

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

# शेखावाटी मिशन 100

सत्र: 2024-25

(कक्षा - 10)

# English



पढ़ेगा राजस्थान

बढ़ेगा राजस्थान



विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट  
डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम  
QR CODE स्कैन करें



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

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

## शेखावाटी मिशन - 100 मार्गदर्शक



**बजरंग लाल**

संयुक्त निदेशक (स्कूल शिक्षा)  
चूरु संभाग, चूरु



**महेंद्र सिंह बडसरा**

संभागीय कॉर्डिनेटर, शेखावाटी मिशन 100  
संयुक्त निदेशक कार्यालय, चूरु संभाग, चूरु

### संकलनकर्त्ता टीम : अंग्रेजी



**रामावतार भदाला**

तकनीकी सहयोगी शेखावाटी मिशन 100



**पूरण मल रोलानियां**

रा. उ. मा. वि. - गढ़भोपजी (सीकर)



**प्रकाश चंद खंडला**  
रा. उ. मा. वि. - चौकड़ी  
(सीकर)



**महेश कुमार**  
रा. उ. मा. वि. - किशनपुरा  
(सीकर)



**लक्ष्मी नारायण बुडानिया**  
म. गा. रा. वि. - मोरथल,  
तारानगर (चूरु)



**पारुल शर्मा**  
म. गा. रा. वि. - सादुलपुर  
(चूरु)



**भैरू सिंह**  
म. गा. रा. वि. - आभावास  
(सीकर)

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



## प्रश्न-पत्र की योजना 2024-2025

कक्षा - 10

विषय - अंग्रेजी

अवधि - 3 घण्टे 15 मिनट

पूर्णांक - 80

1. उद्देश्य हेतु अंकभार-

क्र.सं.	उद्देश्य	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1.	ज्ञान	26	32.50
2.	अवबोध	22	27.50
3.	ज्ञानोपयोग	17	21.25
4.	कौशल	10	12.50
5.	विश्लेषण	5	6.25
योग		80	100

2. प्रश्नों के प्रकार वार अंकभार-

क्र.सं.	प्रश्नों का प्रकार	प्रश्नों की संख्या	अंक प्रतिप्रश्न	कुलअंक	प्रतिशत (अंको का)	प्रतिशत (प्रश्नों का)	संभावित समय
1.	बहुविकल्पात्मक	15	1	15	18.75	28.85	25
2.	रिक्तस्थान	4	1	4	5.00	7.70	08
3.	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	18	1	18	22.50	34.61	30
4.	लघुत्तरात्मक	9	2	18	22.50	17.30	27
5.	दीर्घउत्तरीय	1	3	3	3.75	1.92	15
6.	निबंधात्मक	5	2x5 3x4	22	27.50	9.62	90
योग		52	-	80	100	100	195 मिनट

विकल्प योजना : खण्ड 'स' एवं 'द' में हैं

3. विषय वस्तु का अंकभार-

क्र.सं.	विषय वस्तु	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1	Section A (Reading) Unseen Passage - 1	6	7.50
2	Unseen Passage - 2	9	11.25
3	Section B (Writing) Letter/ Email	5	6.25
4	Story Writing	4	5.00
5	Short Paragraph verbal /visual	4	5.00
6	Section C (Grammar) Tense	4	5.00
7	Reported Speech	2	2.50
8	Subject verb Concord	2	2.50
9	Active and Passive Voice	2	2.50
10	Framing Question and Que.Tag	2	2.50
11	Section D (Text Books) first flight Passage prose	6	7.50
12	Textual Questions	14	17.50
13	Poetry	8	10.00
14	Footprints Without Feet	12	15.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>





बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

# शेखावाटी मिशन 100 2025

विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम PDF डाउनलोड  
करने हेतु QR CODE स्कैन करें



पढ़ेगा राजस्थान

बढ़ेगा राजस्थान



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

# SHEKHAWATI MISSION-100 : 2024-25

## Questions No.1

## Unseen Passage

### Section A

### (Reading)

ध्यान रखने योग्य बिन्दु:-

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

Noun	-	Noun
Adj.	-	Adj.
Verb	-	Verb
Adv.	-	Adv.
7. अर्थात् Similar word या Opposite word का उत्तर Same Category का ही होगा यदि वह Noun है तो आपको Noun को ही ढूँढना है।

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

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



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

- (i) xxxx                      (ii) xxxxxx                      (iii) xxxxx

**Question No.1**

**Marks I x 6 = 6**

**(Factual Unseen Passage)**

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 6 Unseen Passage होगा। सभी प्रश्नों objective Type के होंगे, सही विकल्प चुनकर copy में लिखना होगा। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

**For Exp: -**

**Passage- 1**

**Read the following Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, of taking interest in the things of life and the imagination. Youth means the predominance of adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of sixty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideals. years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm weakens the soul, worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair these bow the heart and turn the spirit back to dust. You Are As Young As Your Faith, As Old As Your Doubt.

**(i) Youth is a state of...**

- (A) Time                      (B) Life                      (c) mind                      (D) Knees

**(ii) Youth means...**

- (A) Love of ease                      (B) Rosy cheeks  
(C) A matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees  
(D) Predominance of adventure over love of ease.

**(iii) Who can be younger than a boy of twenty?**

- (A) A man of sixty                      (B) A man of twenty  
(C) An infant                      (D) A man of fifty

**(iv) How can we grow old?**

- (A) By deserting our state of mind.                      (B) By deserting our love of ease  
(C) By deserting our ideals                      (D) By deserting our number of years

**(v) Choose the similar word for 'spirit' from given options**

- (A) fear                      (B) Doubt                      (C) Soul                      (D) Faith

**(vi) Choose the opposite word for 'Apathy'**

- (A) Enthusiasm                      (B) Zeal                      (C) Eagerness                      (D) Excitement

Answer :- (i)- C      (ii)- D      (iii)- A      (iv)- C      (v)- C      (vi)- A

### Passage- 2

**Read the Passage Carefully and answer the questions:-**

The Test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great book is one which we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read the first time; and every additional time that we read it, we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once, is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For, even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness, certain inappreciations.

**(i) The test of a great book is.....**

- (A) Whether we want to read it once      (B) Whether we want to read it twice  
(C) Whether we want to read it more than once      (D) Whether we want to read it at school.

**(ii) What can we find out in every additional reading of a book?**

- (A) new meanings      (B) New beauties  
(C) Both (A) and (B)      (D) None of these

**(iii) Whose opinion makes a book great?**

- (A) Opinion of an individual      (B) Opinion of many.  
(C) Opinion of critics      (D) Opinion of Judges

**(iv) Even, who have certain dullness and inappreciations?**

- (A) Greatest critics      (B) Greatest individuals  
(C) Person of great education      (D) Person of great test

**(v) Choose the similar word for 'value' from given options:**

- (A) Worth      (B) Mirth      (C) Worthlessness      (D) Triviality

**(vi) Choose opposite word for "uncertain" from given options.**

- (A) Certain      (B) Consider      (C) Ensure      (D) Settled

Answer :- (i)- C      (ii)- C      (iii)- B      (iv)- A      (v)- A      (vi)- A

### Passage- 3

Thomas Alva Edison invented electric light. He loved to do experiments and to ask funny questions. once he asked his teacher. How the kites could fly without wings. The puzzled teacher thought him to be stupid and naughty and turned him out of the school. He was just eight years old when it happened. Edison's best Teacher was his mother. she answered his questions,



helped and guided him.

one day he saw a bird. It ate some worms and flew. Edison prepared a mixture of the pluped worms and made a maid servant drink it to see if she could also fly. He was warned by his mother not to repeat it. Once, he imitated a hen and sat down on her eggs to hatch them. But he only broke the eggs and spoiled his shorts.

(i) **What was Edison?**

(A) A teacher (B) A satesman (C) A Scientist (D) A Farmer

(ii) **Who was Edison's best teacher?**

(A) His father (B) His brother (C) His sister (D) His mother

(iii) **How old was he when he was turned out of the School?**

(A) Eight years old (B) Five years old (C) Six years old (D) Ten years old

(iv) **What did the bird eat?**

(A) Dish (B) Worms (c) Kites (D) Eggs

(v) **Choose the similar word for 'scientific tests' from given options.**

(A) Invented (B) Scientific discoveries (C) Experiments (D) puzzles

(vi) **Choose the opposite word for 'Serious'**

(A) Funny (B) Spoiled (C) Thought (D) Made

**Answer :- (i)- C (ii)- D (iii)- A (iv)- B (v)- C (vi)- A**

#### Passage- 4

Swami Vivekanand's inspiring personality was well known both in India and in America during the last decade of the twentieth century. The unknown monk of India suddenly leapt into at the parliament of religions in chicago in 1893, at which he represented Hinduism. His vast knowledge of Eastern and Western Culture as well as his deep spiritual insight, fervid eloquence, brilliant Conversation, broad human sympathy, Colorful personality and handsome figure made an irresistible appeal to the many types of Americans who came in Contact with him. People whe saw or heard Vivekananda even once still cherish his memory after a lapse of more than half a century.

(i) **Swami Vivekananda had an ....**

(A) Insipid personality (B) Inspiring personality  
(C) Discouraging personality (D) Insensitive personality

(ii) **Where was the parliament of religions held?**

(A) In India (B) In Newyork (C) In Chicago (D) In Seatle

(iii) Which religion did Swami vivekananda represent in America?

(A) Hinduism (B) Christianity (c) Islam (D) Parseeism

(iv) Who was Vivekananda?

(A) An unknown Indian monk (B) A powerful Politician of India  
(C) A brilliant scientist of India (D) A great teacher of India

(v) Choose the similar word for 'big' from given options:

(A) Vast (B) Last (C) Leapt (D) Lapse

(vi) Choose the opposite word for 'shallow' from given options

(A) Hollow (B) Deep (C) Less (D) Cursory

Answer :- (i)- B (ii)- C (iii)- A (iv)- A (v)-A (vi)- B

## Question No -2

Unseen Passage (250 words)

Marks 1 x9 = 9

### Passage No. -1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

"Nature has a holy plan," said William Wordsworth. Night follows the day; and winter follows autumn. When spring comes it will be pleasant everywhere, nature putting on new garb: trees blooming, swarms of bees and butterflies hopping from flower to flower and collecting nectar. When once the spring goes, and winter comes, there cannot be this riot of colours and the joy of beauty, certainly not for months to come. If the bee misses this spring and fails to collect the nectar, its larder should remain empty. So, we must make hay while the sun shines. When the sky is overcast with clouds or when there is heavy downpour, we cannot make hay. We can make it only when there is sunshine. We can strike only when the iron is hot. When the iron becomes cold, there is no use of striking it, however hard it may be. So, we must do things at the right time. if once we postpone, only regret will remain. To delay in work is the thief of the time. A little delay does not matter, we tell ourselves and postpone. Finally it becomes our trait and we fail miserably in life. As students we cannot pass well In our examination, as freshers we fail to secure proper placement in life and as adults we leg behind in the race of life and finally we grow weak and old.

Questions

(1 x 9 = 9)

1. Who says, "Nature has a holy plan?"
2. When must we make hay ?



3. When can we strike the iron ?
4. How does the nature look at the time of spring?
5. What will happen if a bee misses spring?
6. When do we fail in life?
7. Who is responsible for stealing our time?
8. Write the word from the passage which means "a large group"
9. Write the word from the passage which is opposite to "nowhere "

### Answer to passage 1

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

### Passage No. -2

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:**

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

In the Mahabharata, there is an interesting episode to illustrate the nature of purity. The Pandavas and the Kauravas were Drona's disciples. They were once summoned by the preceptor Drona for a test. The eldest of the Pandavas, Yudhishtira, was asked to bring one bad person from the society. The eldest of the Kauravas, Duryodhana was asked to fetch one good person from the same society in Hasthinapura. After a

thorough search, both the cousins returned empty handed. The pure minded Yudhishtira found everyone to be pious and pure.

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

### Questions

(1 x 9 = 9)

1. Why do we prefer purity?
2. What is the impact of impurities upon us?
3. What is purity of mind?
4. What are the various types of purity?
5. Why could Yudhishtira not find a bad person?
6. What do we long for?
7. How will our mind be if our vision is impure?
8. Find the word from the passage which means: 'earnest'
9. Find the word from the passage which is opposite to: 'youngest'

### Answer to passage 2

1. We prefer purity because purity promotes our health.
2. Impurities are harmful for us in terms of mental health as well as physical health.
3. Purity of mind is wholesome peace.
4. There are various types of purity such as purity of body, purity of speech, purity of heart, purity of thought, purity of mind, purity of action etc.
5. Yudhishtira couldn't find a bad person because he found everyone to be pious and pure.
6. We long for pure heart and pure love.
7. Our mind will be impure if our vision is impure.
8. sincere
9. eldest

### Passage No. -3

Every man that is born in this world has a desire to live well. The life has various aims for various people.

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

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

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

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

### Question

(1 x 9 = 9)

1. What is the main ideal of some people?
2. What do some people not have in their life to struggle ?
3. Why must a businessman pay his labourers well?
4. What is the desire of every man in this world?
5. How is the life in modern age?
6. What is needed to achieve something worthwhile ?
7. How can one earn money?
8. Find the word from the passage which means: 'valuable'
9. Find the word from the passage which is opposite to: 'lose'

### Answer to passage 3

1. The main ideal of some people is to eat well, to make merry and enjoy the material things of life.
2. Some people have no ideal, no mission in their life to struggle and fight.
3. A businessman must pay his labourers well so that the labour does his duty honestly and diligently, and enable the entrepreneur to make profits from the goods produced.



4. Every man in this world desires to live well.
5. Life is complicated in modern age.
6. Well-planning is required to achieve something worthwhile.
7. One can earn money by working hard and performing the social duty before the society can allow one to earn a lot of money and amass the wealth.
8. worthwhile
9. achieve

### Question No.3

#### Letter or E-mail Writing

बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न नम्बर 3 Letter or E-mail Writing पर आधारित 5 अंक का होगा।

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

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

C-15, Mdel Town

Delhi

January 15, 20--

अथवा

Examination Hall

XYZ

25th March 20--

- (ii) Salutation or greeting को Address and date से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ठ के बांये कोने पर लिखते हैं, जैसे—

My dear Father

Dear Naresh

My dear Friend

- (iii) Body पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। पत्र में विषय संबंधी भावों को इसी भाग में लिखा जाता है। इसमें Tense, Vocabulary तथा Punctuation संबंधी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

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

(a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)

(b) Yours sincerely (Friends के लिए)

(c) Yours obediently (Principal, Headmaster के लिए)

(d) Yours faithfully (अधिकारियों व व्यापारियों के लिए)

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

Ans.	To	theeditortimesofindia@gmail.com
	CC	
	BCC	
	Subject	Importance of trees in our life
<p>Sir.</p> <p>Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I would like to draw the attention of our country men to the importance of trees in our life. Trees give us oxygen to breathe in. Without oxygen life is impossible. Trees keep our ecology balanced. Trees give us raw material for our shelter industries. Trees give shelter and food to birds, beasts, insects etc. Trees add beauty to mother earth. Trees are necessary for animals and our health. Thus, we should grow more and more trees and not to hack them.</p> <p>Thanking you</p> <p>Yours truly</p> <p>Dinesh</p> <p>Class-X</p>		

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

To	pankajpatel@gmail.com
CC	
Bcc	
Subject	Need for a copy of the syllabus
<p>My dear Pankaj</p> <p>Hope you are making great efforts to pass the examinations with a wonderful score. Presently, I find myself in great difficulty as I have misplaced my copy of the syllabus. I will be grateful to you if you care to send me a copy of the same on my following E-mail address:</p> <p>pardippareek@gmail.com</p> <p>Thanks</p> <p>Yours sincerely</p> <p>Pardip Pareek</p> <p>Class X-B</p>	

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

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

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

Ans.	To	Jaya@hotmail.com
	CC	
	BCC	
	Subject	Congratulations on success in the exam.
<p>Dear Jaya</p> <p>I am glad to read in the newspaper today that you have passed the Sec. Exam in first division. I congratulate you on your success wishing for your bright future.</p> <p>Your loving friend</p> <p>Sonu</p>		

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

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

### Letter

**Q.1 Write a letter to your father requesting him to allow you to go on a historical educational tour and send you some money.**

20-Govind Ghar

Shiv Nagar

Ranoli

10 March 20....

My dear Father

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

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

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

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



Yours affectionately

Anujraj

**Q.2 Write a letter to your younger brother Advising him to give up bad company and work hard/pay attention to study.**

Surya Nagar

Churu

5 March 20...

My dear Rajveer

I was very sorry to go through the letter of your class teacher in which he made a complaint of you. Your class teacher writes that you have joined the company of bad boys and started chewing tobacco. According to your class teacher, you often turn a deaf ear to the good advice of your teachers.

Dear brother; you must keep in mind that student life is the golden period of one's life. Those who drift away at this time and do not make the proper use of their time, have to repent throughout the life. Therefore, I advise you to give up the company of bad boys and pay attention to your study. I am sure; you will act upon my advice and concentrate all your heed upon study. Wishing you all the best.

Yours affectionately.

Ashok

**Q.3 Imagine that you are Vinit, living at Radio Market, Barmer. Your uncle sent you a dictionary as a birthday gift. Write a letter to thanks for the gift.**

Radio Market

Barmer

10 March 20-

My dear Uncle

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

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

Please convey my kind regards to dear Aunt.

With Love

Your loving nephew

Vinit.

**Q.4 You are Mohit living at 14, Patel Nagar Sikar. Write a letter to the collector of your district complaining about the frequent electricity failure during exam time.**

14, Patel Nagar

Sikar

10 March, 20....

The District Collector

Sikar

Sub: Frequent electricity failure during exam time.

Sir

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

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

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

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Mohit

**Q.5 Imagine that you are Mahesh living in Kota. Your economic condition is very poor. Write an application to your principal requesting him to issue you books from the library.**

104 Bansal Nagar

Kota

10 July 20..

The Principal

Govt. Senior Secondary School

Kota

Sub. To issue books from the library.

Sir

Most respectfully I beg to say that I am a student of XA. My economic condition is very poor. My father works in a private Showroom. He earns a meagre salary. We make both ends meet with difficulty. I cannot buy books. Kindly, issue me the books from the library. I will return the books in time.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Mahesh

Class- X A

**Q.6 You are Ramesh Gaur. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on the deteriorating law and order situation in your city.**

**Ans.** 21 Shyam Nagar

G.B. Road

Bansur

21 Feb. 20XX

The Editor

The Rajasthan Patrika

Bansur

Sub. Deteriorating Law and Order situation in Bansur.

Sir

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

Thanking you

Yours truly

Ramesh Gaur

**Q.7 Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to play games and take physical exercise.**

**Ans:** Adharsh Nagar

Jaipur

25 November 2023

My dear Ashu

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

Manish

**Q.8 Write a letter to the postmaster complaining against the irregular delivery of the letters by the postman of your area.**

**Ans:** Shiv Nagar

Sikar

2 September 2023

The Postmaster

Head Post Officer

Sikar

Sub: A complaint about irregular delivery of the letters.

Sir,

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

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

Shekhar Jundiya

**Q.9 Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to arrange extra classes in English.**

**Ans:** Balaji vihar

Sikar

10 January 2023

The Principal

S.N. Senior Secondary School

Sikar

Sir,

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

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Sunita

**Q.10 Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 45,00/-to pay your hostel rent. You are Anushka living at Girls Hostel, Piprali road, Sikar.**

**Ans:** Girls Hostel,

Piprali road,

Sikar

16 May 2023

My dear Father

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

Your loving daughter

Anushka



## Question No. 4

### Story Writing

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

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

- |                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Relevance and organization | 2. Vocaulary    |
| 3. Structure                  | 4. Punctuations |

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

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

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

Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy

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

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

Do/Does के साथ Verb की First form होने पर इसे Did not + Verb की First form में बदलते है।

Has/Have होने पर इन्हें Had में बदलते है।

4. Story writing मे निम्न वाक्य रचनाओं का प्रयोग करते है-

There was/were + Noun

Subject + was/were + Complement

Subject + Verb did not + Verb, other words

Subject + was/were + Verb + other words

Subject + was/were Verb + other words

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

कहानी को रोचक बनाने के लिए Direct Speech का प्रयोग भी करते है। इस स्थिति में पशु पक्षियों के

लिए It के स्थान पर He, She का प्रयोग भी संभव है।

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

### 1. The Hidden Treasure

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

**Moral: Work is worship.**

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

### 2. An Honest Fisherman

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

**Moral: Honesty gets its reward.**

A hare.....proud of his speed.....laughs at the tortois.....slow..... speed..... challenges.....run a race.....race begins.....hare .....runs.....fast..... tortoise left behind.....sleeps under a tree for rest.....tortoise goes. reaches the goal

.....hare wakes up.....on.....run.....looses.....shocked.....  
tortoise.....wins.

### 3. A Fox and A Crane

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

The next day the crane invited the fox to dine. The fox went there. He put boiled rice in a jar. Its neck was narrow. The crane ate rice and the fox remained hungry.

**Moral: Tit for tat.**

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

### 4. An Honest Wood-cutter

A woodcutter went to the forest to cut wood daily. He began to cut a branch of a tree. Suddenly his axe slipped away and fell into a river. He cried for help. The god (water-god) appeared and brought an axe of gold. The woodcutter said, It is not my axe, so I will not take it." The god jumped back into water. This time, he brought an axe of silver. The woodcutter again refused to take it.

The god again jumped into the water. He brought the woodcutters iron axe. He got it happily. The god was pleased with the honesty of the poor wood-cutter. He gave all the three axes to the woodcutter. The woodcutter was very happy and thanked the god.

**Moral Honesty is the best policy.**

Once two friends ..... through the forest. Suddenly, they ..... a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once ..... tree. But ..... how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he ..... down ..... breathless, pretending to be a dead man. The bear near..... on the ground,It smells..... leaves the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now ..... down and asks his friend on the ground,

“Friend, ..... tell you into your ears?” The other friend replies, “The ..... me not to believe a false friend.”

### 5. Two Friends and A Bear

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

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

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

### 6. Lion and A Mouse

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

**Moral: Do good, have good**

There is a farmer. He..... It .....a very cold evening. He..... on the road.

It.....

He takes pity on it. He ..... basket. He ..... it home. He ..... the fire-place. The snake is warm. It recovers..... the snake. It starts moving. The farmer's son..... playing there. The..... child. The farmer see it..... very angry. He kills the snake.

### 7. A Farmer And A Snake

There was a farmer. He had a field. It was a very cold evening. He was returning home. He saw a snake on the road. It was unconscious. He took pity on it. He put it into a basket. He took it home. He put it near the fire-place. The snake was warm. It recovered. The farmer gave milk to the snake. It started moving. The farmer's son was playing there. The snake tried to bite the child. The farmer saw it. The farmer became very angry. He killed the snake.

#### Moral: Nature never changes.

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

### 8. Bee and A Dove

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



**Moral: Kindness never goes un-rewarded.**

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

**9. Elephant and The Tailor**

Once an elephant lived in a village. He got in friendship with a tailor. The elephant used to go to a river for a bath. After drinking water and taking a bath it would pass by a tailor's shop and the tailor would give it something to eat. One day the tailor was in an angry mood due to quarrel with his one of the customer. The elephant the came as usual. Instead of giving any thing to eat, he pricked the elephant's trunk with his needle. The elephant felt agonized with pain. He made up his mind to teach the tailor a lesson. He went to the river, had his bath and then filled up its trunk with muddy water. He stopped at the tailor's shop and throw in all the muddy water on the garments in the shop. The clothes were spoiled with mud. The tailor suffered a great loss. He felt sad for his misdeed. But it was too late.

**Moral: Tit for tat.**

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

## 10.Bad Company

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

**Moral: Bad company spoils the man.**

### Question No. 5

### Visual Paragraph



#### 1. Plant Trees and Save Lives

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



## 2. Stop Child Labour

We must stop child labour. It's cruel. It's a crime, Child labour is a blot on the part of humanity.

Government, public should work sincerely to stop child labour. Free education and free meals can be a way of it. Mobile schools can also be a solution. Adoption of poor children for education is a way too. Punishment to the employer of the child labourer may reduce their number. In this visual, child

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



## 3. Diseases, Health and Cleanliness

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



#### 4. Narendra Modi

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



#### 5. Noise Pollution

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





### 6. My Favourite Hobby

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



### 7. A Visit to A Fair

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





### 8. Need of Rain Water Harvesting

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

OR

**Q.1 Write a paragraph in about 80 words on the topic SUPW Camp'.**

#### SUPW Camp

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

**Q. 2 Write a paragraph in about 80 words telling what are the uses of internet and what are its abuses.**

#### Internet Its Uses And Abuses

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

gambling and increased screen time due to it are some of its abuses.

**Q. 3 write a paragraph in about 80 words highlighting environmental imbalances and possible Solutions.**

#### **Environmental imbalances and possible Solutions**

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

**Q. 4 Write a paragraph in about 80 words describing a visit to an e&hibition giving its type, sections, your enjoyments etc.**

#### **A Visit to an Exhibition**

Yesterday, I went to see an exhibition at Ramlila Ground. It was a "Book Exhibition'. I bought a ticket and made my entry. The exhibition was divided into six sections. The east section was for the books for Humanities, the west section for the books for Commerce stream, the north section for Science stream, the south section for Agriculture stream, the mid section for the books for competitions and the south-west section for Entertainment and Refreshment. I bought some books, enjoyed some refreshment and came back.

**Q.5 Yoga is beneficial for preservation of health and treatment of various diseases. Write a paragraph in about 60 words telling how yoga and health has direct relation.**

#### **Yoga And Health**

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

### The Prize Distribution Function/The Annual Function

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

### Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/Clean India.

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

### Question No: 6

### TENSE

Tense is the form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness

(Tense उस समय का बोध करवाता है, जब कोई कार्य होता है।) Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

(a) Present Tense

(b) Past Tense

(c) Future Tense

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. यदि वाक्य में often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely तथा सभी ly adverbs (lately & recently को छोड़कर), every/ each + day/night/month/year, sometimes, twice a day/week/month/year, on Monday/sunday.. in the morning, evening.. आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ  $V_1 + s/es$  व बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ  $V_1$ ) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

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

Note :- यदि वाक्य नकरात्मक होता है तो Singular subject के साथ does + not +  $V_1$  तथा plural subject के साथ do + not +  $V_1$  का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

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

2. यदि वाक्य शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truth) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth) एवं कहावतों (Proverbs) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में present Indefinite Tense ( $V_1/V_1s/es$ ) का प्रयोग होता है।

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

3. यदि वाक्य में Now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look! & Listen! आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थानों में Present continuous tense (is/am/are +  $V_1$  ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Now, Ram is sleeping in his bedroom (sleep)
- We are going to the cinema tonight (go)
- John is coming here now (come)
- He is looking for a job at present (look)

- Are you cooking food today? (cook) → look! They are playing in the ground (play)
4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दूसरे वाक्य में is/am/are + V<sub>1</sub> ing आएगा—
- Let me go home, I am getting late. → Dont get out now, the train is moving (move)
- Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping (sleep) |
- Keep quiet, me are listening to the radio. (listen).
5. यदि वाक्य में Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far. recently, lately, till now, just now, this morning/ month आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense (has/have + V<sub>3</sub>) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—
- I have just taken dinner (take). → They have already finished their work. (finish)
- I have never seen him working (see) → She has gone with her father just now (go)
- They have not finished their work (finish) → Have you ever visited Delhi? (visit)
- Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)
6. यदि वाक्य में since/ for/all time का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक ही तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (has/have+ been+V<sub>1</sub> ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—
- It has been raining since morning (rain)
- We have been living in this house since 1995 (live)
- He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)
- Mr. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two year. (practise)
- They have not been playing a match for sometime (not play)
- Has Miso been cooking food for two hours? (cook)
- Note: यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V<sub>2</sub>) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- She has been living in this house since her husband died.
7. Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year/ the other day, in 2001, 1999 -- आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V<sub>2</sub>) का प्रयोग होता है—
- He went to Jaipur Yesterday. (ago) → His wife died last year (die)
- I polished my shoes yesterday (polish)
- Mohan came to see me everyday last week (come)
- As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (run)

Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did + not + V<sub>1</sub> का प्रयोग है जैसे-

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

8. यदि When या as से जुड़े वाक्य में V<sub>1</sub> का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर past Continuous Tense (was/were + V<sub>1</sub> ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

→ When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter.)

→ When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)

→ My father was reading a newspaper when I saw him (read)

→ As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk.)

→ As I saw him he was not doing anything (do)

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

→ As soon as he saw (see) the police, he ran away. (run)

→ As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side (go)

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

10. यदि वाक्य में at that time, in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त में Past Continuous Tense (was / were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे-

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

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

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

→ While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend (talk)

→ While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping (sleep)

→ My wife was watching (watch) TV. While I was writing this letter (Write)

12. यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (Had + V<sub>3</sub>) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V<sub>2</sub> आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाक्य में V<sub>2</sub> व After के बाद वाले वाक्य में had + V<sub>3</sub> का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

→ Mother had cooked food before father came. (Cook)

→ The guest had gone before I reached house (reach)

→ The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there (load)

→ We had eaten mangoes before they went (go)



- My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school (go)
- He went to market after he had finished his work (finish)
13. यदि कोई वाक्य I wish, We wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे—
- My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)
- She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)
14. यदि when अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V<sub>2</sub> का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे clause में since/for + time आए तो उस clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours (wait)
- When Ramesh came home, Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)
- It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house (enter)
- When I reached school, the bell had been ringing for ten minutes (ring)
15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/work/ month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा subject के साथ will + V<sub>1</sub>) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—
- We shall go to school tomorrow (go) → They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit)
- Next week they will leave for America (leave) → I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)
16. यदि वाक्य में at this time moment + future time जैसे Tomorrow the next day / the following day/ night/week / month year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall/will + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं जैसे—
- The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow (play)
17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by + time आये या When अथवा Before से शुरू होने वाले clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है। तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (Shall have/ will have + V<sub>3</sub>) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—
- When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)
- The boys will have finished their match before you arrive (finish)
- Ram will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)
- She will have written a letter before Mohan comes (come)
- He will have left studies by next year. (leave)
- By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed (white washed)

- By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar (complete)
18. यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for + time तथा दूसरी बार By + time का प्रयोग होता है तो अन्त में वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (shall have / will have + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-
- When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)
- By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)
- Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for five months by December 2008. (serve).
- By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years. (learn)

### Exercise

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

#### Fill in the correct form verb-

1. Lakshya \_\_\_\_\_ a great film yesterday. (see)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a story last year (write)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ him last Monday. (meet)
4. The band was playing while I \_\_\_\_\_. (write)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the new car in 2005. (buy)
6. Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ in Jaisalmer for the past five years. (live)
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan when we arrived a few days ago. (be)
8. India \_\_\_\_\_ free in 1947. (Become)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much fun since I was a kid. (have)
10. When I got up I .....out of the window. (look)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ three movies so far this week. (see)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ over Churu last week. (fly)
13. Arvind \_\_\_\_\_ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (play)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ with our ears (hear)
15. He kept looking at her, wondering where he \_\_\_\_\_ her before. (see)
16. Exams \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday (commence)
17. Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years. (become)
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake)
19. When I first came to this house it \_\_\_\_\_ quite a noisy area. (be)

20. He twisted his ankle while he \_\_\_\_\_.(ski)
21. My best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ each other for 15 years. (know)
22. Sandeep usually \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast yet?. (you have)
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (do)
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ the paper when his wife came home. (read)

**Choose the correct verb form from the given alternatives:**

**26. When I .....her, she was washing clothes.**

- (A) Call (B) Calls  
(C) Called (D) is calling

**27. Why.....my time at this moment?**

- (A) I am wasting (B) I was wasting  
(C) am I wasting (D) were I wasting

**28. Our master.....us two weeks ago.**

- (A) Leave (B) Left  
(C) Is leaving (D) Leaved

**29. The Sun.....brightly yesterday.**

- (A) Shone (B) Shined  
(C) Is shining (D) Shine

**30. We.....in the swimming pool when it was raining.**

- (A) Was bathing (B) Were bathing  
(C) Are bathing (D) Had bathed

**31. The rain..... before we returned home.**

- (A) Had stopped (B) Stopped  
(C) Had stoppered (D) Had been stopping

**32. The prayer..... when I reached school.**

- (A) Is starting (B) Are starting  
(C) Had started (D) Has started

**33. I.....your book by next Sunday.**

- (A) Returned (B) Shall have returned

(C) Shall has returned (D) Shall had returned

34. **By next Monday, she .....her sums for ten days.**

(A) Shall have been doing (B) Will have been doing

(C) Shall doing (D) Will doing

35. **He..... hard for ten days when he fell ill.**

(A) Had worked (B) Had working

(C) Had been working (D) Were working

36. **The cook.....food at this time tomorrow**

(A) Is cooking (B) Are cooking

(C) Was cooking (D) Will be cooking

37. **I..... exercise daily.**

(A) Take (B) Am take

(C) Is taking (D) Takes

38. **My friend said that he.....surely come.**

(A) will (B) shall

(C) would (D) may

39. **The earth.....round the sun.**

(A) Move (B) Moves

(C) Moving (D) Moved

40. **I wish I.....wings.**

(A) Has (B) Have

(C) Had (D) Having

41. **I wish I.....a king.**

(A) Was (B) Is

(C) Were (D) Been

42. **For how long.....in this house.**

(A) Has you been living

(B) Have you been living

(C) You has been living

(D) You have been living

43. I.....his brother lately.  
(A) Have not seen  
(B) Has not seen  
(C) Is not seeing  
(D) Have not been seeing
44. The Gita..... (say) that the soul is im-mortal.  
(A) said (B) say  
(C) says (D) had said
45. Who..... (not know) her?  
(A) did not know  
(B) is not known  
(C) does not know  
(D) do not know
46. Water.....(freeze) at "O" degree centigrade.  
(A) freezes  
(B) freeze  
(C) freezed  
(D) has freezed
47. The city..... (stand) on the Jamuna.  
(A) stand (B) stood  
(C) stands (D) has stood
48. She.....(look) at the Newspapers at present.  
(A) looked (B) looks  
(C) is looking (D) has looked
49. ....you..... (do) anything at the present  
(A) is do (B) are doing  
(C) is doing (D) has done
50. what.....you..... (do) these days?  
(A) do (B) does  
(C) are doing (D) has done

**Answer**

1. saw. 2. wrote 3. met. 4. was writing. 5. bought 6. has been living 7. had been 8. Became 9. haven't had  
 10. looked 11. have seen. 12. flew 13. was playing. 14. hear. 15. had seen 16. Commenc 17. has become  
 18. have been baking 19. came 20. was skiing. 21. have known 22. smokes. 23. Have you had  
 24. did 25. was reading 26.C 27.C 28.B 29.A 30.B 31.A 32.C 33.B 34.B 35.C 36.D 37.A 38. C  
 39.B 40.C 41.C 42.B 43.A 44.C 45.C 46.A 47.C 48.C 49.B 50.C

**Question No: 7****REPORTED SPEECH**

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

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

Narration दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) Direct speech: किसी वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों कहना Direct speech कहलाता है।

Ans: Saroj said to me, “I shall go to market today.”

(ii) Indirect speech: वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों प्रयोग न करके केवल उन शब्दों का अर्थ ही प्रकट हो तो उसे Indirect speech कहते हैं।

Ans: Saroj told me that she would go to market that day

Direct speech के दो भाग होते हैं—

(i) Reporting verb

(ii) Reported speech

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

Ram Said to Mohan,

"I shall help you."

↓

↓

Reporting verb

Reported speech

(Inverted commas के बाहर का भाग)

( Inverted commas के अन्दर का भाग)

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

1. Simple Sentence

2. Interrogative Sentence.

3. Imperative Sentence

4. Optative sentence

## 5. Exclamatory Sentence

**General Rules:-**

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

**1. Assertive Sentences (साधारण वाक्य)**

- (i) Reporting verb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं। जैसे-

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

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

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

**Tense संबंधि परिवर्तन:**

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

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

- Ram said, "They learn English."
- Ram said that they learnt English.
- He said to me, "Sita wrote to letter."
- He told me that Sita had written to letter.

**Exceptions : (अपवाद) :** Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन के निम्न अपवाद हैं—

- (i) यदि Reported speech में कोई सार्वभौमिक सत्य, ऐतिहासिक घटना, वैज्ञानिक तथ्य, परम्परा या रिवाज, कहावत आदि का भाव हो तो उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है, चाहे Reporting verb भूतकाल में (said / said to) ही क्यों ना हो—
- My father said. "Two and two makes four"
  - My father said that two and two makes four.
  - He said. "India got freedom in 1947."
  - He said that India got freedom in 1947"
  - I said, " light travels faster than sound "
  - I said that light travels faster than sound.
  - He said to me, "Time and tide wait for none"
  - He told me that time and tide wait for none.
  - The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun"
  - The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
  - The teacher said, "Hard work is the key to success"
  - The teacher said that hard work is the key to success.



- (ii) यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक साथ हो तो Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है—
- Ravi Said, “When we started playing cricket, it began to rain.
  - Ravi said that when they started playing cricket, it began to rain.
  - He said, “ Sita was reading while I was playing.”
  - He said that Sita was reading while he was playing.
- (iii) Reported speech में काल्पनिक शर्त का भाव होने पर उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है—
- He said, “If I were a rich man, I would build another Tajmahal”
  - He said that If he were a rich man he would build another Tajmahal.
  - Ram said, “ If I were there. I would help them”
  - Ram said that if he were there he would help them.

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

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

**Pronouns में परिवर्तन:**

- (i) Reported speech के first person के pronouns (I, my, me myself, mine, we, our, us, ourselves) Reporting verb के verb के कर्ता के अनुसार बदलते है जैसे—
- Rajat said to me, “I am your friend.”
  - Rajat told me that he was my friend.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOTE:** संक्षेप में pronoun को Reporting Verb (S, O, N) Reported speech (1, 2, 3) अनुसार बदलते है।

## 2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

**Interrogative Sentence** दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं।

(A) Helping verb से शुरू

(B) Wh word से शुरू

Direct से Indirect में बदलने में नियम:-

**Helping verb** से शुरू:-

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

**Wh. word से शुरू :-**

- (i) Said / said to को asked / inquired में बदलते है।
- (ii) Conjunction उसी Wh-word को बनाते है।
- (iii) Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते है।
- (iv) Tense, pronoun, adverb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते है।
  - Mohan said to me, “Do you live here?”
  - Mohan asked me if I lived there.
  - He said to me, “Do you want to take tea?”
  - He asked me if I wanted to take tea.
  - I said to him, “Did you visit the Taj Mahal yesterday?”
  - I asked him if he had visited the Taj Mahal the previous day.
  - My wife said to me, “Are you going to school today?”
  - My wife asked me if I was going to school that day.
  - She said to me, “Will you accompany me to Delhi ?”
  - She asked me if I should accompany her to Delhi.
  - The teacher said to me, “How many students are there in your class?”
  - The teacher asked me how many students there were in my class.
  - My brother said, “When will you return my book?”
  - My brother asked (me) when I should return his book.
  - Sita said to me, “What are you reading now?”
  - Sita asked me what I was reading then.
  - She said to Navyo, “Who teaches you English ?”
  - She asked Navyo who taught her English.
  - Aruna said to Sujata, “ Why do you not come at home?”
  - Aruna asked Sujata why she did not come at home.

### 3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

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

(i)  $V_1$  से                      (ii) Do not +  $V_1$  से                      (iii) Please/ kindly +  $V_1$  से                      (iv) Let से

**Imperative Sentence को Indirect speech में बदलने के नियम:-**

- (i) Said / Said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार Ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।
- (ii) Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) To के बाद सदैव  $V_1$  का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iv) Reported speech के वाक्य में Tense का छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।

- He said to me, "Do your work."
- He ordered me to do my work.
- She said to him, "Bring a glass of water."
- She ordered him to bring a glass of water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Said to को Suggested to या proposed to में बदलते हैं।
  - (ii) Connective that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
  - (iii) Object (us) को nominative case ( we, they) में बदल देते हैं।
  - (iv) we / they के बाद should का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- He said to me, "Let us learn English"
  - He suggested to me that we should learn English.
  - I said to him, "Let us to go for a walk."
  - I suggested to him that they should go for a walk.
  - He said to Sita, "Let us help this beggars"
  - He proposed to Sita that they should help that beggar.

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

- (i) RV वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered / commanded / requested बदलती है।
- (ii) Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) To के बाद Let + ..... का प्रयोग करते हुए Imperative के नियमानुसार Indirect बनाते हैं।
- Ram said to me, "Let me go home."
- Ram requested me to let him go home.
- The Headmaster said to the peon, "Let them to come my office."
- The Headmaster ordered the peon to let them go his office.

**Excercise**

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

1. He says to me, "I gave him my pen."
2. He said to me, "We shall start in the evening."
3. Master said to the servent, "let me take the spade."
4. The bird said to the Prince, "Why are you crying?"
5. The teacher said to us, "Why do not you attend the programme?"
6. Lalita said to Laxmi, "We have to leave the place now".
7. Lomov said, "I suffer from palpitations, I'm excitable and always getting awfully upset."
8. The boy says, "I live with my grandmother."
9. Rahul said, "Let's go for shopping."
10. Rahul said to me, "The Mars moves round the Sun."
11. Ravi said to Ayub, "I work in a company."
12. Sanjay said, "Do you know Mr.Raj?"
13. He said to me, "Are you sleeping?"
14. I said to the man, "Can you tell me your name?"
15. Virendra said to me, "Where do you live?"
16. "Why did they send you away?" asked Mr Prakash.
17. Rahul said, "What a beautiful animal!"
18. Father said, "The sun rises in the east."

19. Rakesh said to me, "Follow the traffic rules."
20. He said, "Alas! The bird is dead."
21. John said, "I work every day."
22. Mohan said, "I am playing the Guitar now."
23. He said, "He has bought a new car recently."
24. Shalini said, "I'll go to cinema tomorrow."
25. Sita said to me, "I can speak English fluently."
26. Mother said to the son, "I have cooked pasta for you."
27. She said to me, "Yesterday I saw the movie PK."
28. Tom said to me, "Will you go with me there?"
29. Sister said, "Don't put this T-shirt on."
30. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make a noise."
31. Ramesh said, "When does the train arrive?"
32. Sarla said, "I have forgotten my e-mail password."
33. Manish asked, "Where have you hidden the data?"
34. My friend said to me, "Have you hidden the data?"
35. He said to him, "Were you present in the party last night?"
36. She asked, "Can you bring the moon for me?"
37. My friends said, "Let's go to cinema."
38. I said, "Sit down"
39. Mali said to them, "Do you solve my problem?"
40. He said, "Who are you?"
41. The boys said, "we want to play a match"
42. The teacher said, "we don't have much time for a match now."
43. Nisha said him, "I have something to show you"
44. "I am going away tomorrow, father" Ram said.
45. She said, "My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police"

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

1. The boys said, " Hurrah! We have won the match."

Board 2017 The boys exclaimed with joy.....

2. The teacher said to Ramesh, "Will you do my work now?"  
The teacher asked Ramesh.....
3. The Minister said, "You can open the new bridge for the public today"  
The Minister said.....
4. The Principal said to the clerk, "Do this work or leave the office."  
The Principal ordered the clerk .....
5. The teacher said to the student, "Come here."  
The teacher asked.....

### Answers

1. He tells me that he gave him his pen.
2. He told me that they would start in the evening.
3. Master asked the servant that he should take the spade.
4. The bird asked the prince why he was crying.
5. The teacher asked us why we did not attend the programme.
6. Lalita told Laxmi that they had to leave the place then.
7. Lomov said that he suffered from palpitations, he was excitable and always getting awfully upset.
8. The boy says that he lives with his grandmother.
9. Rahul said that they should go for shopping.
10. Rahul told me that the mars moves round the sun.
11. Ravi told Ayub that he worked in a company.
12. Sanjay asked that if he/she knew Mr. Raj.
13. He asked me whether I was sleeping.
14. I asked the man if he could tell me whether she kept her hair long or short.
15. Virendra asked me where I lived.
16. Mr Prakash asked why they had sent him away.
17. Rahul exclaimed in wonder that it was a very beautiful animal.
18. Father said that the sun rises in the east.
19. Rakesh urged me to follow the traffic rules.
20. He exclaimed in grief that the bird was dead.
21. John said that he worked every day.



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

### Answers

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

**Question No. 8****Subject verb Agreement****Marks - 2**

- Rule - 1** यदि दो Singular Nouns and से जुड़कर Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो Plural verb आयेगी।  
Ram and Mohan are friends (Is/are)
- Rule - 2** कुछ pair words जैसे bread and butter, rice and curry, slow and steady, Hammer and sickle, age and experience, truth and honesty. horse and carriage, bag and baggage, sum and substance etc. का प्रयोग Subject के रूप में हो तो Singular verb का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि इनमें एक ही वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है।  
Bread and butter is my favourite Lunch.
- Rule - 3** (i) The / possessive adjective + Singular Noun + and + Singular noun → Singular verb  
(ii) The/possessive adjective + Singular noun + and + the/possessive adjective + singular noun → Plural verb.  
(i) My brother and guardian is coming to see me [ is /are]  
(ii) My brother and my guardian are coming to see me[ is/are]
- Rule - 4** (i) Indefinite article [a/an] + Adjective + and + adjective + common Noun → Singular verb  
(ii) Indefinite article [a/an] + adjective + and + indefinite article + adjective + common noun → plural verb.  
(i) A black and white cow is grazing in the field. [is/are]  
(ii) A black and a white cow are grazing in the field [is/are]
- Rule - 5** (i) Every /Each +singular noun + and + singular noun → Singular verb  
(ii) Every / Each + Singular noun + and + every / each + singular noun → Singular verb  
(i) Each book and notebook is white.  
(ii) Every boy and every girl is talkative.
- Rule - 6.** Each / Every / Either / Neither + Singular noun → Singular verb.  
Each / Every / Fither/Neither + of + plural noun/ plural pronoun → Singular verb  
(i) Either teacher teaches well.  
(ii) Neither of these two teachers teaches well.
- Rule - 7.** Each / Either / Neither का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होने पर Singular verb का

प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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

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

We each have a book.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both are good.

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

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

The number of players is twenty.

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

(i) No news is good.

(ii) Maths is a good subject.

But

(iii) His mathematics are good.

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

The cattle are grazing in the field.

**Rule-13.** कुछ nouns जैसे furniture, Luggage, information, advice, work, knowledge, Scenery, electricity, weather etc के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) Work is worship.

(ii) knowledge is power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) There are other schools.

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

The rich are helpful.

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

(i) There is a bus.

(ii) There are many buses

### Excercise

#### Choose the correct option:

1. Neither of the houses \_\_\_\_\_ much. (is/are) worth
2. Some of the food \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) delicious.
3. The news \_\_\_\_\_ (seems/seem) more and more depressing every day.

4. Measles \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) the only childhood disease I haven't had.
5. Not only teachers but also principal \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) playing cricket.
6. The team \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) received their letters.
7. The detectives \_\_\_\_\_ (are/is) investigating the case.
8. None of these flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (grow/grows) well inside the house.
9. Neither of these printers \_\_\_\_\_ (work/works) properly.
10. Bread and eggs \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) my favourite.
11. Don't you think oil in America \_\_\_\_\_ (cost/costs) much less than in India.
12. Each of the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) her own dress.
13. Five miles \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) long distance.
14. Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ (have/has) tried hard to climb the treacherous mountain range.
15. Few students \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) coming to the party.
16. The level of pain tolerance \_\_\_\_\_ (vary/varies) from person to person.
17. Either Tina or Rohit \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) telling lies.
18. The government \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) criticised by the Supreme Court for their actions.
19. no news -----(is/are) good.
20. Fast food, like burgers and street food, \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) harmful to our health.
21. If anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (calls/call) for me, do let me know.
22. The people \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) lived without electricity for many years.
23. The tiger \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) chasing the cat.
24. Neither Rahul nor \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) gone to Sita work.
25. The Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) held every four years.
26. The Project Director and Additional Collector \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) on tour.
27. The clerk and counsellor \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) present in the meeting.
28. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) the Prime Minister.
29. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) a bird.
30. (Was/ Were) \_\_\_\_\_ she an eagle, she would fly to me.
31. She ordered as if she \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) my mother.
32. The people \_\_\_\_\_ (was/ were) fully satisfied.

33. Not only the students but also the class teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) also involved in the discussion.
34. Ram and not his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were ) present there.
35. The house with all its belongings \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) sold.
36. The President as well as the members \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) come.
37. The pigeon like other birds \_\_\_\_\_ (has/ have) wings.
38. Four questions in addition to the first question \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) to be answered.
39. His advice in the matter \_\_\_\_\_ ( is/are) trustworthy.
40. The rich \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) generally unkind to the poor .
41. One of the five members \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) at fault.
42. The jury \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) divided in their opinion.
43. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have ) taken their seats.
44. One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) done the his work.
45. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) my pants?
46. The amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) not sufficient.
47. Ram as well as his parents \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) coming.
48. The captain along with the sailors \_\_\_\_\_ (was/ were) drowned.
49. My father unlike my uncles \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) very strict.
50. Slow and steady \_\_\_\_\_ (win/ wins) the race.
51. Fish and chips \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) my favorites dish.

### Answers:

- |           |          |           |            |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. is     | 2. is    | 3. seems  | 4. is      |
| 5. is     | 6. has   | 7. are    | 8. grows   |
| 9. work   | 10. is   | 11. costs | 12. Has    |
| 13. is    | 14. has  | 15. are   | 16. varies |
| 17. is    | 18. was  | 19. years | 20. is     |
| 21. calls | 22. have | 23. is    | 24. has    |
| 25. is    | 26. is   | 27. was   | 28. were   |
| 29. were  | 30. were | 31. were  | 32. were   |

33. was	34. was	35. was	36. has
37. has	38. have	39. is	40. are
41. is	42. are	43. have	44. has
45. are	46. is	47. is	48. was
49. is	50. wins	51. is	

**Question No : 9****VOICE**

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

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

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

**1. Active Voice:**

When the subject of the verb acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice. जब क्रिया का कर्ता स्वयं कार्य करता है तो उसे Active कहते हैं। जैसे—

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

**2. Passive Voice:**

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

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

**1. Assertive Sentence****Passive Voice बनाने के नियम:—**

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

5. Active Voice के sentence के Subject को Passive Voice का Object बनाते है।

**Pronoun संबंधी परिवर्तन :-**

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

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

Object  
हमेशा Main  
Verb  
के तुरन्त बाद  
आता है।

**Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :-**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
$V_1/V_1 + s/es$	$is/am/are + V_3$
do not / does not + $V_1$	$is/am/are + not + V_3$
$is/am/are + V_1 + ing$	$is/am/are + being + V_3$
had / have + $V_3$	has/have + been + $V_3$
$V_2$	was/ were + $V_3$
did not + $V_1$	was/ were + not + $V_3$
was/ were + $V_1 + ing$	was/ were + being + $V_3$
had + $V_3$	had + been + $V_3$
will have/shall have + $V_3$	will have/shall have + been+ $V_3$
Modals (shall, will, can, should, might, must, need not, used to, would, could, may, ought to, dare not) + $V_1$	Modals + be + $V_3$

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → She likes books.            | -Books are liked by her.            |
| → I help my friend.           | - My friend is helped by me.        |
| → You do not cheat me.        | - I am not cheated by you.          |
| → The girl is singing a song. | - A song is being sung by the girl. |
| → I have completed my work.   | - My work has been completed by me. |
| → They have not eaten apples. | - Apples have not been eaten by me. |



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| → Naresh bought a lot of toys.          | - A lot of toys were bought by Naresh.       |
| → We did not sing songs.                | -Songs were not sung by us.                  |
| → Neha was washing her clothes.         | - Her clothes were being washed by Neha.     |
| → Some one had informed the police.     | - The police had been informed.              |
| → He will play tennis.                  | - Tennis will be played by him.              |
| → Saroj will have learnt French.        | - French will have been learnt by Saroj.     |
| → You must take this pill.              | -This pill must be taken by you.             |
| → I can lift this heavy load.           | -This heavy load can be lifted by me.        |
| → One must keep one's promises.         | -One's promises should be kept.              |
| → People worship various gods in India. | -Various gods are worshiped in India.        |
| → I can do it.                          | -It can be done by me.                       |
| → Shyam will buy a house next year.     | - A house will be bought next year by Shyam. |

### Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :-

कुछ क्रियाओं (Verbs) के दो Object होते हैं :- 1. Indirect (सजीव) Object 2. Direct (निर्जीव) object  
Passive Voice में इनमें से किसी भी Object को Subject बनाया जा सकता है।

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

- **My father will present me a gift.**  
-I shall be presented a gift by my father. (Indirect object से) **OR**  
- A gift will be presented to me by my father. (Direct obj. से)
- **Dalip teaches us English.**  
-We are taught English by Dalip. **OR**  
-English is taught to us by Dalip.
- **The cow gives us milk.**  
- We are given milk by the cow. **OR**  
- Milk is given to us by the cow.

### Unimportant Subjects:-

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

- People speak English all over the world. - English is spoken all over the world.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| → Someone has stolen my purse.       | - My purse has been stolen.        |
| → Farmers grow wheat.                | -Wheat is grown.                   |
| → The Police were chasing the thief. | - The thief was being chased.      |
| → They make many things of plastic.  | - Many things are made of plastic. |

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

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| → Nobody can mend this broken table. | - This broken table can not be mended. |
| → No one will support you.           | - You will not be supported.           |

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

यदि Active Voice में is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, shall have, will के पश्चात to+V<sub>1</sub> Object का प्रयोग हो तो Passive निम्न प्रकार बनाते हैं-

**Subject + H.V. + to + be + V<sub>3</sub> + by + Object**

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

**Be+going to वाले वाक्य का Passive Voice:**

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

**Subject + be + going + to + be + V<sup>3</sup> + by + Object**

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

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

**Phrasal Verbs वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :**

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

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| → The girls laughed at him.        | - He was laughed at by the girls.         |
| → Kamal arrived at the conclusion. | - The conclusion was arrived at by Kamal. |



→ Help me. - You are requested to help me

## 2. Please या Kindly से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

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

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

## 3. Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

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

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

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

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

- Do not go there. - You are ordered not to go there.  
 → Don't waste your time. - You are advised not to waste your time.  
 → Kindly don't make a noise. - You are requested not + to make a noise.

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

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

**Note :** Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में यदि **Object** तो इनको निम्न **Pattern** से भी बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे :- **Let + Obj. + not + be + V<sub>3</sub> .....**

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

## 4. Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

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

- Let him play football - Let football be played by him  
 → Let her make tea. - Let tea be made by her.  
 → Let the teacher teach English. - Let English be taught by the teacher.

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

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| → Help the needy and poor. | - The needy and poor should be helped. |
| → Love the kids.           | - The kids should be loved.            |
| → Hear him now.            | - He should be heard now.              |

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

**Interrogative Sentences** दो प्रकार के होते हैं:—

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

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

Pattern	Active	HV.+Sub.+M.V.+Obj. ?
	Passive	HV.+Obj.+M.V.III+by+Sub.?

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| → Have you done your homework?       | - Has your homework been done by you? |
| → Are they taking exercise now?      | - Is exercise being taken now?        |
| → Will he invite us?                 | - Shall we be invited by him?         |
| → Did Khemchand reward Tanisha?      | - Was Tanisha rewarded by Khemchand?  |
| → Should the doctor examine Tanisha? | - Should Tanisha be examined.         |

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

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

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

Pattern	Active	Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV.I+Obj.?
	Passive	Wh-word+HV.,+Obj.+MV.III+by+Sub.?

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| → When will you publish a new book? | - When will a new book be published by you? |
| → Why were you laughing at Saroj?   | - Why was Saroj being laughed at by you?    |
| → What did you play in the evening? | - What was played by you in the evening?    |
| → How does she sing a song?         | - How is a song sung by her?                |
| → Where did you post the letter?    | - Where was the letter posted by you?       |
| → Which fruit do you like?          | - Which fruit is liked by you?              |
| → What are you doing?               | - What is being done by you?                |

→ What pleased her - What was she pleased by?

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

**Pattern :- By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV<sub>3</sub>?**

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

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

**Pattern :- Who+HV.+MV<sub>3</sub> +by+Obj.?**

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

### Excercise

1. The student is studying the course.
2. Father baked the cookies on the weekend.
3. Have you completed your assignment?
4. She has mastered the subject of design.
5. Kitty ate the mouse yesterday.
6. She opened the door.
7. Shalu is washing the utensils.
8. Divya is buying a new phone.
9. Dia is planning the party.
10. Everyone likes sweets.
11. Veena threw the jacket.
12. Ram had taken the books.
13. I did not scold her.
14. The cops caught the thief.

15. Do not oppress the poor.
16. Be off my sight.
17. Who will solve this sum?
18. May I help the poor?
19. We refused them admission.
20. Her death shocked me.
21. This bottle contains milk.
22. Your behaviour annoyed me.
23. Is he teaching me?
24. Who is disturbing her?
25. We did not sing songs.
26. Everybody knows Gandhiji.
27. Ravi annoyed him.
28. We all regarded Soyab as an expert.
29. The students called her stupid.
30. Nobody listen to her.
31. Somebody has paid for your meal.
32. He writes a letter.
33. They play cricket.
34. Mr. Sharma is teaching English.
35. Children have eaten food.
36. Mohan wrote a story.
37. They did not play cricket.
38. The boys are playing football.
39. They will have built the bridge.
40. Sita will write a book.
41. Mr. Sharma taught us English.
42. People take tea in the morning.
43. Some one is waiting for you in the school.
44. Do the boys eat apple?



45. Was sita cooking food?
46. Did she write a letter?
47. Are you playing games?
48. Have you written a book?
49. Open the window.
50. Do not play football on the road.

### Answers

1. The course is being studied by students.
2. The cookies were baked on the weekend by Father.
3. Has the assignment been completed by you?
4. The subject of design has been mastered by her.
5. The mouse was eaten by the kitty yesterday.
6. The door was opened by her.
7. The utensils are being washed by Shalu.
8. A new phone is being bought by Divya.
9. Party is being planned by Dia.
10. Sweets are being liked by everyone.
11. The jacket was thrown by Veena.
12. The books had been taken by Ram.
13. She was not scolded by me.
14. The thief was caught by the cops.
15. Let the poor not be oppressed.
16. You are ordered to be off my sight.
17. By whom will this sum be solved?
18. May the poor be helped by me?
19. They were refused admission by us.

OR

Admission was refused to them by us.

20. I was shocked at her death.
21. Milk is contained in this bottle.
22. I was annoyed at your behaviour.

23. Am I being taught by him?
24. By whom is she being disturbed?
25. Songs were not sung by us.
26. Gandhiji is known to everybody.
27. He was annoyed with Ravi.
28. Soyab was regarded as an expert.
29. She was called stupid by the students.
30. She is never listened to.
31. Your meal has been paid for.
32. A letter is written by him.
33. Cricket is played.
34. English is being taught by Mr. Sharma.
35. Food has been eaten by children.
36. A story was written by Mohan.
37. Cricket was not played.
38. Football is being played by the boys.
39. The bridge will have been built.
40. A book will be written by Sita.
41. English was taught to us by Mr. Sharma.
42. Tea is taken in the morning.
43. You are being waited in the school.
44. Is apple eaten by the boys?
45. Was food being cooked by Sita?
46. Was a letter written by her?
47. Are games being played by you?
48. Has a book been written by you?
49. Let the window be opened.
50. Let the door be shut.

## Question 10

### (i) FRAMING QUESTION

**Marks- 1**

There are four sentence types in english-

[1] Declarative

[ii] Interrogative

[iii] Imperative

[iv] Execlamatory

हम मुख्यतः इन चार प्रकार के Sentences को ही देखते हैं और पढ़ते हैं, जिनमें में Framing question Topic में Specially interrogative type वाला Sentence ही काम आता है।

#### Interrogative Sentence :-

The basic function of an interrogative sentence is to ask a direct question.

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य सूचना प्राप्ति, प्रस्ताव, सुझाव, निवेदन आदि के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है

Exmp:-

(i) What are you doing? (information)

(ii) Will you please help me? (request)

(iii) Would you like to take tea? (offer)

#### Forming Interrogative Sentences:-

→ प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के संबंध में सामान्य नियम जो अधिकांश प्रश्न पर लागू होते हैं—

(i) We always use auxiliary (H.V.) verbs that are connected with the subject.

#### **Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)**

#### **Question**

(i) He is a good boy.

- Is he a good boy?

(ii) They have a car.

- Have they a car?

→ इसके अलावा कई शब्द भी हैं जो प्रश्न बनाने के लिए काम में लिए जाते हैं—

Who, what, where, when, why and how.

#### **Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)**

#### **Question**

(i) To They will go to the school

- Where will they go?

(ii) He is sin weeping bitterly

- How is he weeping?

(ii) अगर Sentence में एक से ज्यादा सहायक क्रिया (H.V.) हो तो प्रश्न Helping verb को ही subject के पहले लगाया जाता है।

#### **Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)**

#### **Question**

(i) Ritika will be reading a book.

- Will Ritika be reading the novel?

(ii) I could have won the prize.

- Could he have won the prize?

(iii) Present और Past Tense में कोई Helping Verb नहीं होती इसलिए dummy - do/does/ did का Use किया जाता है।

Note : Do (Do/ does / did) के साथ अन्य कोई H.V. use नहीं की जाती है।

(i) Does Sheela teach English? (Right)

(ii) Does Sheela teaches English (Wrong)

Note: जब who, what, which and whose वाक्य में Subject होते हैं तो इनके साथ do का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं।

Who did you call?

### Who

Who से Questions बनाते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिए गये वाक्य के Subject (Person) को हटा दो और उस Subject की जगह Who लगा दो और पूरा वाक्य उतार दो।

Q. Rahul teaches Social Science.

A. Who teaches social Science?

Q. He is going to school.

A. Who is going to school.

### Whose

Whose से question बनाते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिए गये वाक्य में Noun के पहले possessive adjective [my, our, your, his, her, their] या noun's/ noun' को हटाकर उसकी जगह Whose का प्रयोग कर इसके बाद वाली noun रख देंगे।

प्रश्न की संरचना whose + Noun + Hv. + Subject + MV + others?

(i) Rahul's father met me.

Whose father did you meet?

(ii) I know her brother.

Whose brother do you know?

### whom

Whom से question बनाते समय Main verb के बाद दी गई Noun [objective case] या pronoun [me, us, you, him, her, them] की जगह whom शुरूआत में लिख दो। इसके बाद helping verb व Subject लिखकर शेष वाक्य objective case जिसे हटाया है को छोड़कर उतार दो।

(i) I saw him in the school.

Whom did you see in the school?

- (ii) He has called Rahul.

Whom has he call?

### What

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है

What is your name?

इसका प्रयोग Subject तथा Object के साथ किया जाता है।

- (i) He is studying English.

(object)

What is he studying?

- (ii) I am teaching.

What are you doing?

### Which

Which का प्रयोग subject व object दोनों के रूप में किया जा सकता है। यह choice को दर्शाता है।

I like English most.

Which subject do you like most?

### Why

वाक्य में दिया गया कारण, उद्देश्य जो to + v<sub>1</sub>, because, if के बाद दिया जाता है और उसकी जगह

Why का प्रयोग शुरुआत में किया जाएं।

- (i) I read books to become a reader.

Why do you read books?

- (ii) He is weeping because someone beat him.

Why is he weeping?

### Where

वाक्य में दिया गया स्थान सूचक शब्द जो कहाँ का उत्तर दे रहा हो उसे हटा दे और उसकी जगह

Where का प्रयोग करे शेष नियम यथावत रहेगें।

- (i) He went to temple.

Where did he go?

- (ii) Ravi is in the garden.

Where is Ravi?

**When**

वाक्य में दिया गया समय सूचक शब्द जो कब का उत्तर दे रहा है उसे हटा दे और उसकी जगह When का प्रयोग करें।

- (i) He takes tea in the morning.

When does he take tea ?

**How**

How expresses what way or manner इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः तरीका / पद्धति पुछने के लिए किया जाता है। verb से प्रश्न करे कैसे या किस तरीके से जा Answer आ रहा है उसे छोड़ दे शेष नियम यथावत रहेगें

- (i) He is laughing loudly.

How is he laughing?

**How Many**

How many का अर्थ है कितने यदि दिए गये statement में कोई countable noun (यानि जिसे गिना जा सके) हो तो उनकी जगह how many का प्रयोग किया जाएगा शेष नियम यथावत रहेगें।

- (i) There are ten teachers in the school.

How many teachers are there in the school?

**How much**

How much का अर्थ कितना इसका प्रयोग uncountable noun (यानि जिसे गिना ना जा सके) यानि मात्रा बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

- (i) I spent a lot of money.

How much money did you spend?

**How long**

इसका प्रयोग कितना लम्बा या कितनी अवधि को बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

He stayed there for a moment.

How long did he stay there.

Note - ध्यान रहे यदि has / have / had का प्रयोग यदि Main verb के रूप में किया जाए तो H.V. के रूप में does / do/ did का प्रयोग क्रमशः किया जाएगा।

**Frame question of the following sentences:**

1. He killed the rat. Who..... ?

2. Rahul purchased his car. Whose.....?
3. I visited his house. Whose.....?
4. Sita bought a pen. What..... ?
5. He came at 7 p.m. When.....?
6. He met me on Monday. When.....?
7. He works here. Where.....?
8. He will go to Jaipur. Where.....?
9. He has written a letter to his father. What.....?
10. He was there for two hours only. How long.....?
11. I have two cars. How many.....?
12. He drinks three kg. milk daily. How much.....?
13. This room is twenty feet long. How many.....?
14. Lakshya looks smart. How.....?
15. I like this book. Which..... ?
16. I am happy because my friend gets good marks in the exam. Why.....?
17. I like him. Who.....?
18. I had eggs for breakfast. What..... ?
19. My friends works at a multinational company. Where.....?
20. Mr. Dhrampal Aary is our principal. Who.....?
21. Their teamwork and preservance were impressive. What.....?
22. I know his brother. Whose..... ?
23. The teacher punished your sister yesterday. Whom.....?
24. He stayed here for a moment. How long.....?
25. He has been teaching here for five years. How long .....?
26. I collected three hundred rupees yesterday. How many.....?
27. He bought ten kilogram salt yesterday. How much..... ?
28. He has bought four bicycles. How many.....?
29. He goes to school on foot. How.....?
30. He was speaking loudly in the class. How..... ?
31. I like English most. Which .....?
32. Ravi is my best friend. Who..... ?

33. We work hard to get good marks. Why.....?
34. I went to my village to meet my uncle. Why .....
35. I am playing. What.....?
36. The king killed a lion. Who ..... ?
37. He is going to Japan. Where..... ?
38. Everybody know him. Who.....?
39. He has been living in Jaipur for five years. How many.....?
40. I am sitting under a tree. Where.....?
41. I want to meet you. Whom.....?
42. I am sad because I was failed. Why.....?
43. You will give a pen to me. Whom.....?
44. He was speaking on the stage. Where.....?
45. I shall return from school at 4 p.m. When.....?
46. I shall teach here for a short time. How long.....?
47. He spent a lot of money on her. How much.....?
48. 15 students are present in the class. How many.....?
49. Rahul broke this table yesterday. Who.
50. I went to school on Saturday. When.....?

### Answers

1. Who killed the rat?
2. Whose car did he purchase ?
3. Whose house did you visite?
4. What did Sita buy?
5. When did he come?
6. When did he meet?
7. Where does he work?
8. Where will he go?
9. What has he written to his father ?
10. How long was he there?
11. How many cars do you have?
12. How much milk does he daily drink?



13. How many feet long is this room?
14. How does Lakshya look?
15. Which book do you like?
16. Why are you happy?
17. Whom do you like?
18. What did you have for breakfast?
19. Where does your friend work?
20. Who is your principal?
21. What were impressive ?
22. Whose brother do you know?
23. Whom did the teacher punish yesterday?
24. How long did he stay here?
25. How long has he been teaching here?
26. How many rupees did you collect here?
27. How much salt he buy yesterday?
28. How many bicycles have he buy?
29. How does he go to school?
30. How was he speaking in the class?
31. Which subject do you like most?
32. Who is your best friend?
33. Why do you work hard?
34. Why did you go to your village?
35. What are you doing?
36. Who killed the lion ?
37. Where is he going?
38. Who know him?
39. How many years has he been living in Jaipur?
40. Where are you sitting?
41. Whom do you want to meet?

42. Why are you sad?
43. Whom will you give a pen?
44. Where was he speaking?
45. When shall you return from school?
46. How long shall you teach here?
47. How much money did he spend on her?
48. How many students are present in the class?
49. Who broke this table yesterday?
50. When did you went to school?

### Question Tag 10 (1)

**Rule - 1.** Affirmative sentence का question tag negative होता है। अर्थात् Auxiliary verb + n't + Subject का प्रयोग question tag में होता है।

- (i) He is a doctor. isn't he?
- (ii) He takes sugar in tea. doesn't he?

**Rule - 2.** Negative sentence का Question tag Affirmative होता है। अर्थात् Auxiliary verb + subject +? का प्रयोग Question tag में होता है।

- (i) She can't speak English. can she?
- (ii) You haven't given up at all have you?

**Rule - 3.** यदि किसी sentence में negative words जैसे - Neither, no, not, never, none, no one, nobody, nothing, few, little, hardly, rarely, scarcely, seldom etc. का प्रयोग हो तो Sentence का अर्थ negative होता है इसे negative sentence माना जाता है अतः इसका question tag Affirmative sentence होता है, अर्थात् Auxiliary verb + Subject ? का प्रयोग question tag में होता है।

- (i) He never asks questions, does he?
- (ii) Nobody left this meeting, did they?
- (iii) There is little we can do about it, is there?

**Rule - 4.** Affirmative Imperative sentence का question tag Affirmative - 'will you? या negative - won't you? दोनों होता है।

- (i) Have some tea, will/ won't you?
- (ii) Do your best, will / won't you?

**Rule - 5.** Negative Imperative sentence का question tag Affirmative - 'will you होता है।

(i) Don't write here will you?

(ii) Don't tell me will you?

**Rule - 6.** यदि Imperative sentence में प्रयुक्त verb से डॉट-फटकार के भाव का बोध होता है तो Question tag - Can't you? का प्रयोग होता है।

Shut up can't you?

Get out from here can't you?

**Rule- 7** यदि Imperative sentence Let us या Lets से स्टार्ट होत इससे प्रस्ताव/सुझाव (Proposal / suggestion) का बोध होता है। तथा इसके लिए Question tag - shall we? का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Let's do it now, shal we?

(ii) Let's have a nap, shall we?

**Rule (9)** यदि Imperative sentence let me / him / her / them / Shyam Veena etc... से स्टार्ट हो तो question tag will you? का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Let me do it. will you?

(ii) Let her go outside. will you?

**Rule - 10.** यदि किसी sentence में used का प्रयोग हो तो question tag में usedn't / didn't का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) He used to go there usedn't / didn't he?

(ii) They usedn't to go there used / did they?

**Rule - 11.** यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में No one, Anyone, some one, everyone, everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody का प्रयोग हो तो Tag question का subject they का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Somebody called him did't/they?

(ii) Nobody has seen god, have they?

**Rule -12.** यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में Nothing, everything, something, anything तो Tag Question का Subject it होगा।

Nothing is here is it?

**Rule -13.** यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में This / that का प्रयोग हो तो Tag Question का Subject he/she/it होगा।

This is my pen isn't it?

**Rule -14.** यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में These / that का प्रयोग हो तो Tag Question का Subject they होगा।

These are my pens                      aren't they?

**Rule -15.** यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में There या one हो तो Tag Question का Subject there का there व one का one ही रहेगा।

(i) one can cannot do this type of work                      can one ?

(ii) There is a book on the table                      isn't there?

### Excercise

**Add Question Tag to the statement given below**

1. He is handsome, .....?
2. He will not write a letter, .....?
3. You know little about politics, ..... ?
4. No one knows about it,.....?
5. I have a little money,..... ?
6. Barking dogs seldom bite.....?
7. Neither of us went there,.....?
8. Please open the window,.....?
9. Don't run on the road,.....?
10. Let us play cricket,..... ?
11. Let me go there,..... ?
12. We need his suggestions,..... ?
13. Rahul and Kamal are friends, .....?
14. Ravi has a pen,..... ?
15. There is a man in this street,..... ?
16. One cannot go there, .....?
17. This is my car, .....?
18. This car is mine,..... ?
19. Somebody came here yesterday, .....?
20. Any one can do this,..... ?

21. Something is there,..... ?
22. Most of you are intelligent, ..... ?
23. Everybody knows him,..... ?
24. He leaves for Morthal,.....?
25. The girls make a noise,.....?
26. None was absent there,.....?
27. No one can solve this question,.....?
28. Nobody believe it,.....?
29. They said nothing about it,.....?
30. I know little about Churu,.....?
31. She rarely comes here, .....?
32. Neither of them was available there,.....?
33. Few people can live in such circumstances,.....?
34. Everybody was watching the cricket match on TV,.....?
35. He is a very wise man,.....?
36. Mrs. Sarla is a good teacher,.....?
37. We saw a bird in the sky yesterday,.....?
38. Sita is a beautiful girl,..... ?
39. You should not smoke,.....?
40. Miss Anita does not play tennis,.....?
41. He is older than you,.....?
42. You always have your lunch at 3 o'clock,.....?
43. I can do it for you,.....?
44. She doesn't want to go to college today,.....?
45. Let's pray to Almighty,.....?
46. He had met you before,.....?
47. We couldn't enjoy the picnic,.....?
48. Someone invited me,.....?
49. Somebody will be there,..... ?
50. Anyone can attend the function,..... ?
51. Nobody has praised the move,..... ?

**Answers**

- |                  |                   |                    |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Isn't he?     | 2. Will he?       | 3. Do you?         | 4. Do they?      |
| 5. Haven't I?    | 6. Do they?       | 7. Did we?         | 8. Won't you?    |
| 9. Will you?     | 10. Shall we?     | 11. Will you?      | 12. Didn't we?   |
| 13. Aren't they? | 14. Hasn't he?    | 15. Isn't there?   | 16. Can one?     |
| 17. Isn't this?  | 18. Isn't it?     | 19. Didn't they?   | 20. Can't they?  |
| 21. Isn't it?    | 22. Aren't you?   | 23. Don't they?    | 24. Doesn't he?  |
| 25. Don't they?  | 26. Were they?    | 27. Can they?      | 28. Do they?     |
| 29. Did they?    | 30. Do I?         | 31. Does she?      | 32. Were they?   |
| 33. Can they?    | 34. Weren't they? | 35. Isn't he?      | 36. Isn't she?   |
| 37. Didn't we?   | 38. Isn't she?    | 39. Shouldn't you? | 40. Does she?    |
| 41. Isn't he?    | 42. Don't you?    | 43. Can't I?       | 44. Does she?    |
| 45. Shall we?    | 46. Hadn't he?    | 47. Could we?      | 48. Didn't they? |
| 49. Won't they?  | 50. Can't they?   | 51. Have they?     |                  |

**Section D****(Text Book)**

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

**Passage - 1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) What was her plan about her diary?

(v) What prompted her to keep a diary?

(vi) Write the similar word of the following from the passage 'keep'

### passage -2

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

(i) The sweet bread is known as

- (a) Pader (b) bol (c) Sandwich (d) Cake

(ii) What is absolutely essential in a village?

- (a) A pond (b) Baker's furnace  
(c) Butcher's shop (d) A sweet meat seller's shop

(iii) Without bread, a feast loses its.....?

- (a) charm (b) baker (c) bol (d) bread

(iv) What the lady of the house do on engagement?

(v) What is must on Christmas and festivals?

(vi) Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'compulsory'.

### passage -3

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. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- (i) **When did the baker collect his bills?**  
 (a) At the end of the day (b) At the end of the week  
 (c) At the end of the month (d) At the end of every quarterly
- (ii) **In the old days baking was a**  
 (a) Unprofitable business (b) Profitable business  
 (c) Very bad business (d) Very hard business
- (iii) **Where was monthly accounts recorded by a baker?**  
 (a) on some wall (b) in a diary  
 (c) in a note book (d) all of these
- (iv) **How did a baker and his family look?**
- (v) **With whom did a baker compare?**
- (vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'gather'.**

#### passage - 4

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

- (i) **When did the big drops of rain begin**  
 (a) in the morning (b) in the noon  
 (c) during the meal (d) all of these
- (ii) **The little drops are-**  
 (a) ten cent pieces (b) one cent pieces  
 (c) five cent pieces (d) seventy pieces
- (iii) **The older boys were working in the**  
 (a) School (b) city



(c) field

(d) village

- (iv) **What did the man say to the woman?**
- (v) **Why did the man go out?**
- (vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage “answered”**

### Passage -5

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

- (i) **Mandela's daughter was**
- (a) Zenani (b) Yamini (c) Alka (d) Zenathi
- (ii) **Which day dawned bright and clear**
- (a) tenth may (b) seventh may (c) third may (d) fourth may
- (iii) **The autumn day was**
- (a) ugly (b) lovely (c) harsh (d) unpleasant
- (iv) **Why had international leaders gathered in Pretoria?**
- (v) **What was different about the gathering at the amphitheatre in Pretoria?**
- (vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage, “platform”**

### Passage -6

The moon was coming up in the east, behind me and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch: one thirty in the

morning. 'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me. I switched on the radio and said, "Paris Control, Dakota DS 088 here Can you hear me? I am on my way to England Over." The voice from the radio answered me immediately: "DS 088, I can hear you. You ought to turn twelve degrees west now, DS 088 Over."

(i) **The moon was coming up in the**

- (a) east (b) west (c) south (d) north

(ii) **The stars were shining in the**

- (a) sky (b) room (c) school (d) house

(iii) **At what degree was the plane to turn**

- (a) twelve (b) thirteen (c) fourteen (d) fifteen

(iv) **Why was the writer happy?**

(v) **What was the writer flying?**

(vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage 'rest'**

#### Passage-7

The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the kabai. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader!

(i) **The baker's dress is known as -**

- (a) Frock (b) Kabai (c) Cloak (d) Pants

(ii) **A person wears a half pants is commented as**

- (a) Pader (b) Baker (c) Priest (d) None of the above

(iii) **Kabai was a single-piece**

- (a) shirt (b) half pant (c) long frock (d) short trousers

(iv) **What did they see in their childhood about bakers?**

(v) **How is a kabai made of ?**

(vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to "special".**

### Passage-8

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

(i) **Narrator should like to keep the animal**

(a) Dog (b) Otter (c) Lion (d) Cow

(ii) **"They were as common as mosquitoes". The writer means**

(a) In great number (b) Very few (c) Can't be found (d) Nothing

(iii) **When did the author travel to Southern Iraq?**

(iv) **What did the writer wish to tame?**

(v) **Why were they going to Basra?**

(vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'place'.**

### Passage 9

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. 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. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

(i) **Prince Siddhartha had-**

(a) a son and daughter (b) a son  
(c) two sons (d) two sons and two daughters

(ii) **When was Siddhartha sent to school**

(a) at the age of 6 years (b) at the age of 12 years

(c) at the age of 15 years

(d) he never went to school

**(iii) What did he see at first while out hunting**

(a) an aged man

(b) a sick man

(c) a funeral procession

(d) a monk

**(iv) Why did he return home after four years?****(v) What was the effect of the sights he saw on his way?****(vi) Write the similar word of the following, from the passage- 'friar'****Passage-10**

He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and to share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha (the Awakened or the Enlightened). The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges; that sermon has been preserved and is given here. It reflects the Buddha's wisdom about one inscrutable kind of suffering.

**(i) He wandered for-**

(a) seven years

(b) ten years

(c) six years

(d) seven days

**(ii) Where did he get enlightened?**

(a) under a peepal tree

(b) under a mango tree

(c) under a banyana tree

(d) none of the above

**(iii) The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of-**

(a) Delhi

(b) Agra

(c) Benares

(d) Kashmir

**(iv) Why was the tree renamed as 'Bodhi Tree'?****(v) What does the Buddha's sermon reflect?****(iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as - "religious talk".**

## Q.12

**Short Answer Type Questions From First Flight**

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

**1. A Letter to God****Q.1 Why did Lencho say the rain drops were like new coins?**

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

**Q.2 Why did Lencho write a letter to God?**

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

**Q.3 What did Lencho hope for?**

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

**Q.4 How did the rain change? what happened to Lencho's fields?**

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

**Q.5 What did Lencho have faith in? What did He do?**

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

**Q.6 What made him angry?**

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

**Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom****Q.1 What is Mandela's opinion regarding oppressor and oppressed?**

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

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

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

**Q.3 What kind of freedom does Mandela want?**

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

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

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

**Q.5 Why were two national anthem sung?**

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

**Q.6 What does courage mean to Mandela?**

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

**Q.7 What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?**

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

**Two stories about Flying****Q.1 What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?**

**Ans-** When the narrator asked the women about the black aeroplane then she looked at him strangely because there was no other aeroplane in the sky.

**Q.2 How did the young seagulls' family celebrate his first flight?**

**Ans-** His family was screaming around him .They were raising him. They were showing their Joy by

offering scraps of fish to the young seagull.

**Q.3 I'll take the risk "What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it ?**

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

**Q.4 Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?**

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

**Q.5 What compelled the support him to young seagull to Finally fly?**

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

**Q.6 How did seagull's parents try to make him fly?**

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

**Q.7 Why does the narrator take risk?**

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

**Q.8 Who do you think helped the narrator to reach safely?**

**Ans:** The pilot of the black aeroplane asked the narrator to follow him and the writer landed safely.

### **From The Diary of Anne Frank**

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

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

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

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

**Q.3 Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?**

**Ans:** Anne provides a brief sketch of her life so that everybody might understand her stories in her diary.

**Q.4 Why was Mr. Keesing annoyed with Anne ?**

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

**Q.5 What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?**

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

### **Glimpses of India**

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

**Ans-** The baker would come twice a day, once when he set out in the morning on his selling round and then again, when he returned after emptying his basket. The children ran to meet him for Bread bangles.

**Q.2 Who invites the comment "he is dressed like a pedar ?**

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

**Q.3 What does "A jackfruit like appearance mean?"**

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

**Q.4 What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?**

**Ans-** There are two stories about Kodavu. According to the first story they belong to Greek, a part of Alexander's army settled here. These people married with the locals .Their traditions are different from Hindus .According to the second story,they belong to Arabic descent .They wear a long, black coat known as kuppia which is like the kuffa worn by the Arabs.

**Q.5 Where were the monthly accounts of the baker record?**

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

**Q.6 What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?**

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

**Q.7 What is Kabai ?**

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

### **Mijbil the Otter**

**Q.1 How was mij to be transported to England ?**



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

**Q.2 What group of animals do otters belong to ?**

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

**Q.3 Why was the otter named Maxwell's otter?**

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

**Q.4 Why does he go to Basra? How long does he wait there?**

Ans: He goes to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He waits there for five days. He waits there because his mail has not arrived for three days.

**Q.5 What game had Mij invented ?**

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

**Q.6 What happened when the box was opened ?**

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

### Madam Rides the Bus

**Q.1 What was Valli's favourite pastime?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The Sermon at Benares

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Questions No. 13

#### Long Answer Type Question from First Flight

**Q.1 How did Lencho react when he got help? (A Letter To God)**

OR

**What made Lencho feel the post office employees are bunch of crooks?**

Ans-Lencho had written a letter to God to send him a hundred pesos, as his crops were totally destroyed by the hailstorm .He was sure of getting help from God. When he got seventy pesos, he did not show the slightest surprise but when he counted the money he became angry. He thought that God could not have denied his request. He at once wrote another letter to God to inform that the post office staff was a bunch of crooks. He requested God to send the rest of money but not through the mail.

**Q.2 Draw a character-sketch of Lencho. (A Letter To God)**

Ans: Lencho is a hard working farmer who works hard in his fields. He also knows how to write. He predicts rain and welcomes it. When there is hailstorm, he becomes very sad. He has full faith in

God. He expects help from God when his crop is destroyed. He has faith that no one dies of hunger. He writes a letter to God for his help. On receiving help, he thinks that God has sent him money but one part of it has been kept by the employees of the post office.

**Q.3 What is freedom in the view of Mandela? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)**

**Ans:** In the view of Mandela, freedom is indivisible. In his view, the chains on anyone of his people were the chains on all of them. According to him, the chains on all of his people were the chains on him. He was not free unless his people were free. Thus, Mandela advocates the freedom of all his people without any kind of prejudice. He wants the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

**Q.4 Why was the inauguration ceremony the greatest occasion for South Africa ? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)**

**Ans:** The inauguration ceremony took place in the Union Building's amphitheatre in Pretoria on 10th May, 1994. Politicians and dignitaries from 140 or so countries attended the ceremony. More than 10,00,000 South African men, women and children attended the ceremony. They sang and danced with joy. On this day, Nelson Mandela sworn as South Africa's first black President. The occasion symbolized a victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity. Thus, it was the greatest occasion for South Africa.

**Q.5 How did the young seagull's family encourage him on his first flight? (His First Flight)**

**Ans:** When the young seagull spread his wings and started flapping them. He was not falling headlong now. He was flying gradually downwards and outward. He was no longer afraid. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. His two brothers and his sister flew around him. He had learnt to fly. Their acts of encouragement had taken away his fear.

**Q.6 Why does Anne think that paper has more patience than people? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)**

**Ans:** A man who has no true friend to share his thoughts with finds one such friend in a diary. Anne too, has no true friend in whom she could confide her thoughts and feelings. She is reminded of the saying that paper has more patience than people. Thoughts and feelings are safely stored on paper, in a diary. A diary does not betray its writer. One's innermost thoughts, ideas and feelings remain safe and secret until one lets other to read one's personal diary.

**Q. 7 How does a baker look in appearance? (A Baker From Goa)**

**Ans:** A baker is a man who serves bread in all the houses of a village. He has a peculiar dress known as the 'kabai'. This kabai was worn in those old days. It was a piece long frock reaching down the knees. Some of them also put on a shirt and trousers, which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears such a dress invites the comment that he is dressed like a padder. Baker has a bamboo in his hand and makes a jingling sound. He holds his basket from one hand.

**Q.98 What do you know about Coorg or Kodagu? (Coorg)**

**Ans:** Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. This place is home to evergreen rain forests, Spices and coffee plantations are in a great quantity. The season of joy starts from September and continues till the end of March. Coffee-estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies. During the monsoon season the rain fall is excessive here. The visitors do not visit this place in this season due to excessive rainfall. It is the largest Tibetan settlement of India. One can see Buddhist monks in different colours which are very attractive.

**Q.9 What are the legends about the discovery of tea? (Tea from Assam)**

**Ans:** There are two stories about tea. The Chinese emperor always drank boiled water. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. They were tea leaves. There is another legend also. There was an Indian ancient Buddhist Saint who cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

**Q.10 How did Mij spend most of his time in playing games? (Mijbil the Otter)**

**Ans:** Mij spent most of his time in playing games. He would play for hours with ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit and a terrapin shell. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball round the room like a four footed soccer player. He could throw the ball. The author had a tilted suitcase. He would place the ball on his high end. And then he would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival. Marbles were his favourite toys for his pastime.

**Q.11 What did Valli see from the window of the bus ? (Madam rides the bus)**

**Ans-** Valli stood up on her seat so that she could see out of the window. She saw natural scenery outside. She saw that the bus was travelling along a canal. On one side there was the canal and on the other side there were palm trees, grasslands, distant mountains and the wide blue sky. She also

saw deep ditch on the other side of the road .There were acres and acres of green fields.

**Q.12 How did Valli gather the information about the bus journey? (Madam rides the bus)**

**Ans:** One of friend of Valli rode on a bus. Valli had a great desire to ride on the bus. She talked to her friend about her journey. Valli's friend described her about journey in a very good manner. Valli listened to the description of the town from her friend. For over many days and months she had been listening to conversations carefully between her neighbours and the people. Those people regularly used the bus. Valli asked all the questions from them. She also asked about the problems she might face in her bus journey. In this way Valli gathered the information about her bus journey.

**Q.13 Why and how did Siddhartha Gautama become the Buddha? (The Sermon at Benares)**

**Ans:** Gautama Buddha was born as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in northern India. At the age of twelve, he was sent away for learning the Hindu sacred scriptures. Four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. Up to the age of twenty five, the prince was shielded from the sufferings of the world. Then while going out for hunting, he came across by chance a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights moved the prince so much that he went out into the world to seek a state of high spiritual knowledge concerning the sorrows of human beings. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment after seven days. After that he came to be known as the Buddha.

**Q.14 What made Prince Siddhartha to leave his family and Palace? (The Sermon at Benares)**

**Ans:** Prince Siddhartha had seen sights of suffering. He was a prince. He thought that life has no pain and sufferings. He saw a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms. He wanted to know the causes Of their suffering. He left his palace and family to seek enlightenment. These Sights moved him very much. He wandered for seven years. He finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment.

**Q.14 यह Question “First Flight book के The Proposal” पाठ से पूछा जायेगा। (1×3=3)**

**14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 word's (From lesson ‘The Proposal’)**

**(i) Write the character sketch of Natalya ?**

**OR**

**Write the character, which you like most in the Play?**

Ans- Natalya is twenty-five years old daughter of Chubukov. She is well educated and good housekeeper. She is not bad looking. She is greedy and short tempered. She thinks about her family that they are superior. She secretly loves with Lomov .

**(ii) What is special about Lomov's sleep?**

**OR**

**Why is Lomov's way of sleep worst of all ?**

Ans- When Lomov goes to sleep on bed, suddenly something pulls him in the left side. Then he feels it in his shoulder and head. He jumps like a mad. He walks for sometime and goes to sleep again. He does this work upto twenty times.

**(iii) What differences between Squeezer and Guess?**

Ans- Lomov says about Natalya's dog Squeezer that he is overshot and bad hunter He is not good at running. They may be found under every bushes. The cost of Squeezer is 125 roubles.

Natalya says about Lomov's dog Guess that he is old, silly and half dead already. He is short in muzzle. He is pure bred and firm on his feet. The cost of Guess is 85 roubles.

**(iv) Write the opening of the play " The proposal" ?**

Ans- The play 'The proposal' opens in the drawing room in Chubukov's house. Chubukov's neighbour Lomov enters wearing evening dress, gloves and so on. Chubukov rises to meet his neighbour. They exchange greetings.

**(v) Give a character sketch of Lomov?**

Ans: Lomov is a 35 years old young man, mon. He wants to marry with Natalya. He is sensitive, obstinate and short tempered nature. His heart is weak. The way he sleeps is the very worst.

**(vi) What is the first cause of the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov?**

Ans: The first cause of the dispute between them is "Oxen Meadows". Lomov told the land belonged to his aunt's grandmother but Natalya told that the land belonged to Chubukovs not Lomov.

**(vii) Why did Lomov went to marry Natalya immediately?**

Ans. Lomov wanted to marry with Natalya because of two reasons -

1. He was 35 years old and it was a critical age.
2. He wanted to live a quiet and regular life after marriage. He is excitable and awfully upset.

**(vii) What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?**

**Ans:** Lomov says that the Oxen Meadows are his. According to him once they were the subject of dispute but now they are his. He says that they were given to the peasants of her father's grandfather for free use by his aunt's grandmother. But Natalya says that those are theirs.

**(ix) Why does Natalya ask her father to call Lomov back?**

**OR**

**How can we say that Natalya was in love with Lomov ?**

**Ans:** When Natalya comes to know that Lomov had come there to propose her she becomes restless and asks her father to call Lomov back. She also tells her father to call a doctor when Lomov falls unconscious thus she was in love with Lomov.

**(x) Write the theme of the play “The proposal”?**

**Ans:** The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense.

### **Question No. 15**

### **Poetry Stanzas**

#### **First Flight [Poetry]**

#### **1. Dust of snow**

The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
from a hemlock tree

**Q.1** What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

**Ans:** The rhyme scheme of the stanza is abab.

**Q.2** What is the poet's state of mind?

**Ans:** The poet was in a sad, depressive and hopeless mood that time.

Has given my heart  
A change of mood  
And saved some part  
of a day I had rued.

**Q.1** What does the word ‘rued’ mean?

**Ans:** The word ‘rued’ means held in regret.

**Q.1** How did the crow change the poet's mood?

**Ans:** The crow changed the poet's mood by shaking down the dust of snow from a hemlock tree.

## 2. Fire and Ice

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.

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

**Ans:** The two different views about the end of the world are fire and ice i.e., by desire and hatred.

**Q.2** What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

**Ans:** The rhyme scheme of the stanza is abaa.

But if it had to perish twice,

I think I know enough of hate

To say for that for destruction ice

Is also great And would suffice.

**Q.1** To what does the poet compare hatred with?

**Ans:** The poet compares hatred with ice.

**Q.2** How is 'ice' sufficient for destruction?

**Ans:** 'Ice' symbolises hatred. So hatred is sufficient for the world's destruction.

## **3. A Tiger in the zoo**

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

**Q.1** How does a tiger look in a cage?

**Ans:** A Tiger looks restless, uneasy in his strips. He is full of silent anger and ignores the onlookers.

Who comes to visit zoo.

**Q.2** Why is he in quiet rage?



**Ans:** He is in quiet rage as he is locked and his freedom has been curtailed. Thus, he is unable to show his anger and ferocity.

He should be snarling around houses  
At the jungle's edge,  
Baring his white fangs, his claws,  
Terrorising the village!

**Q.1.** How does the tiger scare the people?

**Ans:** The tiger scares the people by growling at them and showing his teeth and claws.

**Q.2** Why does 'he' snarl?

**Ans:** 'He' snarls to show his anger and helplessness.

But he's locked in a concrete cell,  
His strength behind bars,  
Stalking the length of his cage,  
Ignoring visitors.

**Q.1** Write rhyme scheme and rhyming words?

**Ans:** Rhyme scheme is abcd and no rhyming words.

**Q.2** What does the expression 'stalking the length of the cage' imply?

**Ans:** It implies walking to and fro in helplessness.

#### 4. How to Tell Wild Animals

Or if some time when roaming round,  
A noble wild beast greets you,  
With black stripes on a yellow ground,  
Just notice if he eats you.  
This simple rule may help you learn  
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

**Q.1** How can you recognise a Tiger?

**Ans:** A Tiger can be recognised with the black stripes on his yellow hide.

**Q.2** What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

**Ans:** The rhyme scheme of the stanza is ababcc.

Though to distinguish beasts of prey  
A novice might nonplus,  
The Crocodile you always may  
Tell from the Hyena thus:  
Hyenas come with merry smiles;  
But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

**Q.1** Between which animals would it be difficult to differentiate?

**Ans:** It would be difficult to differentiate between a Crocodile and a hyena.

**Q.2** How does a Hyena differ from a Crocodile ?

**Ans:** A Hyena laughs as it swallows its victim, while a Crocodile weeps as it swallows its prey.

### 5. The Ball Poem

No use to say 'O there are other balls':  
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy  
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down  
All his young days into the harbour where  
He ball went.

**Q.1** What is the condition of the boy according to the above lines?

**Ans:** The boy was sad, trembling and grief stricken. He was standing still and staring at the harbour water where the ball went.

**Q.2** Which thought fails to console the boy on his loss?

**Ans:** The thought that he could easily buy other balls, failed to console the boy.

I would not intrude on him;  
A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now  
He senses first responsibility.  
In a world of possessions. people will take  
Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.  
And on one buys a ball back. Money is external.

**Q.1** What does the child sense as responsibility?

**Ans:** The boy senses his responsibility that loss is an integral part of one's life. Worldly things come and go. He learns to lose.

**Q.1** I why the ball is internal and money is external?

**Ans:** The boy has played with the ball and develops an attachment with it. So ball is internal and with money new ball can be bought not attachment.

He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,  
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up  
Knowing what every man must one day know  
And most know many days, how to stand up.

**Q.1** What is the boy learning in these lines ?

**Ans:** In these lines the boy is learning a new experience. He has seen the loss with his own eyes which he learns now.

**Q.2** What must be known by every man?

**Ans:** Everyman must know that loss is inevitable. Many people have learnt it already and others are learning it.

## 6. Amanda

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!  
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!  
Stop that slouching and sit up straight,  
Amanda!

**Q.1** What is Amanda biting?

**Ans:** Amanda is biting her nails.

**Q.2** What should Amanda not to do to her shoulders ?

**Ans:** She should not hunch her shoulders.

Don't eat the chocolate Amanda!  
Remember your acne, Amanda !  
Will you please look at me when I am speaking to you.  
Amanda!

**Q.1** What is Amanda eating?

**Ans:** Amanda is eating chocolate.

**Q.2** What is there on her face?

**Ans:** There is acne on her face.

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda !

You're always so moody, Amanda!

Anyone would think that I nagged at you,

Amanda!

**Q.1** Do you think Amanda is ill-mannered?

**Ans:** No, Amanda is not ill-mannered. she is fed up being controlled all the time by her parents.

**Q.2** Do you think Amanda is ill-mannered?

**Ans:** No, Amanda is neither sulking nor moody. She is simply longing for her freedom.

## 7. The Trees

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.

**Q.1** Which word in the stanza means the word is empty. "Unoccupied"?

**Ans:** The word is empty.

**Q.2** When will the forest be full of trees?

**Ans:** By morning the forest will be full of trees.

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.

**Q.1** What did the poet not mention in his letters ?

**Ans:** Poet wrote long letters sitting inside the doors. He did not mention about the departure of forest from the house.

**Q.2** What reaches into the room at night?

**Ans:** At night, the fragrance of leaves and lichen reach into the rooms.

### 8. Fog

The fog comes  
 On little cat feet.  
 It sits looking  
 over harbour and city  
 on silent haunches  
 and the move on.

**Q.1** Where does the fog come from ?

**Ans:** The fog comes from the sea.

**Q.2** Who is the poet of the poem 'fog'?

**Ans:** The poet of the poem is Mr. Carl Sandburg.

### 9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Belinda lived in a little white house,  
 with a little black kitten and a little gray mouse,  
 And a little yellow dog and a little red wagon,  
 And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

**Q.1** Who is the pet dragon's mistress?

**Ans:** Belinda is the mistress of the pet dragon.

**Q.2** Write about the four friends of Belinda.?

**Ans:** There was a little black kitten, a real little pet dragon, little gray mouse, a little yellow dog and a real little pet dragon.

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,  
 And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,  
 Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,  
 But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

**Q.1** What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza ?

**Ans:** The rhyme scheme of the stanza is aabb.

**Q.2** Whom did Ink and Blink chase?

**Ans:** Ink and Blink chased lions.

### 10. For Anne Gregory

“Never shall a young man,  
 Thrown into despair  
 By those great honey-coloured  
 Ramparts at your ear,  
 Love you for yourself alone  
 And not your yellow hair.”

**Q.1** What does the poet tells Gregory?

**Ans:** The poet tells Gregory that she will be loved because of her outward beauty and not for her internal beauty.

**Q.1** What is the possession of that lady?

**Ans:** The lady has a valuable possession. She has golden colour hair that makes her beautiful and attractive.

“I heard an old religious man  
 But yesternight declare  
 That he had found a text to prove  
 That only God, my dear,  
 Could love you for yourself alone  
 And not your yellow hair.”

**Q.1** Whom does the poet quote here?

**Ans:** The poet quotes an old, religious man here.

**Q.2** What does the old religion declare ?

**Ans:** The old religious man declares that only God loves you for yourself alone. He declares so on the basis of the religious text he found.

### Short Answer Type Questions From Poetry

**Q.16** प्रश्न संख्या 16 Poetry Section से 2 x 2 अंक का होगा। यह लघुत्तरात्क प्रश्न होगा

#### 1. Dust of Snow (Robert Frost)

**Q.1** How was the mood of the poet before and after the falling of Snow?

**Ans-** Before the falling of snow, the poet was in a sad mood. After the falling of snow, the mood of the poet changed. Now he has become happy and decide to spend the rest of day in a joyful manner.

**Q.2** What side of nature do crow and Hemlock represent ?

**Ans-** The crow and Hemlock represent sorrow .The dust of snow represent natural joy.

**Q.3** What is the main theme of the poem 'Dust of snow' ?

**Ans:** There are some simple actions that have a great impact on human mind. The falling dust of snow changes the poet's mood.

**Q.4** What does 'Dust of Snow' indicate?

**Ans:** The falling dust of snow from a hemlock tree changes the poet's mood. He gets rid of his sorrow and decides to spend the rest of the day in a joyful manner.

#### 2. Fire and Ice

**Q.1** How will the world end according to the poet ?

**Ans-** There are two options for the end of the world-one by fire and the other by ice. Anyone of these two is sufficient for the end of the world.

**Q.2** What do 'fire' and 'Ice' indicate in the poem?

**Ans:** The fire indicates the unending desires of man. The ice indicates hatred which spreads rapidly in mankind. These indicate towards the evils of society.

**Q.3** What is the central idea of the poem?

**Ans:** The central idea of the poem is that the ending desires and hatred among human beings may bring about an end of the world.

### 3. A Tiger in the Zoo

**Q.1 Compare the environment of the zoo tiger and the jungle tiger ?**

**OR**

**What does the poet mean when he says his strength behind the bars" ?**

**Ans-** The tiger of the zoo lives in his cage behind the bars, the freedom of tiger is put behind the bars. He deprives his freedom. He can only walk the length of the cage. The tiger of the jungle lives at the jungle edge. He snarls around the house. He enjoys his freedom.

**Q.2 What is the condition of the tiger as given in poem?**

**Ans:** In the zoo the tiger lives in his cage. He is angry but he is quiet. As man has limited his strength behind the bars of the cage, He can only walk the length of the cage.

**Q.3 How does a tiger terrorise villagers?**

**Ans:** A tiger lurks and snarls around the houses. He makes loud noise and shows white fangs and claws to the villagers with a threat.

**Q.4 What is the condition of the tiger at night in the cage?**

**Ans:** The tiger looks with his brilliant eyes at the stars in the sky. He listens the noise of the patrolling cars.

### 4. How to Tell Wild Animals

**Q.1 What is the difference between a crocodile and hyena ?**

**Ans-** Both crocodile and Hyena are dangerous. Hyena has smile on the face and a crocodile comes weeping.

**Q.2 How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger?**

**Ans:** The poet suggests that we can identify the lion by his large brownish-yellow colour body and his roar. A Tiger can be recognized by his black-stripes in the yellow body. He looks noble.

**Q.3 What is the theme of the poem, "How to Tell Wild Animals"?**

**Ans:** The theme of the poem is the creation of humour. The poet suggests humorous ways to identify the wild animals.

**Q.4 Why are all these animals called the beasts of prey?**

**Ans:** All these animals kill others in order to get their food. They prey so that they can survive in the jungle.

### 5. The Ball Poem

**Q.1 What does in the world of 'possessions' mean?**



**Ans:** 'The world of possession' refers to the materialistic world. It means this world is full of such people who wants to possess more and more wealth, power and things.

**Q.2 Why does the poet say, "I would not intrude on him"? why doesn't he offer him money to buy another ball?**

**Ans:** The poet says so because he wants the boy to understand the meaning of loss on his own. He does not offer the boy money to buy another ball because it is worthless. The boy has 'attachment with the lost ball. So the 'attachment' is important, not the ball.

**Q.3 What is the message of the poem, "The Ball Poem"?**

**Ans:** The poet wants to convey through the boy that we should not feel sorry over the loss of worldly things.

## 6. Amanda

**Q.1 What is the theme of the poem ?**

**Ans-** The theme of the poem is to find bad habits of children and nagging of parents at their children. What impact all these have on them. Amanda has many bad habits like as biting of nails, raising her shoulders and not sitting in a proper way.

**Q.2 What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?**

**Ans:** If Amanda were a mermaid, she could move about in the green sea blissfully. She would be the sole inhabitant of the sea. There would be nobody to restrict her movement and she would enjoy full freedom.

**Q.3 How does Amanda behave in the poem throughout?**

**Ans:** Amanda is not sitting properly. She is biting her nails. She is bending his upper body forward and raising his back and her shoulders.

## 7. The Trees

**Q.1 What is the central idea of the poem "The trees"?**

**Ans-** The poem tells about the selfish motives of man. On the one hand, he is going on cutting trees and on the other hand he is decorating his house with plants .

**Q.2 What according to the poet will happen during the night ?**

**Ans-** According to poet the trees are inside the house are trying to move out of the house .They will have moved out till the morning. The forest will be full of trees by morning.

**Q.3 What does the poet compare their branches to?**

**Ans:** The poet compares their branches to newly discharged patients coming out of the clinic door. These twigs seem half-dozed to a great extent like the patients.

**Q.4 What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?**

**Ans:** Silence spreads in the house when the trees move out of it. There are no whispers of lichens or rustling of leaves. It becomes free from the smell of vegetation.

## 8. Fog

**Q.1 What message do you get from the poem Fog?**

**Ans-** Every man has a goal and one can pursue a goal like as a cat. It arrives and departs silently without making noise like the cat.

**Q.2 How does the fog come?**

**Ans:** The fog comes silently, slowly and noiselessly on little cat feet.

**Q.3 Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?**

**Ans:** The poet compares the fog with a cat because just as the cat moves silently on its nimble feet, in the same way, the fog creeps in silently into the harbour from the sea.

## 9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

**Q.1 Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names.**

**Ans:** One human and four animals are the characters in this poem.

- |                       |                      |                         |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Belinda - The Girl | The Kitten           | 2. Custard - The Dragon |
| 3. Ink - The Kitten   | 4. Blink - The Mouse | 5. Mustard - The Dog.   |

**Q.2 Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called cowardly dragon?**

**Ans:** Custard cried for a nice safe cage because he thought that the house in which they lived was unsafe. The dragon is called 'cowardly dragon' because he always cries for a nice safe cage.

**Q.3 What is the theme of poem "The Tale of Custard the Dragon"?**

**Ans:** Humorous names, acts, situations and to expose and mock at the fair weather friends is the theme of the poem.

## 10. For Anne Gregory

**Q.1 What text did the old religious man find about God's love?**

**Ans -** The old religious man says that God does not discriminate anybody due to his colour of hair or looks, voice, way of walking and so on.

**Q.2 What colour is the young woman's hair? What does she say she can change it to? Why**

**would she want to do so?**

**Ans:** The colour of the young woman's hair is golden she says that by dying she can change it into brown, black or carrot. She wants to attract youngmen by looking attractive.

**Q.3 What does the young man mean by “great honey coloured/Ram parts at your ear”? Why does he say that young men are “thrown into despair” by them?**

**And:** The “great honey coloured/Ramparts at your ear” Refers to the beautiful golden hair that falls at the woman's ear and covers it like a wall around a fort. He says that young men are ‘thrown into despair’ by them because the lady, wants them to love her interior and not the exterior.

**Q. 4 What is the theme of the poem “for Anne Gregory” ?**

**Ans:** The theme of the poem is that a person should be loved for his/her mental and moral qualities and not by the outward beauty.

**Q.17 One out of two questions to interpret, evacuate and analyse character, plot or situations occurring in the lessons to be answered in about 80 words. Marks - 4**

### 1. A Triumph of surgery

**Q.1 Write the views of Mrs. Pumphrey about Tricki's health.**

**Ans.** Mrs. Pumphrey was very serious about Tricki's health. She consulted Mr. Herriot about his ill health. She told that Tricki was listless and seemed to have no energy. She thought that he was suffering from malnutrition. She was giving Tricki some extra food, some malt and cod-liver oil because he seemed so weak. Tricki was vomiting. She thought of hospitalizing Tricki and requested Mr. Herriot to treat him in the best way possible.

**Q.2 How did Mr. Herriot treat Tricki?**

**Ans:** In spite of Mrs. Pumphrey's wailing, Mr. Herriot took Tricki with him in his car to his hospital because Tricki was very ill and this was the only way to save him. Tricki was gasping. Tricki remained motionless on the carpet. He was not given anything to eat for two days. He was given plenty of water. On the second day, he started to show some interest in his surroundings. In this way, there was a gradual recovery in Tricki's health.

**Q.3 Describe the scene at the time of feeding the dogs.**

**Ans.** Food was served to dogs by Tristan. He served the food into the bowls of dogs. At that time all the dogs rushed towards the bowls to eat. It was a headlong rush. The dogs made high speed sound of eating. There was a competition among all the dogs. No dog

wanted to fall behind. Because every dog was aware that if he fell behind then he would have to complete to get the last part of meal.

**Q.4 Draw a character sketch of Mrs. Pumphrey.**

**Ans.** Mrs. Pumphrey is a rich lady. She is an animal lover. She also loves her dog Tricki so much that despite the doctor's warnings, she doesn't stop giving chocolate and cream cake to the dog. She gives all kinds of comforts to Tricki. She has bought a whole wardrobe of tweed coats and raincoats for him. She is so emotionally attached to Tricki that she breaks down in tears when Tricki is taken to hospital for treatment.

## 2. The Thief's Story

**Q.5 Describe how Anil's friendly treatment changed the thief's life.**

**Ans:** Anil taught the thief to cook, to write his name, to add, and to write complete sentences. He had also given the thief a key to the door so that the thief might come and go as he pleased. Anil had reported his full confidence in the thief. The thief considered Anil to be the most honest person. When the thief had stolen Anil's money, he was not at rest. He came back and put the money back. Anil did not say anything to him but gave him a fifty rupee note. Thus, Anil's friendly treatment and confidence changed the thief's life. That's why the thief failed to run away with Anil's money and came back to live with him.

**Q.6 Write about Anil's life style and his earnings.**

**Ans.** Anil was a writer. It was his source of earning. He sold his book to a publisher and got money in return. His income was irregular. He kept worrying about his next cheque. He made money by fits and starts. He wrote for magazines. He borrowed money from others and the next week he would lend money. When he would get his cheque, he spent the money on his friends. He was very careless. He earned so that he could fulfil his daily needs.

## 3. The Midnight Visitor

**Q.7 Why was Fowler bored and frustrated?**

**Ans.** Fowler was bored and frustrated because he had spent a dull evening in a French music hall with Ausable. The spy only got a prosaic telephone call making an appointment in his room, instead of something exciting and interesting, like having messages slipped into his hand by dark eyed beautiful girls. Fowler was told that Ausable was a secret agent, a spy, dealing in espionage and danger. He had envisioned mysterious figures in the night, the crack of pistols, drugs in the wine etc.

**Q.8 How can you say that Ausable had a great presence of mind?**

**Ans.** When Max, the rival agent, secretly entered Ausable's room to obtain the secret report by force. Ausable concocted a story of the existence of a balcony under the window of his room. Suddenly there was a knock at the door. In fact, it was Henry, a waiter with a tray, a bottle and two glasses but Ausable told Max that it was police. He asked him to hide in the balcony. Max jumped out of the window and fell down. This was his great presence of mind.

#### 4. A Question of Trust

**Q.9 Do you think Horace Danby was unfairly punished, or that he deserved what he got?**

**Ans.** No, I don't think that Horace Danby was unfairly punished because he had committed thievery repeatedly. Yes, I think that Horace Danby deserved what he got. He was a burglar. He had burgled many times in the past to purchase the rare and expensive books he liked. At Shotover Grange too, he had committed a theft. He had broken the safe. He couldn't take the jewels because of the lady thief who was impersonating as the lady of the house.

**Q.10 What promise did Horace make to the lady thief and what were the situations there after?**

**Ans.** Horace thought the lady thief to be the real owner of the house. When she told Horace about his bad intentions and threatened to call the police, he promised her never to do such a thing again. The lady persuaded him to open the safe. He, in order to help her, broke open the safe. He was actually stealing for the lady thief. Later on, he was arrested.

#### 5. Footprints Without Feet

**Q.11 How did Ausable get rid of Max?**

**Ans:** Ausable, a secret agent, was to receive a very important report about some new missiles. Max, a rival agent, wanted to obtain the report from him by force. He entered Ausable's room using a pass-key. He threatened to shoot Ausable if he didn't hand over the report to him. To get rid of Max, Ausable concocted a false story about a balcony being attached to his room. Max jumped out of the window to escape the police. As there was no balcony, he fell to the ground floor. Ausable thus got rid of Max.

**Q.12 Which remarkable scene did the two boys witness?**

**Ans.** The two boys saw the appearance of a fresh footmark from nowhere. Further footprints

followed one after another. The steps were descending and progressing down the street. The two boys followed them fascinated until the muddy impressions became faint. The boys were bewildered at this scene. The explanation of the mystery was really simple enough. The boys had been following a scientist who had just discovered how to make the human body transparent.

**Q.13 Who was Griffin and what did he do in the story?**

**Ans.** Griffin Was an eccentric scientist and the central character of the story. He discovered rare drugs that could make human body transparent. He stole things from the theatrical company shop. He attacked the shopkeeper and robbed him of his money. He stole money from the desk of the clergyman. While being invisible, he attacked Mr. Jaffers, the con stable. In this anger, he set fire to the house of his landlord. He enjoyed cold meat, coffee, sweets and wine in London.

**Q.14 Draw a character sketch of Griffin.**

**Ans:** Griffin was an eccentric scientist. He had many vices. He was revengeful and bad-tempered. He was always ready to hurt others and cause harm to them for his pleasure. He had no morals and was a lawless person. He even stole things and money on a number of occasions. Though as a scientist, he was brilliant, as a human being, he was unlawful. He was selfish and always wanted to take advantage of weaker people.

## 6. The Making of a Scientist

**Q.15 What was Richard A. Weiherer's opinion about Richard Ebright?**

**Ans.** According to Richard A. Weiherer, Richard Ebright was a person who debated research for three hours at night. He also did his research with butterflies and his other interests. Richard was competitive, but not in a bad sense. He wasn't interested in winning for winning's sake or winning to get a prize. Rather he was winning because he wanted to do the best job he could. For the right reasons, he wanted to be the best.

**Q.16 How did Richard Ebright feel and realize after losing in the County science fair?**

**Ans:** He participated in the County science fair when he was in VII grade. He felt sad when he did not get anything while everybody was winning. His entry was slides of frog tissues which he showed under a microscope. He realized that winners had tried to do real science and realized that for the next year, he would have to do a real experiment.

**Q.17 What was his project about butterflies as food for birds?**

**Ans:** The project was to test the theory that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that viceroys look like monarchs because monarchs do not taste good to birds. Viceroys, on the other hand, do taste good to birds. So, the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's dinner. He found that starlings would not eat ordinary bird food. They would eat all the monarchs they could get. This project stood first in the zoology division.

## 7. The Necklace

**Q.18 The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace. Comment.**

**Ans.** They dismissed the maid and started living in a cheap lodging. Matilda learnt the unpleasant work of kitchen. She washed the dishes, soiled linen, their clothes and dish-cloths she brought water every morning. She went for shopping herself to buy essential things. Loisel toiled in the evenings doing the work of copying.

**Q.19 What would have happened to Matilda if she had confessed to her friend that she had lost her necklace?**

**Ans.** If she had confessed her guilt, she and her husband wouldn't have suffered for ten long years on account of serious shortage of money. She could have paid her five hundred francs easily and could have led a carefree and easy usual life instead of leading miserable life for ten years. She had to do all the household chores by herself. She had to change her lodgings and had to rent some rooms in an attic because of lack of money.

**Q.20 With what do Mr. and Mme Loisel replace "The necklace"?**

**Ans.** Mme Loisel borrowed a diamond necklace from her friend to wear in a party. By her bad luck, she lost it somewhere in the party. They searched for it everywhere but they were unable to find it. Her husband went to the police, to the cab offices, and put advertisement in the newspaper. But all in vain. They decided to replace it with a real diamond necklace which looked exactly like the lost one.

**Q.21 Give a character sketch of Matilda.**

**Ans.** Matilda is a beautiful, young lady. She is born and married in a middle-class family. She always wants to live a rich life. She believes in show off. She borrows a diamond necklace so that she may look beautiful in the party. She does not tell the truth about the lost necklace. Because of falsity, she had to replace the artificial diamond necklace with a real diamond necklace. And the cost of the real diamond necklace ruined her life.

## 8. Bholi

**Q.22** how does Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

**Ans.** Bholi's teacher plays a very important role in changing her life. She is the first person who speaks to her affectionately. She encourages her to speak out her name without any fear. She inculcates in her a desire to learn. Her teacher assures her (Bholi) that on day, she would be able to speak confidently like everyone else in her village. Her guidance helps her (Bholi) become an educated and self-aware girl. It is her presence in Bholi's life that transforms Bholi from a dumb cow into a bold and confident girl.

**Q.23** Why did Bholi reject the marriage?

**Ans.** Bholi rejected the marriage because she found her would be husband a mean, greedy and contemptible person. He demanded a dowry of 5000 on seeing pock marks on Bholi's face and on knowing about her ugliness. Ramlal placed his turban at Bishamber's feet and requested him not to humiliate him and take two thousand rupees. But Bishamber was adamant and threatened Ramlal that he would go away without marrying Bholi. He was a widower. He had grown up children.

**Q.24** Write about the family of Ramlal.

**Ans.** Ramlal was the revenue officer of his village. He was a prosperous farmer. He had seven children. The sons were sent to city. They were college students there. His eldest daughter Radha had already been married. The second daughter Mangala's marriage had also been settled. Third daughter was Champa. Bholi whose name was Sulekha was the youngest child. She had some problems with her physique. At two year-age, she had an attack of small-pox. Her entire body was disfigured by pock-marks.

## 9. The Book That Saved the Earth

**Q.25** Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?

**Ans.** The 20th century was called the 'Era of the Book' because in those days there were books about everything. Books taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, punctuated, and even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the earth. There was Martian invasion of 2040. This invasion never really happened because a single book stopped it.

**Q.26** Write about the title of the play, "The Book that saved the Earth"

**Ans.** In this play, the ruler of mars, Think-Tank plans to attack the Earth and sends probe I to the Earth to gather information about the Earthlings. They read some nursery rhymes



from a book, "Mother Goose". Think-tank misinterprets the rhymes. He interprets that domestic animals were taught musical culture and space technique.

**Q.27 Give a character sketch of Noodle.**

Ans. Noodle knows more about Earthlings and their activities. He is intelligent, clever and diplomatic. He rectifies the follies of Think-Tank not directly but in a very subtle manner as not to hurt him. He is aware that Think-Tank likes flattery. Though he is the one to make the right decisions, he makes that his boss gets all the praise. He is good at handling tasks by himself. He pleases Think-Tank with his humble attitude.

**Q.28 Write about the relationship between Martians and Earthlings.**

Ans. With the passage of time, almost after five hundred years, in the twenty-fifth century, the relations between Martians and Earthlings became cordial. We taught the Martians the difference between sandwiches and books. We taught them how to read, and we established a model library in their capital city of Marsopolis. Thus, in twenty-fifth century, we, Earthlings resumed contact with Mars, and we even became very friendly with the Martians.

**Q.29 Compare and contrast the character of Think-Tank and Noodle.**

Ans. Think-Tank is an arrogant, vain and domineering ruler. He considers himself to be the mightiest, the cleverest, the most knowledgeable and enlightened person who could never commit a folly. Such persons need to be handled very cautiously. Because, if their mistakes are pointed out to them directly and openly, they tend to get hurt. However, Noodle is a different kind of person. He avoids offending Think-Tank. He corrects his mistakes by offering his knowledge in a very polite way. He pinpoints his mistakes in a discreet and humble manner.

**Q.30 How did the book, 'Mother Goose' save the Earth?**

Ans: Think-Tank, the ruler of 'Mars', plans to attack the Earth and sends Probe One to the Earth to gather information about the Earthlings. They read some nursery rhymes from a book. The book's name was 'Mother Goose'. After listening to the third rhyme, Think-Tank concluded that the Earthlings planned to capture him and Mars central controls. He panicked and dropped the idea of invading the Earth. He ordered Noodle to prepare a capsule for him and escaped to Alpha Centauri.

**Q.18**

**Two out of three short answer type questions on interpreting and evaluating nature based on lessons to be answered in 20 words each.**

**Marks - 4**

## 1. A Triumph of Surgery

**Q.1 Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki?**

**Ans.** Mrs. Pumphrey is worried about Tricki because he seems tired and inactive it seems he has no energy.

**Q.2 Why is he tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?**

**Ans.** He is tempted to keep Tricki on as permanent guest because this ensures a supply of fresh eggs and bottles of wine from Mrs. Pumphrey to his house.

**Q.3 Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is "a triumph of surgery"?**

**Ans.** Mrs. Pumphrey's pet dog Tricki is hospitalized at the 'surgery' of the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Herriot. In two weeks, Tricki is transformed into a lithe, hard-muscled animal. Therefore, she thinks so.

**Q.4 Do you think Tricki was happy to go home? What do you think will happen now?**

**Ans.** Tricki was very happy to go home because he loved his mistress very much. Now he will be again allowed to over-eat and will again fall ill owing to lack of exercise and over-eating Mrs. Pumphrey's house.

**Q.5 Do you think there are also parents like Mrs. Pumphrey?**

**Ans.** Yes, there are also parents like Mrs. Pumphrey, who are foolishly indulgent and feed their children with extra food even when it is not really needed.

**Q.6 Who surged round the narrator?**

**Ans.** The noisy pack of the household dogs surged round the narrator at the surgery.

**Q.7 What was difficult for Mrs. Pumphrey?**

**Ans.** Mrs. Pumphrey gave Tricki a lot to eat. When she was told to be strict and cut down on Tricki's diet, she said it was difficult for her.

**Q.8 How was the treatment of Tricki started?**

**Ans.** Tricki was given plenty of water. No food was given to him. At the end of the second day, he showed interest in his surroundings.

**Q.9 How was Tricki pampered?**

**Ans.** Tricki had a variety of coats, beds, bowls, cushions and toys. Pumphrey gave Tricki rich diet and delicacies like cream cakes, chocolates etc.

## 2. The Thief's Story

**Q.10 What is he, "a fairly successful hand" at?**

**Ans.** He is "a fairly successful hand" at stealing. He steals things cleverly and gets success in his work though he is only 15.

**Q.11 What does Hari Singh get from anil in return for his work?**

**Ans.** Hari Singh gets food and lodging from anil in return for his work. Anil also teaches him how to write his name.

**Q.12 What does he say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?**

**Ans.** The greedy man shows fear. The rich man shows anger and the poor man shows acceptance. Some show sadness not for the loss of money but for the loss of trust.

**Q.13 how does anil think about the thief?**

**Ans.** Anil does not hand over the thief to police. He wants to give him a chance to reform himself and leave stealing.

**Q.14 Why did the speaker change his name every month?**

**Ans.** He changed his name every month in order to keep himself ahead of the police and the people, he had already stolen money from.

**Q.15 Why was it difficult to rob Anil?**

**Ans.** It was difficult to rob Anil because he was very careless. He didn't even notice that he had been robbed.

### 3. The Midnight Visitor

**Q.16 Who is fowler and what is his first authentic thrill of the day?**

**Ans.** Fowler is a young and romantic writer. His first authentic thrill of the day is the sudden appearance of the other secret agent, Max with a small automatic pistol in his hand in Ausable's room.

**Q.17 How does Ausable say he got in?**

**Ans.** Ausable says that max must have got into his room through the balcony which extended under his window then.

**Q.18 How did max react when he came to know of the police at the door?**

**Ans.** When max heard the knock at the door, he reached the window in panic. He jumped down in the imaginary balcony.

**Q.19 With what purpose did max enter Ausable's room?**

**Ans.** Max wanted to take report of missiles from Ausable. He entered the room of Ausable with that purpose.

**Q.20 How is Ausable different from other secret agents?**

**Ans.** Ausable does not look active and agile as a secret agent should be. He is very fat and his voice is not proper.

### 4. A Question of Trust

**Q.21 Why did Horace dandy become a thief?**

**Ans.** Horace Danby was in the habit of buying, and reading rare and expensive books. So, he became a thief.

**Q.22 Why was it not difficult for Horace to open the safe?**

**Ans.** Horace was an experienced lock breaker. He broke a safe every year. So, it was also not difficult for Horace to break open the safe.

**Q.23 What problem was caused that he never got the chance to begin with his plan?**

**Ans.** It was so because he was arrested by policeman by noon for the robbery of jewellery at Shotover Grange.

**Q.24 How did Horace come to know about the safe of Shotover Grange?**

**Ans.** There was an article published in a magazine. This disclosed that the safe contained jewels worth fifteen thousand pounds.

### 5. Footprints Without Feet

**Q.25 How did the invisible man first become visible?**

**Ans.** When the invisible man wore shoes, an overcoat and a wide brimmed hat in a big London store, he became a visible person.

**Q.26 Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?**

**Ans.** Mrs. Hall finds the scientist eccentric because of his strange habits. She makes every effort to be friendly with the scientist but he does not want to be disturbed in his work. He has an irritable temper.

**Q.27 What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?**

**Ans.** One day the landlord and his wife enter his room in his absence. All of a sudden Mrs. Hall hears a sniff close to her ear. A moment later the hat on the bed-post jumps up and hit against her face. Then the bedroom chair jumps up and it pushes them both out of the room. And then slams and locks the door.

**Q.28 Why did Mrs. Hall think Griffin to be eccentric?**

**Ans.** Mrs. Hall took him to be eccentric as he did not mix up with others and his appearance, habits and behaviour were strange.

### 6. The Making of a Scientist

**Q.29 How did his mother help him?**

**Ans.** Richard Ebright's mother helped him by encouraging his interest in learning about butterflies. She took him on trips, purchased telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials and other equipment for him. She found things for him to learn.

**Q.30 What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?**

**Ans.** According to the author, three aspects/qualities go into the making of a scientist- (1) first rate mind, (2) curiosity to explore things continuously and (3) the will to win for the right reasons.

**Q.31 What was Ebright's project?**

**Ans.** Ebright's project was to find the cause of a viral disease that killed nearly all monarchs every few years.

**Q.32 What were the readers invited for at the end of the book 'the travels of monarch X'?**

**Ans.** The readers were invited to help in the study of butterfly migration by tagging them for research by Dr. Urquhart and letting them free.

**Q.33 What is the purpose of twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa?**

**Ans.** The purpose of twelve tiny gold spots on a monarch pupa is not ornamental.

## 7. The Necklace

**Q.34 How did Mme Loisel replace the necklace?**

**Ans.** They replace the necklace by buying a new necklace which appears to be exactly like the lost one. It costs 36000 francs. They have 18000. The rest money is borrowed on ruinous terms and then repaid living miserably.

**Q.35 What was the problem of Mme Loisel?**

**Ans.** Mme Loisel lost her friend's necklace. They had to borrow eighteen thousand Francs to buy a new necklace. So, they had to live a miserable life.

**Q.36 Why was Madame Loisel a great success in the ball?**

**Ans.** Madame Loisel was the prettiest of all. She was elegant, generous, smiling and full of joy. Everyone wanted to know about her.

## 8. Bholi

**Q.37 For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?**

**Ans.** A primary school is opened in Bholi's village. The Tehsildar asks Bholi's father to send his daughters to school. It is socially banned to send girls to school because nobody will marry a girl who has gone to school. But Bholi's father has no courage to disobey the tehsildar. Bholi's mother suggests that Bholi should be sent to school. Thus, they send Bholi to school please the tehsildar.

**Q.38 Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?**

**Ans.** Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal because he is a wealthy grocer.

He does not demand dowry. They fear that being ugly and witless no one else will marry her.

**Q.39 Why was Bholi glad and what did she hope?**

**Ans.** She was glad to receive affectionate treatment and inspiring words from her teacher. She hoped that one day, she would be able to speak without stammer.

**Q.40 What was Ramlal's status in the village?**

**Ans.** Ramlal was a prosperous farmer. He was a revenue officer of the village.

## 9. The Book That Saved the Earth

**Q.41 Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?**

**Ans.** The 20th century was called the 'Era of the Book' because in those days there were books about everything. Books taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, punctuated, and even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the Earth. There was Martian invasion of 2040. This invasion never really happened because a single book stopped it.

**Q.42 How does Think-Tank describe the book?**

**Ans.** Think-Tank describe the book as a sandwich that has two slices of bread with a kind of filling between them.

**Q.43 How does think-Tank wish to be saluted?**

**Ans.** Think-Tank wished to be saluted as "O Great and mighty think-Tank, Ruler of Mars and her two moons, most powerful and intelligent creature in the whole universe."

**Q.44 How does Think-Tank compare Earthlings with Martians?**

**Ans.** Think-Tank considers the Martians more handsome and more intelligent than the Earthlings. The Earthlings are ugly and less intelligent because they have tiny heads.

## Q.19

**Q. 19 Four multiple choice questions testing factual aspects of the lessons. - Marks -4**

### 1. A Triumph of Surgery

**Q.1 Who was the mistress of Tricki?**

- (A) Mrs. Pumphrey (B) Mr. Harriot  
(C) Mrs. Elizabeth (D) Mrs. Anthony

**(A)**

**Q.2 When was Tricki brought back by Mrs. Pumphrey?**

- (A) After 20 days (B) After a month

(C) After 25 days (D) After 15 days (D)

**Q.3 How was the car of Mrs. Pumphrey?**

(A) 30 feet black metal car (B) 20 feet black metal car  
(C) 30 feet red metal car (D) 30 feet white metal car (A)

**Q.4 What is the name of the dog in the lesson 'A Triumph of Surgery'?**

(A) Tricki (B) Hello  
(C) Tripi (D) Tommy (A)

**Q.5 What was put out for Tricki?**

(A) An Extra bowl of food (B) A red cushion  
(C) Piece of bread (D) A black tweed coat (A)

**Q.6 How was the figure of Tricki?**

(A) White figure (B) Red figure  
(C) Golden figure (D) Black spotted figure (C)

**Q.7 What message does one get from the lesson 'A Triumph of Surgery'?**

(A) Do not keep pet animals  
(B) Pet animals are a waste of money and time  
(C) Eat less and make exercise a regular habit  
(D) Eat, drink and be happy (C)

**2. The Thief's Story**

**Q.1 What is the age of the speaker?**

(A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 16 (D) 17 (A)

**Q.2 What amount did he make every day?**

(A) One rupee (B) Two rupees a day  
(C) Did not make any money (D) Hundred rupees a day (A)

**Q.3 What was the time of Lucknow express?**

(A) 10:30 pm (B) 10 am  
(C) 11 pm (D) 11:30 pm (A)

**Q.4 How much money was kept by Anil under the mattress?**

(A) 600 rupees (B) 700 rupees  
(C) 2000 rupees (D) 5000 rupees (A)

**Q.5 How was the night?**

(A) Chilly (B) Hot  
(C) Sultry (D) Unbearable (A)

**Q.6 What is the age of Anil?**

- (A) About 24 (B) About 25  
(C) About 26 (D) About 30 (B)

**Q.7 What was Anil doing when the speaker approached him?**

- (A) Watching a wrestling match (B) Playing cards  
(C) Walking in a street (D) Watching television (A)

**Q.8 Where did Anil keep the money?**

- (A) Under the wardrobe (B) Under Mattress  
(C) Under the Almirah paper (D) Under his writing pad (B)

**Q.9 What did Anil give Hari Singh?**

- (A) A key to the door (B) A storybook to read  
(C) A mobile to call (D) None of the above (A)

**Q.10 How much money was kept by Anil under the mattress?**

- (A) 600 rupees in fifties (B) 2000 rupees in fifties  
(C) 700 rupees in fifties (D) 5000 rupees (A)

**Q.11 Why did Hari Singh not keep friends?**

- (A) They were trouble (B) They ask for money  
(C) They are not interested to help Hari Singh. (D) No one wants to be his friend (A)

### 3. The Midnight Visitor

**Q.1 How was the corridor of French hotel?**

- (A) Decorated (B) Dirty (C) Musty (D) Untidy (C)

**Q.2 Where was the room of Ausable?**

- (A) On the sixth and top floor (B) On the fifth and lower floor  
(C) On the ground floor (D) On the second floor (A)

**Q.3 Max entered the Ausable's room**

- (A) with a passkey (B) by knocking  
(C) forcefully (D) None of the above (A)

**Q.4 Fowler was a -**

- (A) romantic writer (B) a spy  
(C) waiter (D) a neighbour (A)

**Q.5 What did Max have in his hand?**

- (A) A pistol (B) A flower  
(C) A book (D) Doctor's report (A)



**Q.6 Ausable told Max that he was -**

- (A) waiting for doctor's report  
 (B) waiting for very important papers about some new missiles  
 (C) waiting for his tea  
 (D) waiting to see his old friend who had come from Berlin (B)

**Q.7 What was the accent of Ausable?**

- (A) German (B) French  
 (C) Spanish (D) American (D)

**Q.8 What language can Ausable speak?**

- (A) Hindi and English (B) Latin and English  
 (C) French and German (D) Portuguese (C)

**Q.9 Who knocked at Ausable's door?**

- (A) Max (B) Henry  
 (C) Writer (D) Robert (B)

**Q.10 Who was Max?**

- (A) A waiter (B) A shopkeeper  
 (C) A secret agent (D) A hotel employee (C)

#### 4. A Question Of Trust

**Q.1 How old was the woman?**

- (A) 50 years (B) 59 years  
 (C) 60 years (D) 58 years (C)

**Q.2 How much time did Horace take to open the safe?**

- (A) Half an hour (B) Two hours  
 (C) One hour (D) Forty five minutes (C)

**Q.3 Who is the writer of "A Question of Trust"?**

- (A) Victor Canning  
 (B) H.G. Wells  
 (C) Robert W. Peterson  
 (D) None of the above (A)

**Q.4 How old was Horace Danby?**

- (A) 50 years and had a son  
 (B) 50 years and had a daughter  
 (C) 55 years and had a son

(D) 55 years and had a daughter (A)

**Q.5 Where was the family of Grange?**

- (A) In London (B) In Germany  
(C) In India (D) In Boston (A)

**Q.6 What did Horace Danby hate?**

- (A) The thought of prison  
(B) To work in cold season  
(C) To take bath in morning  
(D) None of the above (A)

**Q.7 What did Horace give to the lady?**

- (A) Key (B) Book (C) Cigarette (D) Cigarette lighter (D)

**5. Footprints without Feet**

**Q.1 Who was / were awakened by the noises?**

- (A) All the neighbours  
(B) The clergyman and his wife  
(C) The two boys  
(D) A young student (B)

**Q.2 What did he find in the kitchen?**

- (A) Bread and butter  
(B) Cold meat and coffee  
(C) Curd and rice  
(D) Hot food for him (B)

**Q.3 What was the name of the scientist?**

- (A) Griffin (B) Henry  
(C) Ausable (D) Fowler (A)

**6. The Making of a Scientist**

**Q.1 What did Ebright do in the kindergarten?**

- (A) collected butterflies (B) played with other children  
(C) learnt swimming (D) participated in national games (A)

**Q.2 What was the name of the book his mother brought home for him?**

- (A) The Gulliver's Travel (B) The Travels of a Sindbad  
(C) The Travels of Columbus (D) The Travels of Monarch X (D)

**Q.3 Where did Ebright grow up?**

- (A) Britain (B) Portugal  
(C) Pennsylvania (D) Liverpool (C)

**Q.4 How many species of butterflies did he collect?**

- (A) 25 (B) 35 (C) 39 (D) 29 (A)

### 7. The Necklace

**Q.1 What was in the hands of her husband that evening?**

- (A) a box of sweets (B) a new saree for her  
(C) a large envelope (D) None of the above (C)

**Q.2 What was there in a black satin box?**

- (A) a superb necklace of diamonds  
(B) a diamond ring  
(C) a diamond bangle  
(D) None of the above (A)

**Q.3 What was the actual worth of the necklace?**

- (A) 30,000 (B) 500  
(C) 5000 (D) 50,000 (B)

**Q.4 Whom was Matilda married to?**

- (A) Ministers (B) Officers  
(C) Shopkeepers (D) Clerks (D)

### 8. Bholi

**Q.1 what do you mean by the word 'simpleton'?**

- (A) simple (B) foolish (C) basic (D) illiterate (B)

**Q.2 How many children did Ram Lal have?**

- (A) One (B) Two (C) Four (D) Seven (D)

**Q.3 Who was the father of Bholi?**

- (A) village Numberdar (B) village Sarpanch  
(C) village Tehsildar (D) none of the above (A)

**Q.4 Who was Ram Lal?**

- (A) Revenue officer (B) Administrator (C) Commissioner (D) Bank manager (A)

**Q.5 What were the paintings of the wall?**

- (A) parrot, cow, goat (B) poems of Kabir

(C) story of thirsty crow (D) mathematics formula (A)

**Q.6 What was Bholi's real name?**

(A) Sulochana (B) Sulekha (C) Surekha (D) Neelam (B)

**Q.7 Who was Laxmi?**

(A) Bholi's friend (B) Bholi's teacher  
(C) Bholi's cow (D) Bholi's mother (C)

**Q.8 How many brothers and sisters did Bholi have?**

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 7 (C)

**Q.9 Who came to marry Bholi?**

(A) Prem Chopra (B) Deena Nath  
(C) Pran Nath (D) Bishamber Nath (D)

### 9. The Book That Saved the Earth

**Q.1 What are the invaders called?**

(A) Marsers (B) Martians (C) Martina (D) Merchant (B)

**Q.2 Who was great and Mighty?**

(A) Think-Tank (B) Noodle  
(C) Oop (D) Omega (A)

**Q.3 Who tried to invade the earth in the 25th century?**

(A) Martians (B) Earthlings  
(C) Zulus (D) Anteaters (A)

**Q.4 With what name is the twentieth century called?**

(A) The era of the book (B) Era of the science  
(C) Era of the mars (D) Era of the invasion (A)

**Q.5 Who was the ruler of the Mars?**

(A) Omega (B) Iota (C) Think-Tank (D) Oop (C)

**Q.6 Finally, who decides not to invade of the earth?**

(A) Omega (B) Think-Tank  
(C) Noodle (D) None of the above (B)

**Q.7 According to Think-Tank's decoding which animal can fly on the Earth?**

(A) Dog (B) Cat (C) Cow (D) elephant (C)

**Q.8 Name the book that saved the earth.**

- (A) Mother goose (B) Mother poem  
(C) Mother marry (D) Mother Teresa (A)

**Q.9 Who is the commander-in-chief of the Mrs space control?**

- (A) Oop (B) Omega  
(C) Iota (D) Think-Tank (D)

### Model Paper No. 1 Exam-2025

#### Class: 10

**Time: 3 Hours 15 Mins. Subject: ENGLISH**

**M.M=80**

#### General Instructions to the Examinees:

1. Candidate must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. For questions having more than one part the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

#### SECTION-A (Reading)

**Q.1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (6)**

Thomas Alva Edison invented electric light. He loved to do experiments and to ask funny questions. Once he asked his teacher how the kites could fly without wings. The puzzled teacher thought him to be stupid and naughty and turned him out of the school. He was just eight years old when it happened. Edison's best teacher was his mother. She answered his questions, halped and guided him. One day he saw a bird. It ate some worms and flew. Edison prepared a mixture of the pulped worms and made a maid servant drink it to see if she could also fly. He was warned by his mother not to repeat it. Once, he imitated a hen and sat down on her eggs to hatch them. But he only broke the eggs and spoiled his shorts.

**(i) What was Edison?**

- (a) A teacher. (b) A statesman. (c) A scientist. (d) A farmer

**(ii) Who was Edison's best teacher?**

- (a) His father. (b) His sister. (c) His brother. (d) His mother

**(iii) What did Thomas Alva Edison invent?**

- (a) Electric Light. (b) Electric cooler. (c) Electric fan. (d) Electric iron

**(iv) What did he love to do?**

(a) He loved to do experiments and ask funny questions.

(b) He loved to bunk off school.

(c) He loved to watch flying kites. to imitate hen. (d) He loved

**(v) Choose the opposite word of 'serious' from the below given options-**

- (a) invented (b) funny. (c) naughty. (d) spoiled

**(vi) Choose the similar word of 'innovate' from the below given options-**

- (a) experiment (b) prepare. (c) puzzled. (d) invented.

**Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (9)**

There is a danger of the world getting liberty drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket. We should think, what does the rule of the road mean? It means in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed. When the policeman steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand he is the symbol of liberty. You may not think so. If he pulls up your motor cycle at the wrong side, will feel injured. You may feel that your liberty has been outraged. Why does this fellow interfere with your free use of the public road? If you have rationality, you'll reflect and praise his act. If he didn't interfere with you, he would interfere with no one. The result would be chaos. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality.

Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go down in a dressing gown, with long hair and bare feet, who shall object? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have liberty to be indifferent to you. And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair or wearing a tall hat, a frock and sandals or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not inquire of you whether I may take fruit juice

with my dinner. I may like fruit juice with my dinner. You will not ask me whether you may follow this religion or that, whether you may marry the dark lady on the fair lady.

- (i) When does the policeman a symbol of liberty?
- (ii) Why have we submitted to a curtailment of private liberty?
- (iii) When do we feel injured?
- (iv) What does the rule of the road mean?
- (v) Mention two ways of personal liberty.
- (vi) What is liberty?
- (vii) What will you not ask, according to the author?
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'confusion'.
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'weep'.

#### SECTION-B (Writing)

Q.5 Write a letter to your father requesting him to allow you to go on a historical educational tour and send you some money.

OR

You are Ankita/Ankur of Class X of GSSS Kandhran (Churu). Write a formal e-mail to the Headmaster of your school at hmgsskan@yahoo.com requesting to arrange extra classes for English and Mathematics for improving good result.

Q.4. Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. 4

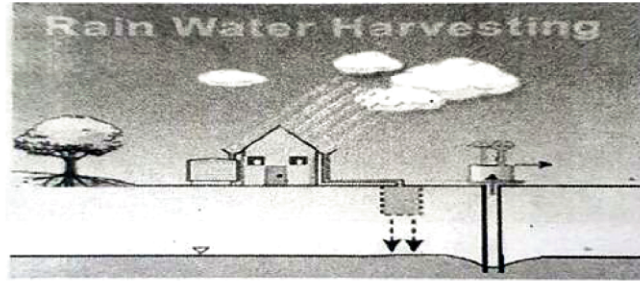
A shepherd. .... grazes sheep..... thinks of a mischief ..... cries "Wolf! Wolf!" ..... villagers run to help.....no wolf .....villagers..... angry....one day a wolf really comes ..... cries for help.....people do not believe.....kills many sheep.

OR

A farmer .....wonderful hen.....a golden egg daily .....thinks to get all eggs.....cuts .....no egg .....very sad.

Q.5 Write a paragraph of about 80 words using the visual aid given below:

4



OR

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "My Favourite teacher"

### SECTION-C.(GRAMMAR)

Q.6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. People..... year. (elect) Prem Kumar, Sarpanch last
2. Look! The river.....(flow) very fast now.
3. The women clasped the trees while the soldiers..... (cut) them.  
(A) was Cutting                      (B) were cutting  
(C) cuts                                      (D) cut
4. We ..... (play) a friendly match tomorrow.  
(A) slay                                      (B) plays  
(C) will play                              (D) shall play

Q.7. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

2

- (i) The young seagull said, "I am too young to fly". The young seagull said.....
- (ii) Santosh said to me, "Will you bring me a gift?" Santosh asked me.....

Q.8. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs given in the blankets:

2

1. A shower of young flowers .....(fall/falls) upon the child.
2. Whose baby..... (is/are) you?

Q.9. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :

2

1. Do not hate the poor.
2. Whom are you selecting for this post?

Q.10. (A)Frame questions to get the following sentences as answers :

1

Whose..... ?



I went to Hari's house yesterday with my son.

**(B) Add Tag to the statements given below Questions :**

**1**

Mrs. Sharma teaches us English,..... ?

**SECTION-D**

**Q.11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**6**

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 from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make. The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

1. Who set out for a selling round?  
(a) Beggar.                      (b) Priest.                      (c) Friend.                      (d) Baker
2. Why did children run from their sleep?  
(a) To see the procession.                      (b) To meet and greet the baker  
(c) To meet and greet the priest.                      (d) Due to illness
3. Which hand banged the bamboo?  
(a) one.                      (b) other.                      (c) none.                      (d) both a and b
4. What noise woke the children up?
5. Who brought the loaves of bread in the house?'
6. Find out the word from the passage similar in meaning to- 'big'.

**OR**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

He stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep. Still they took no notice of him. He saw his two brothers and his sister lying on the plateau dozing with their heads sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back. Only his mother was looking at him. She was standing on a little high hump on the plateau, her white breast

thrust forward. Now and again, she tore at a piece of fish that lay at her feet and then scrapped each side of her beak on the rock. The sight of the food maddened him. How he loved to tear food that way, scrapping his beak now and again to whet it.

1. What were the young seagull's brothers and sister doing on the plateau?
  - (a) They were walking and cackling happily.
  - (b) They were dozing.
  - (c) They were enjoying their meal.
  - (d) They were making merry.
2. What maddened the young seagull?
  - (a) The cackle of his brothers and sister.
  - (b) The sight of his mother looking at him.
  - (c) The sight of the food (the piece of fish).
  - (d) None of the above.
3. Who took no notice of him?
  - (a) father.
  - (b) mother.
  - (c) brothers & sister.
  - (d) all of them
4. What was his father doing?
5. What was his mother doing?
6. Find out the word from the passage which means-'trimming feathers with beak'.

**Q.12. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20 to 30 words: (2×3=6)**

1. What do you know about Lencho's family? (A Letter to God)
2. What are mandelazi opinions about love? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)
3. Why did the sight of the food maddened the young seagull? (His First Flight)
4. Why were Anne and Mrs. Kuperus in tears? (From the diary of Anne Frank)

**Q.13. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: 5**

Why does the writer go to Basra? How long does he wait there and why? [Mijbil the Otter]

OR

Draw a the character sketch of the narrator pilot. [The BlackAeroplane]

**Q.14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 words: 3**

Write the character, which you like most in the play. [The Proposal]

OR

Can you imagine what can happen with Lomov in other way in the play after quarrel with Natalya?

[The Proposal ]

Q.15 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (2×2=4)

"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) Write rhyme scheme and words.
- (ii) According to the poem what the world will end in?

OR

"The way a crow  
Shook down on me  
The dust of snow  
From a hemlock tree."

- (i) Which tree is mentioned?
- (ii) Write rhyme scheme and words.

Q.16 Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: (2×2=4)

1. How does a tiger in the zoo live? (A Tiger in The Zoo)
2. How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal tiger? (How to Tell Wild Animals)
3. What colour is the young woman's hair? What does she say she can change it to? Why would she want to do so? (For Anne Gregory)

Q.17. Answer any one of the following question in about 80 words: 4

1. Describe how Anil's friendly treatment changed thief's life? (The Thief's Story)
2. How did Richard Ebright feel and realise after loosing in County science fair? (Making of a Scientist)

Q.18 Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: (2×2=4)

1. What was the aim of Max's visit to Ausable's room? (The Midnight Visitor)
2. Why did Horace Danby rob a safe every year? (A Question of Trust)
3. What was the twentieth century often called? (The Book That Saved the Earth)

Q.19. Choose the correct answer. (1×4=4)

1. Who came to marry Bholi? (Bholi)  
(A) Bishamber Nath      (B) Deena Nath      (C) Prem Chopra      (D) Pran Nath.
2. Which book saved the planet Earth from Martian invasion? (The Book That Saved the Earth)  
(A) nursery rhymes.      (B) noble encyclopaedia  
(C) books about space travel.      (D) books about machines

3. Matilda was born into a family of (The Necklace)  
(A) ministers. (B) officers. (C) shopkeepers. (D) clerks.
4. What was the name of the scientist? (Footprints without Feet)  
(A) Griffin (B) Henry  
(C) Ausable (D) Fowler

## Secondary Examination-2025

### Model Paper No.2

### Class - 10th

### Sub: English

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES

1. Candidate must first write their Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
4. For question having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

#### SECTION.A(READING)

1. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :-**

We left Dehradun early in the morning and stopped by for breakfast at Mussouri. From Mussouri the picturesque road heads north to Yamuna bridge, then to Barkot. The road winds along the Yamuna river. through luxurious dense green vegetation to Hanumanchatti, the End of motorable road. The remaining journey has to be undertaken on foot or pony. Yamunotri is only 13 km. from Hanumanchatti. But it is better to proceed another 6 km. and have the night halt at Janakibaichatti. The journey to Yamunotri is simply breathtaking. High snowcovered peaks all around, glaciers, streams and waterfalls, vibrant green foliage, and the pristine air are a sheer delight to tired city lungs. Yamunotri, 3322 metres above sea level, is located on the western bank of the great peak of Banderpunch which is 6315 metres high.

- (i) **Where did the travellers stop for breakfast?**

- (a) Mussouri (b) Yamunotri (c) Barkot (d) Janakibaichatti

(ii) **How far is Yamunotri from Hanumanchatti.?**

- (a) 10km (b) 12km (c) 15km (d) 13km

(iii) **The remaining journey has to be undertaken--**

- (a) by bus (b) by train (c) on foot or pony (d) none of these

(iv) **Yamunotri, is located on the western bank of the great peak of**

- (a) Banderpunch (b) Himalaya (c) Aravali (d) none of these (v)

Choose similar word of the following from the Passage. :- "iceberg"

- (A) glacier (B) stream (C) peak (D) vibrant

(vi) Choose the opposite word of the following from the passage. :- "low"

- (A) around (B) great (C) high (D) bank

**2- Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below the paragraph.**

A man married a beautiful girl. He loved her very much. One day she developed a skin disease. Slowly she started to lose her beauty. It so happened that one day her husband left for a tour. While returning he met with an accident and lost his eyesight. However their married life continued as usual. But as days passed she lost her beauty gradually. Blind husband did not know this and there was not any difference in their married life. He continued to love her and she also loved him very much. One day she died. Her death brought him great sorrow. He finished all her last rites and wanted to leave that town. A man from behind called and said, "now how will you be able to walk all alone? All these days your wife used to help you." He replied, "I am not blind. I was acting, because if she knew I could see her ugliness it would have pained her more than her disease. So I pretended to be blind. She was a very good wife. I only wanted to keep her happy."

- (i) Who married a beautiful girl?  
 (ii) What happened to the girl?  
 (iii) Where did the man go and what happened while he was returning?  
 (iv) What did the man do after death of his wife?  
 (v) What did a man from behind say him?  
 (vi) Had the man lost his eyesight?  
 (vii) Why did The man pretend to become blind?  
 (viii) Write the similar word of the following from the passage: "began"



**6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:**

(i) The Sun .....(rise) in east. (1)

(ii) Look! A man..... (run) after a bus (1)

(iii) The train ..... (leave) before we reach the station.

(A) Leave (B) Left

(C) had Left (D) Leaves (1)

(iv) India ..... (get) freedom in 1947.

(A) get (B) got

(C) gets (D) had got (1)

**7. Rewrite the following sentences changing them into Indirect Speech:**

(i) The doctor said to the patient, "Why don't you take medicine regularly?" (1)

(ii) My friend said to me, "Wait here till I return." (1)

**8. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject:**

(i) Rohit as well as his friends ..... going on a picnic. (is/are) (1)

(ii) Somebody ..... knocking the door. (are/is)

**9. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:**

(i) My father will present me a gift. (1)

(ii) Who can solve this question? (1)

**(10) (i) Frame question of the following sentence:**

Why..... ? (1)

Some birds were kept in cages for sale.

(ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below (1)

"I am playing chess.....?"

**SECTION D (Text Book)****11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow--**

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. 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 him, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally

a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

(i) **Prince Siddhartha had-**

- (a) a son and daughter (b) a son  
(c) two sons (d) two sons and two daughters

(ii) **When was Siddhartha sent to school**

- (a) at the age of 6 years (b) at the age of 12 years  
(c) at the age of 15 years (d) he never went to school

(iii) **What did he see at first while out hunting**

- (a) an aged man (b) a sick man.  
(c) a funeral procession. (d) a monk

(iv) **Why did he return home after four years?**

(v) **What was the effect of the sights he saw on his way?**

(vi) **Write the similar word of the following, from the passage-' friar'**

OR

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

(i) **Narrator should like to keep the animal**

- (a) Dog (b) Otter (c) Lion (d) Cow

(ii) **"They were as common as mosquitoes". The writer means**

- (a) In great number (b) Very few (c) Can't be found (d) Nothing

(iii) **When did the author travel to Southern Iraq?**

- (a) 1954 (b) 1956 (c) 1962 (d) 1947

(iv) **What did the writer wish to tame?**

(v) **Why were they going to Basra?**

(vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'place'.**



**12. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 words each: [2x3=6]**

- (i) How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's field? (A letter to God)
- (ii) Why does Anne want to keep a diary? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)
- (iii) Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded? (A Baker from Goa)
- (iv) What was Vallis favourite pastime? (Madam Rides the Bus).

**13 Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: (5)**

- (i) Why was the inauguration ceremony the greatest occasion for South Africa (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom).
- (ii) What made Prince Siddhartha to leave his family and Palace? (The Sermon at Benares)

**14. Answer any One of the following questions in about 40 words: (3)**

- (i) Draw a character sketch of Lomov? (The Proposal)
- (ii) What is the first cause of the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov? (The Proposal)

**15. Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow, (2x2=4)**

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) How do you think will the forest be full of trees again?
- (ii) From where do the trees move out into the forest?

OR

The Fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbour and city on silent haunches and then moves on.

- (i) How does the fog come?
- (ii) Who is the fog compared to?

**16. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words (2x2=4)**

- (i) What do 'fire' and 'Ice' indicate in the poem? (Fire and Ice)
- (ii) What is the theme of poem "The Tale of Custard the Dragen"? (The Tale of Custard the Dragen)
- (iii) How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? (How to Tell Wild Animals)

**17. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: (4)**

- (i) How did Ausable get rid of Max? (The Midnight Visitor)
- (ii) Draw a character sketch of Griffin. (Footprints Without Feet)

18. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words. (2x2=4)
- (i) What was the temptation for Mr. Herriot to keep Tricki in the hospital? (A Triumph of Surgery)
- (ii) Why did Horace Danby rob a safe every year? (A Question of Trust)
- (iii) What was the twentieth century often called 'The Era of Books'? (The Book That Saved the Earth)
19. Choose the correct answer- (1x4=4)
- (i) What is the name of the dog in the lesson 'A Triumph of surgery'? (A Triumph of Surgery)  
 (A) Tricki (B) Hello (C) Tripi (D) Tommy
- (ii) Who was Max? (The Midnight Visitor)  
 (A) A waiter (B) A shopkeeper (C) A secret agent (D) A hotel employee
- (iii) Name the book that saved the Earth. (The Book That Saved the Earth)  
 (A) Mother goose (B) Mother poem (C) Mother Marry (D) Mother Teresa
- (iii) What was the name of the book his mother brought home for him? (The Making of a Scientist)  
 (A) The Gulliver's Travel (B) The Travels of a Sindbad  
 (C) The Travels of Columbus (D) The Travels of Monarch X

बोर्ड परीक्षा परीणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

**शेखावाटी मिशन 100**  
**2025**

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