

कार्यालय, मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी
समग्र शिक्षा, ब्लॉक-भीण्डर (उदयपुर)

संकल्प – 2021
(एक अभिनव पहल)

प्रश्न बैंक

अंग्रेजी

कक्षा – 10

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम में गुणात्मक एवं
संख्यात्मक उन्नयन हेतु अभिनव
कार्ययोजना के तहत निर्मित

संरक्षक

श्री शिवजी गौड़
संयुक्त निदेशक
स्कूल शिक्षा, उदयपुर

श्री मयंक मनीष, IAS
उपखण्ड अधिकारी
वल्लभनगर

मार्गदर्शन

श्री महेन्द्रकुमारजैन
मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी, ब्लॉक-भीण्डर, उदयपुर

श्री भेरुलाल सालवी
अति.मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी

श्री रमेश खटीक
अति.मुख्य ब्लॉक शिक्षा अधिकारी

श्री गिरीश कुमार चौबीसा
संदर्भ व्यक्ति

श्रीमहेन्द्र कोठारी
संदर्भ व्यक्ति

संयोजक एवं सम्पादन

डॉ. ज्योत्स्ना पाण्डेय
प्रधानाचार्य रा0उ0मा0वि0 वाना
श्रीमती हेमलता श्रीधरन
वरिष्ठ अध्यापक रा0उ0मा0वि0 वाना

कम्प्यूटर सम्पादन

श्री रमेश चन्द्र मेनारिया
अध्यापक रा0उ0मा0वि0 नारायणपुरा

Sr.No.	SCHOOL	NAME	TOPIC
1	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Amarpura	Prerana Sogara	Tense GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 4 The Tale of Bishnois RESOLUTION- Lesson 4 Foot prints without Feet
2	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Badgon	Maya Meghwal	GOLDEN RAYS Poetry – Reference to context RESOLUTION - Lesson 12 Resolution
3	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Barodia	Neelu Kalamat	Direct –Indirect GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 8 A Discourse on Prayer RESOLUTION Lesson 8 Old Man at the Bridge
4	Govt. Senior Secondary School Bansda	Pratibha Chouhan	Unseen passages RESOLUTION Lesson 1 The Thief’s Story
5	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Kedariya	Sulochana Rajak	Modals GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 9 A Man’s True Son RESOLUTION Lesson 9 Uttanka’s Gurudakshina
6	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Narayanpura	Saroj Khinchi	Paragraph writing, Road safety GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 10 The Tribute RESOLUTION Lesson 11 The Imp and the Peasant’s Bread
7	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Rundera	Pyar Chand Meghwal	Letter Writing : Formal, Informal & E-mail GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 3 Positive Health
8	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Vana	Hemlata Sreedharan	Seen passage Golden rays Lesson 1 The Book that Saved the Earth RESOLUTION Lesson 2 Bholi
9	Govt. Senior Secondary School, Varni	Laxmi Chand Meena	Active- Passive GOLDEN RAYS Lesson 6 What is Amiss with Us? RESOLUTION Lesson 6 Feast of the Dead



**BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
RAJASTHAN AJMER**

Revised Syllabus for Board Exam : 2021

CLASS- 10th

ENGLISH (Compulsory)

Subject Code-02

The examination scheme for the subject is as follows-

PAPER	TIME	MARKS OF THE PAPER	SESSIONAL	TOTAL MARKS
ONE	3:15	80	20	100

Area of Learning

Reading	14
Writing	14
Grammar	15
Text book: Golden Rays	23
Supp. book: Resolution	10
Road Safety Education	04

TOTAL-80

(1) Reading

14

Two unseen passages of total 350 words with a variety

Of questions including 4 marks for vocabulary.

Only prose passages will be used. One will be factual and the other will be literary.

(i) Passage 1 - 150 words (7 marks) - Four or five
Comprehension questions. 07

(ii) Passage 2 - 200 words (7 marks)-Four or five comprehension
questions. 07

(2) Writing 14

(i) Letter writing- (One out of two)

Informal - personal, such as to family and friends.

Email - formal letters to the Principal of the school or to the

Editor of a Newspaper or a Magazine. 05

(ii) Writing a short paragraph on a given outline / topic

in about 60 words 04 (iii)

Composition: A short writing task based on a verbal and /

or visual stimulus. (Diagram, picture, graph, map, chart, table,

flow chart etc.) Maximum words 75 05

(3) Grammar 15

A variety of short questions involving the use of particular
structures within a context. Test types used will include -

*cloze *gap-filling, *sentence-completion,

*sentence-reordering, *dialogue-completion

*sentence-transformation (including combining sentences

The Grammar teaching will include the following areas-

1. Tense (Simple Present, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Tense showing Future Action)	05
2. Use of Active & Passive Voice	04
3. Direct and Indirect Speech	04
4. Modals (Command, Request, Permission, Probability, Obligations	02
(4) Text Books & Supplementary Reader	33
Prose - Golden Rays -	14
(i) Two extracts from different prose lessons included in Textbook (Approximately 75 words each)	4x2 = 08
These extracts would require effort on the part of the students to supply the responses. (One mark in each extract will be for vocabulary and remaining three marks will be for testing local and global comprehension.)	
(ii) One out of two questions extrapolative in nature based on any one of	03
The prose lessons from Textbook to be answered in about 60 words.	
03 (iii) One out of two questions on Drama Text (local and global Comprehension questions) (30-40 words)	
Poetry - Golden Rays -	09 (i)
One out of two reference to context from the prescribed poems	04
(ii) Two out of three short answer type questions on interpretation of themes and ideas contained in the poems to be answered in 30-40 words each.	05
Supplementary Reader - Resolution	10
(i) One out of two questions from Supplementary Reader to interpret, evaluate and analyze character, plot or situations occurring in the lessons to be answered in about 80 words.	05
(ii) One out of two short answer type questions of interpretative and	

evaluative nature based on lessons to be answered in 30-40 words
03 (iii) One out of two short answer type questions based on factual
aspects of the lessons to be answered in 20-25 words.

02

Road Safety Education

04 Marks

- Poster Making, Carpooling, Comprehension Passage (Driver's Responsibility), Fill in
Appropriate alternatives (General Exercise), Speech Writing (Drunk Driving).

Prescribed Text Books

1. **Golden Rays** - Published by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer
2. **Resolution** -Published by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer



BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION RAJASTHAN AJMER
Subject–English (Compulsory)

Subject Code-02

CLASS - X

Deleted Chapter for exam: 2021

BOOK	Chapter No.	Name
Text Book Golden Rays	2	On Violence
	5	A Hero
	7	The Lady or the Tiger
	11	The Betrayal of Faith
	Poem no 4	An Elegy On the Death of a Mad Dog.
Text Book Resolution	3	Growing up Pains
	5	The Purple Jar
	7	The Man Who Knew too much
	10	High Maharajah

CBEC

INDEX

SECTION	CONTENT	PAGE NUMBER
A	TENSES	2
	ACTIVE-PASSIVE	4
	MODALS	8
	DIRECT- INDIRECT SPEECH	11
B	UNSEEN PASSAGE	18
C	EXTRACT FROM TEXT BOOK	25
	QUESTION ANSWERS TEXTBOOK RESOLUTION (SUPPLEMENTARY READER)	29
	QUESTION ANSWERS TEXTBOOK (GOLDEN RAYS)	35
D	VISUAL BASED PARAGRAPH WRITING,	41
	POETRY (GOLDEN RAYS)	43
E	SHORT PARAGRAPH WRITING	46
	LETTER WRITING FORMAL, INFORMAL, EMAIL	50
	ROAD SAFETY	55

SECTION A

Correct Forms of Verbs

Tenses	Correct form of the Verbs		Adverbials
Present Indefinite	Affirmative	$V_1 / V_1 + s/es$	Always, often, daily, regularly, seldom, never, generally, frequently, occasionally, rarely, hardly, scarcely, in the morning/evening, every/each day/week / month/year/ on Sunday/Monday, once a day/week/ In the following type of sentences Present Indefinite tense is used: Universal Truth /Scientific Truth / Habitual Facts/ Proverbs
	Negative	do/does+Not+ V_1	
	Interrogative	Do/Does+ V_1	
Present Continuous	is/ am/ are + V_1+ing		today / now/at this time/ at this moment/ at present / now-a-days/ in these days/ still / look!, see!, listen!
Present Perfect	has/ have + V_3		just , just now, already, yet, so far, recently, lately
Present Perfect Continuous	has/ have +been + V_1+ing		since/for + time
Past Indefinite	Affirmative	V_2	Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, when, as, last + week/month/year, the other day, in 2001, 1999
	Negative / Interrogative	did + V_1	
Past Continuous	was / were + V_1+ing		at that time, at that moment, in those days, while
Past Perfect	had + V_3		V_2 + after + had + V_3 had + V_3 + before + V_2
Past Perfect Continuous	had +been + $V_1+ ing$		when / as / before+ V_2, since / for +time
Future Indefinite	shall /will + V_1		tomorrow , next + day / week/month/ years, the coming day, the following day, in future
Future Continuous	shall /will +be + V_1+ing		at this time / at this moment + tomorrow , next + day / week/month/ years, the coming day, the following day, in future
Future Perfect	shall /will +have + V_3		by + time
Future Perfect Continuous	shall /will have been + V_1+ing		for + time + by + time

TENSES

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. Honesty the best policy. (be)
2. The Prime Ministerour college next month. (visit)
3. Listen! Someone to open the gate. (try)
4. She all the clothes so you can wear that. (iron)
5. I to Jaipur yesterday. (go)
6. We to school tomorrow. (go)
7. When I her first time she was young. (see)
8. I a story while Hari was writing a letter. (read)
9. Ram his work. (do)
10. They the house before evening. (leave)
11. If you don't work hard work you this year. (not pass)
12. Ram a house recently. (buy)
13. These boys cricket match on Monday. (play)
14. He tea twice a day. (take)
15. I all sweets so there is nothing to eat. (eat)
16. Our class teacher always on time. (come)
17. Look! An old man is After the bus to catch it. (run)
18. She him few days back. (meet)
19. My mother food at this time. (cook)
20. We to the picture last Sunday. (go)
21. If you run fast, you the bus. (catch)
22. She cooked food and it to her children. (serve)
23. I always early in the morning in my childhood. (get up)
24. I at this time tomorrow. (sleep)
25. India Freedom in 1947. (get)
26. He a letter to his father last Monday. (write)
27. Somebody outside when I was sleeping. (shout)
28. The train before I reached the station. (start)
29. Sohan his course before the examination began. (not finish)
30. Two and two four. (make)
31. I English these days. (learn)
32. Earth around the Sun. (move)
33. He test at 7 a.m. tomorrow. (take)
34. We The zoo last month. (visit)
35. The police after the robbers had run away. (come)
36. We to school tomorrow. (go)

37. He when they came back. (sleep)
38. They T.V. at this time yesterday. (watch)
39. She her purse while she was running. (lose)
40. The baby because it is hungry. (cry)
41. They in the garden next morning. (water)
42. I the course by the end of the month. (revise)
43. The weather very pleasant last week. (be)
44. They cards, when the postman came. (play)
45. We home before it rained. (reach)
46. The boys a football match. (play)
47. She her homework yet. (not complete)
48. They T.V. now. (watch)
49. India the World Cup 2011. (win)
50. The accident at 10:30 last evening. (occur)

Answer Key :-

(1) is (2) visits (3) is trying (4) has ironed (5) went (6) will go (7) was seeing (8) was reading (9) has done (10) will have left (11) will not pass (12) has bought (13) will play (14) takes (15) have eaten (16) comes (17) is running (18) met (19) is cooking (20) went (21) will catch (22) served (23) got up (24) shall be sleeping (25) got (26) wrote (27) was shouting (28) had started (29) had not finished (30) makes (31) am learning (32) moves (33) will be taking (34) visited (35) came (36) will go (37) had slept (38) were watching (39) lost (40) is crying (41) will be watering (42) shall have revised (43) was (44) were playing (45) had reached (46) are playing (47) has not completed (48) are watching (49) won (50) occurred

ACTIVE PASSIVE

Active से Passive बनाने के सामान्य नियम

- Active voice के Object को passive voice का subject बना देते हैं। Object verb के तुरन्त बाद आता है।
- Passive voice में subject के तुरन्त बाद helping verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- Verb की हमेशा 3rd form लगाते हैं।
- Active voice के subject को passive voice का object बना देते हैं। और उससे पहले by का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Pronoun को बदलना:-

Active voice	Passive voice
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them

Note:- Active voice का subject यदि I हो तो उसे me में बदलते हैं। उसी प्रकार Active voice का object me हो तो उसे I में बदलते हैं। शेष pronouns को भी इसी तरह परस्पर बदला जाता है।

Active से Passive बनाते समय verb निम्नानुसार बदलती है:-

V ₁ + s /es	is,am,are+V ₃
Do not, Does not + V ₁	is,am,are+not+V ₃
V ₂	was,were+V ₃
did not + V ₁	was,were+not+V ₃
is,am,are+V ₁ +ing	is,am,are+being+V ₃
was,were+V ₁ +ing	was,were+being+V ₃
has,have,had+V ₃	has been, have been, had been+V ₃
will, shall ,can, could, may, might, must	इनके बाद इन्हीं के साथ be जोड़ दिया जाता है।
will have/ shall have	will have been/ shall have been

Unimportant Subject- यदि Active voice में कोई ऐसा subject हो जिसका महत्व नहीं हो तो passive voice बनाते समय उसे छोड़ देते हैं। प्रमुख unimportant subject निम्नलिखित है—They, We, People, All of them, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, one, children etc.

Eg. People speak English all over the world.

English is spoken all over the world.

Interrogative sentences का passive voice. बनाना

Interrogative sentence दो प्रकार के होते हैं

- 1- Helping verbसे शुरू होने वाले
- 2- Wh. wordसे शुरू होने वाले

Helping verbसे शुरू होने वाले का passive voice.बनाना

Helping verb +object+V₃ +by+subject?

Eg.1 Do the boys play cricket? (**Active voice**)

Is cricket played by the boys?(**Passive voice**)

Wh. word से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों का passive voice बनाना

Wh. word+ Helping verb +Object +V₃+by+sub?

Eg.2 Why should you not believe me? (**Active voice**)

Why should I not be believed by you? (**Passive voice**)

Who से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों का passive voice बनाना

- 1- By Whom से passive voice आरम्भ करो
- 2- By Whom के बाद helping verb लगावे।
- 3- फिर objective + V₃ लगावे।

Eg. Who can teach you?

By whom can you be taught?

Whom से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों का passive voice बनाना

1. Who से passive voice आरम्भ करो
2. Who के बाद helping verb लगावे
3. फिर objective + V₃ लगावे

Eg. Whom do you like?

Who is liked by you?

Imperative sentences का passive voice बनाना

Imperative वाक्यों की पहचान

- 1- Verb की first form से शुरू होते हैं।
- 2- Do या Do not से शुरू होते हैं।

passive voice बनाने के नियम

- 1- Let से वाक्य आरम्भ करो
- 2 Let के बाद object लगाओ।
- 3 object के बाद Helping verb के रूप में be लगाओ।
- 4 फिर V₃ लगाओ

सूत्र -Let+ object+be+V₃

Eg.3 Open the window. (**Active voice**)

Let the window be opened. (**Passive voice**)

Eg.4 Do not play games in the evening. (**Active voice**)

Let the games not be played in the evening. (**Passive voice**)

Please और Kindly से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों का passive voice बनाना

- 1- ऐसे वाक्यों में please और kindly को हटा देते हैं।

2. you are requested toसे वाक्य शुरू करते हैं।शेष वाक्य उतार देते है

Eg.5 Please, give me your pen. (Active voice)

You are requested to give me your pen.

Exercise: Change these sentences into passive voice.

- 1- Ram eats a mango.
- 2- He writes a letter.
- 3- They play cricket.
- 4- Mr. Sharma is teaching English.
- 5- Children have eaten food.
- 6- Mohan wrote a story.
- 7- They did not play cricket.
- 8- The boys are playing football.
- 9- They will have built the bridge.
- 10- Sita will write a book.
- 11- Mr. Sharma taught us English.
- 12- People take tea in the morning.
- 13- Some one is waiting for you in the school.
- 14- Do the boys eat apple?
- 15- Was sita cooking food?
- 16- Did she write a letter?
- 17- When will you return my book?
- 18- Why was he laughing at sita?
- 19- What is he reading?
- 20- Who do you like most?
- 21- Who can solve this paper?
- 22- Who broke this beautiful cup?
- 23- Are you playing games?
- 24- Have you written a book?
- 25- Open the window.
- 26- Shut the door.
- 27- Do not play football on the road.
- 28- Please, give me your car.
- 29- Please, keep off the grass.
- 30- Nobody can do it.

ANSWER:-

- 1- A mango is eaten by Ram.
- 2- A letter is written by him.
- 3- Cricket is played.
- 4- English is being taught by Mr. Sharma.
- 5- Food has been eaten by children.
- 6- A story was written by Mohan.
- 7- Cricket was not played.

- 8- Football is being played by the boys.
- 9- The bridge will have been built.
- 10- A book will be written by Sita.
- 11- English was taught to us by Mr. Sharma.
- 12- Tea is taken in the morning.
- 13- You are being waited in the school.
- 14- Is apple eaten by the boys?
- 15- Was food being cooked by Sita?
- 16- Was a letter written by her?
- 17- When will my book be returned by you?
- 18- Why was Sita being laughed at by him?
- 19- What is being read by him?
- 20- By whom is liked most by you?
- 21- By whom can this question be solved?
- 22- By whom was this beautiful cup broken?
- 23- Are games being played by you?
- 24- Has a book been written by you?
- 25- Let the window be opened.
- 26- Let the door be shut.
- 27- Let football not be played on the road.
- 28- You are requested to give me your car.
- 29- You are requested to keep off the grass.
- 30- It cannot be done.

MODAL VERBS

TYPE	MODAL VERBS	EXAMPLES
ABILITY	Can, Could	1. Radha can speak three languages. 2. He could speak fluent French when he was five years old.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	1. Can I sit in that chair please? 2. Could I open the window? 3. May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	1. You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. 2. You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	1. We must memorize all these rules about tenses. 2. You have to take off your shoes before you get in to the temple.
POSSIBILITY	Might, may	1. It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. 2. Richa may come to see us tomorrow.

ASKING PERMISSION

INFORMAL –

Can → Can I borrow your pen for a minute?
Can we sit here?

FORMAL –

May → May I ask a question, please?
May I sit with you?

POLITE –

Could → Could I have a glass of water?
Could I open the window?
Would → Would you like to read his speech?

Fill in the blanks choosing suitable modals –

1. ----- you live long! [may / can]
2. She ----- speak English when she was twelve years old. [could / would]
3. It is late. I-----go now.[must / would]
4. Raju is very intelligent. He -----get first division in the Board Examination. [can / should]
5. You are very weak , you-----take nutritious food. [can / should]
6. Everybody-----follow the rules and regulations of the country. [must / may]
- 7.The weather is cold. It -----have a snowfall. [will/ may]
8. you like a cup of coffee? [should/ would]
9. It is very warm. ----- I open the window? [could/ should]
10. She was a rich lady so she ----- buy a car for her son. [should / could]
11. There are clouds in the sky. So it ----- rain today. [can / may]
12. His lungs have become very weak . So he ----- give up smoking [could / must]
13. What ----- you do if you won a lottery? [should /would]
14. You looked tired. You ----- go to bed now. [would / should]
15. The barking of the dog made me run as fast as I ----- . [should / could]
16. Every citizen ----- abide by the laws of the nation. [must / shall]
17. Children ----- be fed more than their bodies demand. [should/ may]
18. Work hard lest you ----- fail. [may /should]

19. He is working hard so that he ----- win a scholarship. [must/ may]

20. You ----- come to bungalow whenever you wish. [may / can]

Answers :-

- 1. May 2. Could 3. Must 4. Can 5. Should 6. Must 7. May 8. Would
9. Should 10. Could 11. May 12. Must 13. Would 14. Should 15. Could
16. Must 17. May 18. Should 19. May 20. Can**

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals .

EXERCISE – 1 [can, could, may, might, must, shall ,should,]

1. Everybody ----- follow the rules and regulations of the country.
2. This seat is vacant. You ----- sit here.
3. The weather is cold. We ----- have a snowfall.
4. You ----- not make a noise in the class.
5. I think the guide ----- take us around the old monument.
6. My brother who is a wrestler ----- lift this big pole.
7. You ----- come to bungalow whenever you wish.
8. He ----- swim very well in his youth.
9. You are not well at all. You ----- see a doctor at once.
10. Work hard lest you ----- fail.
11. He is working hard so that he ----- win a scholarship.
12. There are clouds in the sky so it----- rain today.
13. My grandmother is over sixty, but she ----- still read without glasses.
14. He belonged to a poor family therefore, he ----- not buy a car.
15. He ----- play football. When he was in school.
16. You have completed your homework, now you ----- go.
17. I ----- run fast when I was young.
18. A soldier ----- in the uniform .
19. She ----- speak Hindi well.
20. Those boys ----- pass because they are negligent to studies.

Answer : 1. Must 2. May 3. May 4. Shall 5. Should 6. Can 7. May

8. Could 9. Must 10. Should 11. May 12. May 13. Can 14. Could

15. Could 16. May 17. Could 18. Must 19. Can 20. Might

DIRECT- INDIRECT SPEECH

Tense संबंधी changes

Rule 1. Reporting verbs **SIMPLE PRESENT** or **SIMPLE FUTURE** में है तो Reported Speech के tense में No change.

If the reporting verb in simple present or simple future than there is no change in Reported speech but there is change in pronouns and words of time and place.

Eg. 1 Ram says , “ Children like to play .”

Ram says that children like to play.

Eg. 2 Arti will say , “ Bharti is honest.”

Arti will say that Bharti is honest.

Universal Truth – no change in tense

DIRECT: The teacher said, “The earth is round.”

INDIRECT: The Teacher said that the earth is round.

For historical fact – no change in tense

Eg. The teacher said , “ India got freedom in 1947.”

The teacher said that India got freedom in 1947.

For proverbs / Idioms– no change in tense

Eg. The teacher said , “ Fortune favours the brave.”

The teacher said that fortune favours the brave.

Changes of Tenses

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Simple Present Tense | → | Simple Past Tense |
| {V _I } | : | {V _{II} } |
| DIRECT | : | Shyam said, “Hari grows plants”. |
| INDIRECT | : | Shyam said that Hari grew plants. |
| 2. Present Continuous Tense | → | Past Continuous Tense |
| {is/am/are+V _I +ing} | → | {was/were+V _I +ing} |

DIRECT	:	She said, "Anita is writing a story".
INDIRECT	:	She said that Anita was writing a story.
3. Present Perfect Tense	→	Past perfect Tense
[has/have+V _{III}]	:	[had+V _{III}]
DIRECT	:	I said, "Asha has learnt English".
INDIRECT	:	I said that Asha had learnt English.
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense	→	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
(Has been / have been V _I ing+ since/for+time)	:	(Had been + V _I +ing+since/for+time)
DIRECT	:	You said, "Snow has been falling since Monday".
INDIRECT	:	You said that snow had been falling since Monday".
Simple Past Tense	→	Past Perfect Tense
(V _{II} / did + V _I)	:	(Had + V _{III})
DIRECT	:	Hari said, "Anita went there".
INDIRECT	:	Hari said that Anita had gone there.
5. Past Continuous Tense	→	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
(was /were+V _I +ing)	:	(had been + V _I +ing)
DIRECT	:	Vishal said, "Kuldeep was obtaining good marks".
INDIRECT	:	Vishal said that Kuldeep had been obtaining good marks
6. Past Perfect Tense	→	No change
(had+V _{III})	:	(had+V _{III})
DIRECT	:	Mahendra said, "Ram had married".
INDIRECT	:	Mahendra said that Ram had married.
7. Past Perfect Continuous Tense	→	No change.
(had been+V _I +ing)	:	(had been+V _I +ing)
DIRECT	:	He said, "She had been teaching since 2001".
INDIRECT	:	He said that she had been teaching since 2001.
9. Will / shall	→	Would
(a) DIRECT	:	He said, "I shall work hard".
INDIRECT	:	He said that he would work hard.

- (b) DIRECT : Sita said, "Preeti will get the job."
 INDIRECT : Sita said that Preeti would get the job.
]

CHANGE OF PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

		Subjective Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case	Reflexive Pronouns
First Person	Singular Number	I	my / mine	Me	myself
	Plural Number	We	Our / ours	Us	Ourselves
Second Person	Singular & Plural Number	You	Your / yours	You	Yourself / yourselves
Third Person	Singular Masculine	He	His	Him	Himself
	Singular Feminine	She	Her/hers	Her	Herself
	Singular non - personal	It	Its	It	Itself
	Plural	They	Their / theirs	Them	Themselves

Rule 2. Reporting verb **PAST TENSE** में हो तो reported speech भी **PAST TENSE** में होगा

Reported speech	Change in reported speech
Do / does + V ₁	Did/V ₂
Do / does not	Did not
Is/ am / are	Was / were
Has / have	Had
Did + V ₁	Had+V ₃
Was / were	Had been+ing
Can	Could
Will	Would
Shall	Would
May	Might
Must	Must / had/ to (past)

B. Reporting verb and Conjunction संबंधी change

Sentence	Reporting Verbs	Conjunction
Assertive	Tell/Tells /Told	That
Interrogative	Ask / asks / asked	If / whether/ wh
Imperative	Told / asked / advised Ordered / requested /for bade	To V ₁ not to (Don't+V ₁)
Optative	Wished / blessed / cursed	That
Exclamatory	Ex claimed with sorrow / Joy / surprise	that

(II) Distance and time संबंधी परिवर्तन

This - that	Today - that day
These - those	Tomorrow - the next day
Here - there	Next day - the following day
Now - then	Yesterday - the previous day
Ago - before	Last week - the previous week

CHANGE DIRECT INTO INDIRECT

1. STATEMENTS / ASSERTIVE SENTENCES- DIRECT SPEECH

1. He says, "Hari is not well."
2. He will say, "Ram writes a letter."
3. Mohan said to me, "Sohan tells a lie."
4. She said to me, "Sita is writing a letter."
5. The boy said, "Mahi has done his work."
6. They said, "The boys have been living in the house for five months."
7. Rita said, "Sheela wrote a letter."
8. I said, "She did not go home."
9. He said, "It was raining."
10. He said, "Ram had gone there."
11. He said, "Kiran can do that work."
12. The teacher said, "The boys may go home."
13. She said, "Ritu must see the picture."
14. I said, "I Shall go to Agra."
15. They said, "The clerk will not attend office."
16. I said, "I am not a thief."

17. We said, "We have done our work."
18. He says, "You read my book."
19. She said, "He shall see my letter."
20. They said, "We shall help our friends."

ANSWER KEY-1

INDIRECT SPEECH

- 1- He says that Hari is not well.
- 2- He will say that Ram writes a letter.
- 3- Mohan told me that Sohan told a lie.
- 4- She told me that Sita was writing a letter.
- 5- The boy said that Mahi had done his work.
- 6- They said that the boy had been living in the house for five months.
- 7- Rita said that Sheela had written a letter.
- 8- I said that she had not gone home.
- 9- He said that it had been raining.
- 10- He said that Ram had gone there.
- 11- He said that Kiran could do that work.
- 12- The teacher said that the boys might go home.
- 13- She said that Ritu had to / must see the picture.
- 14- I said that I would go to Agra.
- 15- They said that the clerk would not attend the office.
- 16- I said that I was not a thief.
- 17- We said that we had done our work.
- 18- He says that you read his book.
- 19- She said that he would see her letter.
- 20- They said that they would help their friends

Imperative Sentences

- (a) Please / kindly imperative sentences

DIRECT: Raj said to the teacher, "Please mark me present."

INDIRECT: Raj requested the teacher to mark him present.

DIRECT: The old woman said to the boy, "Kindly help me."

INDIRECT: The old woman requested the boy to help her.

EXERCISE 2.CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

Imperative Command, Request, Advice

1. Ram said to me, "Let's sing together. "
2. The tiger cried, " Let the cage be opened."
3. She said, "Would you like to have tea."
4. He said, "What about going home."
5. He said, "Thank you."
6. He said, "Happy Holi."
7. He said, "Liar."

ANSWER KEY -2 INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Ram suggested to me that they should sing together.
2. The tiger requested that the cage should be opened.
3. She invited me to have tea.
4. He suggested going home.
5. He thanked me.
6. He wished me a Happy Holi.
7. He called me a liar.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

ऐसे वाक्यों के अन्त में विस्मयबोधक होता है। ऐसे वाक्य प्रायः What, How, Hurrah !, Alas !, O !, Oh आदि शब्दों से आरंभ होते हैं। Exclamatory कहलाते हैं।

Exclamatory with Surprise (यदि वाक्य How, What से शुरू हो)

Exclamatory with Sorrow (यदि वाक्य Alas, O, Oh से शुरू हो)

Exclamatory with Joy (यदि वाक्य Hurrah से शुरू हो)

TYPE – I

Rule 1 यदि वाक्य के अन्त में कोई noun हो तो उस noun के पहले the लगाकर वाक्य शुरू करेंगे।

Rule 2 उसके बाद आवश्यकतानुसार was / were के बाद very लगा देंगे।

Rule 3 a / an हटा देंगे।

Rule 4 was / were के बाद very लगा देंगे तथा शेष शब्द लिख देंगे।

TYPE – II

Rule 1 यदि वाक्य के अन्त में कोई Helping Verb हो तो कर्ता से वाक्य शुरू करेंगे तथा उसके बाद was / were सहायक क्रिया लगायेंगे।

Rule 2 ऐसे वाक्यों में a / an नहीं हटेगा तथा उसके बाद very का प्रयोग।

TYPE – III (Hurrah, Alas, O, Oh)

Rule 1 Said के स्थान पर Exclaimed with Joy या Exclaimed with sorrow कर देंगे।

Rule 2 'That' conjunction का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Rule 3 Hurrah, Alas, O, Oh

आदि शब्दों को हटा देंगे।

EXERCISE 3. CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

1. He said to her, "Good bye, my sister!"
2. She said "May god bless Hari with a son!"
3. The boys said, "Hurrah! We shall have a Jolly holiday tomorrow."
4. He said, "How well she sings! "
5. Sita said, "Alas! my house is on fire."

ANSWER KEY -3 INDIRECT SPEECH

1. He bade good bye to his sister.
2. She prayed that god might bless Hari with a son.
3. The boys exclaimed with delight that they would have a jolly holiday the next day.
4. He exclaimed with joy that she sang very well.
5. Sita exclaimed with sorrow that her house was on fire

Interrogative sentences

Rule 1. यदि reported speech helping verb वाले interrogative हो तो reporting verb को ask में बदल देते हैं तथा जोड़ने के लिए if का प्रयोग करेंगे

Rule 2. Wh – group वाले interrogative Sentences : Reporting verb or reported speech को जोड़ने में wh-group वाले शब्द ही काम आयेगा।

EXERCISE 4. CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

Questions or Interrogatives

1. He said to me, "Are you reading a book?"
2. She said to me, "Do you know Sohan?"
3. He said to me, "Did you lend me your book ?"
4. I said to her "Who are you"?
5. He said me "Where do you live?"
6. He said to me "Why did you come to me?"

INDIRECT ANSWER KEY 4.

1. He asked me if I was reading a book.
2. She asked me if I know Sohan.
3. He asked me if I had lent him my book.

4. I asked her who she was.
5. He asked me where I lived.
6. He asked me why I had come to him.

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH 5

OPTATIVE SENTENCE

Rule 1 प्रार्थनाएं, आशिर्वाद कामना आदि के वाक्य Optative वाक्य कहलाते हैं। ऐसे वाक्य भाव के अनुसार Said to के स्थान पर Wished, Prayed, Cursed आदि का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Rule 2 Reporting verb के object को हटा देंगे 'That' Conjunction का प्रयोग करें

1. He said to me, "May God bless you!"

He prayed that God bless me.

2. I said to her, "May you live long!"

I wished that she might live long.

SECTION B

Unseen passages

Passage 1

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick. We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body. We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from Mother Nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes. We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

Questions:

1. **Answer the following questions briefly:**
 - (a) What are the functions of food?
 - (b) What is meant by 'improper food'?
 - (c) What does sensible imply?
 - (d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.
 - (e) How does a modern life style and food habit affect us?
2. **Find words from the passage that mean the same as:**
 - (a) being fat
 - (b) cleanliness

Answers:

1. (a) Food maintains and saves life.
 (b) Food which is of poor quality has harmful effect on the body.
 (c) Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong.

- (d) Our lifestyle has pushed us away from nature.
 - (e) The modern life style makes us obese and ill. We catch diseases easily.
2. (a) obesity
(b) hygiene

Passage 2

The cinema is the cheapest source of entertainment today. Millions of people see movies and enjoy them. It is a good pastime in all the places – big or small. The cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence. In the beginning there were silent and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in every movie. Big posters are seen on the walls of cities and towns for advertisements. They also announce the coming movies in the city. There is always a rush before the booking windows. So the tickets are often sold in the black market or at a premium. On the one hand the cinema is a source of entertainment. On the other it is also a source of knowledge and information. Films satisfy all the sections of people and their different tastes. There are religious movies and historical movies. They recreate the past, the old culture and lifestyle. Social films spread awareness about social evil evils of dowry, casteism and communal feelings. Some films expose the corruption in high places among the policemen and the citizens.

Questions:

1. **Answer the following questions briefly:**
 - (a) Why is cinema so much popular?
 - (b) How can you say that the cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence?
 - (c) Why are tickets often sold in the black market?
 - (d) Mention two advantages of cinema.
 - (e) What is the main purpose of making social films?
2. **Find words from the above passage which mean the opposite to:**
 - (a) costliest
 - (b) slow
 - (c) present
 - (d) hide.

Answers:

- 1.(a) Cinema is so much popular because it is the cheapest means source of entertainment.
 - (b) Earlier there were silent, and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in the movies.
 - (c) Tickets are often sold in the black market because there is always a huge rush before the booking windows.
 - (d)• Cinema is a source of entertainment.
• It is also a source of knowledge and information.
 - (e) The main purpose of making social films is to spread awareness about social evils of dowry, castes and communal feelings.
- 2.(a) cheapest
 - (b) rapid
 - (c) past
 - (d) expose.

Passage 3

There was a time when all house-work was done by the women or girls of the household. Few husbands ever dreamt of washing up, preparing breakfast or tending the baby. Such duties were no concern of theirs. And normal school boy assumed that if help were needed in the home, his sisters would be called on to give it. The whole family supported the view that the male child could not or should not clean, mend, wash, cook or make beds. Things are very different today. Doctors or barristers find nothing shameful in putting on an apron to help in the kitchen or nursery and even boast of being good at washing of clothes and personal linen. The school boy is more often now than formerly expected to help his mother.

Questions:

1. **Answer the following questions briefly:**
 - (a) Who usually did all house work in the past?
 - (b) Mention some household chores that women use to do in their house.
 - (c) How did the whole family view the male child?
 - (d) How are things different now?
2. **Find words from the above passage that mean the same as:**
 - (a) taking care of
 - (b) took for granted
 - (c) talk proudly
 - (d) hopes

Answers:

- 1.(a) In the past all house work was usually done by women or girls.
 - (b) Washing clothes, preparing breakfast and tending the baby.
 - (c) The whole family thought that the male child should not clean, mend, wash, cook or make beds.
 - (d) Today even busiest people help in the kitchen, nursery and washing clothes..
- 2.(a) tending
 - (b) assumed
 - (c) boast
 - (d) expects.

Passage 4

This is the story of a man who thought that he had the right to do whatever he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected. "You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!" he said. "I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick," argued the gentleman. "Of course, you are," said the other man, "but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins."

The story tells us that we can enjoy our rights and our freedom only if they do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom.

Questions:

1. Why was the gentleman on the road moving his walking stick round and round?
2. Who objected to his behaviour?
3. What argument did the gentleman give?
4. Was the other satisfied with argument?
5. What did he say in reply?
6. The gentleman was walking along a
 - i. lonely road.

- ii. busy road.
- iii. narrow road.

Answers:

1. The gentleman on the road was moving his walking stick round and round because he wanted to look important.
2. A man walking behind him objected to his behaviour.
3. The gentleman argued that he was free to do whatever he liked with his walking- stick.
4. No, the other man was not satisfied with his argument.
5. The other man said that he ought to know that his (the gentleman's) freedom ends where his (the passer-by's) nose begins.
- 6 ii. busy road.

Passage 5

Pandit JawaharLal Nehru was my favourite leader. He was the first Prime Minister of free India. He was one of the greatest statesmen of his age. He was born on 14th November, 1889 at Allahabad. His father was Pt. MotiLal Nehru. He was a great barrister. JawaharLal was the only son of his parents. He was brought up like a prince amidst riches. He was sent to England for higher studies. Having finished his education there, he returned to India and became a lawyer. When he came in touch with Mahatma Gandhi he became his disciple. He was fond of children. They called him, "Chacha Nehru". That is why his birthday is celebrated as the "Children's Day". He fought for the cause of the poor. He died on 27th May, 1964. India lost a great son and a leader in him.

Questions

1. Who was the first Prime Minister of free India?
2. When was he born?
3. Where was he born?
4. Who was his father?
5. What was his father?
6. Where was he sent for studies?
7. What is the similar word for 'completed' in the passage?

Answers

1. Pandit JawaharLal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of free India.
2. He was born on 14th November, 1889.
3. He was born at Allahabad.
4. His father was Pt. Moti Lal Nehru.
5. His father was a great barrister.
6. He was sent to England for higher studies.
7. Finished

Passage 6

After water, tea is the most popular beverage in the world. Its popularity has survived thousands of years and has played an important role in many cultures. It is enjoyed both hot and cold, as a refreshing drink, as part of a ceremony, or as a tonic for improved health.2. The drink of Asia for hundreds of years, tea is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch. Today, from remote Ladakh in India to Buckingham Palace in London, tea is synonymous with cheer. It is rightly said that there will be no agreement on a perfect cup of tea. Though for tea drinkers the brew is addictive, the preferred method of preparation and taste differ from person to person and region to region. From traditional black teas, to the

newer, and extraordinarily healthy white teas, and recognisable flavoured teas such as Earl Grey, to exotic blends such as Rooibos Love, there is a flavour and a blend for everyone. Today many varieties of tea and tea brands are available in the market. An innovation is the tea-bag that is easy, quick and less messy than traditional ways of brewing tea. Green tea is popular in China and the Far East.³ In Japan, the tea ceremony is a traditional way of greeting guests and is a social occasion. Unlike the tea we are familiar with, green tea is not drunk with sugar or milk. It is an olive-coloured liquid served in porcelain cups. In Morocco, green tea is infused with freshly plucked mint.

Questions:

1. Who brought tea to Europe?
2. What is similar to “recharging” in the passage?
3. What is the new and convenient way of making tea?
4. Where is the tea ceremony a way of greeting guests?
5. Where is ‘Green tea’ popular?

Answers:

1. The Dutch brought tea to Europe.
2. Refreshing
3. New and convenient way of making tea is by using tea bags.
4. In Japan tea ceremony is a way of greeting guest.
5. Green tea is popular in China.

Passage 7

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are widely used in industries and in universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into service of man. We are heading fast towards the day when a computer will be as much part of man’s daily life as a telephone – or a calculator.

Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic jams. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called ‘automation.’ In the future automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Some years ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could ‘think.’ There is no possibility that human beings will be “controlled by machines.” Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or “rule the world” by making decisions of their own.

Questions:

1. What is the greatest advancement in modern technology?
2. What complicated works are computers capable of doing?
3. What is the opposite word of ‘ancient’ from the passage?
4. What is automation?
5. Why can’t computers lead independent lives or rule the world?

6. What did Sir Leon point about computers?

Answers:

1. The greatest advancement in modern technology is the invention of computers.
2. Computers are capable of solving mathematical problems and put thousands of unrelated facts in order.
3. Modern
4. Automation is the process by which machines can be used to work for us.
5. Computers need detailed instructions from human beings to operate/ cannot make decisions of their own. Therefore computers cannot lead independent lives or rule the world.
6. Sir Leon pointed that it was a mistake to believe that computers could think.

Passage 8

Morning walk is an exercise with many benefits. A person who goes on morning walk has to get up early in the morning; thus it teaches self-discipline. As one begins one's walk in the peace of the morning, he begins to feel the freshness of the morning. The pure air goes into his lungs which purifies his blood. It has been proved scientifically that those who go for morning walk everyday tend to be more energetic throughout the day. morning walk has been found extremely effective in promoting the health of the heart. It is also good in maintaining proper blood pressure. Everyday morning walk target achieved gives a boost to self-confidence and upbeat mood. Besides making you feel cheerful it also brings you close to nature and sensitive to its beauty. In order to avail so many benefits, we all must go for morning walk every morning.

Questions:

1. How does morning walk teach self-discipline?
2. How does morning walk help in purifying blood?
3. How is the morning walk good for health?
4. What does a person feel in the morning?
5. What has been proved scientifically?
6. Write the similar word for 'joyful' from the passage.

Answers:

1. A person who goes on morning walk has to get up early in the morning; thus it teaches self-discipline.
2. During morning walk the pure air goes into lungs which purifies blood.
3. Morning walk has been found extremely effective in promoting the health of the heart. It is also good in maintaining proper blood pressure.
4. Every day morning walk boost to self-confidence and it makes one feel cheerful.
5. It has been proven scientifically that those who go for morning walk everyday tend to be more energetic throughout the day.
6. Cheerful

Passage 9

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born to a Hindu family on October 2, 1869, in India. He was a lawyer, politician, social activist and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. Today he is best known for being a symbol of peace, humility and wilful poverty.

At thirteen Gandhi was married to a girl who was the same age as he. He travelled to London in 1888 to study law and graduated in 1891. After attempting but failing to practice law in Bombay, India, Gandhi accepted a job offer in South Africa. He spent more than two decades there. This is also where he found his true passion for advocating civil rights.

In South Africa, where the Indian population mainly worked as poor labourers, Gandhi experienced the oppression and racism in this country at first hand. He was thrown off a train, barred from hotels reserved “for whites only,” and assaulted by a white mob. Like his fellow Indians, he was not even allowed to walk on the pavement!

Questions:

1. When was Gandhi ji born?
2. What he is best known for?
3. At what age did he got married?
4. What happened in 1891?
5. What was his experiences in South Africa?
6. Write the similar word for ‘poorness’ from the passage.

Answers:

1. Gandhi ji was born on 2nd October.
2. He is best known for being a symbol of peace, humility and wilful poverty.
3. At the age of thirteen Gandhi ji got married
4. Gandhi ji was graduated in 1891.
5. Gandhi ji experienced the oppression and racism in South Africa.
6. Poverty

Passage 10

A little boy used to play in the shade of a tree. One day the boy sat leaning against the trunk of the tree, cried and sighed, ‘I am hungry.’ ‘Eat my fruits’, Said the kind tree and it bent down one its branches. The little boy ate the fruits and felt satisfied.

Many years passed and the boy grew up .then once again he sat under the tree with a look of dejection and helplessness. ‘What is it?’ the tree asked. ‘My wedding day is bare a week away and I have nowhere to live.’ ‘Cut down my branches and build yourself a house’, Said the tree. The young man sat to work immediately.

Time passed and now the young man was a sailor. Once again he sat under the tree with a look of remorse on his face. It again asked what the matter was, he pleaded, ‘My captain is cruel, so to survive I must own a ship.’ ‘Cut down my trunk and build a ship,’ said the tree.

The sailor grew old but once again he turned to the tree with a laden expression on his face. It was cold and the sailor leaned on his stick was trembling. ‘Make a fire of me’, said the stump of the tree. It soon burnt in the fire softly humming a tune.

Questions:

1. How did the tree help the man before his marriage?
2. What did the man do to survive himself?
3. How many times did the tree help a single human being?
4. Name the different parts of this tree?
5. Find from the passage the word which means to ‘a strong feeling of sadness?’

Answers:

1. The tree helped the man before his marriage by asking him to cut down its branches and build a house for himself.
2. The man cut down the tree’s trunk and built a ship to survive himself.
3. The tree helped a single human being four times.
4. Fruits, branches, trunk and stump are different parts of this tree
5. dejection.

Passage 11

Classroom life is shaped and constrained by the norms, values and traditions of the school. The classroom is a social system which has its own structural arrangements, cultural idioms and functional purposes. This sets apart the classroom culture of a school and the children constantly pick up what comes across including the unspoken.

Also the interaction of children with teachers in the course of a day depends on ; the type of a teacher i.e. a volunteer , a group coordinator, a trainee, the nature of work i.e. project v/s training and the setting i.e. classroom, grounds, dining hall, meditation hall etc. intergroup variation in children’s interaction with teachers is evident . While the younger children i.e. those up to 6-7 years of age do not react differently , children of older groups 7 to 10 years show clear demarcating lines among teachers , i.e. the group coordinators or full time teachers being considered higher in status than volunteers and trainee teachers, therefore children give more weight-age to their instructions i.e. “listen to them” . This in turn affects the student’s behaviour towards the teacher and also the quality of interaction.

Questions:

1. What aspects of the school shape a classroom life?
2. Which factors define the classroom as a social system?
3. What causes a variation in the interaction of children with teachers?
4. What are the various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage?
5. Find from the passage the word which means ‘set of rules’.

Answers:

1. The norms, values and traditions of the school shape a classroom life.
2. Structural arrangements, cultural idioms and functional purposes define the classroom as a social system.
3. The type of a teacher; the nature of work ; and the setting or place cause a variation in the interaction of children with teachers.
4. The various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage are –volunteer, group coordinator, trainee, full time teacher etc.
5. norms.

SECTION C

TEXT BOOK PASSAGES GOLDEN RAYS

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE 1

Wild animals in the forest (like rhinoceros, elephant, or deer) try to find a place where salt is present in the soil. They regularly lick the soil to get the exact amount of salt their bodies need. They eat only the required amount of food and never suffer from obesity as we humans often do. They monitor their body needs by instinct and eat no more than is required. All carnivorous animals eat grass whenever they have diarrhea or other stomach problems due to indigestion. And they normally manage to maintain good physical health.

- Q.1. Which animals try to find a place where salt is present in the soil?
- Q.2. Why do animals lick the soil regularly?
- Q.3. Why do animals not suffer from obesity?
- Q.4. Pick out from the passage the word which means- ‘flesh eating’

ANSWERS

1. Wild animals like rhinoceros, elephants or deer try to find a place where salt is present in the soil.
2. Animals lick the soil regularly to get the exact amount of salt their bodies need.
3. Animals never suffer from obesity because they eat only the required amount of food.
4. Carnivorous

PASSAGE 2

At the village Khejadali where the Bishnois passed the supreme test of fire, there is one ancient. Khejadali tree which escaped that massacre. Two year ago, the Bishnois planted 363 more trees around it in memory of their 363 martyrs. And these trees, being nurtured with love as they are, are growing fast. Every year there is a religious fair at this spot five days before the full moon in the month of Bhadrapada. It is an occasion which every tree lover of India should witness at least once in his lifetime.

- Q1. Where did the Bishnois pass the supreme test of fire?
- Q2. For whom did Bishnois plant 363 more trees?
- Q3. When is the religious fair held at Khejadli?
- Q4. Write from the passage the word which means 'see'.

ANSWERS

1. Bishnois passed the supreme test of fire at the village Kejadali.
2. Bishnois planted 363 trees in the memory of 363 martyrs.
- 3 The religious fair is held in the month of Bhadrapada.
4. Witness.

PASSAGE 3

We all travel by public by public transport, train or bus and have had many bitter and sad experiences. Orderly queue system at the time of either purchasing the tickets or boarding the train/ bus is rarely followed. Everyone in his self-interest flouts the genuine rights of others. Those who are already occupying a seat would very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighboring vacant seat. When they do so they grab about half of that vacant seat also. The thought of giving help to other needy ones rarely stirs them.

- Q.1. When do we have many bitter and sad experiences?
- Q.2. What does everyone do in his self-interest?
- Q.3. What does rarely stir them?
- Q.4. Write from the passage the word which means 'unwillingly'

ANSWERS

1. When we travel by public transport, train or bus we have many bitter and sad experiences.
2. Everyone in self-interest violate the genuine rights of others.
3. The thought of giving help to needy ones rarely stirs them.
4. Reluctantly

PASSAGE 4

The man who had brought the priceless gift replied, "Sir, once before, on another occasion like this, you invited a guest without knowing his name. That guest was hiding in your roof and

wishing you ill, yet you treated him with honour and courtesy. Could you not invite him today as you did then?" The old gentleman remembered how he had found the thief hiding in his roof.

- Q.1. What did the man bring?
- Q.2. How did he invite a guest earlier?
- Q.3. How did he treat with the guest hiding in his roof?
- Q.4. Write the word from the passage which means 'Very costly'

ANSWERS

- 1. The man brought the priceless gift.
- 2. He invited the guest earlier without knowing his name.
- 3. He treated the guest hiding in his roof with honour and courtesy.
- 4. Priceless

PASSAGE 5

Now, I come to the next thing, viz. that prayer is the very core of man's life, as it is the most vital part of religion. Prayer is either petitional, or, in its wider sense, is inward communion. Even when it is petitional, the petition should be for the cleaning and purification of the soul, for freeing it from the layers of ignorance and darkness that envelop it. He, therefore, who hungers for the awakening of the divine in him, must fall back on prayer.

- Q.1. How is prayer the very core of man's life?
- Q.2. What should we pray for?
- Q.3. How can the awakening of the divine be brought about?
- Q.4. Write the word from the passage which means 'Lack of knowledge'?

ANSWERS

- 1. Prayer, being the most essential part of religion is the very core of man's life.
- 2. We should pray for the cleaning and purification of the soul.
- 3. The awakening of the divine can be brought about through prayer.
- 4. Ignorance

PASSAGE 6

Now things have changed and I too have changed, a great deal at that! A lot of cobwebs have settled around me. I am swept by that invisible tide of time, and business. I was studying at Bhubaneswar, where I got my job and now for these two years, I have thought of home not even once. Many a time my mother has written letters complaining about my negligence in writing to her. She has even reminded me of those pre-marriage days of mine.

- Q.1. Where did he get his job?
- Q.2. What was the author's mother complaining about?
- Q.3. What was reminded to the author by his mother?
- Q.4. Write the word from the passage which means 'a thread spun by a spider'

ANSWERS

- 1. He got his job at Bhubaneswar.
- 2. The author's mother was complaining about his negligence in writing to her.
- 3. The author was reminded of his pre-marriage days by his mother.
- 4. Cobwebs

PASSAGE-7

Historian: Good afternoon. Welcome to our Museum of Ancient History, and to my department: Curiosities of the good old, far-off twentieth century. The twentieth century was often called the Era of the Book. In those days, there were books about everything, from anteaters to Zulus. Book taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, educated, punctuated, and

even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save the Earth. You have not heard about the Martian invasion of 2040!

- Q.1. What was the twentieth century often called?
- Q.2. What did the books teach people in that era?
- Q.3. What strange thing did the book do?
- Q.4. Find from the passage the word which means 'a place to display old and historic things.'

ANSWERS

- 1. The twentieth century was often called the Era of the Book.
- 2. The books taught the people about how to and when to and where to and why to.
- 3. A book saved the Earth from the Martian invasion. This strange thing did a book do.
- 4. Museum.

PASSAGE-8

According to this definition, very few people in the world enjoy positive health. In the rich and developed countries, family ties appear to be weakening, neighbours may be strangers and friendship is sometimes restricted to business contacts. In those countries environmental conditions have improved considerably, the populations have achieved a better nutritional status, and there is often plenty of money available to buy most of life's comforts. People in developed countries may enjoy better physical health, but they are far from achieving positive health, as many are not so contented mentally.

- Q.1. How many people enjoy positive health?
- Q.2. What are the weaknesses in rich and developed countries?
- Q.3. What are the strengths of the rich and developed countries?
- Q.4. Write from the passage the word which mean 'satisfied'.

ANSWERS

- 1. Very few people in the world enjoy positive health.
- 2. The weaknesses in rich and developed countries are- family ties are weakening, neighbours are strangers and friendship is sometimes restricted to business contacts.
- 3. The strengths of the rich and developed countries are environmental conditions have improved considerably, the populations have achieved a better nutritional status and there is often plenty of money available to buy most of life's comforts.
- 4. Contented.

PASSAGE-9

When Jambhaji was twenty five years old, a great disaster overtook the whole region. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether. The worst sufferers were the cattle. In the first year of drought they could eat the bajra straw stored in the houses.

- Q.1. What was the age of Jambhaji at the time of the disaster?
- Q.2. What was the great disaster?
- Q.3. Who were the worst sufferers?
- Q.4. Write from the passage the word which means 'a dryness in land due to less rainfall'.

ANSWERS

- 1. At the time of disaster, Jambhaji was 25 years old.
- 2. The great disaster was the drought. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether.

3. The cattle were the worst sufferers.
4. Drought.

PASSAGE-10

There was a great feast being held in the house of a certain gentleman. It was his birthday, and many of his relations had come from far and near to greet him and bring him gifts. He entertained his guests. It was his duty to look after them well. In the evening he gave a great feast and the gifts which the guests brought were placed in the centre of the hall so that all might see them.

- Q.1. What was going on in the house and what was the occasion?
- Q.2. Who brought the gifts?
- Q.3. Why were the gifts placed in the centre of the hall?
- Q.4. Write from the passage the word which means 'a special meal'.

ANSWERS

1. A great feast was going on in the house. The occasion was the birthday.
2. The relatives brought the gifts.
3. The gifts were placed in the centre of the hall so that all might see them.
4. Feast.

SECTION C (RESOLUTION)

LESSON 1

THE THIEF'S STORY

Q. Short questions:-

Q.1 Who was Anil?

Ans. Anil was a Writer. He was a young man of twenty five.

Q.2 Who was Hari Singh?

Ans. Hari Singh was a boy of fifteen years old. He was an experienced thief.

Q.3 What did Hari Singh get from Anil in return for his work?

Ans. Hari Singh got food and accommodation from Anil in return for his work.

Q.4 Why did Hari Singh take a new name every month?

Ans. Hari Singh took a new name every month because he was a thief.

Q.5 How many rupees did Hari Singh steal from Anil's room?

Ans. Hari Singh stole six hundred rupees from Anil's room.

Long questions:-

Q.1 Write a character sketch of Anil?

Ans. Anil was a writer. He was kind and easy-going person. He was careless about money. He helps his servant to read and write. He had no friends. He believed that friends were more trouble than help.

2. Write a character sketch of Hari Singh?

Or

Write about Hari Singh's life?

Ans. Hari Singh was a young boy of fifteen. He was an experienced thief He was very expert in flattering. He took new names every month so that the police might not catch him. He does not know how to cook food. After meeting Anil his heart changes and he became a gentleman.

LESSON 2 BHOLI

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words

Q1. How did Bholi become a backward child?

Ans. Bholi was the fourth daughter of Ramlal. When she was only ten months old, she fell off the cot. She fell down on her head. Some part of her brain got damaged. That's why she lost her mental ability, and became a backward child.

Q2. Why was Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi was different from other children. She neither had good looks nor intelligence. Bholi's father was worried about finding a good bridegroom for Bholi.

Q3. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?

Ans. Bholi's father was revenue official and government representative in village. The Tehsildar told him to send his daughter to school. Therefore Bholi was sent to school.

Q4. What was the situation in the classroom when Bholi reached the school?

Ans. When Bholi reached the school, she found many children sitting in their classroom. There were several rooms and in each room girls were sitting. They were reading from books or writing on slates. She was glad to find so many girls.

Q5. Does Bholi enjoy her first day at school?

Ans. Yes, Bholi enjoyed her first day at school. Initially she was frightened. But, she was delighted to find so many girls almost of her own age. She hoped that one of these girls might become her friend.

Q6. Does she find her teacher different from the people at home?

Ans. Yes, she finds her teacher quite different. At home, she is never spoken to in a polite manner but her teacher spoke to her in a very soft and soothing way. At home, she was disregarded for stammering but her teacher encouraged her to speak with more confidence.

Q7. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. Bholi had no idea about school. She was made to sit down in a corner of the classroom. Several girls were also sitting on mats. The teacher asked her name but she stammered and could not speak. When the other girls heard her voice, they burst into laughter.

Q8. What major changes were visible in the village in a few years?

Ans. Several changes were visible in the village in a few years. The villages had become a town and the little primary school was converted into a high school. It had a cinema hall arranged under a tin shed and a cotton ginning mill. The village railway station had also become important. Now the mail train stopped there.

Q9. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents accepted Bishamber's marriage proposal because they thought that Bholi might never get another marriage proposal. Also Bishamber was a well to do grocer and had not ask for dowry too.

Answer the following question in about 80 words

Q.1. Draw a character sketch of Bholi?

Ans. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. She was a backward child as when she was only ten month old ,she fell off the cot on her head and got her brain damaged. She was never given importance at home. The teacher changed her life and her personality. She made her outspoken, bold, confident, fearless and courageous. She became an intelligent girl who could tell what was right or wrong. She stopped stammering and recovered from mental illness.

Q.2. What was the role of the school teacher in Bholi's life?

Ans. When Bholi came to school and met her teacher, she was very shy and innocent. Her brain was damaged so she stammered . The teacher changed her life and her personality. Her teacher encouraged to speak . She made her out spoken, bold, confident, fearless and courageous. She stopped stammering and recovered from mental illness .Thus her teacher played a very important role in changing the Bholi's life.

LESSON 4
FOOTPRINT WITHOUT FEET

Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

Q.1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?

Ans. The two boys in London were surprised and fascinated because they saw fresh muddy footprints of a pair of bare feet. They could not see anyone but only the footprints.

Q.2. What did the Halls see in the scientist's room?

Ans. Halls saw that the bed clothes were cold, showing that the scientist must have been up for some time. He also found that the clothes and bandages that the scientist always wore were lying about the room.

Q.3. How can it be said that Griffin choose a bad time of the year?

Ans. Griffin had to remove all his clothes to become quite invisible. It was mid-winter. The air was bitterly cold and it was not possible for him to wander without clothes in the streets. So it can be said that Griffin choose a bad time of the year.

Q.4. What kind of view did Mrs. Hall have about her guest and why?

Ans. Mrs. Hall has the view that her guest was an eccentric scientist. She thought so because he wanted to be alone and was always busy with his work. He had strange habits and irritable temper.

Q.5. Why was Griffin suspected of having had a hand in burglary?

Ans. Griffin was suspected of having had a hand in burglary because he suddenly produced some ready cash, though he had admitted some days before that he had no money.

Q.6. What happened when Griffin did not wake up in time?

Ans. The store, where Griffin was sleeping opened in the morning. Two assistants of the store approached him. He started running away from there, but they chased him.

Q.7. What problem did Griffin face at the inn?

Ans. The money that Griffin had stolen comes to an end. At the inn he faced the problem of lack of money.

Q.8. Why was the scientist wandering in the streets?

Ans. When the landlord of the scientist tried to throw him out, he set fire to the landlord's house and left the place. After this, he became homeless so he was wandering in the streets.

Answer the following questions in 60 – 80 words:

Q.1. "Griffin was rather a lawless person" Explain.

OR

Write the character sketch of Griffin.

Ans. Griffin was an extraordinary and brilliant scientist. He discovered that the human body could become invisible and transparent as a sheet of glass.. However, he misused his discovery only for his personal gains. He committed theft and burglaries and beat and robbed innocent persons. His activities made him a lawless and an anarchist.

LESSON 6

FEAST OF THE DEAD

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words

Q.1 What was the belongings of Dursun Agha?

Ans. The belongings of Dursun Agha were two water cans and a pole with a chain dangling from the either end.

Q.2 Who was sending the food for Dursun's family?

Ans. The first meal come from the white house where Raif Effendi, the wealthy business man lived. Another neighbour took care of the food for the next day. This went on for 3 or 4 days.

Q.3 Who was Gulnaz? Why did she panic?

Ans. Gulnaz was Dursun Agha's wife. She panicked because she heard the news that her husband was dead.

Q.4 What did Bodes say to the older boy?

Ans. Bodes asked the older boy to bring money. Only then he could take the goods.

Q.5 Why did no food come from the neighbours after a few days?

Ans. After a few days no food came from the neighbours because as per the Muslim custom, the food arrived for the mourning family from neighbours only for a few days

Answer the following questions in 80 words

Describe the pathetic condition of Dursun's family.

Answer: Dursun was a poor water carrier. When he died accidentally his family had no one to support them. His neighbours sent food for the family for three or four days. But when the food stopped coming they had to face unbearable hunger. The elder son fell ill. The people of the neighbourhood did not call Gulnaz for work. So the condition of the family became very pathetic.

LESSON 8

OLD MAN AT THE BRIDGE

Answer the following questions:

Q-1. Where did the old man come from? Describe his appearance.

Ans. The old man came from San Carlos, who wore dusty cloths and steel rimmed spectacles.

Q-2. What was the age of old man? On which day did incident happen?

Ans. The old man was seventy six years old. The incident happened on Easter Sunday.

Q-3. Why did the old man sit by the side of the road?

Ans. The old man sat by the side of the road because he was so tired that he could not go any further.

Q-4. What did the old man say at the end?

Ans. At the end the old man said that he had only been taking care of animals.

Q-5. Why was the old man not worried about the cat?

Ans. The old man was not worried about the cat because he knew that a cat could look out for itself.

Q-6. What doubt did the old man have about the animals?

Ans. The old man was worried for his animals. He wanted to know what his animals would do under the artillery.

Q-7. Explain briefly the scene at the Bridge. (80 words)

Ans. There was a bridge across the river. On the bridge there were many men, women and children who were crossing the bridge. Many trucks, cars and other vehicles were on the bridge can. The mule drawn carts were moving up the steep bank from the bridge. Many soldiers were pushing the carts .

Q-8. What conversation took place between the old man and the writer? Discuss (80 words)

Ans. The writer asked the old man from where did he come from. The old man replied that he came from San Carlos. Then the writer asked him what animals he had. The old man replied that he had two goats, a cat and four pairs of pigeons. The writer also asked him about politics he was concerned with. The old man replied that he was not interested in politics at all.

LESSON 9

UTTANKA'S GURUDAKSHINA

Answer the following question in about 20-30 words:

Q 1 Where did Uttanka live?

Ans Uttanka lived in a forest hermitage which was made of mud and straw.

Q 2 What was the wish of Uttanka's mistress?

Ans The wish of Uttanka's mistress was to wear the ear rings of the queen in a feast which was to be held after four days.

Q 3 Where did Uttanka place the earrings?

Ans Uttanka placed the earrings on the ground besides the snake when the snake stopped to rest by leaning against the tree.

Q4 What did the man on the huge bull offer Uttanka?

Ans The man on the huge bull offered Uttanka a cup full of dirty water and assured that it will give him strength on his way.

Answer the following question in about 40-60 words:-

Q 5 Who took away the earrings? How

Ans The Serpent king disguised as a man took away the earrings. He ran through the forest and changed in to a snake. Then he entered in a hole.

Q 6 What was the queen's advice to Uttanka?

Ans When the queen gave her earrings to Uttanka, she advised him to be cautious of the Serpent king . She alerts him that these earrings have long been desired by the Serpent king .

Q 8 What is the moral of Uttanka's Gurudakshina?

Ans Uttanka's Gurudakshina is an story taken from the Hindu mythology. It educates us to be respectful and devoted to our teachers and their teachings. It also shows a path of courage, confidence, honesty , faithfulness and sincerity.

LESSON-11

THE IMP AND THE PEASANT'S BREAD

Answer the following questions in 60-80 words each.

Q. 1 - "The blood of wild animal is always present in men" Explain?

Ans It is true that the blood of wild animal is present in men. When a person has limited money he keeps his wishes under control. But when he has spare money he uses it for other pleasures like drinking. This leads him to show his animal behavior.

Answer the following questions in 20-25 words each :

Q.1 What the peasant said when he lost his breakfast?

Ans When the peasant lost his breakfast he said that he would not die due to hunger. So whoever took the bread needed it more than him.

Q.2 What happened to the peasant's crop in the first year?

Ans. In the first year, the peasant's crop grew thick, tall and heavy with grain in spite of the dry years.

Q 3. How did the peasant behave after having the first glass of vodka?

Ans. After having first glass of vodka, the peasant behaved like fox. The peasant spoke angrily to his wife when she splashed a glass full of vodka on the floor.

Q.4. How did the imp steal the peasant's bread?

Ans When the peasant was ploughing. The imp sitting behind the bush stole the bread.

Lesson- 12

RESOLUTION

Q.1 Why did Anna return to his village?

Ans. Anna returned to his village because his college has closed for the summer vacation. He wanted to spend holidays in his village.

Q.2 What incredible sight did Anna see in his nightmare?

Ans. In his nightmare, Anna saw that the waters of all rivers and oceans had turned red. The red colour was because of the blood of the human beings.

Q. 3 Why did Anna think that he had become a stranger in his own village?

Ans. When Anna entered his village, he found many strange things. He didn't find his people anywhere. He found the village pathshala empty. He found the village chaupal empty. He also missed that familiar pleasant smell of the evening food being cooked in the houses. All this made him think that he had become a stranger in his own village.

Q. 4 What did Anna determine to do after the nightmare?

Ans. He was determined to impart training to the youth of the village on water management techniques.

Q. 5 Describe the scene at the Pathshala.

Ans. The village Pathshala was the place where the evening classes were held for the children and the youth. But that day, Anna found there were no students in the Pathshala. There was no rebuke by the teacher. There were no nodding heads memorizing tables. There were no writing boards.

Q. 6 How did the rising sun become the symbol of hope?

Ans. It was the time of sunrise when the youth of the village decided to start a movement of conservation for water which is the most precious thing on earth. Therefore, The rising sun became a symbol of hope for them. They knew that every morning, the first rays of the rising sun would remind them of their firm resolution.

Q.7 What is the message of the story? Explain.

Ans. The message of the story is that water is essential for all living beings. In the absence of water our life is impossible. This natural asset is limited on the earth. We should conserve water. We should make full use of rain water. 'Rain water harvesting' should be used as a way of conserving water. We can collect rainwater on the roofs of our buildings and store it in underground tanks.

SECTION C (GOLDEN RAYS)

LESSON -1 THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH

Answer the following question in about 30-40 words each:

Q.1. Why was the twentieth century called the “Era of the Book”?

Ans. The twentieth century was called the “Era of the Book” because in those days, there were books about everything from Ant eaters to Zulus. Book taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, educated, punctuated and even decorated.

Q.2. Why are books referred as man’s best friend?

Ans. The books are the treasure of infinite knowledge. We read them and get noble ideas from them. After reading books we become wise. They motivate and encourage us for good deeds.

Q.3. Who is declared the most powerful and intelligent creature in the play?

Ans. Think-Tank is declared as the most powerful and intelligent creature in the play. He is considered the wisest creature in the universe. He is the commander-in-chief of the Mars space control.

Q.4. Who was Think-Tank? What did he want? Who were his companions?

Ans. Think-Tank was the ruler of the planet Mars. He wanted to invade the planet earth. There were four members as his companions: Apprentice Noodle, Captain Omega, Lieutenant Iota, and Sergeant Oop.

Q.5. Who tried to invade the earth in the twenty first century?

Ans. Martians tried to invade the earth in the twenty first century.

Q.6. What guesses are made by Think-Tank about the books found on earth?

Ans. Think-Tank guessed the books, as sandwiches. On Noodle's suggestion he guessed them as communication devices.

Q.7. What was the plan of Martians? Did they succeed in their attempt?

Ans. The Martian planned to capture and invade the earth in 2040. No, they did not succeed because a single book of rhymes stopped them from invasion.

Q.8. What made Think-Tank realize that the earthlings had reached a high level of civilization?

Ans. Think-Tank found that the earthlings have even domesticated animals with musical culture and space technique. Their dogs have a sense of humour. He thought that earthling was launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows. Thus he realized that the earthlings had reached a high level of civilization.

Q.9. Why did Think-Tank order the invasion fleet to evacuate the entire planet of Mars?

Ans. Think-Tank ordered the invasion fleet to evacuate the entire planet of Mars because he thought that the earthlings were after him. They would kill him and his people. So he took this decision and ran away to safety.

LESSON 3 POSITIVE HEALTH

Q.1 What do you mean by health?

Ans. Health is a positive state of physical and mental well being. It means being physically healthy and free from diseases.

Q.2 What is the living condition in developed countries?

Ans. In developed countries, environmental conditions are good. Population have achieved a better nutritional status and there is often plenty of money available to buy most of life comforts.

Q.3 How can the infectious diseases be treated properly?

Ans. Infectious diseases can be treated by proper medical care. We can treat people by proper vaccination and immunization against infectious diseases.

Q.4 What is the disadvantage of decline of human values in developed nations?

Ans. The decline of human values in developed nations has resulted in complex problems, such as drug dependence, mental illness and stress related diseases. Family ties are weakening and happy human interactions are becoming rare.

Q.5 What are the benefits of using home remedies to maintain health?

Ans. The benefits of using home remedies are they don't have any side effects and they are not expensive.

Q.6 How can we remain mentally well?

Ans. We can remain mentally well by keeping close and harmonious interactions with the members of our family, our neighbours, and our friends.

Q.7 What problems are faced by people in developing countries in achieving positive health?

Ans. The people of developing countries face many problems related to poverty, lack of resources and over population. The environmental and nutritional status of developing countries is much lower than developed countries. Lack of proper medicare, proper vaccination, and immunization against infectious diseases are also faced by these people.

Q.8 How do people in developing countries waste their limited resources?

Ans. People in developing countries waste their limited resources by spending more money on doctor and medicines than on healthy food and other essentials to improve their physical environment.

Q.9 What is the advantage of environmental conditions in developed countries?

Ans. The advantage of environmental conditions in developed countries is that people there enjoy better physical health. They live in a comfortable and clean environment. They are free from diseases.

Q.10 Why do people in developed countries remain far from achieving positive health?

Ans. People in developed countries remain far from achieving positive health because their family ties seems to be weakening, neighbours are strangers and friendship is restricted to business contacts.

LESSON -4 THE TALE OF THE BISHNOIS

Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words:

Q.1. What were the two major commandments of Jambaji's message ?

Ans. The first commandments asked the followers never to cut down any green tree. The second one forbade the killing of any animals.

Q.2. Why were Bishnois called by this name ?

Ans. Bishnois were Jambaji's followers. They were called Bishnois or twenty-niners (Bis-Twenty, noi-nine) because they adhered to Jambaji's message which was given in the form of twenty-nine basic tenets.

Q.3. Why did the Diwan sent his men to Khejadali ?

Ans. A lot of lime was needed to build Maharaja Abhay Sing's palace. As Khejadali had a large number of khejdi trees, the Diwan sent his men there to cut these trees to provide fuel for the lime kilns that would produce lime from limestone.

Q.4. What promise did Abhay Singh make to Bishnois ?

Ans. Abhay Singh promised that he would fully respect their religious principles. He also promised not to cut any green tree and not to hunt any animal there.

Q.5. What was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois ?

Ans. It was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois that no green would ever be cut near Bishnois villages and that not a single animal would be hunted in their vicinity.

Q.6. Why did the Diwan find it necessary to cut down the Khejdi trees at Khejadali ?

Ans. A lot of lime was needed to build Maharaja Abhay Singh's new palace. Though limestone was abundant in the region, it needed to be cured in lime kilns which required fuel. Finding fuel in the desert was not easy, but as hundreds of Khejdi trees grew at Khejadali, so Diwan found it a good idea to cut them down to be used as fuel.

Q.7. What is Jambaji's contribution in the tale?

Ans. In the desert land, where there was no vegetation, Jambaji encouraged a consciousness in public and inspired people to love and nurture trees and animals. His 29 principles involved the tenets not to cut green trees and not to hunt wild animals and birds. People adopted these principles with happiness.

Q.8. Who was the incarnation of Durga ? Why is she called so ?

Ans. Amritadevi was called as incarnation of Durga . She is called so because when Diwan's men came to cut trees, she along with her three daughters clasped with four trees. Diwan and his men cut them in pieces .

LESSON -6 WHAT IS AMISS WITH US

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words

Q.1 Which are our big achievements?

Ans. The Bhakra Nangal dam; Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants; Tarapore nuclear reactor are some of the big achievements. Our lunar and mars missions' satellites are also big achievements.

Q.2 What are the means of noise pollution?

Ans T.V. programmes, radio broadcast, tape recorder playing, gossip, chit-chat in a company, use of any noisy instrument, loudspeaker, vehicles, machines etc. are means of noise pollution.

Q. 3 What is the easiest way of our protest?

Ans. The easiest way of our protest is to stage a 'Dharna' or call for a 'Bandh' or a 'Rail Roko' demonstration.

Q.4 Why are we not pacing up with other super powers?

Ans. We are not pacing up with other super powers because we are neglecting the small issues which are important and could lead us to become big .

Q.5 Which are the basic norms of driving that we ignore on the road?

Ans. The basic norms of driving that we ignore on the roads are how and when to overtake a vehicle, when to take a turn, obeying the traffic signals, keeping the vehicle in order and smokeless driving in proper lanes etc.

Q.6 Whom does the writer call uncivilized?

Ans. The writer calls the people with muscle power uncivilized as they consider public property their own.

LESSON 8 A DISCOURSE ON PRAYER

Answer the following questions.

Q-1. What was the central idea of (Gandhi Ji) his speech ?

Ans. The central idea of his speech was the importance of purity of mind and heart.

Q-2. Do you think that prayer brings discipline in life?

Ans. Yes, of course, Prayer brings discipline in life. A man who prays is more sensitive towards his duties. Prayer is a necessary spiritual discipline.

Q.3 Where was the lecture delivered by Gandhiji?

Ans. The lecture on prayer was delivered by Gandhiji at Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat.

Q.4 What types of prayer does Gandhiji describe in this lecture?

Ans. Gandhiji described two types of prayers; one is petitional, while other is inward communion.

Q.5 What do you mean by 'Spiritual discipline' and how can it be achieved?

Ans. Spiritual discipline means practicing some spiritual activity like prayers, meditation etc. daily in the morning and evening. Spiritual discipline can be achieved by regularity and devotion.

Q-6 How does prayer purify one's soul?

Ans. Prayer is inward communion with god. When we pray, we put up petition for the cleansing and purification of soul. We pray for freeing our soul from the layers of darkness and ignorance. This way prayer purifies our soul.

Q-7 Gandhiji said, "It is better in prayers to have a heart without words, than words without heart." Explain?

Ans. Gandhiji said that prayer is not a mere exercise of words or repetition of hymns. Mere words and hymns can't touch the depth of heart and soul they fail to stir the soul. Prayer needs the depth of emotions. It need the depth of heart also. So it is better in prayer to have a heart without words, than words without heart.

LESSON 9 A MAN'S TRUE SON

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words:-

Q 1 Who were the guests in the feast?

Ans The relatives of the gentleman were the guests in the feast. They had come from distant lands.

Q 2 What was the occasion of feast in the house of the gentleman?

Ans The occasion of feast was the birthday of the gentleman.

Q 3 What was in the box brought by the stranger on the gentleman's birthday?

Ans The box had a precious pearl which was brought by the stranger on the gentleman's birthday. It was very costly.

Q 4 What did the gentleman give to the thief?

Ans The gentleman gave a gift and a bag of coins to the thief.

Answer the following question in about 60 words:-

Q 5 How did the gentleman recognize the stranger?

Ans When the stranger went to the gentleman he could not recognize him. When the stranger told him how he came there as uninvited guest and gentleman had served him food and helped him with gift and money then the gentleman recognized him.

Q 6 What did the gentleman say to the stranger at the end of the story?

Ans The gentleman said to the stranger at the end of story that he was very dear to him. He was very grateful to him to pass the kindness to the other people. He was indeed his true son.

Q 7 Explain the title of the story "A Man's True Son".

Ans The man had many sons and grandsons but they did not follow his advice. The young man followed the act and advice of the gentleman. He also did the acts of kindness to others. The young man was a true son in this sense because a son carries his father's legacy .

Q 8 Why did the gentleman accept the stranger as his true son?

Ans The gentleman accepted the stranger as his true son because he showed to others the same kindness that had been shown by the gentleman. Through a little kindness which the gentleman did to the thief other acts of kindness had been born . The stranger had been the means of passing on that kindness.

Lesson-10 THE TRIBUTE

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 Words

Q 1 Justify the title of the story "The Tribute"?

Ans. Through this story author has tried to pay tribute to the affection shown by the elder brother to his other family members. The elder brother has sacrificed his pleasures for his younger brothers. Babuli's second brother and his wife was in favour of partition and distribution. When the partition held Babuli gave his portion to his elder brother as a gift.

Q.2 What is the message given in the story 'The Tribute'?

Ans. The tribute shows how the joint family system is crumbling. Babuli the main character in the story, feels emotionally shocked when he heard about a dispute in his family and consequent partition.

Q 3- What was the complaint of Babuli's mother in her letters to him?

Ans. The complaint of Babuli's mother was about his negligence in writing to her. She reminded Babuli of those pre marriage days when he used to write regularly. Her only desire was to receive Babuli's letters time to time.

Q 4 Why was the wrist-watch of Babuli's elder brother mortgaged?

Ans. The wrist watch of Babuli's elder brother was mortgaged to send him to Delhi for interview.

Q.5. How did Babuli's wife react when she heard about the partition?

Ans. When Babuli told his wife about the partition she remained undisturbed. The partition was not a big matter for her.

Q.6 What was the attitude of Babuli's second brother regarding the partition?

Ans. The second brother of Babuli's was selfish. He wanted partition at any cost.

Q.7 How did Babuli feel when he accompanied his elder brother to the Paddy fields?

Ans. When Babuli accompanied his elder brother to the paddy field he felt the imprints of his feet, palm and fingers. The sweat of his brother was sparkling there on the bosom of the paddy fields.

Q. 8 Why did Babuli's mother leave the place where the division was taking place?

Ans. Babuli's mother was not present at the place of division because she might have felt the scene of division piercing.

SECTION D

Short Writing Task with Visual aid

Write a paragraph in about 75 Words using the visual aid shown in the picture.

1. Save Tree



In this picture we see a deer standing under a tree. There are clouds in the sky. It is showering. So, the deer is standing to save itself from the rainy water. Really trees are important for all living things. Without trees we can't live. They bring rain for us. The water helps to grow vegetation. We all living beings depend on vegetation. We should plant more trees.

2. COVID -19

NO MASK NO ENTRY



shutterstock.com • 1723785913

Corona virus which is commonly called COVID-19 is an infectious disease. It is the virus that is impacting the whole world. It spreads through contact from person to person. Covid-19 was firstly identified in December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. In March 2020 WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. Now it has spread throughout the world. The virus spreads by the droplets generated from the cough or sneeze of an infected person.

3. Follow Traffic Signals.



This picture shows the traffic signals and zebra Crossing. It tells us that pedestrians must cross the road at the zebra crossing. Red light means to stop, yellow means to be ready to stop or move ahead and green means to move from there. People must follow the traffic signals. If we do not follow these rules, we can meet with accident.

4. The Great Man (Mahatma Gandhi)



The personality shown in the picture is Mahatma Gandhi. He was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. His full name was Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi. He is called the 'Father of the Nation.' He practised Satyagrah and Non- violence in Indian freedom movement. He became a great leader of India. Every year we celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2 oct. in our school as a national festival.

Golden Rays : Poetry

S.no.	POEM	POET	THEME	MAIN IDEA
1	Risks	Janet Rand	You should take risk if you want to achieve something in your life.	Risk is a motivational poem. The poet says that there is always risk in whatever we do. Risk is an integral part of life so only courageous person who takes risks enjoys true freedom in this world. Therefore risks are necessary. Without taking risks we would not learn anything.
2	My Good Right Hand	Charles Mackay	None is trustworthy in the world except hard work and God.	The central idea of the poem is that none is trustworthy in the world except hardwork and God. Man should believe in God. He should believe in his hard work. These are the two things which can enable him in dealing with all sorts of problems.
3	The Lotus	Toru Dutt	Symbolically the victory of the lotus (Indian culture) over the lily and the rose (Western Culture) has been described.	The rose and the lily are rivals to get the status of best flower. Flora chooses the lotus as a flower of superb beauty because the flower has the whiteness of the lily and redness of the rose. Symbolically, the victory of the lotus is the victory of Indian culture over the western world.

EXPLANATIONS

1.RISKS

1. To laugh is to risk appearing the fool.

To weep is to risk appearing sentimental.

To reach out for another is to risk involvement

To expose feelings is to risk exposing your true self.

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem “Risks” composed by Janet Rand.

Context: In this poem the poet wants to tell us that a risk is involved in everything we do. These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk.

Explanation: In these lines the poet says that this world is full of risks. At every step we see risk. To laugh is a very simple activity, but people will call him a fool. To weep is also risky. A person who weeps covers the risk of being called sentimental. Likewise, if one goes out to help someone, he takes the risk of having his own interests in doing so. If we express our feelings, there will be risk of exposing our true personality.

2.To hope is to risk despair.

To try is to risk failure.

But risk must be taken, because the greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing.

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem “Risks” composed by Janet Rand.

Context: The poet says that the greatest hazard in life is not to take risk.

Explanation: In these lines the poet says that If we hope, there will be a risk of despair. If we try to do something, we may fail. But the poet says that if a person wants to grow in life , he or she must ready to take risk in life

2 MY GOOD RIGHT HAND

**1. My courage revived, in my fortune’s despite,
And my hand was as strong as my spirit was light:
It raised me from sorrow, it saved me from pain,
It fed me, and clad me, again and again.**

Reference: These lines have been taken from the “ My Good Right Hand” composed by Charles Mackay.

Context: The central idea of the poem is that none is trust worthy in world except hard work and God.

Explanation: When nobody helped the poet in his poverty, he decided to trust God and his hard labour. It did not matter that the poet was still in his evil days. However he was strong in his hands. He was not disappointed. He was cheerful. All this brought him out of his evil

days. All his troubles and difficulties left him. His faith in God and in his hard work gave him food and clothes.

2. The friends who had left me came back every one.

**And darkest advisers looked bright as the Sun;
I need them no more, as they all understand,
I thank thee, I trust thee, my good Right Hand!**

Reference: These lines have been taken from the “My Good Right Hand” composed by Charles Mackay.

Context: The central idea of the poem is that none is trust worthy in world except hard work and God.

Explanation: As a result of his hard work, the poor condition of the poet changed. He became rich. All his friends and relatives, who had left him in his poverty began to come back. But the poet did not need them anymore. All his friends understood this fact. The poet only depended on his right hand which helped him in doing hard work. At the end of the poem, he thanked God and hard work which enabled him to enjoy a prosperous and happy life.

3.LOTUS

1. Bards of power

**Had sung their claims
The rose can never tower
Like the pale lily with her ‘Juno mein’
But is the lily lovelier?’ Thus between
Flower-factions rang the strife in Psyche’s bower**

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem “The Lotus”. Composed by ToruDutt.

Context: In these lines the poetess says that there has been a long battle between the rose and the lily to attain the title of the queen of the flowers.

Explanation: The poetess describes the claims or argument made by two group of flower loving poets. The poet had praised their favourite flower in their poems. Some claimed that the rose could not surpass the lily, which was as beautiful as Juno, the wife of rain-God Jupiter. The other said that the rose was heavier than the lily. Thus the rose camp and the lily camp came in front of each other.

2. Give me a flower delicious as the rose

**And stately as the lily in her pride’
‘But of what color?’ – ‘Rose-red’. Love first chose,
Then prayed, -‘No, lily-white, or, both provide**

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem “The Lotus”. Composed by Toru Dutt.

Context: These lines are about the desire the God of love to get such a flower which has the qualities of both the lily and the rose.

Explanation: In these lines the poet describes the conversation between Love (the god of love) and Flora (the goddess of flowers). Love asks Flora to give him such a beautiful and special flower that should have charm and sweetness of the rose and proud appearance of the lily. Flora then asked him which color of the flower he would like but soon the God of Love concludes that it will be better if the most beautiful flower should contain a mixture of the colors of both of the flowers-the rose and the lily.

SECTION E

Paragraph 1

Write a paragraph in about 80 words with the help of the outlines given below:

Annual Welcome prize..... 15 February.....chief guest.....
song..... report.....cultural programme.....prize distribution
.....shields.....best in allspeech..... National
Anthem.....a cup of tea.

OR

Write a paragraph on "The Annual Day function" of your school in about 80 words.

The Annual Day function

We celebrate Annual Day every year in our school. Last year we celebrated it on 15th of February. The school was decorated. Parents and guests were invited .The chief guest was Shri....., an eminent educationist. The programme started with *SaraswatiVandana*. Several cultural programmes prepared by students were presented on the stage. The chief guest distributed prizes to the winners in sports and students who excelled in academics. The principal welcomed the chief guest and parents. The chief guest Shri praised the activities of our school and gave very motivational speech. The programme ended with the national anthem followed by tea and sweets.

Paragraph 2

- Develop a short paragraph with the help of given outlines in about 80 words.

Morning.....exercise.....fresh..... less pollution.....increases lungs
capacity..... calm and fresh.....refresh us.

OR

Write a short paragraph on Morning Walk in about 80 words.

Morning Walk

Many people find heavy exercises difficult. A simple alternative to this is morning walk. Morning walk is the best exercise for our health. It keeps our body and mind fresh for the whole day. We find little pollution at this time, so we breathe in less polluted air which increases our lung capacity. Walking in the morning may help in weight loss too. It helps us sleep better. It eases muscles and reduces risk of several diseases. Morning walk refreshes us.

Paragraph 3

Develop a short paragraph with the help of given outlines in about 80 words

Career Day.....Celebrations.....programme.....preparations
.....name of guests invited.....the message, guidance.....you were
inspired.

OR

Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on Career Day Celebrations.

Career Day Celebrations

Every year career day is celebrated on 12th January in our state. On this day Swami Vivekanand was born. Career Day is an important day for every student. We celebrated this day in our school on 12th January last year. All the preparations were made by the students. Parents too were invited on this occasion. Our State Education Minister was our chief guest. Many stalls were set showing various career options in different fields. The career material such as pamphlets, charts etc. were displayed to motivate the students. Career counselling was done with the help of experts. Our school teachers also helped the students by encouraging them to visit career portal. With the help of it we came to know about the scholarships, career options in different institutions and opportunities of jobs thereafter. Our chief guest appreciated the activities and inspired us to choose career of our choice. We too promised him to share the benefits of career day and career portal with other students and parents.

Paragraph 4

Develop a short paragraph with the help of given outlines in about 80 words

Clean India Campaign.....145th birth anniversary.....Mahatma Gandhi
.....2nd Oct 2014.....covers rural and urban area.....dignitaries.....spread this
mission.

OR

Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on the topic "Clean India Campaign"?

Clean India Campaign

Clean India campaign was started on the 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd Oct 2014. It was started by our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. It is started to fulfill the vision of Mahatma Gandhi. He dreamt to make his country clean. The cleanliness campaign was run on the national level and covered each and every rural and urban area. It is the duty of all the Indians to follow this vision and campaign. It is promoted by high personalities and dignitaries to spread this mission all over.

Format of Formal Letter

i	Writer's Address -----	Examination Hall
	Jaipur	
ii	Date -----	11Jan 2021
iii	Receiver's Post&Address --	The collector
	District Jaipur	
iv	Salutation -----	Sir/Madam
v	Subject -----	
vi	Message/The body -----	Respectfully I want to bring to your kind notice about

		Please look into the matter and do the needful.
vii	Courteous end -----	Thank You
viii	Subscription -----	Yours faithfully
ix	Signature -----	
x	Name -----	(Name given in question)

Q.1 Suppose you are Kanta studying in Government Secondary School Sonipat. Write an application to the headmaster of your school complaining about the poor conditions of your class room.

21, Maharani Hostel

Sonipat

11 Jan 2021

The Headmaster,

Government Secondary School

Sonipat

Subject – Poor conditions of class room of class XA

Sir,

With due respect I want to draw your attention to the poor conditions of the class room of the class XA. The tables and chairs for students are broken. The walls are not white washed for several years. Even the black board is rough so what is written on it cannot be readable.

Kindly take necessary action so its condition may improve.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours obediently,

Kanta

Monitor class XA

Q.2 Imagine you are Mukesh a student of class XC. Your younger brother is in class XA.

Write an application to your principal for changing your section.

501 Nehru Nagar

Alwar

11Jan 2021

The Principal,

Agrawal Senior Secondary School

Alwar

Subject – For changing section from XC to XA

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to say that I am a student of class X'C' in the school. My younger brother Anil is also studying in X'A' class. My father is a labourer. He has purchased only a set of books for us. He cannot purchase another set of books. If you kindly change my section to X'A' it will be manageable for both of us to study.

I therefore request you to change my section from XC to XA

Thanking You.
Yours obediently,
Mukesh Gupta
Class XC

Q.3 You are Prakash Sethia living in 128, Vyas colony, Bikaner. Write a letter to the chairman municipal board of your town complaining about poor sanitary conditions in your locality.

128 Vyas Colony
Bikaner
11Jan 2021

The Chairman,
Municipal Board
Bikaner

Subject- Regarding poor sanitary conditions in Vyas colony, Bikaner
Sir,

I want to bring to your kind notice about the poor sanitary condition in our locality. There is heaps of rubbish here and there. The drains are broken and clogged. Therefore, dirty water continues to flow on the road. The streets have become muddy. It is very difficult even to walk on foot. The sweeper does not come regularly. Always there is foul smell in the environment. Diseases may break out. Kindly visit our locality and see the situation. Please look into the matter immediately and do the needful.

Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,
Prakash Sethia

Q.4 Imagine that you are Geeta living in Ajmer. Write an application to secretary education Rajasthan Ajmer to issue you a duplicate copy of mark sheet.

157, Madar Gate
Ajmer
13.01.2021

The secretary,
BSER Ajmer
Subject – For issuing duplicate mark sheet.

Sir,

I am student of class 12th in Government Senior Secondary school, Madar gate, Ajmer. I have to fill board exam form for which I need Class X mark sheet. My original marksheet lost last year due to theft in my house. My details are :

Roll no. – 123456
Name – Geeta

Father's Name – Shri Bhola ram

Centre – Government Senior Secondary school, Madar gate, Ajmer

I am sending herewith a postal order no. 32145 for Rs. 20 as its fee. Kindly issue me the duplicate mark sheet so that I may appear in the board exam.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Geeta

Q.5 You are Sanjay of Tonk. Write a letter to the manager of SBI Bank for asking information about how to open a saving bank account.

25 Balaji colony

Doeli, Tonk

13.01.2021

The manager,

SBI Bank

Shastri Nagar Branch

Tonk

Subject – To open a saving bank account.

Sir,

Respectfully I bring to your kind notice that I am teacher in gsssrundera. I want to open a saving bank account with your bank.

Please advice and send necessary forms to me at an early date.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Sanjay

FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER

i Address-----

Examination Hall

Jaipur

ii Date-----

11Jan 2021

iv Salutation-----

My dear.....

v Subject -----

vi Message/The body -----

Please pay my regards to your parents.

Vii Courteous end -----

With best wishes/ with regards

Viii Subscription -----

Your loving

ix Signature -----

x Name -----

(Name given in question)

Q.1 Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in the secondary examination.

21 Bapu Bazar,

Udaipur
01.12.2021

My dear Rahul,

I am very happy to know about your brilliant success in secondary examination. I am glad to note that you have got the fifth position in board merit. I offer my heartiest congratulation on your great success. It is the result of your hard work and focused attention. My parents are also sending you their best wishes. Hope that you will maintain the record in future. I wish you success in all the fields of life.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Himanshu

Q.2 Imagine that you are Indu living in Bhilwara. Write a letter your friend Bhavana inviting her to attend your birthday party.

26, BabuBajar

Bhilwara

12.01.2021

My dear Bhavana,

I am quite well here. You will be happy to know that my birthday is on 7th December. I am giving a party on this occasion. I have invited my friends and relatives. I invite you to attend this birthday party. The party will start at 5 pm at the Tea Junction, 100 Feet Road. We are planning for several games and music along with snacks. I hope you will join the party.

Please pay my regards to your parents and love to Neha.

With best wishes.

Your loving friend ,

Indu

Q.3 Imagine that you are Yash living in Jaipur. Your younger brother Vikram living in Jodhpur, is very good at studies but he is physically weak. Write a letter advising him to improve his health by taking part in games and sports.

15, Nehru Bazar,

Jaipur

13.01.2021

My dear Vikram,

I am quite well here. I came to know that you were ill last week and the doctor has suggested you rest for two weeks due to your weakness. I know that not only you do not take proper diet but also do not like physical exercise. The actual weakness of our body starts from here.

Games and physical activities are very important in life. Though you are good at studies still you must understand that healthy mind rests in healthy body. So you should spend some time for games also.

Take care of yourself.

With best wishes.

Your loving brother,

Yash

Q.4 Imagine that you are Akhilesh living in Udaipur. Write a letter to your father requesting him for the permission to go on historical/ educational tour.

36 BabuVihar

Jaipur

13.01.2021

My dear father,

I am quite well here. In the last letter you have asked about my studies and extra-curricular activities in the school. I am doing well in my studies. Our school is organizing a tour programme of the nearby historical places. About forty students of my class will join the tour. It is a 10 day tour. Two teachers will also go with the students. I would like to join this trip. Please allow me for the tour. I will need rupees 5500 for it. Kindly send the required fee so I may join it.

Please pay my regards to mumma and love to dear Guddu.

With best regards.

Your loving son,

Akhilesh

Q.5 Suppose you are Hemlata living at Civil lines, Agra, write a letter to your friend describing about your new school.

25, Civil lines

Agra

13.01.2021

My dear Seema,

I am quite well here. After leaving Agra I was quite unhappy. My father joined his office last week and I got admission in one of the most reputed school in Jaipur. It is known as Maharani School in Jaipur.

The school building is very big and spacious. Class rooms are airy and computerized. It has other facilities like a big library, computer lab, games room etc. Thus it is an outstanding school. The principal and the staff are very caring. Teachers here use modern technology in teaching. The students of this school are well behaved. The focus is on all round development of students

Please convey my regards to your parents.

With best wishes.

Warmly yours,

Hemlata

Format of E-Mail

To----- gsss123_rajsamand@gmail.com
Cc
Bcc
Subject
Salutation-----Sir/Madam
Message.....
Coutreous End-----Thank You
Subscription-----Yours faithfully
Signature/Name-----Indu

Q.1 You are Anjana of international school, Jaipur. Write e-mail letter to the principal of your school at principalisj@yahoo.com requesting to arrange a computer type contest of the interested students.

To	Principalisj@yahoo.com
CC	
Bcc	
Subject	For arranging a computer type contest
	<p>Madam/Sir</p> <p>Pace and preciseness in computer type raise the efficiency of the computer users. Every student of our school uses computer. So please arrange a computer type contest of the interested students. It will prepare for future career too.</p> <p>Thanking you</p> <p>Yours obediently.</p> <p>Anjana.</p>

Q.2 You are Asha of GSSS Ajmer. Write a e-mail letter to the principal of your school at principal gsssajm@gmail.com requesting to arrange a lecture on how use computers.

To	principalgsssajm@gmail.com
Cc	
Bcc	
Subject	For arranging lecture on how to use computers
	<p>Sir/Madam</p> <p>Almost every student of our school uses computer but they do not know how to use it properly. So you are requested to arrange a lecture on "How to use Computer." It will definitely help the students.</p> <p>Thanking you.</p> <p>Yours obediently,</p> <p>Asha</p>

Q.3 You are Ankita of class X of Adarsh Vidhya mandir Jaipur. Write a e-mail to the principal Of your school at principalavmjaiipur@yahoo.com requesting to arrange extra classes for English and maths as the syllabus is incomplete.

To	principalavmjaiipur@yahoo.com
CC	
Bcc	
Subject	For arranging extra classes for English and Maths
	<p>Madam/Sir</p> <p>The syllabus of English and Maths of class X is incomplete. As the exams are near our class is uneasy due to incomplete course in two major subjects. Kindly arrange extra</p>

	<p>classes for the above subjects so that we may prepare in time for the exams. Thanking You Yours obediently Ankita</p>
--	---

Q.4 You are Meera of class X of Subodh public Jaipur. Write a e-mail to the editor of the newspaper the Hindustan times at letters to editor@ht.com to draw the attention of the traffic police officers to rash driving in Jaipur.

To	Letterseditor@ht.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	Rash driving in Jaipur
	<p>Sir/Madam Through the columns of your prestigious newspaper I would like to draw the attention of traffic police officers towards rash driving in the city. The young bikers and the mini bus drivers do not follow traffic rules. They put the life of others in danger. Traffic police officers are urged to take serious note of it and do the needful to curb it. Thanking you Yours truly Meera</p>

Q.5 You are Preeti of class X of your school. Write an e-mail letter to the editor of your school magazine to include students column to publish the views of the best students of the school about educational success. e-mailatlettertoeditor@schoolmagazinerps.com

To	Lettertoeditor@schoolmagazinerps.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	For including students column in the school magazine
	<p>Sir I would like to draw your kind attention that our student magazine do not have student column. So several talented students who have good writing skills are not getting platform to improve their skills. Please include student's column in the school magazine to publish the views of the best student of the school about educational success. It will motivate to rest of the students. Thanking You Yours Truly Preeti</p>

Road Safety Education

1. Write in about 80 words the advantages of Car pooling:-

Carpooling is the sharing that means more than one person may travel in a car. By having more people using one vehicle, carpooling reduces each person's travel costs such as fuel, toll-tax, and the stress of driving. Carpooling is also seen as a more environmental friendly and sustainable way to travel. Sharing journeys reduce carbon emission, traffic congestion on the roads and the need for parking spaces.

2. Write a speech in about 50 words on "Drunk Driving"

Respected principal, my dear teachers and students,
A very good morning to all of you. Today I am going to deliver a short speech on "Drunk Driving." Drunk driving is a serious problem that is playing with the life of thousands of people every year. A death from drunk driving does not only affect the victim but it affects everyone around him. After drinking one loses one's control over oneself. In such condition he/she will put the life of others in danger. Accidents can be fatal. One can lose one's life or become handicapped for the rest of the life or can take the life of others or can make him/her handicapped.

Secondary Examination-2021
Model Paper
English

TIME: 3¼ घण्टे

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTION 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.
6. प्रश्नों का अंकभार निम्नानुसार है।
Weightage of marks for the question is as follows.

Section	Number of Questions	Marks of each question	Total Marks
Section (A)	1 (i to x), 2 to 11 = 20	1	20
Section (B)	12 to 19 = 8	2	16
Section (C)	20 to 23 = 4	4	16
Section (D)	24 to 25 = 2	5	10
Section (E)	26 to 28 = 3	6	18

SECTION - A

Ques.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the answer in your answer book.

[5 × 1=5]

- (i) Water.....[boil] at 100 °C.
(A) Boiled (B) Boil (C) Boils (D) Boiling
- (ii) The thief.....[escape] before the police arrived.
(A) Escapes (B) Escaped (C) Escape (D) Had Escaped
- (iii) Tarun..... [study] when I met him yesterday.
(A) Was studying (B) Is studying (C) Studies (D) Will study
- (iv) His son (go) to school daily.
(A) Going (B) Goes (C) Had gone (D) Go
- (v) Try hard and one day you.....(get) success.
(A) Got (B) Have got (C) Gets (D) Will get

(B) Change the following sentences into Passive voice and write the answer in your answer book

[3 × 1=3]

- (vi) Hari has written a poem.
A poem..... by Hari.
(A) Is written (B) Was written (C) Has been written (D) Had been written
- (vii) The students are playing football.
Football.....by the students.
(A) Is played (B) Is being played (C) Was played (D) Has played.
- (viii) He killed a snake.
A snake..... by him.
(A) Is killed (B) Is being killed (C) Was killed (D) Was being killed.

(C) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal and write the answer in your answer book

[2 × 1=2]

- (ix) There are clouds in the sky. It..... rain today. [Probability]
(A) May (B) Might (C) Must (D) Should.
- (x) To drive a vehicle you.....have a license. (Obligation)
(A) Should (B) Might (C) Must (D) May.

Ques. 2 – 6 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

We should remember that contented mind and healthy living can help to keep us free from many diseases. In some ways, it is easier for the people, in developing nations to achieve positive health because they have more close knit social system, with better communication between people, than do many people in wealthy and developed nations. With very little, by way of resources or sophisticated medical facilities we can achieve positive health for the majority of individuals in our communities.

Questions:

2. What can keep us free from many diseases ? [1]
3. Why is it easy in developing nations to achieve positive health? [1]
4. Which two types of countries are being compared? [1]
5. Find the word from the passage which means – satisfied. [1]
6. How can we achieve positive health? [1]

Ques.7 - 8 Change into active passive [2 × 1=2]

7. The tiger killed a deer in the park.
8. You should follow the traffic rules.

Ques.9 -11 Fill in the blanks by changing them into indirect speech: [3 × 1=3]

9. My friend said, "Alas !. I have lost my bag."
My friend bag.
10. The teacher said "The sun rises in the east."
The teachereast.
11. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
The doctorrest.

SECTION - B

Ques 12-15 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage :

One morning the Giant looked out of his window as he was dressing. He did not hate the winter now, for he knew that it was merely the spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting. Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder and looked and looked. It certainly was a marvelous sight. In the farthest corner of the garden was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches were golden and silver fruit hung down from them, and underneath it stood the little boy he had loved. Downstairs ran the Giant in great joy and out into the garden. He hastened across the grass and came near to the child. And when he came quite close his face grew red with anger, and he said. "Who hath dared to wound thee?" For on the palms of the child's hands were the prints of two nails and the print of two nails were on the little feet.

"Who hath dared to wound thee?" cried the Giant; "tell me, that I may take my big sword and slay him."

"Nay!" answered the child: "but these are the wounds of Love."

"Who are you?" said the Giant and a strange awe fell on him and he knelt before the little child. And the child smiled on the Giant and said to him, "You let me play once in your garden; today you shall come with me to my garden, which is paradise." And when the children ran in that afternoon, they found the Giant lying dead under the tree, all covered with white blossoms.

Questions:

12. 'The Giant saw a most wonderful sight.' What did he see? [2]
13. Who was standing underneath the tree? [2]
14. Why did the Giant's face grow red with anger? [2]
15. What did the child say to the Giant? [2]

Ques. 16-19 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage :

"Water, water everywhere, not a drop to drink," said Coleridge. In the present scenario, his words sound prophetically true, for our blue planet, seventy percent of which is water, is reeling from acute fresh water scarcity, especially in the developing and densely populated parts. It is easier to blame the problem on the changing climate all over the world but let's admit it, the real culprits are we, the people, for we waste water with impunity - be it industry, agriculture, washing clothes, cleaning dishes, bathing, flushing, shaving and even drinking. Do we ever realize how much water gets wasted due to our apathy and carelessness?

So far we have taken water as granted but we can no longer afford to do so. Rivers are turning into trickles, lakes and ponds are shrinking and wells are drying up. While the government can do little about the natural distribution of water, it is doing all it can to augment availability of potable water and to spread awareness about its judicious use through audio-visual campaigns in the media. Real water conservation cannot take place unless people like I and you also do their bit not to waste water. Since water is our life line, water conservation ought to begin with us.

Questions :

16. What did Coleridge say about water? [2]
17. What makes 'we, the people' real culprits of the water crisis? [2]
18. Why can't we take water for granted any longer? [2]
19. What is the government doing to ensure availability of water? [2]

SECTION - C

Ques. 20. Read the following passage and answer anyone of the passages questions that follow.

All things in the universe, including the sun, and the moon and the stars obey certain laws. Without restraining influence of these laws, the world will not go on for a single moment you, whose mission in life is service of your fellow men, will go to pieces if you do not impose on yourselves some sort of discipline and prayer is a necessary spiritual discipline. It is discipline and restraints that separate us from the brute.

Questions

- i. What will happen if all the things in the universe refuse to follow certain laws? [1]
- ii. What is prayer to man? [1]
- iii. What separates us from brute? [1]
- iv. Find the word from the passage which means: Rules [1]

OR

When Jambaji was twenty-five years old, a great disaster overtook the whole region. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether. The worst sufferers were the cattle. In the first year of **drought**, they could eat the bajra straw stored in the houses. The second year was very bad. There was not a blade of grass left standing anywhere. People **hacked** at any trees they could find and fed the animals on the leaves, but even so there was not enough **browse** for all hungry animals. And the drought continued for eight **consecutive** years.

Questions

- i. How old was Jambaji when the great disaster overtook the whole region ? [1]
- ii. What did the cattle eat in the first year of drought ? [1]
- iii. Why was the second year worse than the first year ? [1]
- iv. Find the word from the passage which means: "Shortage of rainfall" [1]

Ques21. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4× 1=4]

Griffin was rather a lawless person; Explain? [Footprints without feet]

OR

How can you say that Harisingh was a successful thief ? [The thief 's story]

Ques22. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words [4× 1=4]

What happened after the older boy returned home empty handed?
[Feast of the dead]

OR

What is rain water harvesting? [Resolution]

Ques23. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4 × 1=4]

Give the character sketch of Noodle?
[The book that saved the Earth]

OR

How do the animals keep themselves fit?
[Positive health]

SECTION - D

Ques 24. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the given visual aid

[5]



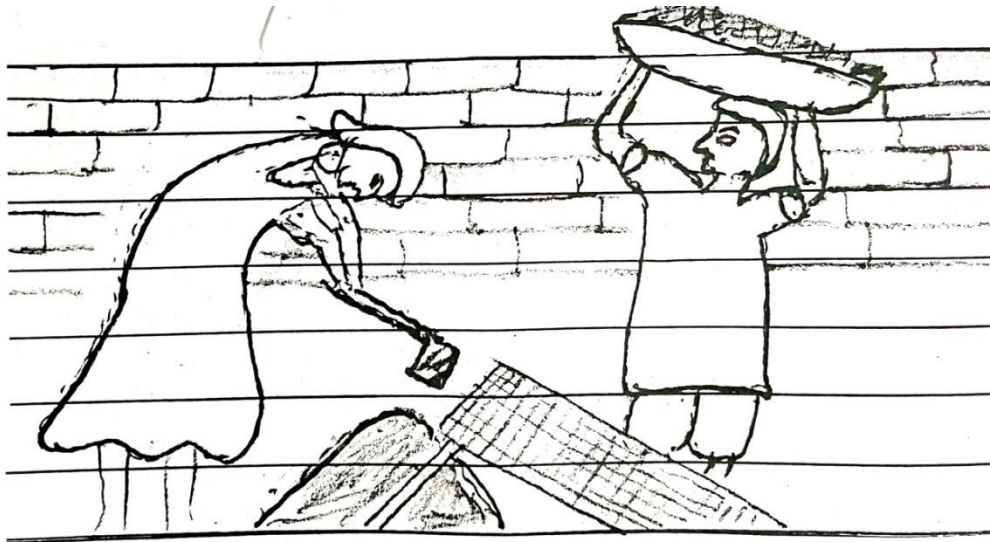
OR

(II) Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the given visual aid.

Stop Child Labour

It's Cruel

It's Crime



Ques 25. Explain any one the following stanzas with reference to the context: [5 ×1=5]

The person, who risks nothing, does nothing, has nothing, is nothing, and becomes nothing.

They may avoid suffering and sorrow, but they cannot learn feel, change, grow, love, live.

OR

I fell into grief, and began to complain; I looked for a friend, but I sought Him in vain, Companions were shy, and acquaintances were cold; they gave me good counsel, but dreaded their gold.

SECTION - E

Ques 26. Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on any of the following: [6]

My favourite teacher

OR

Importance of school library

OR

A local fair

Ques 27. You are Saurabh living in Jaipur, your friend Dinesh has secured 1st rank in his school in X Board examination. Write a letter congratulating him on his success.

[6]

OR

Write an email to the Director of the School management Rajasthan to send you the details about the computer courses his institution runs.

OR

Write a letter to your friend Sunil telling him about "The importance of yoga."

You may touch upon the following points

(1) Maintains health and fights from disease.

(2) Keeps physically and mentally fit.

(3) International Yoga day

(4) Regular practice.

Ques 28. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on any one of the followings: [6]

Car pooling

OR

Drunken driving

OR

Advantages of safe driving