

KEY NOTES :-

- This story is about a thief who gets a taste of his own deeds.
- Horace Danby is a thief completely.
- He steals only once in a year.
- He is fond of books and spends most of his money on buying books.
- He plans meticulously before attempting a burglary.
- During his burglary attempt at a big house, he gathers all the necessary information and enters the house for stealing from the safe.
- He is cheated by a lady thief, who claims herself to be the owner of the house.
- Finally, Horace ends up in prison only to repent at the way he was deceived by a person from his own profession.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the author of the story “A Question of Trust”?
a) James Harriot b) Ruskin Bond c) H.G. Wells d) Victor Canning
2. What did everyone think about Horace Danby?
a) criminal b) intelligent c) good and honest d) none of these
3. How old was Horace Danby?
a) about 40 years old b) about 50 years old c) about 60 years old d) none of these
4. What did Horace Danby study about the house?
a) washroom b) main gate c) locks d) rooms, garden, electric wiring and paths
5. What was Horace fond of?
a) books b) robbing c) locks d) dancing

6. Where was the safe?
a) behind a painting b) inside an almirah c) it was kept open d) none of the above
7. The policeman arrested Horace Danby for-
a) the jewel robbery at Shotover Grange b) a murder c) beating someone d) cheating someone
8. What did Horace Danby become at last?
a) a policeman b) an engineer c) a doctor d) Assistant librarian in the prison

[Answer key :- 1. (d)]

Short answer type questions:-

1. What did the policeman arrest Horace Danby?
Ans :- Horace Danby had opened the safe without gloves. His fingerprints were all over the room. It was a sufficient proof for the policeman to suspect Horace Danby and to arrest him.
2. Whom did Horace Danby see in the kitchen ? How did they greet each other? What tact did Horace apply there?
3. How did Danby prepare for the robbery at Shotover Grange ?
4. What was the passion of Horace Danby and how did he satisfy it ?
5. Describe the safe at Shotover Grange.
OR
Where was the safe at Shotover Grange? What was there inside it? What did Horace expect to get if he sold them one by one ?
6. How did the flowers hinder Horace in his work ?
7. Why was Horace Danby sure that his robbery at Shotover Grange would be a successful one ?
8. Why does Horace Danby get angry when anyone talks about ‘honour among thieves’ ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Horace Danby was clever but the young woman was cleverer”. Discuss.

OR

How did the lady in red turn out to be smarter than Horace Danby ?

Answer :- Horace Danby, as portrayed in the story, “A Question of Trust” was a thief with a difference. He was fond of reading rare and expensive books. He did not have enough money to buy those books. For this reason he used to steal once in a year. Horace Danby never left any sign of theft but the lady who was another thief proved herself smarter than him. The lady pretended to be the owner of the house. Horace got scared and trusted her. She asked Horace to open the safe as she had forgotten the password. Horace Danby did the same and handed over the jewels to her. He did not notice that he was not wearing gloves at that time. Thus he was

totally trapped by the trick of the lady thief. Consequently, he was caught by the police and was sent to prison. Thus the lady in red turned out to be smarter than Horace Danby.

2. “Horace Danby was good and respectable - but not completely honest”. Why do you think this description is apt for Horace ? Why can't he be categorized as a typical thief ?
3. Do you think Horace Danby was unfairly punished, or that he deserved what he got ?
4. Why was Horace Danby arrested although he failed to profit from the robbery at Shotover Grange?
5. What precautions did Danby take to avoid arrest? What blunder did he commit in his last venture?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the text carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions]

INTRODUCTION:-

Griffin, a lawless scientist, has discovered how to make the human body invisible by swallowing certain rare drugs. He has become a homeless wanderer to accomplish his foul deeds. Every now and then Griffin removes his clothes to remain unnoticed by anyone. He loots a shopkeeper of a theatrical company and steals money from a clergyman's desk. He starts living in a rented house. The owner of the rented house suspects him and charges him. Finally Griffin becomes a headless person. The constable is unable to catch him. Griffin becomes free again.

KEY NOTES :-

- Griffin, a scientist discovers a rare drug which can make a person invisible.
- His landlord dislikes him. Griffin wants to take revenge on him.
- He swallows the drug and puts the house on fire. He puts off clothes, becomes invisible and runs away.
- It is a cold weather and he feels the need of clothes.
- He slipped inside a cloth store, had his meal there and slept at night.
- Two attendants chase him in the morning. He is again homeless and clotheless.
- He loots a shopkeeper of a theatrical company and catches a train to Iping village to live in a village.
- The money of loot doesn't last long. He steals money from Clergyman's desk to pay rent.
- Suspicion falls on the scientist when he pays rent.
- Mrs. Hall finds the room of the scientist opened. She wants to look into the room. A hat springs up and hits on her face.
- The chair of the room becomes alive and forces Mr. And Mrs. Hall out of the room.
- Suddenly Griffin appears from nowhere.
- When Mr. and Mrs. Hall enquire about the theft Griffin gets angry.
- He removes the bandages and false nose. Now he is headless.
- The constable is called to arrest the headless man but he is wounded by the invisible scientist.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the author of the story "Footprints without Feet"?
a) H.G. Wells b) James Herriot c) K.A. Abbas d) W.B. Butler

2. The two boys stared in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of ---
a) bare feet b) shoes c) tyres d) diamond earrings
3. The scientist was leading his imprints in---
a) Paris b) London c) Iping d) French
4. Who were the boys following?
a) a scientist b) a dog c) a rat d) a school teacher
5. "Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a----- person".
a) lawless b) lawful c) good d) rude
6. What did the scientist do for revenge?
a) burn himself b) stabbed the landlord
c) set fire to the house d) he did not do anything for revenge
7. Griffin's body became as transparent as---
a) glass b) ice c) air d) none of these
8. What did the scientist discover?
a) how to make fake footprints b) how to make human bodies invisible
c) how to make atom bombs d) how to make a luxurious hotel

[Answer key :- 1. (a)]

Short answer type questions :-

1. How did Griffin make himself invisible?
Ans:- Griffin, the scientist, had carried out experiment after experiment to prove that the human body could become invisible. Finally he swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as transparent as a sheet of glass.
2. Why did Griffin decide to slip into a big London store ?
3. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated ?
4. How was Griffin a lawless man ?
5. How did Griffin find himself invisible but naked in the chill January air for the second time ?
6. What did Mr. and Mrs Hall see in the scientist's room ?
7. What happened to Jaffers when he tried to catch the invisible scientist ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. Describe the landlord's and his wife's experience with the strange scientist.
Answer :- Both Mr and Mrs Hall were surprised to see the scientist's door wide open. Usually it was shut and locked. They peeped round the door, saw nobody and decided to investigate. All

of a sudden Mrs Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. A moment later the hat on the bedpost leapt up and dashed itself into her face. Then the bedroom chair became alive. Springing into the air it charged straight at her. As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture.

2. What impression do you form of Griffin after reading the lesson, "Footprint, without Feet" ?
3. If, somehow you discovered how to become invisible, how would you use that opportunity ?
4. Describe the police man's fight with invisible man ?

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the chapter carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

INTRODUCTION :-

Matilda Loisel married a clerk and had delusions of being rich. The loss of a necklace by her had made her life miserable and pathetic. She had borrowed a necklace from her rich friend Madame Forestier to attend a party. She mistook it as a diamond necklace. However, on his way back home she had lost the necklace. At last they purchased a new necklace scraping up money from all kinds of sources and they spent ten years of miserable life to pay back the debt. The excessive desires led to unhappiness. The readers of this story learn the lesson that one must be contented with what one has.

KEY NOTES :-

- Matilda was a 'pretty and charming' young lady.
- She was unhappy with her unexciting life.
- M. Loisel, Matilda's husband was satisfied with what he had.
- One day, her husband gave her an invitation card from the Minister of Education
- But she was not happy at all after receiving the invitation.
- Through her tears, she told that she did not have proper dress for the party.
- Her husband bought her a beautiful dress. The cost of it was 400 francs.
- Even though she was disturbed as she did not have matching jewellery.
- Matilda had a rich friend named Madame Forestier.
- Her husband suggested her to borrow jewellery from her friend.
- She then went to Madame Forestier and brought a beautiful diamond necklace.
- At the party, everyone was mesmerized by her beauty and elegance.
- After returning home, the couple discovered that they had lost the necklace.
- They tried very hard to find the necklace.
- But after all their efforts, they lost all hopes and decided to buy a new necklace.
- At last they purchased a new necklace scraping up money from all kinds of sources.
- Then the couple spent 10 years to pay back the debt.
- They were working day and night and were suffering from poverty.
- One day, Madame Forestier met Mrs. Loisel.
- Then Mrs. Loisel narrated the whole story of losing the necklace.

- Mrs. Forestier informed her that the lost necklace was not the original but was just a costume jewellery and it costed only 500 francs.

MCQ :-

- Who is the author of the story, “ The Necklace”?
a) H.G.Wells b) Robert W. Peterson c) Guy De Maupassant d) K. A. Abbas
- Matilda was born into a family of ---
a) scientists b) doctors c) engineers d) clerks
- Mr. Loisel was ---
a) a book keeper b) a clerk c) a businessman d) a minister
- Matilda always remained----
a) grateful b) unhappy c) fulfilled d) happy
- One day Mr. Loisel received an invitation from---
a) the minister of Wealth b) the minister of Home Affairs
c) the Minister of Sea Affairs d) the Minister of Public Instruction
- What for had Loisel saved 400 francs?
a) to buy a gun b) to buy a shirt c) to invest somewhere d) to buy a tv
- What spoiled Mr. and Mrs. Loisel’s pleasure ?
a) the loss of adress b) the loss of a necklace c) the loss of money d) the loss of bag
- How much time did they take to repay the loan?
a) 2 years b) 5 years c) 10 years d) 20 years.

[Answer key :- 1. (c)]

Short answer type questions :-

- What was the cause of Matilda’s ruin ?
Ans :- Excessive desire , false pride and dissatisfaction about life were the main causes of Matilda’s ruin. Her excessive desire for materialistic gains, her aspirations and unrealistic dreams were also responsible for her ruin.
- What did her husband bring home one evening ? Why was he so elated ?
- How did Mr. Loisel purchase a suitable costume for his wife ?
- How did Matilda get jewels to wear in the party ?
- How did Loisel react when they realized that the necklace had been lost ?
- Why did Matilda change her lifestyle after the ball ?
- What changes came into the life of the Loisels after borrowing money ?

8. Why was Matilda's friend astonished to see her at the end of the story ?
9. How had Mrs. Loisel's sacrifices all been in vain ?
10. Matilda's husband is kind and loving. Do you agree ? Give examples to support your answer.

Long answer type questions :-

1. Do you think the story 'The Necklace' is aptly titled ? Justify your answer.

Ans :- The necklace represents false pride. The crave for being decorated with a diamond necklace brought all the sorrows and sufferings of Matilda's family. The loss of a false necklace by Mrs Loisel was not a big loss. Things could have been settled right if she had confessed the loss of the necklace to the owner, Madame Forestier. The false necklace symbolizes everything that Matilda wants in her life. The irony was that the cause of all these sufferings was a false necklace. It is only because of an artificial jewellery that the whole family had to spend ten years of their life .

2. Our inability to accept our circumstances may lead to an unhappy life. Explain with reference to the story 'The Necklace'.
3. "Oh! My poor Matilda! Mine was false." Confession saves you from a lot of trouble and the sense of guilt. Justify the statement.
4. 'The Necklace' reveals that vanity is an evil. Express your view on this statement.

[* TEACHER'S NOTE : Read the chapter carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions and solving the exercises]

INTRODUCTION

Bholi was a simple village girl. When she was ten months old, she got an injury in her head. When she was two years old, she was afflicted with small pox. Due to her parent's treatment Bholi lacked self-confidence. But at school her teacher treated her well and helped her to gain self-confidence. She was properly educated there. Proper education had transformed Bholi into a fearless and courageous girl.

KEY NOTES :-

- This story is about a young village girl, Sulekha.
- She is popularly referred to as 'Bholi' for her simple nature.
- When she was ten months old, she fell from her cot.
- This caused some severe damage on her brain and made her a backward child.
- When she was two years old, she had an attack of smallpox.
- Her father, Ramlal was very worried about her as she had neither good looks nor intelligence.
- A primary school was opened in the village.
- The Tehsildar asked Ramlal to send Bholi to school.
- The villagers did not support the girl's education.
- But she was sent to school as her family felt that it would be difficult to get her married anyway as she was ugly.
- At school, she met a kind hearted lady teacher.
- She continued her studies due to the encouragement of her teacher.
- Years passed and the village became a small town.
- Bholi received an offer of marriage from a rich grocer, Bishamber Nath. Bishamber Nath was a widower and of the same age like her father .
- He also did not ask for any dowry.
- Bholi agreed to marry him just to keep the 'honour' of her family.
- On the marriage day, the groom was shocked to see the pock-marks on her face.
- He refused to marry her initially after seeing her face.
- But later agreed to marry and asked her father to give 5000 rupees as dowry.

- But now Bholi refused to marry the greedy widower.
- Later Bholi said that she would take care of her family and would teach in the same school where she got education .

MCQ :-

- Who is the author of the story ,” Bholi”?
a) Ruskin Bond b) K.A.Abbas c) Victor Canning d) Guy De Maupassant
- How many children did Ramlal have?
a) two b) five c) seven d) eight
- What was Bholi’s real name?
a) Radhe b) Sulekha c) Sahiba d) Mangla
- What happened when she was two years old?
a) she had small pox
b) she fell off a cot
c) she fell off the stairs
d) she was admitted to a school
- At what age did Bholi begin to speak?
a) when she was three years old
b) when she was five years old
c) when she was six years old
d) when she was four years old
- What did the tehsildar urge Ramlal about his daughters?
a) to get them married off
b) to send them to city
c) to send them to school
d) to send them to market
- How did Bholi find the teacher on her first day in the school?
a) selfish b) kind and loving c) cruel d) harsh
- Who came to marry Bholi?
a) Bishamber Nath b) Prakash Nath c) Hari Nath d) Pratim Nath

[Answer key :- 1. (b)]

Short answer type questions:-

- Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi ?
Ans :- When Bholi was ten months old,she had fallen off the cot on her head and perhaps it had damaged some parts of her brain. That is why she remained a backward child and came to be known as Bholi.
- How did Bholi react when the teacher asked her name ?
- How did Bholi find her teacher different from others?
- Why was Bholi reluctant to go to school ?

5. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi ?
6. Why had Ramlal agreed to send his daughter to school ?
7. Give examples from the text to show that Bholi was a neglected child.
8. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life ?
9. Why didn't Bholi oppose the proposal of the unequal match at first?
10. What did Bholi tell her father about her future plans when he was worried at the breakup of the marriage ?
11. How did the teacher react to Bholi's wish expressed in the end ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. On the basis of your understanding of the story, sketch the character of Bholi.
Ans:- Bholi's original name was Sulekha. She was called Bholi for her simple nature. She was the fourth daughter of Ramlal. When Bholi was ten months old, she had fallen off the cot on her head and perhaps it had damaged some parts of her brain. That is why she remained a backward child and came to be known as Bholi. She was not treated well at home. So she lacked self-confidence. But her school teacher dealt with her in a proper way and had brought a change in her personality. She turned her into an outspoken and a bold, confident, fearless, and courageous woman. She became an intelligent girl who could differentiate between right or wrong. She stopped stammering and recovered from mental illness. She could gather courage to refuse to marry Bishamber. Proper education had transformed her into a fearless and a courageous girl.
2. "Don't you worry, Pitaji! In your old age I will serve you and Mother" By this statement the narrator wants to highlight the moral values Bholi was imbued with. What made Bholi aware of her rights?
3. Bholi challenged the dowry seeker. She used to be a meek girl. What changed her attitude towards life ?
4. "It was twist of fate that Bholi's future was made better". Express your views on the basis of the above statement.
5. Bholi's teacher was not an ordinary teacher. Discuss the character of Bholi's teacher in the light of above statement.

[* TEACHERS NOTE : Read the text thoroughly and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given answers..]

INTRODUCTION :-

In the story, “The Book That Saved the Earth” ,an imaginary world is created. The plot of the play is based on 20th century. All the characters are also imaginary characters. They are the Martian living beings. They communicated with the world. Think-Tank, the Commander-in-Chief ,misinterpreted a nursery rhyme book. It is because of his half-fed knowledge that the earth was saved at last.

KEY NOTES :-

- The play is all about the imaginary world.
- The characters of the play are Think Tank, Noodle, Oop, Omega, Iota.
- They are the Martian living being, and the timeset of the play is the twentieth century.
- The characters reached to a library on earth and misinterpreted the books as sandwiches.
- Later they tried to understand the rhymes in the book.
- They felt that they are in danger and immediately left the earth.
- Thus book saved the earth from the Martian invasion.
- The play illustrates in detail how the book saved the earth from the Martians invasion.

MCQ :-

1. Who is the writer of the play “The Book That Saved the Earth” ?
(a) K.A. Abbas (b) Claire Boiko (c) Guy De Maupassant (d) H. G. Wells
2. Which century is called the “Era of the Book”, according to the Historian ?
(a) Twentieth century (b) Twenty-first century (c) Twenty-second century (d) none of these
3. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Mars Space Control ?
(a) Oop (b) Omega (c) Iota (d) Think-Tank
4. Who is the sergeant of the crew ?
(a) Oop (b) Omega (c) Iota (d) Think-Tank
5. What did Think-Tank think books were for ?
(a) hearing (b) reading (c) smelling (d) eating
6. What was a sandwich according to the Think-Tank ?
(a) hat (b) book (c) gloves (d) microphone

7. Which book saved the planet Earth from Martian invasion ?
(a)Nursery Rhymes (b) Noble Encyclopedia (c) Book about Rockets (d) Book about Missiles
8. The invaders were from-
(a)Jupitar (b) Mercury (c) Venus (d) Mars

[Answer key :- 1. (b)]

Short answer type questions:-

1. What did the historian speak about the books ?
Answer :- The twentieth century was often called the Era of the Book. In those days, there were books about everything, from anteaters to Zulus. The books used to teach people. They illustrated, educated, punctuated, and even decorated.
2. How did a book save the earth?
3. Who was Omega ?
4. Where does Scene 2 open in the lesson ‘The Book That Saved the Earth’ ?
5. What did Noodle tell Think-Tank about the books ?
6. How did Think Tank misinterpret innocent nursery rhymes ?
7. Why are books referred to as a man’s best companion ? Which book saved the Earth from Martians invasion ?

Long answer type questions :-

1. How did a nursery rhyme book save the earth from Think-Tank ?
Answer :- A nursery rhyme book saved the earth from Think-Tank who misinterpreted the book completely . While Omega was reading the nursery rhyme ‘Mistress Mary’, he became shocked to discover that on earth, metals can be grown in fields. He started thinking that the earthlings had discovered the way of combining agriculture and mining. They were now able to grow high explosives as well. When Omega transcribed ‘Hey Diddle Diddle’, he believed that the animals on earth were also prepared for a space attack. When he saw the image of Humpty Dumpty, he thought that it was his own brain and the earthlings were planning to capture the Mars Central Control and therefore, they got ready to save their own lives instead of invading the earth. Think-Tank became very afraid of the people on the earth. This was only because of his misinterpretation of the nursery rhyme book.
2. What changes have taken place in the field of books since twentieth century ?
3. Can books be replaced? Is it true that a book is referred as man’s best companion ?
4. Justify the title ‘The Book That Saved the Earth’ .
5. How does Think-Tank compare the Martians with the people on the Earth ? What does he call the Earth mockingly ?

[* TEACHER’S NOTE : Read the chapter carefully and follow the sample answers before writing the answers of the given questions.]

Rules of Tenses

There are three kinds of tenses :

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense

Each of the three tenses is further divided into four subparts. They are:

- Simple
- Continuous
- Perfect
- Perfect Continuous

Present Tense :-

Present Tense may be defined as an expression for an activity that is currently in action or is habitually performed.

● Simple Present

Simple Present Tense :-

Singular

Rule : Subject + V1 + s/es

Example : The girl plays table tennis.

Here the subject is The girl (singular)

and “s” has been added to the verb (play)

Plural

Rule : Subject + V1

Example : The girls play table tennis. Here the subject is

the girls (plural) and no changes have been made with

V1 (first form of verb, 'play')

● Present Continuous

Present Continuous Tense :-

Rule : Subject + is/am/are + V1 + ing

Example: She is eating food

Here the subject is She, followed by “

is” The first form of verb (V1) here is “eat” and “ing” has been added to it.

● Present Perfect

Present Perfect Tense

Singular

Rule: Subject + has + V3

Example: He has cleaned the utensils

Here, “He” is the subject + has

N.B. - V1 =First form of the verb

Plural

Rule: Subject + have + V3

Example: They have cleaned the utensils Here, “They”

is the subject + have

V2 = Second form of the verb

V3 = Third form of the verb

for example see(v1) - saw(v2)-seen (V3)

“cleaned” is the third form of verb

“cleaned” is the third form of verb

- **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

Present Perfect Continuous Tense :-

Singular

Rule: Subject + has been + V1 + ing

Example: She has been working since morning. Here “She” is the subject + has been, followed by “ing” added to the first form of the verb “work”

Plural

Rule: Subject + have been + V1 + ing

Example: They have been working since morning. Here “They” is the subject + have been, followed by “ing” added to the the first form of the verb “work”

Past Tense :-

Any event or action that took place in the past can be referred to as the past tense.

- **Simple Past**

Simple Past Tense :-

Rule : Subject + V2

For example : They played

Here, the subject is “They” and “played” is the second form of the verb (V2) “play”

- **Past Continuous**

Past Continuous Tense :-

Singular

Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing +

For example: She was playing

Here, the subject is “She” + was which is followed by the first form of the verb (V1)“play” + “ing”.

Plural

Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing

For example: They were playing. Here, the

subject is “They” + were which is followed by the first form of verb (V1) “play” + “ing”.

- **Past Perfect**

Past Perfect Tense :-

Rule: Subject + had + V3 + Object

For example: Suman had done this

Here the subject is “Suman” + had

Then “done”, which is the third form of verb (V3) “do” is given followed by the object

- **Past Perfect Continuous**

Past Perfect Continuous Tense :-

Rule: Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object

For example : They had been practising for their performance for three months

Here the subject is “They” + had been

It is followed by “practising”, which is the first form of verb (V1) “practise” + ing

Examples :

1. I played cricket yesterday (Simple Past)
2. I was playing cricket yesterday (Past Continuous for Singular)
3. They were playing cricket yesterday (Past Continuous for Plural)
4. They had played cricket yesterday (Past Perfect)
5. They had been playing cricket since yesterday (Past Perfect Continuous)

Future Tense :-

The actions that are going to take place in the future fall in the category of Future Tense.

- **Simple Future**

Simple Future Tense :-

Rule: Subject + will/shall + V1

For Example: I shall do this tomorrow

Here, the subject is “I” + shall

It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) “do”

- **Future Continuous**

Future Continuous Tense :-

Rule: Subject + will be/shall be + V1 + ing + Object

For Example: I shall be going to the school tomorrow

In this example, the subject is “I” + shall be

It is followed by the first form of the verb (V1) “go”+ing

- **Future Perfect**

Future Perfect Tense :-

Rule: Subject + will have/shall have + V3

For Example: I shall have prepared the assignments within three days

In this example, the subject is “I” + shall have

It is followed by “prepared”, which is the third form of Verb (V3) “prepare” and then the object

● **Future Perfect Continuous**

Future Perfect Continuous Tense :-

Rule: Subject + will have been + V1 + ing

For Example: He will have been working here since 2017

Here, the subject is “He” + will have been

It is followed by the first form of verb “work”+ing

Examples

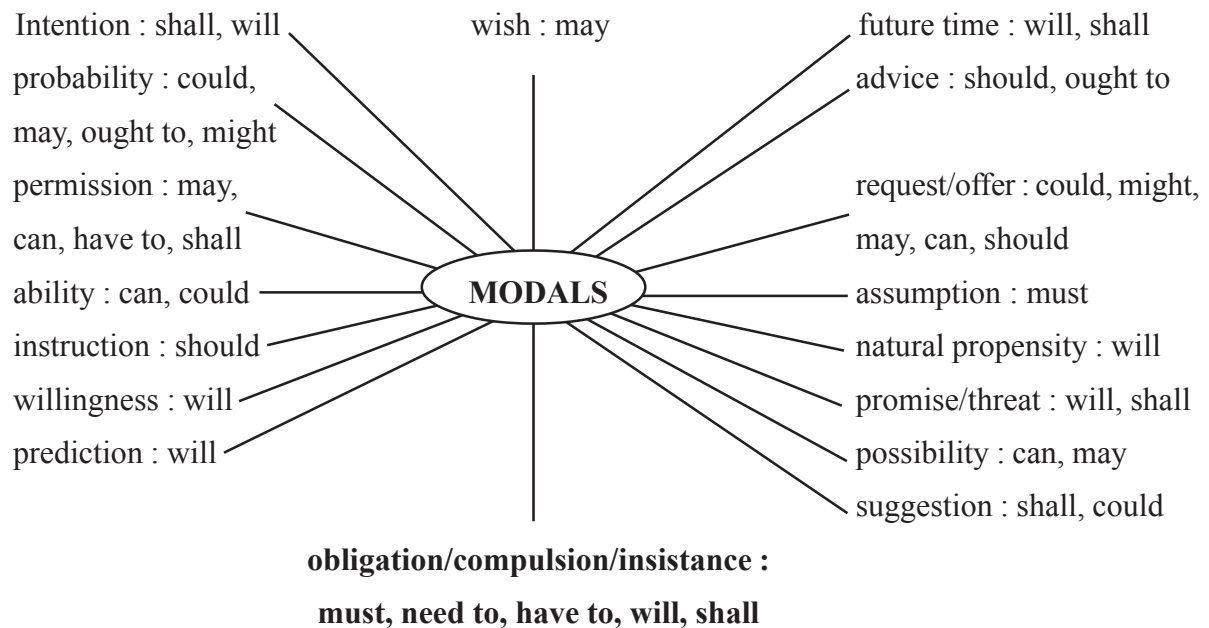
1. She will go to college tomorrow (Simple Future)
2. She will be going to college tomorrow (Future Continuous)
3. She will have gone to college tomorrow (Future Perfect)
4. She will have been going to college tomorrow (Future Perfect Continuous)

Practise the following exercise :-

● **Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms**

1. Ramen had reached the bus stop before the bus came.
(a) had reached (b) has reached (c) reached (d) was reached
2. Her cousin does not _____ here.
(a) live (b) lives (c) living (d) lived
3. Suresh _____ editing this magazine for twenty years by next February.
(a) will be (b) will have been (c) is (d) would be
4. Bimal _____ two wickets before rain interrupted the match.
(a) took (b) has taken (c) had taken (d) had took
5. I _____ him once before he left for New Delhi.
(a) saw (b) have seen (c) had seen (d) seen
6. Prakash _____ vegetables before he became a famous inventor.
(a) sold (b) had sold (c) was selling (d) had been selling
7. It _____ raining since 5 o'clock.
(a) is (b) has been (c) has (d) was

8. She _____ for kolkata this evening.
(a) is leaving (b) was leaving (c) have been leaving (d) had left
9. Heat _____ bodies.
(a) expanded (b) would expand (c) expands (d) is expanding
10. They _____ living here since 1972.
(a) were (b) are (c) have been (d) had been
11. They _____ here for five years now.
(a) lived (b) have lived (c) had lived (d) were living
12. Did you _____ her ?
(a) notice (b) noticed (c) had noticed (d) were noticing
13. Nobody will ever _____ what happened to him.
(a) know (b) knew (c) had known (d) be knowing
14. He could _____ her if he wanted to marry that girl.
(a) have married (b) marry (c) married (d) be marrying
15. Does Rama _____ what she is doing?
(a) knows (b) know (c) knew (d) had known
16. When I visited him he _____ sick for three months.
(a) was (b) has been (c) had been (d) were
17. I _____ college last year.
(a) left (b) had left (c) leaved (d) was leaving
18. There _____ a famine in Bengal in 1982.
(a) was (b) has been (c) were (d) had been
19. He ----- this work.
(a) had done (b) do (c) done (d) would do
20. Prabin has _____ home.
(a) went (b) go (c) gone (d) going



Fill in the blanks with correct modals :-

1. I knew that I would (would/ had to) be able to reach school in time.
2. You _____ (dare/ could) not enter my shop again.
3. I thought he _____ (should/ would) be at college.
4. Rahim _____ (can/ should) speak in two languages.
5. I _____ (can't/ couldn't) understand what you said.
6. He _____ (should/ may) have told me earlier.
7. _____ (Can/ Should) I get something to eat, please ?
8. _____ (Can/ Should) I use your cell phone, please?
9. The attendant _____ (can/ would) go now and meet the patient.
10. I _____ (would/ should) love to teach these students.
11. I _____ (could/ can) eat eight apples at a time when I was young.
12. You _____ (must/ ought) see the doctor at once.
13. _____ (May/ Might) the Almighty relieve you from the pain and agony.
14. My father _____ (can/ could) watch movie for hours together.
15. It _____ (would/ may) be cold in the morning.

Choose the correct option :-

1. This dress suits her style. She will definitely like it !
(a) can (b) could (c) will (d) may
2. When Rahim was three year old, he _____ already speak very well.
(a) might (b) could (c) can (d) should
3. He _____ visit her uncle's house during summer vacation.
(a) dare to (b) ought to (c) can (d) might
4. _____ I talk to the postmaster?
(a) Might (b) May (c) Could (d) Shall
5. During peak hours, it _____ take at least three hours.
(a) can (b) should (c) shall (d) will
6. How _____ he do that !
(a) would (b) must (c) could (d) can
7. If I get the required support, I _____ pass the test in the first attempt.
(a) shall (b) can not (c) might (d) could
8. The spectators _____ settle before the doors are finally closed.
(a) can (b) shall (c) might (d) must
9. We _____ always show respect to our seniors.
(a) can (b) will (c) should (d) could
10. _____ we save money for the celebration?
(a) would (b) need (c) should (d) dare
11. All students _____ obey the college rules and regulations.
(a) could (b) must (c) are able to (d) will
12. You _____ visit them.
(a) can not (b) will (c) need not (d) shall not
13. All members _____ attend the meeting as scheduled.
(a) can (b) would (c) might (d) should
14. There _____ be a famous market there.
(a) used to (b) should (c) ought to (d) would
15. There has been a huge landslide. You _____ be cautious while driving there.
(a) can (b) must (c) could (d) would

16. I _____ have won the match.
(a) need to (b) will (c) could (d) dare to
17. You _____ speak in the school library.
(a) must not (b) dare not (c) need not (d) could not
18. “We _____ definitely investigate the matter”, the principal affirmed.
(a) need to (b) would (c) will (d) dare to
19. It’s time they _____ leave.
(a) might (b) should (c) might have (d) could have
20. They are _____ wait in the corrior until the receptionist calls again.
(a) supposed to (b) used to (c) obliged to (d) able to
21. Oh! I _____ have loved to go with you all.
(a) could (b) should (c) might (d) would
22. _____ you pass me the bread and butter ?
(a) Might (b) Can (c) Shall (d) Ought
23. I _____ make sure that she performs well.
(a) would have (b) should have (c) will (d) might
24. _____ you be a little calm and quite?
(a) Should (b) Will have (c) Need (d) Could
25. Mr. Das is the Guest of Honour. He _____ be there.
(a) ought to (b) could (c) might (d) supposed to
26. _____ I borrow some money from your mother?
(a) Ought (b) May (c) Might (d) Would
27. Mrs. Chakraborty seems to be annoyed. We _____ talk to her.
(a) would not (b) might not (c) should not (d) could not
28. We _____ reach by 8 PM before the cultural programme starts.
(a) must (b) might (c) could (d) dare
29. That restaurant serves the best pizza. You _____ definitely try!
(a) would (b) might (c) may (d) should
30. It has started drizzling. I _____ have brought my rain coat..
(a) might (b) should (c) would (d) could

31. This path seems uneven, you _____ slow down.
(a) would (b) can (c) need to (d) dare to
32. she _____ be shy during his school days.
(a) used to (b) need to (c) ought to (d) could
33. _____ you like to guide us ?
(a) Should (b) Would (c) Will (d) Shall
34. We _____ have given identity cards to all of the employees.
(a) would (b) will (c) should (d) might
35. I am unable to find my bag. I _____ have lost it on the way back.
(a) should (b) could (c) might (d) ought to
36. You _____ always inform your guardians of your whereabouts.
(a) should (b) would (c) could (d) may
37. Don't you _____ this help?
(a) needed (b) have needed (c) need (d) have need
38. You _____ consult the specialist doctor before the condition worsens.
(a) can (b) could (c) must (d) might
39. You _____ be informed about the condition of the patient soon.
(a) might (b) will (c) ought to (d) can
40. _____ I make an appointment ?
(a) Shall (b) Should (c) Could (d) Will
41. They _____ pay for the severe damage done by them.
(a) could (b) would (c) dare (d) must
42. I _____ complete this by this evening.
(a) dare to (b) may have (c) ought to (d) would have
43. Had our train been on time, we _____ reached Agartala by now.
(a) could have (b) would have (c) might have (d) need to
44. I _____ go to the shopping mall in the afternoon .
(a) could (b) can (c) will (d) may
45. Drivers _____ wear the seat belt while driving.
(a) will (b) ought to (c) dare to (d) might

46. I _____ go and check the preparation for tomorrow's programme .
 (a) should (b) would (c) might (d) can
47. Ranveer met with an accident. He _____ attend the meeting.
 (a) might not (b) can not (c) dare not (d) ought not
48. _____ we intimate them about our arrival ?
 (a) May (b) Could (c) Should (d) Would
49. I _____ done better had I practised more.
 (a) should have (b) could have (c) will (d) used to
50. They _____ celebrate often when they lived together.
 (a) ought to (b) need to (c) used to (d) can
51. If you are tensed, _____ I speak to the doctor ?
 (a) should (b) would (c) can (d) could
52. The discussion is over. You _____ leave now.
 (a) should (b) can (c) need to (d) have to
53. You _____ follow the orders issued by the court.
 (a) could (b) might (c) can (d) must
54. _____ you please bring me a cup of tea?
 (a) Might (b) Would have (c) Would (d) Can
55. She is our colleague. We _____ invite her.
 (a) can (b) must (c) dare to (d) will
56. You _____ borrow her books for your research.
 (a) need to (b) can (c) have to (d) ought to
57. It was a grand celebration. They _____ have spent a lot.
 (a) might (b) need to (c) could (d) must
58. He _____ have completed the assignment by now.
 (a) should (b) might (c) could (d) must
59. We _____ either host lunch or dinner.
 (a) may (b) would (c) ought to (d) shall
60. I _____ wake up early to catch the train tomorrow morning at 6 a.m.
 (a) must (b) can (c) could (d) could have

3

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active and Passive Voice Rules for all Tenses

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Simple Present Tense

Active Voice

Subject + V1+s/es+ object

Subject + Do/does+ not + V1 + Object

Does+ Subject+ V1+Object+?

Passive Voice

Auxiliary Verb – is/am/are)

Object+ is/am/are+ V3+ by + subject

Object + is/am/are+ not + V3+ by Subject

Is/am/are + Object+ V3+ by subject +?

Active and Passive Voice Example with Answers of Present Simple Tense

Active : Raman reads a story book.

Passive : A story book is read by Raman.

Active : Does s he read books ?

Passive : Are books read by her ?

Active : Hari does not cook food.

Passive : Food is not cooked by Hari.

Active : Monkeys love bananas.

Passive : Bananas are loved by monkeys.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Present Continuous Tense

Active Voice

Subject + is/am/are+ v1+ ing + object

Subject + is/am/are+ not+ v1+ ing+ object

Is/am/are+ subject+v1+ing + object+?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- is/am/are + being)

Object+ is/am/are+ being+ V3+ by + subject

Object + is/am/are+ not + being+V3+ by Subject

Is/am/are + Object+ V3+ by subject +?

Active and Passive Voice Exercises of Present Continuous Tense

Active : Antara is playing badminton.

Passive : Badminton is being played by Antara.

Active : Sayantika is not cooking vegetables.

Passive : Vegetables are not being cooked by sayantika.

Active : Is Rashmia buying a ceiling fan?

Passive : Is a ceiling fan being bought by Rashmita?

Active : They are helping poor students

Passive : Poor students are being helped by them.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Present Perfect Tense

Active Voice

Subject + has/have+ v3+ object

Subject + has/have+ not+ v3+ object

Has/have+ subject+ v3 + object+?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- has/have +been)

Object+ has/have+ been+ V3+ by + subject

Object + has/have+ not + been+V3+ by Subject

Has/Have + Object+ been+V3+ by subject + ?

Active and Passive Voice Example with answers of Present Perfect Tense

Active : Ritesh has cleaned the floor.

Passive : The floor has been cleaned by Ritesh.

Active : Sumita has not written this paragraph.

Passive : This paragraph has not been written by Sumita.

Active : Have they left the compartment ?

Passive : Has the compartment been left by them.

Active : He has done this work.

Passive : This work has been done by him.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Simple Past Tense

Active Voice

Subject + V2+ object

Subject +did+ not+v1+ object

Did+ subject+V1+ object+?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- was/were)

Object+ was/were V3+ by + subject

Object + was/were+ not +V3+ by Subject

Was/were + Object+ V3+ by subject + ?

Active and Passive Voice Exercises of Past Simple Tense

Active : Reeta cleaned the room.

Passive : The room was cleaned by Reeta.

Active : Anisha bought a car.

Passive : A car was bought by Anisha.

Active : Narayan called my teammates .

Passive : My teammates were called by Narayan.

Active : I saved him from being destroyed.

Passive : He was saved by me from being destroyed.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Past Continuous Tense

Active Voice

Subject + was/were + v1+ing+ object.
Subject +was/were+ not+v1+ing + object
Was/were+ Subject + V1+ing + object+ ?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- was/were + being)
Object+ was/were +being+V3+ by + subject
Object + was/were+ not +being+V3+ by Subject
Was/were + Object+ being+v3+ by+ subject+ ?

Past Continuous Tense

Active : Biplab was designing the wall.

Passive : The wall was being designed by Biplab.

Active : Milton was repairing the mobile set.

Passive : The mobile set was being repaired by Milton.

Active : Were you reciting the poem?

Passive : Was the poem being recited by you?

Active : Mahasweta was writing the letter.

Passive : The letter was being written by Mhasweta.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Past Perfect Tense

Active Voice

Subject + had + v3+ object.
Subject +had+ not+v3+ object
Had+ Subject + V3+ object+?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- had +been)
Object+ had+been +V3+ by + subject
Object + had+ not +been+V3+ by Subject
Had + Object+ been+v3+ by+ subject+?

Past Perfect Tense

Active : Nishith had cleaned the room.

Passive : The room had been cleaned by Nishith.

Active : Ramen had not received the letter.

Passive : The letter had not been received by Ramen.

Active : Vishal had solved the problem.

Passive : The problem had been solved by Vishal.

Active : Had they caught the robber?

Passive : Had the robber been caught by them ?

Active : She had paid thirty thousand.

Passive : Thirty thousand had been paid by her.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Future Simple Tense

Active Voice

Subject + will+ v1+ object.

Subject +will+ not+ V1+object

Will+ Subject + V1+ object+ ?

Passive Voice

(Auxiliary Verb- will+ be)

Object+ will+ be +V3+ by + subject

Object + will+ not +be+V3+ by Subject

Will + Object+ be +v3+ by+ subject+ ?

Active and Passive Voice Examples with Answers of Future Simple Tense

Active : Mithi will do the work .

Passive : The work will be done by Mithi.

Active : Isha will not arrange the things.

Passive : The things will not be arranged by Isha.

Active : Will you clean the floor ?

Passive : Will the floor be cleaned by you ?

Active : They will post the letter.

Passive : The letter will be posted by them.

Active : Ravina will give me an award.

Passive : An award will be given by Ravina.

Active and Passive Voice Rules for Future Perfect Tense

Active Voice

Subject + will+ have +v3+ object.

Subject + will+ have +not+v3+ object.

Will+ Subject+have+v3+ object+ ?

Passive Voice

Object+ will+ have+ been +V3+ by + subject

Object + will+ have +not+been+v3+ subject

Will + object+have+been+v3+by +subject+ ?

Active and Passive Voice Exercises of Future Perfect Tense

Active : They will have brought the sports goods.

Passive : The sports goods will have been brought by them.

Active : Ratan will not have changed the carpet.

Passive : The carpet will not have been changed by Ratan.

Active : Will she have written the articles.

Passive : Will have the articles been written by her ?

Active : They will have won the tournament.

Passive : The tournament will have been won by them.

Active : Ajoy will have cleaned the class room.

Passive : The class room will have been cleaned by Ajoy.

There is no Passive Voice formation for these tenses :-

1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
3. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
4. Future Continuous Tense

EXERCISE :-

A. Fill in the blanks using the most suitable passive form of the verbs given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

1. The T.V. has been repaired (repair). It's functioning again now.
2. It has been(do) by the little girl..
3. 'How old is the church?' 'It _____(believe) to be over 150 years old.'
4. I _____ (teach) how to swim by my father.
5. After _____ (arrest), he was taken to the police station.

B. Change the following sentences into Active Voice. The first one has been done for you.

1. The football was kicked by Ronaldo. – Ronaldo kicked the football.
2. The black bag has been stolen by the thief. – _____
3. It will be achieved by us. _____
4. The students were given some books by the nurse. – _____
5. She was given an opportunity by me. – _____

C. Change the Voice in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. Who did the work ? By whom was the work done ?
2. Are you boiling an egg? _____ ?
3. Why are you cleaning this area? _____ ?
4. When will he send the proposal? _____ ?
5. Where will she meet you ? _____ ?

D. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

1. Open the door.
Let the door be opened.
2. When did they post the letter?
3. The children were playing football.
4. They will not have done this work.
5. Why are you wasting your time on silly things?
6. They did not grow crops.
7. Her nephew will look after her in her old age.
8. Listen to his words with rapt attention.
9. He gave me a book.
10. They will look into the matter.

4

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

A verb must agree with the Number and Person of the subject.

In other words, the Verb of a sentence agrees with the Number and Person of the Subject of that sentence.

Error of Proximity :-

Often, the 'Verb' is made to agree with the noun near it instead of its proper Subject. It is an error. This common error is called the 'Error of Proximity'. It should be avoided. The verb must agree with its proper Subject.

1. The price of the apples was very high.
2. The price of the apples were very high.

Sentence no. 2 is wrong because in it the verb 'were' is wrongly agreed with the noun 'apples' near it. It is an Error of Proximity.

1. Number

Singular subjects need singular verbs. Plural subjects need plural verbs :

Singular

The boy is working.

The girl has gone to the college.

He likes to play football.

Plural

The boys are working.

The girls have gone to the college.

They like to play football.

2. Person :

- (i) The first person (singular or plural) takes a singular verb:
 - I like this piece of work.
 - We like this piece of work.
- (ii) The second person (singular or plural) takes a singular verb:
 - You like this piece of work.
- (iii) The third-person singular takes a singular verb:
 - He likes this piece of work.
- (v) The third person plural takes a plural verb:
 - They like this piece of work.

3. **Uncountable Noun :**

When we use an uncountable noun as the subject of a verb, we use a singular form of the verb:

- Honesty is the best policy.
- Necessity is the mother of invention

4. **Singular and Plural Nouns :**

When we use a singular noun as the subject of a verb, we use a singular verb. Plural nouns take a plural verbs:

- The sun is setting.
- They were playing.
- The farmers were working in the corn field.

5. **One of + Plural Noun :**

When the subject consists of 'one of + plural noun', the verb is singular:

- One of the boys was praying.
- One of the students was reading.
- One of the birds was flying over his head.

6. **Long Subject :**

When a clause or a long group of words is the subject, we must be careful in choosing the correct form of the verb

- The man whom I met in the school was my friend's brother.

7. **Introductory 'there' :**

The verb has to agree with the real subject that follows the introductory 'there'.

- There is no table in the Conference Hall.
- There are no tables in the Conference Hall.
- There are thirty boys in the meeting.

8. **Two or more Nouns :**

When two or more nouns function as the subject, a plural verb is used:

- Jahar and his sister have gone to watch a movie.
- Sujit and his father are meeting us tomorrow.

9. **Distances, weight, etc :**

For distances, weight, height or amounts of money, we use a singular verb even when the subject is plural :

- Twenty thousand rupees is not a small sum.
- Five kilometers is a small distance.
- Three hundred feet is a huge height for the new building.

10. Plural names :

The title of a book, the name of a house or a hotel in plural takes a singular verb:

- “The Arabian Nights” is composed of interesting stories.
- “The Hotel Brewers” is a five-star hotel.

11. Plural nouns with singular meaning :

Nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning usually take a singular verb:

- Mathematics is an easy subject for the students who understands it well.
- Economics is an interesting subject.
- Measles is an infectious disease.

12. Singular nouns with plural verb :

Some nouns which appear to be singular in form take a plural verb:

- The police have caught five thieves.
- The Indian hockey team have won the tournament.

13. Collective nouns like group, crowd, flock, regiment, etc. are generally followed by a singular verb :

- A group of girls was working in the project area.
- A crowd of people rushes into the market place.
- A regiment of soldiers was proceeding towards the city.

14. Nouns such as food, furniture, clothing, etc. take a singular verb :

- This furniture is very antique.
- This perfume is very costly.

15. Some nouns which appear to be plural in form when preceded by “a pair of” take a singular verb, for example, shoes, scissors, trousers, etc.

- A pair of scissors was used by the doctor.
- A pair of trousers was washed by him.
- A pair of shoes was bought by her.

But when these nouns are used without ‘a pair of’, they take a plural verb:

- His trousers have worn out.
- My scissors do not cut well.

- 16. Some nouns are preceded by a lot of, a plenty of, a great deal of, etc. These nouns take a singular verb when they refer to amount or quantity. But they take a plural verb when they refer to number :**
- A lot of people visit the Ujjayanta Palace.
 - A plenty of water was supplied to the city dwellers.
- 17. When a singular subject is joined by as well as, in addition to, except, etc. with another noun or pronoun, we use a singular verb.**
- Partha as well as his sister has come.
 - My friend in addition to our neighbour has become successful in doing this work.
 - Everyone except Milan was present in the meeting.
- 18. A singular verb is used with singular pronouns, e.g. each, either, neither, anyone, etc.**
- Each of the boys was hopeful of becoming successful.
 - Neither of the players was absent in the final match.
 - Everybody has supported the poor man.
- 19. When two or more subjects are connected by nor or or, the verb is used according to the number of the noun nearest to it:**
- Neither she nor her sisters are responsible for this incident.
 - Either they or he is not telling the truth.
- 20. A collective noun such as jury, committee, family, etc. takes a singular verb when it is considered as one unit. But when they are regarded as individuals, they take a plural verb:**
- The jury is all prepared to give its decision.
 - The jury are divided in their opinion.
 - The committee has taken the final decision.
- 21. When some nouns are regarded as one unit, they take a singular verb :**
- Bread and butter is good for breakfast.
 - ‘Steak and chips’ is a delicious dish.
 - Time and tide wait for none.

EXERCISE

Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Manika and her sisters (is , are) at school.
2. Either my brother or my father (is, are) coming to the meeting .
3. The cat or the rats (is, are) outside.
4. Either my shoes or your bags (is, are) always on the floor.

5. Pritam and Sudipta (doesn't, don't) want to see that movie.
6. He (doesn't, don't) know the answer.
7. One of my brothers (is, are) going on a trip to Delhi.
8. The man with all the dogs (live, lives) on the street.
9. The movie, including all the previews, (take, takes) about three hours to watch.
10. The players, as well as the captain, (want, wants) to win.
11. Pritam and his brothers (is, are) at school.
12. Every mother (love/loves) her child.
13. Nobody (know, knows) the trouble I've seen.
14. (Is, Are) the news true?
15. Mathematics (is, are) Menaka's favourite subject, while Economics (is, are) Nayan's favourite subject.

MCQs on Subject Verb Agreement :

1. My sister _____ completed his task.
(a) have (b) has (c) is (d) are
2. Ramesh and Praveen _____ business partners.
(a) have (b) has (c) are (d) had
3. He _____ his workplace by 7 a.m. daily.
(a) reach (b) reaches (c) reached (d) reaching
4. Partha and his friends _____ also invited to the meeting.
(a) is (b) was (c) had (d) were
5. Neither you nor your brother should _____ to them.
(a) talk (b) talks (c) talked (d) talking
6. Twelve years _____ the minimum age to fill this form.
(a) are (b) is (c) has (d) have
7. A bouquet of flowers _____ needed for the programme.
(a) are (b) have (c) has (d) is
8. A pair of socks _____ been missing from my desk.
(a) have (b) has (c) were (d) is
9. Much _____ been said in the meeting.
(a) were (b) have (c) has (d) was

10. The information provided to you _____ correct.
 (a) were (b) was (c) are (d) have been
11. The company usually _____ of its stakeholders.
 (a) think (b) thought (c) thinks (d) thinking
12. Either of the two shirts shall _____ good.
 (a) looking (b) look (c) looks (d) looked
13. Each and every person _____ the right to vote.
 (a) has (b) have (c) having (d) are
14. A large number of freedom fighters _____ sacrificed their lives for the country.
 (a) has (b) is (c) are (d) have
15. Half of the audience _____ empty.
 (a) were (b) was (c) has (d) have
16. Chemistry _____ easy to understand.
 (a) were (b) are (c) is (d) have been
17. The quality of food here _____ gone down.
 (a) have (b) has (c) is (d) are
18. My father, along with others, _____ anxious.
 (a) were (b) are (c) have (d) was
19. He _____ not take a lot of tension.
 (a) need (b) needs (c) needing (d) has need
20. None of the aspirants _____ responded.
 (a) were (b) have (c) has (d) is
21. She _____ cooking in his leisure time.
 (a) enjoy (b) enjoying (c) enjoys (d) enjoyed
22. The book 'Midnight Children' _____ quite insightful.
 (a) are (b) is (c) have (d) has
23. Three dollars _____ a small amount.
 (a) are (b) has (c) have (d) is
24. A lot of startups _____ started in the past five years.
 (a) is (b) are (c) have (d) has

25. Politics _____ been one of his favourite topics.
 (a) is (b) are (c) have (d) has
26. Neither Rimi nor Ritesh _____ helpful.
 (a) were (b) was (c) are (d) have been
27. A series of symposiums _____ conducted.
 (a) was (b) were (c) are (d) have
28. All means of transport _____ shut down.
 (a) was (b) has (c) have (d) is
29. My glasses _____ nowhere to be found.
 (a) is (b) are (c) have (d) has
30. That man _____ vegetables.
 (a) sell (b) selling (c) sells (d) have sold
31. One of my sisters _____ going on a trip to France.
 (a) are (b) is (c) has (d) had
32. India _____ going to conduct elections soon.
 (a) are (b) is (c) have (d) has
33. Srilanka _____ all out before we knew it !
 (a) was (b) has (c) have (d) were
34. There _____ plenty of space for the invitees in the hall.
 (a) was (b) were (c) are (d) have been
35. Either you or I should _____ the lead.
 (a) takes (b) take (c) taking (d) took
36. The jury _____ been unable to take a conclusive decision yet.
 (a) were (b) are (c) is (d) has
37. A lot of aspirants _____ to clear this exam.
 (a) failing (b) fails (c) fail (d) has failed
38. My proposals _____ not been accepted.
 (a) were (b) have (c) are (d) has
39. The Roman mob _____ dispersed by the king.
 (a) was (b) were (c) are (d) have

40. The Secretary and the convenor _____ invited.
 (a) was (b) have been (c) has been (d) is
41. The department will _____ the order soon.
 (a) passed (b) passes (c) pass (d) has passed
42. The poor _____ suffered a lot due to the covid pandemic.
 (a) have (b) are (c) is (d) has
43. The teacher and the students _____ reached.
 (a) has (b) have (c) will (d) are
44. The event _____ earlier than it was scheduled.
 (a) begin (b) begins (c) began (d) begun
45. Many people _____ registered for his unique course .
 (a) have (b) has (c) having (d) is
46. Two-thirds of the pantry _____ full.
 (a) are (b) were (c) was (d) is
47. The timing _____ not appropriate.
 (a) were (b) was (c) has (d) have been
48. The package _____ to be carried carefully.
 (a) is (b) are (c) have (d) were
49. Shatarupa, with her members, _____ really well.
 (a) sing (b) singing (c) have sung (d) sings
50. You should definitely _____ that tourist spot.
 (a) visit (b) visits (c) visiting (d) visited

- The art of reporting the words of a speaker is called Narration

RULES :

1. Change of the reporting verb according to the reported speech.
2. Removing the inverted commas from the direct speech and replace them with an appropriate conjunction.
3. Changing the pronoun of the reported speech accordingly.
4. Changing the adverbs of the reported speech.

Active - Rahim said to me, "I shall go to the college today."

Passive - Rahim told me that he would go to the market that day.

In above example :

said to is changed into told

Inverted commas are replaced by the conjunction 'that'

The verb shall go is changed into would go

The word today is replaced by with the word that day

Changes as per Tense :-

Now look at the changes below if the reporting verb is in past tense.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple present	simple Past
Present continuous	Past Continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
simple Past	Past perfect
Past Continuous	Past perfect continuous

Rule : 2

- If there is no object after the reporting verb, then reporting verb should not be changed.
- If there is object after the reporting verb, then 'say' is changed to 'tell', 'says' to 'tells' and 'said' to 'told'.
- According to the context 'said to' can be replaced by 'replied', 'informed', 'stated', 'added', 'remarked', 'asserted', 'assured', 'pleaded', 'reminded', 'reported' or 'complained' etc.

Rule : 3

- Put the conjunction ‘that’ in place of inverted commas.
- Change the pronouns of the reported speech as enlisted earlier.

EXERCISE :-

1. The teacher said to the boys, “ The trees can’t survive without carbon dioxide.”
The teacher told the boys that he trees can’t survive without carbon dioxide.
2. Rupak says to her mother, “I am very thirsty.”
3. He said to her sister, “Your brother has sent you a nice present.”
4. The father said, “The sun sets in the west.”
5. The shepherd said, “Those ferocious wolves have been after my sheep for years.”
6. She said to the girl, “Your brother came here to give me this pen.”
7. “My mother said to me, “I have cooked chicken today.”

RULES OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE :-

1. Changing the question into a statement.
2. Changing said / said to into asked /enquired
3. Changing that into if /whether.
4. Change conjunction .
5. Change of personal pronoun, tense and special words.
6. Remove commas, quotation marks and question marks.

In the reported speech if the question starts with anauxiliary verb then we will use ‘if/whether.’

Example - Tom said to me, ‘Are you coming ?’

Tom asked me if I was coming .

If question starts with ‘question word’ (what when ,where, how etc.) then we will use the same question word in our indirect speech

Example - He said to me, ‘ What are you doing ?’

He asked me what I was doing.

EXERCISE :-

1. I said to him, “What are you doing now?”
2. My friend said to Manimoy, “Have you ever been to Delhi ?
3. I said to him, “Did you enjoy the visiting of the tourist place?”
4. I said to her, “Do you know the person wearing white shirt ?”

5. He said to me, "Will you pay attention to me?"
6. I said to him, "When will you visit the place?"
7. He said to me, "How is your mother?"

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE :-

Rule:

If there is the sense of request, we will change 'said to' into - 'requested'

Order - said to in to - ordered

If the sense is not clear, then we shall convert 'said' into - 'told' or 'asked' etc.

I told him

Inverted commas are replaced by 'to'.

EXAMPLES :-

Direct : I said to him, 'Please, give me a glass of water.'

Indirect : I requested him to give me a glass of water

Direct : I said to him, 'Please go to the market.'

Indirect : I requested him to go to the market.

Direct : He said to me, "Don't do the work."

Indirect : He forbade me to do the work.

EXERCISE :-

1. She said to me "Go to the school."
She ordered me to go to the school.
2. I said to him, "Open the door."
3. Ramen said to Hari, "Please assist me."
4. Jamuna said to her, "Don't waste your time."
5. Jhutan said to her, "Don't take tea at night."
6. I said to him, "Don't touch my cup of tea."
7. The father said to his daughter, "Bring me a glass of cold water."

A clause is a part of a sentence that contains a subject and a finite verb. The subject of a clause can be mentioned or hidden, but the verb must be apparent and distinguishable. There are two kinds of clauses, Principal clause and subordinate clause. There are three kinds of subordinate clauses. They are i) Noun Clause ii) Adverb Cl

Noun Clause :-

A noun **clause** is a clause that plays the role of a noun. For example

- I like what I enjoy.
(In this example, the subject of the clause is “I” and the verb is “enjoy.”)
- I know that charity begins at home.
(In this example, the subject of the clause is “charity” and the verb is “begins.”)

The Function of Noun Clauses :-

Like any noun, a noun clause can be a subject, an object, or a complement. Here are some more easy examples of noun clauses as subjects, objects, and complements.

- Whoever smelt it dealt it.
(Here, the noun clause is a subject.)
- My suggestion is whatever you desire.
(Here, the noun clause is a subject complement.)
- I will give what you wanted.
(Here, the noun clause is an object)

ADVERB CLAUSE :-

An adverb clause is a group of words functioning as an adverb in a sentence. The clause can modify or describe verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.

FUNCTIONS OF ADVERB CLAUSE :-

Adverb Clause at the beginning of a sentence

When placed at the beginning of a sentence, an adverb clause is followed by a comma, as seen in these examples of adverb clauses :

- Whether you agree with it or not, you have to go to bed now.
- If you pay your bills on time, you can have a good discount.
- Unless you run fast, you will miss the train.
- Because he loved her, he had blind faith in her.
- Once they saw the train coming, the birds flew away from the road.
- Although she has a lot of degree, she is working as a retail clerk.

Adverb Clause in the middle of a sentence :-

When placed in the middle of a sentence, an adverb clause takes commas around it.

- My sister, when she is angry, will turn a deaf ear to everyone.
- Elephants, although they are large, are not very dangerous.
- He, as he has been working for a long time, is tired.
- He remembered, after he left the house, that he needed to mail the thank you cards.

Adverb Clause at the end of a sentence :-

When placed at the end of a sentence, an adverb clause needs no additional punctuation:

- Nilimesh kept his schedule open in case he is invited in the meeting.
- He must keep practicing the shot until he gets it right.
- Give us a call when you get back from your journey.
- We need to find the place where they asked us to wait.
- The fireworks show will start after the sun sets.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE :-

An adjective clause, also known as a relative clause, is a type of dependent clause that describes a noun in a sentence. An adjective clause modifies the noun or pronoun.

FUNCTIONS OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSE :-

Adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun, which connects them to the word they describe, such as :

- that , where , when , who , whom ,whose ,which ,why
- Chocolate, which many people adore, is available in all the countries..
- People who are smart follow the rules.

- I know the person who has done this.
- Ramen has a friend whose daughter lives in Australia.

EXERCISE :-

1. Identify the subordinate clauses and mention whether it is Noun Clause or Adjective Clause, or Adverb Clause.
 - The politicians need to know **what they should do**.
 - The books, **which are lost**, are not really important.
 - **Whether you like it or not**, you have to do it now.
 - Students **who are intelligent** become successful in examination.
 - No one knows **who he is**.
 - **When I was young**, I used to fly kites.
 - He laughs best **who laughs last**.

DEFINITION :-

Determiner is a modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has.

Following are the different kinds of determiners :

- Articles
a/an, the
- Demonstrative Determiners
this/that, these/those
- Possessive Determiners
my, your, his, her, its, our, their
- Pre-Determiners and Post-Determiners
Pre-determiners come before and post-determiners come after.
- Quantifiers
all, every, most, many, much, some, few, little, any, no...
- Numbers
cardinal and ordinal numbers double/twice/three times...
- Interrogative Determiners
whose, what, which
- Ordinal numbers as determiners
First, second, next, last etc

Choose the appropriate quantifier / determiner :-

1. Can I have a few / some / many cheese please ?
2. He has a lot of / many / some money. He owns two expensive cars.
3. Do you want sugar in your tea? "Just how much / a little / a few 'please.'"
4. I have a lot of / much / a little CDs.
5. I'll be ready in some / a few / little minutes.
6. How many / how much time do you need to finish your assignment?
7. How many / how much books have you read in the last few months ?

8. Do you want much / any / few cosmetics ?
9. We have little / a little / few bread. It is not enough for lunch.
10. We have much / many / few utensils but we need more.

Choose the correct answer :-

1. _____ of the two sisters is intelligent.
(a) both (b) every (c) each (d) any
2. _____ of you should attend the meeting.
(a) both (b) each (c) every (d) many
3. We should intimate _____ of them.
(a) many (b) every (c) few (d) all
4. They have spent _____ for their son's birthday.
(a) many (b) enough (c) all (d) the little
5. _____ of the candidates got qualifying marks
(a) enough (b) fewer (c) either (d) most
6. _____ of the deadlines is met.
(a) neither (b) no (c) none (d) much
7. Can I borrow _____ salt?
(a) much (b) some (c) a little (d) a few
8. With this, she has lost _____ chance that she had.
(a) a little (b) little (c) the little (d) slight
9. _____ members left the meeting in between.
(a) several (b) much (c) the few (d) little
10. It seems that they would need _____ skilled workers for the construction.
(a) little (b) either (c) more (d) some
11. _____ man that we saw turned out to be a robber.
(a) a (b) the (c) that (d) this
12. Can _____ assist her?
(a) many (b) nobody (c) everybody (d) somebody
13. He should work _____ and then take rest.
(a) less (b) little (c) a little (d) more

14. He told me that _____ green was his favorite color.
(a) a (b) the (c) this (d) none of the these
15. You can choose _____ of two.
(a) many (b) more (c) either (d) some
16. _____ those culprits were punished.
(a) all (b) much (c) enough (d) some
17. There isn't _____ money left with us.
(a) some (b) many (c) more (d) much
18. Despite searching for her _____, I couldn't find her.
(a) somewhere (b) anywhere (c) everywhere (d) nowhere
19. _____ one of them has been greeted.
(a) each (b) every (c) many (d) much
20. _____ sun is about to rise.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) a little
21. _____ of the people who came have participated.
(a) most (b) many (c) every (d) each
22. We need to do _____ of work before the celebration starts.
(a) much (b) a lot (c) more (d) some
23. There are _____ messages for you.
(a) none (b) no (c) much (d) little
24. _____ people who migrated here died in the pandemic.
(a) a few (b) few (c) the few (d) many
25. Not _____ is known about these idols.
(a) little (b) all (c) many (d) much
21. _____ of the students who came have left.
(a) most (b) many (c) every (d) each
22. We need to do _____ of hard work before the event starts.
(a) much (b) a lot (c) more (d) some
23. _____ sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
(a) the (b) no (c) much (d) little

24. There is not _____ space for outsiders here.
 (a) some (b) enough (c) many (d) little
25. Is there _____ at the door ?
 (a) nobody (b) somebody (c) someone (d) everybody
26. _____ Tripureswari express will arrive at eight o'clock.
 (a) a (b) any (c) some (d) the
27. He is _____ chief of the family.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the. (d) none
28. She will be there in _____ 2 hours.
 (a) the (b) an (c) a (d) two
29. He teaches us _____ Geography.
 (a) the (b) a (c) an (d) none of the above
30. _____ left a gift packet for you at the gate.
 (a) somebody (b) none (c) everybody (d) anybody
31. She is _____ most intelligent in the school.
 (a) a (b) the (c) much (d) none of the above
32. She does not have _____ friends.
 (a) much (b) more (c) many (d) all
35. _____ of the helpers is present.
 (a) no (b) any (c) some (d) none
36. She has eaten _____ the biscuits in the box.
 (a) each (b) every (c) all (d) none
37. _____ of the officers are absent today.
 (a) every (b) some (c) both (d) little
38. I would like _____ cup of tea.
 (a) a (b) the (c) some (d) little
39. I saw _____ old man near the door.
 (a) a (b) any (c) an (d) all
40. Do you have _____ rice left ?
 (a) little (b) few (c) a few (d) any

41. It seems that _____ the class rooms are occupied.
(a) every (b) all (c) each (d) enough
42. _____ headmistress is looking for you.
(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) some
43. _____ man is immortal.
(a) none (b) all (c) some (d) no
44. Charles Babbage is known as _____ father of computers.
(a) a (b) the (c) any (d) some
45. I have read _____ the Telegraph.
(a) the (b) a (c) any (d) every
46. _____ of the two documents were checked.
(a) no (b) none (c) neither (d) some
47. I have _____ friends.
(a) much (b) more (c) all (d) many
48. He has _____ experience than his cousin.
(a) many (b) more (c) much (d) some
49. Can I borrow _____ apples?
(a) many (b) some (c) much (d) few
50. _____ of us knew about the tragic incident.
(a) none (b) somebody (c) anybody (d) no

Choose the correct options :-

1. He lives _____ 14 M.K. Gandhi Road.
(a) In (b) at (c) on (d) for
2. We started _____ nine _____ the morning.
(a) at, in (b) in, at (c) in, on (d) at, on
3. Stricken with grief, she hanged herself _____ a rope.
(a) with (b) by (c) to (d) of
4. This portrait was painted _____ an artist who lived in the 20th century.
(a) by (b) with (c) in (d) for
5. We must start _____ morning if we want to reach in time.
(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) with
6. We have been waiting _____ evening.
(a) for (b) since (c) from (d) to
7. The traveller must reach his destination _____ evening.
(a) in (b) at (c) before (d) on
8. The next flight is due _____ 7 pm.
(a) In (b) on (c) at (d) before
9. He ran ten miles _____ three hours.
(a) In (b) at (c) on (d) for
10. He ran _____ the room, grasping for breath.
(a) at (b) into (c) after (d) on
11. He does not leave his house _____ 10 am.
(a) In (b) on (c) before (d) by
12. The bus departs _____ 5 am.
(a) In (b) at (c) on (d) within
13. _____ his siblings, his nephews and nieces were also present.
(a) beside (b) besides (c) outside (d) before

14. _____ last two months, I haven't seen him even once.
(a) For (b) since (c) ago (d) from
15. Mumbai is famous _____ its textile mills.
(a) In (b) for (c) on (d) at

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :-

1. Everyday, Pratim to the market _____ 6 a.m.
2. All school children should be in class _____ 10.30 a.m.
3. Mr. Das has been driving _____ 7 hours.
4. The teacher says, "You have to hand in your homework _____ Friday".
5. She has been waiting for her friend _____ 11.00 a.m.
6. It flooded _____ November last year.
7. You have to wait _____ Saturday for the examination results.
8. _____ the first World War, many people died.
9. Please wait for me _____ I come back from office.
10. You cannot enter the museum _____ 10.00 a.m.

A. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

● **Question : 1**

He is very good _____ Mathematics.

● **Question : 2**

My son's birthday is _____ the 25th of September.

● **Question : 3**

My friend has been living in the USA _____ twenty years.

● **Question : 4**

The brother and the sister are sitting _____ each other.

● **Question : 5**

The woman is looking _____ her son.

● **Question : 6**

What are you doing _____ Sunday.

● **Question : 7**

I haven't been to the countryside _____ January.

● **Question : 8**

This books belongs _____ Animesh.

B. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

● **Question : 1**

The people are busy _____ some urgent work.

● **Question : 2**

The girl was eager _____ show her creative work.

● **Question : 3**

She dreamt _____ being a queen.

● **Question : 4**

I write letters _____ my mother regularly.

● **Question : 5**

Look after the children _____ a while.

● **Question : 6**

He takes a lot _____ interest in playing tabla.

● **Question : 7**

Put this _____ place of that.

● **Question : 8**

I learnt about it _____ my sister.

C. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

● **Question : 1**

Nilkamal heard _____ her success.

● **Question : 2**

The headmaster came _____ time.

● **Question : 3**

He had no money _____ give you.

● **Question : 4**

Walk carefully _____ avoid any accident.

● **Question : 5**

She lives _____ her workplace.

● **Question : 6**

I go _____ bed at night.

● **Question : 7**

The thief climbed _____ the roof.

● **Question : 8**

He is dedicated _____ his duty.

D. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

● **Question : 1**

Does this bag belong _____ you?

● **Question : 2**

I saw the strong man felling a big tree _____ an axe.

● **Question : 3**

They are always quarrelling _____ themselves.

● **Question : 4**

Pritam borrowed a pen _____ use.

● **Question : 5**

I met him _____ Kolkata.

● **Question : 6**

I have been waiting here _____ 8 o'clock.

● **Question : 7**

_____ the last five years, he had done all the good.

● **Question : 8**

The situation has grown _____ a big menace.

E. Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

● **Question : 1**

Nobody cares _____ a man with foul intentions.

● **Question : 2**

She burst _____ tears.

● **Question : 3**

Animesh was charged _____ the murder of the poor man.

● **Question : 4**

The boys are sure _____ a huge victory.

● **Question : 5**

I got a package _____ a friend.

- **Question : 6**

Let us divide the amount _____ ourselves.

- **Question : 7**

He is worried _____ her.

- **Question : 8**

He is busy _____ her work.

1

INTEGRATED GRAMMAR

EDITING

Question : 1.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

The moon has coming up in the east (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

behind me, and stars were shining on the clearsky (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

about me, there wasn't a cloud in a sky. (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

I is happy to be along high up about the sleeping (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane on france (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]
back to England.

Answer :-

a. has — was c. — the e. on — over

b. on — in d. is — was

Question : 2.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

My father, the most adorable father I have oversaw, (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Didnot married my under until (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

He was thirtysix and she had been twentyfive (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

My sister, Margot, was born to trunkfust (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

At germany in 1926 (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Question : 3.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

I knews that the oppressor must be liberate (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Just as surely as the oppressed. A man who take (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Away another mm's freedom is a prisoner of hatred (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

He is locked behind the bars in prejudice and (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Narrowmindedness, i am not lruhy free if I am take away (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Someone else's freedom.

Question : 4.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

The house the only one at the entire valley (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Sat on the crest of on law hill. From this (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

One could see the river and the field in ripe corn (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Dotted with a flowers that always promised (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

And good harnest (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Question : 5.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

But in a hearts of all who lived (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

In that solitary house on the middle (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Of the valley, there was an single hope (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Hith from God “Dont be so upset”, sven though this seem (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Question : 6.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

By now the bus had came to a stop (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

End the conductor said, ‘Oh really! (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

You, don’t said so!’ (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

“Yes I simply have to went to town (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Said valli,” still standing outside on bus (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Question : 7.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

I look on the clients face, his clothes (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]

The way he talks and prouounced (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]

The way he eats & I would know that his (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Taste would be liked, I can (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Related to people in a way that (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Would be comfortable.

Question : 8.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

I used to got continuous nightmares (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]
About appearing for an maths enamination (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Where I did not know anything (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Now the psyche must has gotten over it (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]
I dont have to thought about education (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]

Question : 9.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

The king & Queen of Sian had much daughters (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]
& the Queen said that it confused her to had (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]
To remembered so many names (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]
One day the King decided on call them (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]
january, February, March till he coming to the gourgest (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Whom he called september.

Question : 10.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

Formton Nuttel endeavoured to saying something (a) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Which should duly flattered the niece (b) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Of an moment without unduly discounting (c) [Error ____ Correction ____]
The aunt that was too come. Privately (d) [Error ____ Correction ____]
He doubted most than even whether these (e) [Error ____ Correction ____]
Visits.

Rearrange the following into meaningful sentences.

1. Large/with/beautifully/was/the/paintings/the palace
2. India/king/good/in/wise/lived/a/ago/there/years/many/and
3. A/thinking/and/mind/person's/education/illuminates
4. Mughal/king/of/period/was/Akbar/the greatest
5. Many/migrated/due/people/unemployment/to
6. Omnipresent/is/God
7. Fairy / tales / children / to / love / listen
8. palace / that / princess / in / once / there / a / upon / time / beautiful / lived/a
9. class/ my / in/ there / fifty / are / students
10. society / a / is / miniature / school/of
11. for / none / time / tide / and / wait
12. animals/to/kind/we/be / should
13. country / a / secular / India / is
14. flowers / decorated / with / was / the / room / beautifully
15. slums / overcrowding / major / is / problem / of /a
16. health /for / vegetables / fresh / fruits / is / good / eating / and
17. is / this / whose / car
18. profession / noble / a / is / teaching
19. dancing / of / she / is / fond
20. journalist / mother / Rahul's / is / renowned / a
21. clean / keep / must / ourselves / we
22. at / intervals/ we / must / hands / clean / regular
23. sword / pen /the/ mightier / is / than/the
24. our/ we / must / elders / respect
25. stress / to / medicine / decrease / is / laughter / best / the

Solutions

1. The palace was beautifully decorated with large paintings.
2. Education illuminates a person's mind and thinking.
3. Many years ago there lived a wise and good king in India.
4. Akbar was the greatest king of Mughal period.
5. Many people migrated due to unemployment.
6. God is omnipresent.
7. Children love to listen fairy tales.
8. Once upon a time there lived a beautiful princess in that palace.
9. There are fifty students in my class.
10. School is a miniature of society.
11. Time and tide wait for none.
12. We should be kind to animals .
13. India is a secular country.
14. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers.
15. Overcrowding is a major problem of slums.
16. Eating fresh vegetables and fruits is good for health.
17. Whose car is this?
18. Teaching is a noble profession.
19. She is fond of dancing.
20. Rahul's mother is a renowned journalist.
21. We must keep ourselves clean.
22. We must clean hands at regular intervals.
23. The pen is mightier than the sword .
24. We must respect our elders.
25. Laughter is the best medicine to decrease stress.

Write a story within 100-1500 words with the help of the cues and add a suitable title to the story.

- a. Rainy night....., a person in coat knocks at the door of a lonely house... door opens slowly...
- b. A car going through a lonely desert road... A caravan passes... a camel rider warns of a sandstorm... the driver ignores.
- c. A fox, very hungry..., no prey... a grape vine... cannot reach... very high... sadly retreats...
- d. A pader comes to a house... everyone comes but a small boy... the pader worried... visits the boy...
- e. Four friends returning from Gurukul... sees a dead lion thier knowledge...
- f. Sunday morning... children encited... visiting Zoo... picnic... everyone happy... a small girl at bed time asks her father why are animals kept in Zoo. Father says... he lovely day... fine friends go for a picnic... wonderst into the forest... sees a cane...
- g. Lovely day... fine friends go for a picnic... wanderst into the forest... sees a cane...
- h. In the flight, year 2095... a passenger who came from 2021 worn up sees the earth and...
- i. Saima was just ten when she lost her parents. She lived all alone in the thick forest of Baramura. All alone! not really. Forest was her foster mother.
- j. Krishna was a diver. He dived into the sea to search for last treasures. In one such trips he saw a...

Model Question

Class X : English : Marks - 80

SECTION : A

[READING COMPREHENSION - 20 MARKS]

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

- a) The importance and advantages of reading books are many. Reading not only enhances our vocabulary or language skills but also widens our horizon and improves our social and thinking skills.
- b) The best way to begin to read is to start with the classics of literature. Classics are those books which have become recognized for their excellence. When one wants to read a novel, it is best to begin with the works of well known and established writers. The importance of reading the classics is that one will develop the habit of being satisfied only with the best of everything. Having one read the best, one will never compromise with anything less than good. Reading of classics forms one's taste and judgment. Once this is achieved the reader can be left to himself.
- c) Modern books, however, can not be ignored. Modern poetry or novels should be read only after one's taste has been formed by reading the classics. One must always keep reading books on general topics for getting knowledge and information. In these days, politics and science should always be widely read.
- d) It is wise to consult a teacher or a well-read librarian. Attempt should always be made to get the best available books. One should also read books dealing with the people and problems of one's country. One should read books on self-improvement or related to some vocation in order to be updated and in sync with the times.
- e) The man, who has stopped reading as soon as he begins to earn, has shut the doors to information and self-improvement. For specialized knowledge of one's vocation, one must continue reading as it is sure to increase one's efficiency.
- f) As for the choice of books, what is good for one may not be so for another. Thus no reading could be compulsorily prescribed for all. A student is more likely to be attracted to those books which are on his prescribed course of study than general reading. As one's interests grow, tests are more specialized and books are picked up for a variety of reasons not always connected with one's vocation.
- g) Reading of books is a pleasure. It has a joy of its own. We forget our cares and anxieties for the time being and live in a world created for up by the author.

Attempt the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read.

1. A. Choose the correct option :

1X2

- (a) According to this passage, ----- can advise us while choosing books for reading

- i) a teacher or a librarian ii) a friend iii) a neighbour iv) uncle
- b) The best way to start reading is to start with -----
- i) classics of literature ii) science fiction iii) modern novels iv) modern poetry

1. B. Answer the following questions :

1X5

- a) What do we learn from reading?
- b) What are classics?
- c) What is the importance of reading a classic ?
- d) Why should one read books on self improvement ?
- e) What does reading of books provide us with ?

1.C Find the word from the passage which means the same as : to go to somebody for advice 1

2. Read the passage(Discursive) given below and answer the questions that follow:

Obesity among Canines

- a) If you thought that overweight was a problem among humans alone, then think again. A recent study carried out in UK on the state of obesity among pets revealed startling facts. According to this report, there are almost 45% pets in the country that are overweight.
- b) According to the findings, what causes this overweight problem is the feeding of leftovers. In fact this custom is regarded as the biggest factor causing overweight, according to 200 vets and 1000 pet owners. The report found that nearly 45% of the dogs were overweight while the obesity rate among cats was slightly lower, at 40%. Almost one in three rabbits (28%) and guinea pigs fell into the obese category, while 15% of caged birds were also found to be too fat. Of their owners, what the report revealed was that two out of every three owners believed their pets had the correct weight. Around three in four vets believe that pet obesity is on the rise.
- c) When contacted by the researchers, vets came forward with the opinion that the root cause of pet weight gain was that the owners of these animals and birds were not following feeding guidelines. Along with feeding them with leftovers, these pets were not given adequate exercise. This problem was most marked among dog owners where also 78% of them were found to be indulged by their owners.
- d) Besides lethargy and eating problems, these overweight pets suffer from a myriad of health issues according to Zara Boland, founder of vet voice. These animals run the risk of osteoarthritis, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. There is nothing 'cuddly' above an obese pet.
- e) Obese animals have the same symptoms as obese humans. Their obesity causes them discomfort, and illness and can result in both emotional distress and financial pressures for owners, and has been proven to reduce actual life length.
- f) These vets say that they are committed to continuing pushing the pet health message until overweight pets are no longer an increasing and widespread concern. To keep their pets in the best health these vets advised their owners to exercise their dog for thirty minutes daily for adult dogs, and forty minutes for cats.

(A) Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words : **2×4**

- (a) What were the findings of the UK study on animals ?
- (b) What according to the vets was the cause of pet weight gain ?
- (c) What are the health problems that overweight pets are prone to?
- (d) How are the vets trying to overcome this problem?

(B) On the basis of your reading of the passage, choose the right answer : **1X2**

- a) There are almost -----pets in the country that are overweight.
i) 50% ii) 40% iii) 45% iv) 30 %
- b) The vets advised their owners to exercise their dogs for-----twice daily.
i) 20 minutes ii) 30 minutes iii) 10 minutes iv) 25 minutes

C) Find out the words from the passage which mean the same as: **1×2**

- (a) a lack of energy and enthusiasm
- (b) a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indication of a disease

Section - B

Writing and Grammar : 30

3.a) Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper complaining against the scarcity of water in your locality. You are Bisha/Baishali of Ramnagar, Tripura. Write the letter within 100-150 words. 8
OR

(b) You are raima/Raghu of Udaipur, Tripura. Everyone knows how important it is to maintain a safe distance to check the spread of Corona Pandemic but the careless attitude of people is bothering you. Write a letter to the Editor of a local daily expressing your concern and suggesting measures that may be taken. Write the letter with 100-150 words.

4.a. Write a story within 100-150 words with the help of the following cues and add a suitable title to your story. 10

(A hungry fox in a jungle-came to see fresh grapes-jumped to reach a bunch of grapes but failed-left the place saying ‘The grapes are too sour to eat’.

Or

(b) Saima was just ten when she lost her parents. She lived all lone in the thick forest of Baramura. All alone!!! not really. Forest was her foster mother. Forest lived in her heart and she in the forest (Complete the story within 100-150 words and add a suitable title).

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in the bracket. Write the answers in your answer-sheet against the correct blank numbers. **1X4**

Karthik, (a) (which) is a writer, penned a book titled ‘The Ashes of the Prey’, a thriller

novel based (b) (upon) a lawyer who (c) (ruin) into piles of trouble after (d) the accident.

6. In the following paragraph, there is a word missing in each line. Write the missing word along with the one that comes before and the one that comes after it. 1X4

	Before	Word	After
a) The telephone there for your convenience,not	-----	-----	-----
b) for convenience of your callers.Yet as soon as	-----	-----	-----
c) we hear the phone ring,we act if we are fire fighters	-----	-----	-----
d) rushing to the fire-alarm.We run pick it up as if our lives depend on call being answered at once.	-----	-----	-----

7. Rearrange the following word or phrases to make meaningful sentences :- 4

- a) the temple architecture/form an/the sculptures and paintings/of/essential part
- b) the architecture/engineering marvels/is both/an artistic masterpiece/and in some temples
- c) is/situated in/ the Konark temple/dedicated to /north-eastern corner of Puri/the Sun God
- d) the stone/temple/of stone/types/made/from three/was

SECTION-C

Literature 30

8. Read the following extract and answer the questions as follows in not more than 10-15 words each.

(A) On that lovely autumn day I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani on the podium Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second Deputy President. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first Deputy President. When it was my turn I pledged to obey and uphold the constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of the Republic and its people. 1x4=4

- a) Who is 'T' referred to here ?
- b) Who was sworn in as the first Deputy President ?
- c) The speaker pledged to devote _____ to the well-being of the Republic. (Fill in the blanks)
- d) Find out from the extract a word which means 'stage'.

OR

“Some say the world will end in fire

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire”.

- a) Who is the speaker of these lines?

- b) What has the poet tasted ?
- c) What does the word 'desire' signify here ?
- d) The poet thinks that the world will end in -
(i) storm (ii) fire (iii) flood (iv) cyclone

9. (A) Answer any three from the following questions in 30-40 words each. 2x3

- i) Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho ?
- ii) What did Mandela thank the international leaders for ?
- iii) Where and what, according to Leslie Norris, should the tiger be doing ?
- iv) What proves that 'baking' was indeed a profitable profession in the old days ?

(B) Answer any two of the following within 30-40 words: 2X2

- (i) Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki?
- (ii) Who was Horace Dunby?
- (iii) What was the cause of Matilda's ruin?

10. Answer any one of the following questions within 100-150 words. 8

- a) "The Diary of Anne Frank throws light on 'teacher-student relationship, class atmosphere and discipline' - Illustrate.

OR

- b) What lesson does "The Sermon at Benares" teach? Explain your answer in the light of Gautama Buddha's conversation with Kisa Gotami.

11. Answer any one of the following questions (100-150 words) 8

Why do you think Bholi is called Sulekha in the end of the story? Explain how Bholi was neglected as a girl child and the way education transformed her to Sulekha.

OR

"Footprints without Feet" shows the negative value of science when it is misused. What moral does the story give out? How should science be used?