

Question Bank
Class – IX
English Special

Q.1 Objective type questions.

Questions based on prose.

- 1) During Alexander's time India was known as golden _____.
(i) land (ii) nation
(iii) country (iv) bird
- 2) Bucephalus was Alexander's _____.
(i) right hand (ii) general
(iii) horse (iv) son
- 3) Alexander addressed the holy men performing 'yagya' as _____.
(i) fakirs (ii) saints
(iii) gentle men (iv) children
- 4) When Alexander brought blankets for them the saints _____.
(i) took no notice of his presence
(ii) came out to greet him
(iii) rudely turned him away.
(iv) Gave their blessings and accepted his gifts.
- 5) The saint regarded Alexander as _____.
(i) a conquerer (ii) a robbers
(iii) a giver (iv) a great emperor
- 6) The two little girls who met in the lane, _____.
(i) both wore blue frocks.
(ii) Both were of the same age.
(iii) Both have red kerchiefs on their heads.
(iv) Both were dressed in dirty frocks.
- 7) The quarrel in Akoulya and Malasha's village took place _____

- 15) The story is entitled 'A Deadman's Riddle' because _____.
- (i) it is about a man who is no longer alive.
 - (ii) it describes how his property should be divided after the man dies.
 - (iii) Land and gold can be divided into three equal parts but seventeen horses cannot himself.
 - (iv) An experienced man fared his sons to act wisely after the man was died by clererly wording his will.
- 16) What, according to Swami Vivekanand, is the one great lesson from the upnishads?
- (i) arise
 - (ii) awake
 - (iii) strength
 - (iv) divide and rule
- 17) The cause of misery in the world, according to Swami Vivekanand is _____.
- (i) superstition
 - (ii) fearlessness
 - (iii) strength
 - (iv) fear
- 18) As the inheritors of the earth, Swami Vivekanand wants the people to _____.
- (i) unleash their creative energies
 - (ii) be fearless
 - (iii) uproot superstitions
 - (iv) be energetic
- 19) All great things, according to Swami Vivekanand, are born out of _____.
- (i) fearlessness
 - (ii) strength
 - (iii) faith
 - (iv) superstitions
- 20) Swami Vivekanand, in his article considers himself as _____
- (i) a sanit
 - (ii) a philosopher
 - (iii) a poor man
 - (iv) an ignorant man
- 21) Arif belong to the _____ house.
- (i) red
 - (ii) blue

- (iii) green (iv) yellow
- 22) _____ was the goal keeper of the blue house team.
- (i) Arif (ii) Vikas
(iii) Santosh (iv) Praveen
- 23) The story, 'The Goal not Scored' is about _____.
- (i) determination (ii) sportsman spirit
(iii) victory
(iv) the fact that 'practise makes a man perfect'
- 24) The best player of the red house team was _____.
- (i) their captain (ii) their center-forward
(iii) their goal keeper (iv) their left full back
- 25) The clue that 'with the kick-off the match started' confirms that _____.
- (i) it was a football match (ii) it was a hockey match
(iii) it was a cricket match (iv) it was a polo match
- 26) 'The bitter experiences of 1962' refers to _____.
- (i) the partition of India (ii) the Indo-Pak war
(iii) the great earthquake (iv) the Chinese aggression
- 27) There were _____ scientists in 'Agni' team.
- (i) less than 300 (ii) more than 500
(iii) a few (iv) an undisclosed number of
- 28) Dr. Kalam considers 'Agni' as _____.
- (i) a representative of the self reliance of the country.
(ii) The pride of the nation
(iii) The state of the art technological wonder
(iv) A weapon of mass distruction
- 29) How did Dr. Kalam celebrate Agni's success?
- (i) by writing a beautiful poem
(ii) by planting one lakh saplings

- (iii) by hosting a dinner for his colleagues.
 - (iv) By holding a press conference.
- 30) The first 'Agni missile' was launched on _____
- (i) 20 April 1989
 - (ii) 22 May 1988
 - (iii) 20 April 1999
 - (iv) 22 May 1989
- 31) Before joining the Indian Railways, Grandpa worked for _____
- (i) South African Railways
 - (ii) East African Railways
 - (iii) North African Railways
 - (iv) West African Railways
- 32) The dog that accompanied Grandpa through the ostrich farm was _____.
- (i) a german shephert
 - (ii) a Pomeranian
 - (iii) a mongral
 - (iv) a bulldog
- 33) The first thing that Grandpa did when the ostrich attack him was _____.
- (i) to run towards the fence.
 - (ii) To stand still and stare at the bird
 - (iii) To pick up a stick and frightened the bird
 - (iv) To shout for his dog
- 34) The ostrich was frightened when _____
- (i) Grandpa threw a discuss at him
 - (ii) Grandpa called wildly for help.
 - (iii) Grandpa delivered a kich at his face.
 - (iv) Grandpa clung to his wing.
- 35) Grandpa had an encounter with the ostrich _____
- (i) white laying a railway line
 - (ii) while riding back from work.
 - (iii) White taking a short cut through an ostrich farm.
 - (iv) White visiting a zoo.
- 36) Khuswant Singh went to Oxford University Cricket grounds
- (i) to watch the nawab of Pataudi play cricket

- (ii) to buy ice-cream for little Allegra
 - (iii) to collect wild flowers.
 - (iv) To hear the black birds sing.
- 37) The wints had, in their garden,
- (i) a tall Eucalyptus (ii) a few cherry and apple trees
 - (iii) a purple bougainvillaca (iv) a hedge of Hibiscus
- 38) Khuswant Singh heard nightingale's song _____
- (i) in the forest of Fontainebleau
 - (ii) at Oxford University cricket grounds
 - (iii) in guy wint's garden
 - (iv) in his own backyard
- 39) What accounts for the profusion of bird life in Khushwant Singh's locality?
- (i) the placing of a bird bath in his garden
 - (ii) the presence of a tall Eucalyptus
 - (iii) his love for nature and all creatures
 - (iv) the presence of several nurseries in the vicinity
- 40) Where did Khushwant Singh find 'troops of rkesus monkeys'?
- (i) at Surajkund Dam
 - (ii) at Jughlagabad Fort
 - (iii) on the Italian lakes
 - (iv) in the forest of Fontainebleau

Objective type questions on grammar –

Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets:

- 41) He always _____ (take) his coffee without sugar.
- 42) What _____(make) the moon go round the earth?
- 43) This parcel _____ (contain) a gift for you.
- 44) My friend often _____ (send) me presents.
- 45) He _____ (be) a teacher since 1984.

- 46) I _____ (see) it in Delhi last month.
- 47) I _____ (come) to this town in 2004.
- 48) Two convicts _____ (escape) from prison last night.
- 49) He _____ (reach) home before it started raining.
- 50) He had broken the lock before I _____ (bring) the key.
- 51) We _____ (have) our dinner before she left.
- 52) They _____ (live) in their new house by next year.
- 53) When you come I _____ (sit) in the library.
- 54) The train _____ (come) when I reached the station.
- 55) The new teacher _____ (teach) us now for six months.

Fill in the blanks using appropriate prepositions:

- 56) He supplies the poor _____ clothing. (by/with/from)
- 57) This time table will come in force _____ Monday. (since/from/for)
- 58) I am not envious _____ his success. (by/with/of)
- 59) He is innocent _____ the crime. (by/with/of)
- 60) We should rely _____ our own efforts. (in/on/for)
- 61) I prefer tea _____ coffee. (with/to/from)
- 62) Don't associate _____ bad boys. (with/to/from)
- 63) He is dependent _____ his parents. (in/on/it)
- 64) He is addicted _____ gambling. (with/by/to)
- 65) Death is preferable _____ disgrace. (with/by/to)
- 66) The battle resulted _____ a victory for the Allies (by/in/from)
- 67) Silkworms feed _____ mulberry trees. (at/on/of)
- 68) The house is infested _____ cockroaches. (through/by/with)
- 69) There is no exception _____ this rule (of/on/to)
- 70) He has a passion _____ arguing. (for/from/of)

Fill in the blanks using the correct modals.

- 71) If I were rich, I _____ help the poor. (will/would/could)
- 72) Who _____ tolerate such an insult! (can/may/would)

- 73) We _____ stand united. (might/should/can)
- 74) We _____ to win the trophy this time (ought/must/should)
- 75) My uncle _____ come home by the morning train. (must/ might/ could)
- 76) He _____ come home by the morning train. (must/might/could)
- 77) You _____ to serve your aged parents. (ought/must/should)
- 78) One _____ eat to live. (ought to /can/must)
- 79) He said he _____ be moving into his new house next month. (might/ ought to/ can)
- 80) He is deaf, so he _____ hear. (can't/won't/shou't)
- 81) He might pass, but he _____ get good marks. (can't/mayn't/shan't)
- 82) Can I smoke here? Yes, you _____. (will/shall/may)
- 83) Can I smoke here? No, you _____. (may not/should not/ must not)
- 84) He _____ read and write English. (can/aught to /may)
- 85) Your case is serious. You _____ consult some good doctor. (will/must/can)

Fill in the blanks using the correct words given in brackets:

- 86) How is your brother today? Is he _____ (good/better/best)
- 87) May is _____ here than any other month. (hot/hotter/hottest)
- 88) Her doll is _____ than yours. (pretty/prettier/prettiest)
- 89) Honour is _____ to him than life. (dear/dearer/dearest)
- 90) He is the _____ friend I have. (good/better/best)
- 91) He is the _____ of the two. (tall/taller/tallest)
- 92) Name the _____ city in the world. (large/larger/largest)
- 93) Your knife is _____ (sharp/sharper/sharpest)
- 94) He is the _____ man in our town. (rich/richer/rickets)
- 95) There is nothing _____ to be said. (farther/further)
- 96) Gwalior is _____ from Bhopal than Indore. (farther/further)
- 97) He is the _____ of my uncle's five sons. (oldest/eldest)

- 98) He is the _____ member of the team. (eldest/oldest)
- 99) The _____ mosque in the town is near the railway station. (eldest/oldest)
- 100) I have an _____ sister. (elder/older)
- 101) Mary had a little lamb _____ fleece was white as snow. (whom/whose/which)
- 102) The postman brought money _____ was badly needed. (whom/whose/which)
- 103) I have a little shadow _____ goes in and out with me. (whom/whose/which)
- 104) The dog _____ bites does not barks. (who/whom/that)
- 105) He tells a tale _____ sounds untrue. (who/whom/that)
- 106) They never fail _____ die in a great cause. (whom/who/that)
- 107) It's an ill wind _____ blows nobody any good. (whom/who/that)
- 108) I remember the house _____ I was born. (which/where/when)
- 109) You may sit _____ you like. (whichever/however/wherever)
- 110) The umbrella _____ has a broken handle, is mine. (who/whose/which)
- 111) He is _____ a teacher nor a doctor. (neither/either)
- 112) You may either go to Morena _____ to shamshabad (or/nor)
- 113) He is poor _____ he is honest. (and/yet)
- 114) He is _____ poor _____ he deserves help (as... as/ so... that)
- 115) I know _____ he is getting angry. (why/where)
- 116) He is _____ rich _____ kind. (both... and/so... that)
- 117) Rita was married _____ she was eighteen. (when/since)
- 118) Though he is my class fellow _____ he does not help me. (but/yet)
- 119) It was the last train _____ I managed to get a berth. (and/yet)
- 120) Some were going to the fair _____ others were returning. (as long as/while)

QUESTION NO. -2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

Passage- 1

The word 'baby' is used for a young human being below the age of one year or 18 months. After this age, words such as 'toddler' and 'child' are used. The word 'baby' probably comes from 'baba', a sound made by many small babies (and their parents).

Newborn babies may seem helpless, but they are not. They can suck strongly to drink milk from their mother's breast. They cry if they are hungry or uncomfortable. They can hear well and usually recognize the voice of their mothers. However, a newborn baby depends on someone, usually the mother, for food and warmth and comfort.

Babies grow and change very quickly. By six months, most babies have doubled their birth weight (from around 3.5 kilograms to 7). At one year, they may weigh 10 kilograms. Weight gain is quite a good indication of a baby's health. If a baby is not gaining weight over a period of several weeks, it may be ill.

A newborn baby cannot even hold up its head and has to be supported at all times. At about six to eight weeks, it is able to follow things with its eyes and starts to smile. At around three months, it will be able to raise the head. By seven months, it will be able to sit up with some support and hold things in the hand, and also babble simple sounds without any real meaning. During the remainder of the year, a baby learns to crawl and pull itself up into a standing position. By about 15 to 18 months, a baby is able to walk by itself and say a few words, such as 'Mama'.

All the ages mentioned above are averages. Not all babies develop at the same speed. Some are able to crawl or walk earlier than usual; others are a little late. This is not important and has no bearing on how clever or athletic the baby will be in the future.

Questions :

- 1) What actions do newborn babies perform that show they are not helpless?
- 2) Should a mother be worried if her baby is not developing at the same speed as the baby of another woman? Why?

- 3) What is the surest indication of a child's good health?
- 4) Find out from the passage:
 - (i) a word which means 'talk in a way that is difficult or impossible to understand?
 - (ii) A word which means 'almost certainly'

Passage – 2

Pollution is the fouling of the environment – land, water, and air – by waste, smoke, chemicals and other harmful substances. The most serious pollution occurs where there are large cities and many factories. Every industrial country faces the problem of waste. As factories produce new goods for people to buy, old ones are thrown out with the household rubbish. Burning this refuse pollutes the air, dumping it in rivers and seas pollutes the water, and rubbish tips are unpleasant sights and take up much needed space. Getting rid of plastics is particularly difficult. Wood and paper decay after some time through the action of bacteria. But plastics never decay. The more we throw away, the more litter is produced.

The world's oceans have been used as 'dustbins', with millions of tonnes of rubbish being dumped into the sea every year, harming marine life. If too much untreated sewage is poured into seas, lakes, and rivers from sewers, the water can no longer dilute it. All the oxygen in the water is used up, and the fish die. The bacteria which normally break down the sewage into harmless substances also die, only harmful bacteria which do not need air remain, and these cause disease.

Smoke from factory chimneys and exhaust gases from motor vehicles pollute the air. Chemicals in the air combine with moisture to make acids which eat away stone and brick, and so damage buildings. Carbon monoxide gas and substances called hydrocarbons given out by the engines of cars, lorries, and buses can damage people's health. Ridding our world of pollution is an unimaginably big task.

Questions :

- 1) Name three factors leading to pollution?
- 2) The world's oceans have been used as 'dustbins' Elaborate.
- 3) How is air polluted? What are its ill effects?
- 4) Find out words from the passage:

- (i) two adjectives.
- (ii) antonym of 'trivial'

Passage – 3

The word 'petroleum' comes from the Latin phrase *petra oleum*. The word *petra* means 'rock' and *oleum* means 'oil'. Thus 'petroleum' means mineral oil that forms underground and is obtained from wells sunk into the ground.

Petroleum and its products are of great importance to modern life. These products include gasoline (petrol), kerosene (paraffin), diesel oil, fuel oil, lubricants, bitumen, and wax. No industrialist can do without them. Petrol is used in motor cars. Kerosene is used in oil lamps. Diesel oil is used in diesel engines for buses, lorries and ships. Fuel oil is burned to make steam in the boilers of steam ships and in furnaces of many kinds, such as used in the manufacture of steel, glass and pottery. Lubricants are the oils and greases needed to make machinery of any kind run smoothly and easily. Bitumen is used in asphalt (a black sticky substance used for making roads).

Petroleum was probably formed from dead plant and animal life of the seas. The dead remains decayed on the seabed until only fatty and oily substances were left. These substances became buried under mud and as time went on, the mud was squeezed into a layer of rock, while the oily substances were changed into petroleum and gas.

The oil seldom remained in the rock where it was formed. Sometimes it traveled many miles through pores in the rock until it met a hard, non-porous rock which it could not get through. Here, trapped beneath a cap of non-porous rock, the oil can be found contained in the lower surface, like water in a sponge. Only drilling can prove that oil exists in a particular place.

Questions :

- 1) What does the word 'petroleum' mean? How was it formed?
- 2) What are the uses of petroleum and its products?
- 3) Where is petroleum found? How can we come to know that oil exists in a particular place?
- 4) Find out from the passage;
 - (i) a gerund
 - (ii) an adverb

Passage – 4

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayers in a monotonous singsong while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart; I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with the yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a reed pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale, chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapattis we threw to them.

Questions:

- 1) Why did the grandmother say her morning prayers loudly?
- 2) Why did she always accompany the writer to school?
- 3) How did she feed the dogs?
- 4) Find out from the passage;
 - (i) a words which means ‘repetitious and uninteresting’.
 - (ii) The name of a plant

Passage – 5

We often talk of lower animals and higher animals. Man, we say, is the highest animal. If you have noticed an interesting difference in the behaviour of various forms of animals, you'll at once understand why we put some animals in the lower groups and others in the higher.

You will have noticed that simple animals like fishes lay eggs and leave them. They lay thousands of eggs at a time but do not look after them. The mother does not care for the children at all. She simply leaves the eggs and never comes back to them. As there is no one to look after them most of these eggs die and only a few of them develop into fishes. Is this not a terrible waste? As we go up and examine the higher animals, we find that their eggs or children are fewer but they look after them better.

The hen, for example, also lays eggs but she sits upon them and so hatches them. And when the little chicks come out she feeds them for some time. When they grow up, the mother does not care much for them.

But a great change comes in the higher animals—we call them mammals. These animals do not lay eggs but the mother keeps the egg inside her and gives birth to the fully developed baby animal, like dogs or cats or rabbits. And afterwards the mother suckles, or gives milk, to her young. The mother thus looks after her babies a great deal. Even here, however, you find that there is a great deal of waste. The mother rabbit gives birth to a large number of baby rabbits every few months and many of these die. But a higher animal like the elephant gives birth to only one baby elephant and looks after the baby well.

Questions :

- 1) Why is man called the highest animal?
- 2) Why do only a few eggs laid by a fish develop into fishes?
- 3) How do mammals differ from other animals in looking after their young ones?
- 4) Find out from the passage:
 - (i) a word which means 'smaller in number'.
 - (ii) A word which is opposite in meaning to 'boring'.

Passage – 6

A tree is a woody plant usually with a single stem. A large area well covered with woody plants is a forest. The woody plants called shrubs and bushes are smaller than trees and have usually more than one main stem. Trees are the largest living things on the Earth, and they live longer than any animal. The tallest trees are mountain ashes which have grown to well over 330 feet. The oldest trees are the Californian pines, some of which are more than 4,500 years old. The age of a tree can be told by counting the rings in the trunk. In most kinds of temperate trees (i.e. grown in neither very hot nor very cold climates), new wood is formed each year in a layer outside the wood of the previous year. The layers of wood, as seen on the cut end of a felled tree, are circular and are called annual rings. Each ring in the trunk of the wood represents one year of the tree's life. In a year of good rainfall, the ring formed is wider than one formed in the drier year. A record of rainfall can thus be read in tree rings.

Trees are important to our world for a number of reasons. Like all green plants, they build up their food by the process known as photosynthesis. The by-product of this process is oxygen which human beings and other animals take from the atmosphere as they breathe. That is why the great forests have been called the lungs of the world. They make much of the oxygen we need to live.

Questions :

- 1) How will you distinguish a tree from a shrub?
- 2) How can you tell the age of a tree?
- 3) Why have forests been called 'lungs of the world'?
- 4) Find out from the passage:
 - (i) the antonym of the word 'subsequent'
 - (ii) an adjective in comparative degree.

Passage – 7

Our opportunities are great but let me warn you that when power outstrips ability, we will fall on evil days. We should develop competence and ability which would help us utilize the opportunities which are now open to us. From tomorrow morning – from midnight today – we cannot throw the blame on the Britisher. We have to assume the responsibility ourselves for

what we do. A free India will be judged by the way in which it will serve the interests of the common man in the matter of food, clothing, shelter and social activities. Unless we destroy corruption in high places and root out every trace of nepotism, love of power, profiteering and black-marketing which have spoiled the good name of this country in recent times, we will not be able to raise the standards of efficiency in administration as well as in the production and distribution of the necessary goods of life.

Questions :

- 1) What is meant by ‘when power outstrips ability’?
- 2) Who has to assume responsibility now? Why?
- 3) What are the consequences of corruption?
- 4) Find out from the passage:
 - (i) synonym of the word ‘competence’
 - (ii) Antonym of the ‘weakness’

Passage – 8

There is a myth that there is something magical about computers and those who run them. The legend has got about that computers are ‘electronic brains’ and that programmers are some sort of supermen. The facts are that computers are very stupid and the people who programme them are normal human beings. Anyone who can count from 0 to 7 on his or her fingers and make eight can learn to be a programmer. The business is not difficult just tricky.

It is very misleading to imagine that computers can ‘think’ like people. They cannot. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn-mower. However, they make it possible for people to ‘bottle’ thought. You work out how to do a particular job or solve a problem, write a programme and the computer will apply your thinking to that job or problem as long and as often as you like. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate the thinking of their creators.

Questions :

- 1) What can computers do?
- 2) What computers cannot do?
- 3) How can thought be ‘bottled’?

- 4) Find out from the passage:
- (i) antonym of the word 'intelligent'.
 - (ii) a word which means 'difficult to deal with, problematic'.

Passage – 9

Look at any waste garbage dump, in addition to vegetable scraps, paper and broken glass, you will notice a considerable amount of plastic material such as shampoo bottles, bags, wornout slippers, and the like. Vegetable scraps and paper are biodegradable (that can be made to rot by bacteria), but glass and plastic continue to accumulate and harm the environment. Plastic is often mistaken for food by birds, animals and fish, leading to their death. It also chokes sewer pipes, and becomes a trap for living beings in ponds, rivers and oceans.

Investigations have been going on for a long time to produce an environment-friendly plastic in the sense that it decays and becomes a part of the soil like rotting vegetable scraps do. Scientists of Imperial Chemical Industries at London have been able to develop just such a plastic, called 'Biopol'. It is manufactured by microbes. Bottles, films and fibres can be made out of it. Fungi and bacteria can eat it and break it down into carbon dioxide and water. This new plastic can also be used to make capsules for slow release in the body of some types of medicines, and of pesticides in fields.

Questions :

- 1) Which materials in the passage decay and disintegrate?
- 2) What is biopole?
- 3) What are its advantages.
- 4) Find out from the passage:
 - (i) antonym of the word 'insignificant'.
 - (ii) a word which means 'block passage or channel'.

Passage – 10

Small improvements can lead to big changes. A few flowers can change the look of a room. The efficiency of a factory, for instance, depends upon an infinite number of operations, performed properly from day to day.

Abraham Maslow, the well-known psychologist, mentioned with admiration the case of a young man who spent several years in Mexico digging deep wells to provide clean drinking water to the villages. He managed to dig only three wells and had to spend an enormous amount of time teaching the villagers to use pure water in place of contaminated water. There might have been only three wells but they gave the engineer a great feeling of achievement.

Charles Darwin has shown that given enough time, small and gradual causes can produce large and radical changes. His last book was in fact on earthworms. He was preoccupied with the theme for forty years. He had shown that on every acre of the chalk hills near Down (England), worms brought up eighteen tons of earth annually. What a stupendous achievement for the small and insignificant earthworm!

Even the dullest of men is a million times more creative and productive than the earthworm. If men were to work in unison like the earthworms, there would be a paradise on earth in the not too distant future.

Questions:

- 1) How can small improvements lead to big changes?
- 2) What does the case of the young man in Mexico demonstrate?
- 3) What quality of the earthworm made the celebrated scientist, Charles Darwin, write a book on them?
- 4) Find words from the passage:
 - (i) antonym of the word 'rapid'
 - (ii) an adjective in the superlative degree.

Passage – 11

The drink of Asia for hundreds of years, tea, is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch. Today, from the remotest corner of Ladakh to Buckingham Palace, 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 differs from person to person and region to region.

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. 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.

Some scientists believe tea prevents tooth decay because it is a rich source of fluoride. Tea is also a folk remedy for stomach upsets, flu and diarrhoea. Research suggests that drinking tea reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer and lowers cholesterol levels in the blood. A welcome thought for inveterate tea-drinkers.

Questions:

- 1) How is tea prepared in different parts of the world?
- 2) What are its benefits?
- 3) Trace the history of tea as given in the passage.
- 4) Find out from the passage;
 - (i) an adverb.
 - (ii) A word which means 'steep something in liquid'.

Passage – 12

Man's dependence on plants is indispensable. It is this dependence for food, shelter clothing that has led him to explore all possible ways to preserve plants from being lost to the ravages of natural or man-made calamities. Accordingly, man has used different methods to overcome these calamities. While doing so, scientists hit upon a technique whereby plants can not only be restored from being lost but can also be developed into a complete plant from a small plant part. This technique, called tissue culture, subsequently proved to be a boon for mankind. Basically, tissue culture is a technique by which small pieces of different parts of a plant body (called explants) are grown on a nutritional media under completely sterile conditions. These explants divide and gradually develop either into unorganized mass of cells called callus or after a few cell divisions differentiate to form full-fledged plants.

The concept of tissue culture dates back to 1878 when a German Botanist Vochting said that from a small plant piece, a whole plant can be regenerated. Later, other scientists like Haberlandt in 1902 postulated that cultivation of artificial embryos can be possible depending on the nutritional media.

Questions:

- 1) Why should we try to preserve plants?
- 2) What is 'tissue culture'?
- 3) Why is it considered a boon for mankind?
- 4) Find out from the passage;
 - (i) two adverbs.
 - (ii) A word which means 'necessary'.

Passage – 13

Our society has become crazy about watching movies. Hindi movies have hypnotized our Indian society. The advent of video and cable TV in practically every home has only aggravated the craze.

I have recently entered my teens and I know what these movies can do to students of my age especially those in college. I regret that all our Hindi films are based on the same theme – love. The first thing each movie tries to teach is that everyone falls in love with somebody, sometime or the other. This influences youngsters immensely. As a result boys are found chasing girls, and girls encouraging them.

Hindi films promote running away from home and extreme steps like committing suicide. Personally I feel these are utterly foolish measures adopted by youngsters. The public prefers such films to those that reflect real life. It is a pity that no one realizes the extent to which these films can influence and thus prove harmful to youngsters.

One cannot say love is bad, for it all depends on how an individual views it. We youngsters must not let reason be sacrificed for the sake of whimsical fancies. Above all, we youth must learn to confide in our parents. We should have the guts to talk to our parents convincingly, but not aggressively.

Questions:

- 1) What development has made people even more crazy about movies?
- 2) List three examples of foolish behaviour encouraged by movies?
- 3) What is the best way for youngsters to avoid the harmful effect of movies?
- 4) Find the words from the passage:
 - (i) which means ‘courage’
 - (ii) which means ‘killing oneself.’

Passage – 14

Of all the trees of southern Asia, the banyan is unique, not only for the manner of its growth, but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun. Its close relationship with man has evolved over the years to make the banyan a popular meeting place, a focal point of worship and a source of practical materials for commerce.

Known as the ‘strangler fig’ because of its unusual manner of growth, the banyan is an epiphyte or air plant, that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on airborne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of host-tree branches.

As the banyan grows, it sends aerial roots down the trunk of the supporting tree. In time, the roots that reach the ground choke the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging.

The two best known species of banyans are: the Indian (*Ficus benghalensis*), one of the world’s largest tropical trees; and the Chinese (*Ficus retusa*), a smaller species with fewer aerial roots.

Questions:

- 1) What are the two ways in which the banyan tree is unique?
- 2) Why is it called the ‘strangler fig’?
- 3) What kind of tree is the banyan? How is the Chinese species different from the Indian one?
- 4) Find words from the passage;
 - (i) antonym of the word ‘terrestrial’
 - (ii) a word which means ‘fissures’.

QUESTION NO. - 3

Guided short compositions:

- 1) A newspaper reporter has been sent to report on a road accident. While visiting he took some notes. Using his notes, given below, write a short composition.
 - Time 6:35 pm dated 29/10/07.
 - Bhopal – Indore highway – 45 K.M. from Bhopal.
 - Crash – jeep in ditch
 - Local bus – high speed – middle of road
 - Jeep braked to avoid collision.
 - Hit tree and overturned.
 - Jeep driver : (Mahindra Singh, 35 yrs.). Killed instantly – 3 injured – taken to hospital.
- 2) Harish has to speak in a debate supporting the motion that life in a village is preferable to life in a city. Below you can see his notes. Use his notes and write a speech.
 - A village
 - peace and quiet – soothing
 - air fresh and pure
 - Green fields all around – lovely sight
 - Helpful neighbour
 - A city
 - vehicles – smoke
 - Industries – smoke – pollution
 - Crowded streets
 - People hurry – never relax
- 3) Below you can see some notes about the American Athlete, Jesse Owens. An Editor of a sports Magazine wants to publish a brief biography of this greatest runner of all times. Using the information write a short biography.

Jesse Owens

1913 – born in Alabama, USA.

1935 – broke three world records on the same day (25 May)

- long jump, 200 metre sprint, 200 metre hurdles, and equaled a fourth (100 metre sprint)

1936 – Berlin Olympics, won four gold medals – broke the world records in 200 metre and long jump events.

1950 – declared the Greatest Track Athlete

1960 – retirement

1980 – death by lung cancer.

4) In Manisha's class the teacher gave a lecture on how ropes were made in ancient times. Manisha took down the following notes in her notebook. Using her notes, given below, write a short composition.

- Making ropes, the oldest trade – ropes made more than 5,000 years ago
- Pieces of rope found in very old Egyptian tombs
- Ropes made from hair of camels, twisted grass
- Used for tying animals, drawing water from deep wells, pulling large stones used in building.

5) Ashok has to speak in a declamation contest on the Evil of Dowry System. Below you can see his notes. Using them write a short speech.

- Stigma on our society
- Insult to women, shame for men
- Girls tortured, many innocent lives lost
- Law disallowed, yet the evil spreading day by day
- Educating girls and making them self-dependent, the only way to end this evil.
- Refuse to marry dowry – seekers.

QUESTION NO. - 4

Short Composition:

- 1) You are Ashok Mathur of class IX. You have just passed your annual examination. Two of your books are in fairly good condition and you want to sell them at reduced prices. Put up a notice on the school notice-board giving all the necessary details.
- 2) You are Rohit Sharma, the Cultural Secretary of Excellence School, Damoh. Your school is organizing a 'tree plantation' ceremony in the school premises. Put up a notice on the school notice-board inviting the students to participate in the event and contribute at least six plants from each class.
- 3) Your mother is not at home and you are going to your friend's place to study leave a message for her.
- 4) Read the following telephone conversation :

Sahil : Is it 2729955?

Ajit : Yes, may I know who is calling?

Sahil : I am Sahil, shantanu's room mate. Can I talk to him?

Ajit : He has gone to his uncle's place. Is there any important message.

Sahil : Yes, please tell him that due to strike the college will remain closed till 15th of this month. So, he should get the ticket booked for 15th.

Ajit : O.K. Bye.

Sahil : Bye.

Ajit was going out for his sports practice. So he leaves a message for shantanu. Write a message.
- 5) Compare a telegraphic message for the parents of an accident victim in serious condition whom you have admitted in the local hospital.

QUESTION NO. - 5

Composition in response to some verbal stimuli.

- 1) Akash Deo is a student of Govt. H.S. School Mandsaure. He has just returned to school from an expedition organized by the local Lion's Club. His uncle paid for the trip, and now Akash wants to write to him giving an account of his experiences. Using your own ideas write the letter from Akash to his uncle.
- 2) Rakesh Jain is a resident of Tilak nagar, Morena. After reading the following report in a local newspaper, he writes to the editor of the local newspaper pointing out the problem of begging write the letter using your own ideas.

Beggar Turns out a Robber

Indore: 15 May A Robber in the guise of a
Heggar entered the house of a local businessman,
Mr. Pramod Jain and got away with cash and
Jewellery. The house servant, Badri was
Wounded while resisting the burglary.

- 3) Manisha has read the following advertisement. She writes a letter to the editor of a National newspaper. Write a letter expressing your views on any one of the issues.

10th World Conference on Women

Issues : * Economic power * Violence against women
 * Health * Political participation
 * Education * Decision making

- 4) Vijay witnessed an accident near the school gate, where a child fell down from a motor-cycle and was hurt quite badly. Many people were standing around but did not do anything. Finally the motor-cyclist who himself was hurt picked the child up and went to hospital by an

auto-rickshaw. As Vijay write a diary entry expressing your feelings about insensitivity in the society.

- 5) Write a job application in response to the following advertisement.

Akshaya Pharmaceuticals requires part-

Time telephone attendants.

No experience required.

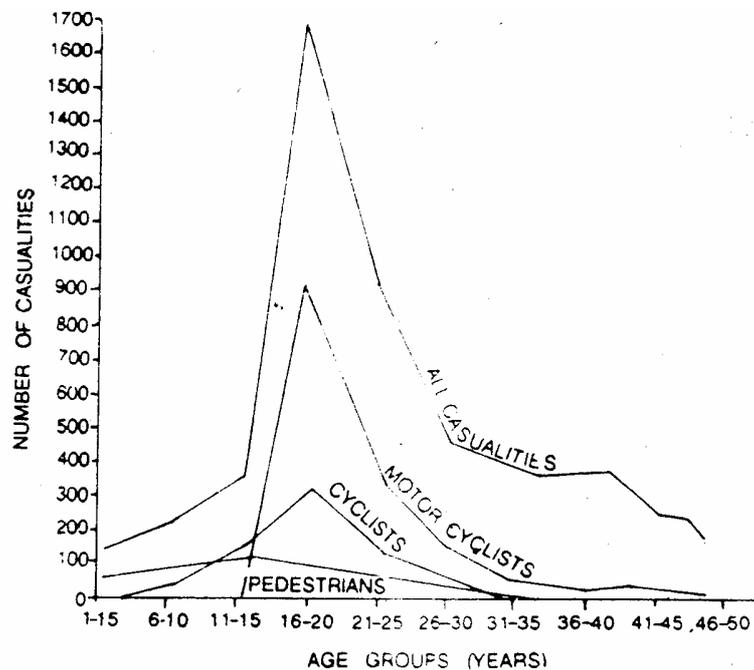
Fluency in Hindi and English is a must

Contact: The M.D. with biodata

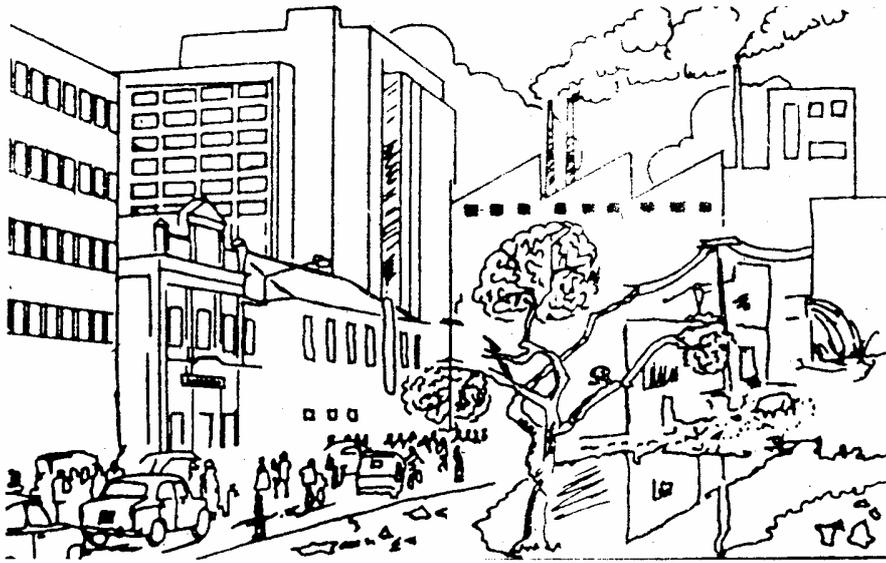
QUESTION NO. - 6

Composition in response to some visual stimulus.

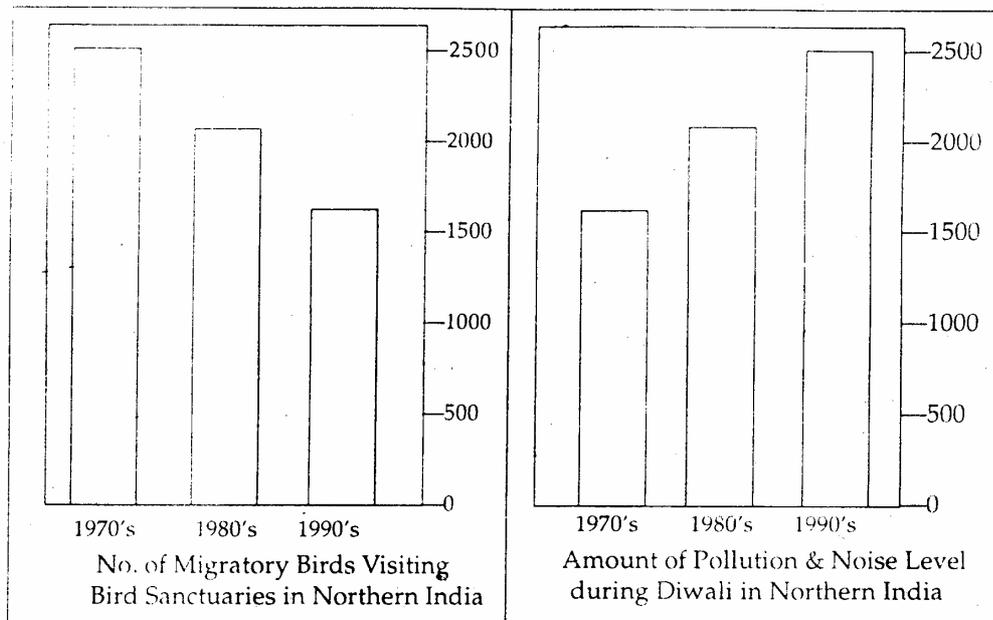
- 1) It is Road Safety Week at a school in your city. One of the students is requested to give a short speech on road safety. Study the information below about road accidents in your city last year. Using this information, together with your own ideas, write a speech stressing the importance of road safety and making some practical suggestions for students.



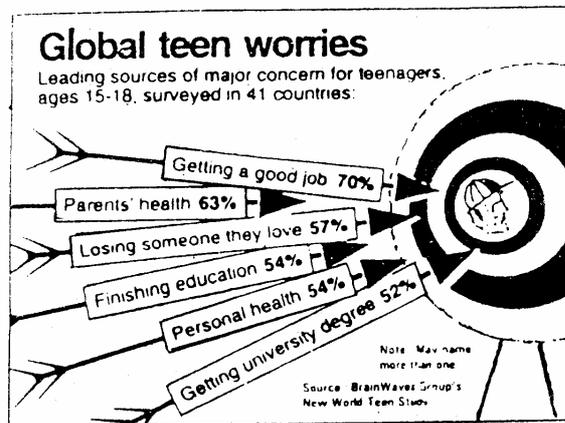
- 2) Gauri sees the following scene as he looks out of his bedroom window. He is alarmed at the way his city has changed in the past five years. He writes an article for his city newspaper expressing his concern and painting the present position to caution people against environmental pollution.



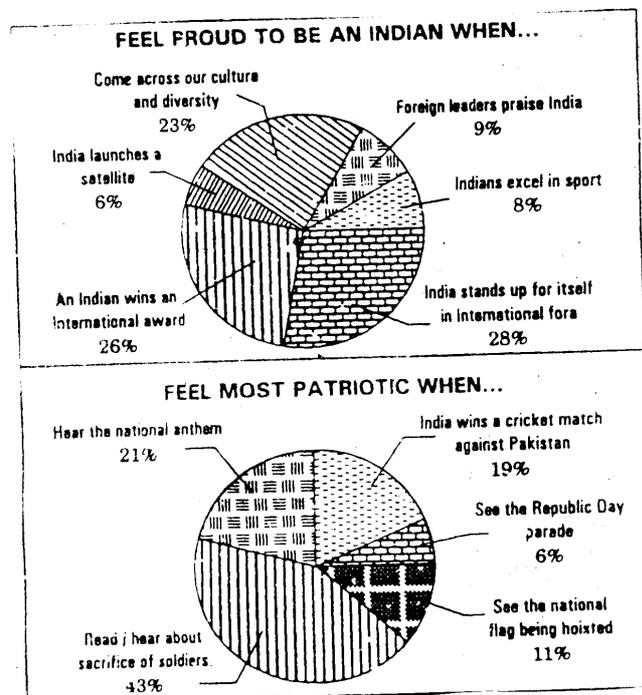
- 3) Nikhil sees the following graphs on the effect of pollution on migratory birds in Northern India. He has to write an article on the topic for the school magazine. With reference to the unit on Environment and the graphs given below write the article for him suggesting possible remedies for the situation.



- 4) Look at this visual from a report on teenage problems. Using the information in the picture and your own ideas and opinions on the subject, write out a letter to the editor on the problems and stresses faced by teenagers today. Sign yourself as 'a worried teenager'.



- 5) Harish wants to make a speech at the morning assembly, on the topic – 'Patriotism and the Youth. He notices a chart given below in a newspaper and decides to use it as the basis for his speech. Using the chart and your own ideas write out the speech.



QUESTION NO. - 7

Do as direction:

i) Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- 1) He said, "Don't move, boys."
- 2) She said, "Mother I am thirsty."
- 3) The doctor said to her, "Do not move from your bed."
- 4) He says, "I am very sorry."
- 5) He said, "I have to finish the letter"
- 6) "Let us bat first," said the captain.
- 7) "Keep quiet," said the mother to the son.
- 8) She said to him, "Please wait here till I return"
- 9) The old woman said, "May God bless you"
- 10) The man said to his servant, "Work hard or leave the job"
- 11) She said, "How well you sing!"
- 12) "Get everthing ready," he said to Rebeca.
- 13) He said, "Good-bye, my friends."
- 14) He said, "Shall I open the windows?"
- 15) He said to her, "Shall we buy your father a present?"

ii) Change the voice of the following sentences:

- 16) We refused them admission.
- 17) The teacher will teach us a lesson.
- 18) When shall I see you again?
- 19) He is speaking the truth.
- 20) What are you looking for?
- 21) He was drawing a picture.
- 22) Who was beating my brother?
- 23) The formers have reaped the harvest.
- 24) Has she taken her meals?
- 25) He had received your letter when I met him.

- 26) Who had invited you to the feast?
- 27) I shall have planted a tree.
- 28) Will he have written a letter?
- 29) Please bring me some water.
- 30) Never tell a lie.

iii) Rewrite the sentences using Noun clause :

- 31) I predict a change in the weather.
- 32) I know him to be honest.
- 33) I do not believe the story told by her.
- 34) He confessed his guilt.
- 35) The place of their meeting was known to the police.
- 36) The sailor told us the direction of the wind.
- 37) His arrival was quite unexpected.
- 38) His friends hoped for his success.
- 39) We expect an improvement in his behaviour.
- 40) Who can doubt the truth of his statement.
- 41) I fear of failure.
- 42) Do you deny stealing the watch.
- 43) I expect to get a prize.
- 44) Your saying so surprises me.
- 45) The time of my return is uncertain.

iv) Rewrite the sentences by using adverbial clause.

- 46) They rested at Sunset.
- 47) On his return everyone rejoiced.
- 48) Do it to the best of your ability.
- 49) The King was met on his arrival by his courtiers.
- 50) In spite of poverty, he became a great man.
- 51) Upon seeing the signal, the police men rushed in.
- 52) In comparison with oil water is heavy.

- 53) My heart is too full for words.
- 54) The weather is too bright to last.
- 55) He was too weak to speak.
- 56) The log was too heavy for him to carry.
- 57) He ran with all his might.
- 58) I have not been well since returning from vacation.
- 59) He returned home after sunset.
- 60) He fought in a heroic manner.

v) Rewrite the sentences using adjectival clause.

- 61) He saw a little girl with curly hair.
- 62) He did not tell us the time of his arrival.
- 63) Do you know the road leading to the railway station.
- 64) She got a box full of chocolates.
- 65) Everyone admires a man of courage.
- 66) Do you know the woman wearing a blue Sari.
- 67) The boy sitting near me is my cousin.
- 68) That was the reason of his late arrival.
- 69) You can have anything of your taking.
- 70) This is the house built by Jack.
- 71) We obeyed the teacher's orders.
- 72) Honest servants are trusted.
- 73) He could not answer my questions.
- 74) I have received your message.
- 75) The doctor has given me medicine to take.

vi) Combine the sentences using infinitives:

- 76) Every team has a captain. He directs the other players.
- 77) He went to Amritsar. He wanted to visit the Golden temple.
- 78) The burglar took out a gun. He intended to frighten the lady.
- 79) I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.

- 80) He wants to become a rich man. He works hard for that reason.
- 81) He has five children. He must provide for them.
- 82) He collects stamps. This is his hobby.
- 83) He did not have any money. He could not buy a loaf of bread.
- 84) Napoleon was one of the greatest of generals. He is universally acknowledged so.
- 85) The workers held a meeting. They wish to have a discussion with the employers.
- 86) The old man is very weak. He can not go out for jogging.
- 87) John is working very hard. He wants to become a doctor.
- 88) He formed a resolution. It is to the effect that he would not gamble any more.
- 89) Everyone should go his duty. India expects this of every man.
- 90) He wanted to impress his host. So he put on his best clother.

GAP FILLING

- 1) **Complete the following paragraph by filling in the suitable form of the verbs given in the bracket. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

Carmel Convent School (a) (go) to celebrate its silver jubilee this year. The school authorities (b) (decide) to organize a series of functions which (c) (last) for five days. Sports activities (d) (held) on the first day and the winners (e) (give away) the prize by the state sports minister. The second day has been reserved for exhibitions by which the creative activities of the students (f) (display). On the third day the school (g) (plan) a variety of cultural programmes. The function (h) (preside) by the chief secretary. On the fourth and final day a play 'Under One Roof' (i) (play) which (j)(direct) by a student of the school. A student of class X (k) (write) this play. As the time (l) (approach) all are getting excited.

- 2) **Use the passive form of the verbs given in the bracket and fill in the blanks. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

Yesterday a match (a) (play) between India and Pakistan. All the tickets (b) (sell) one month ago. I had also bought a ticket but when I reached the stadium almost all the seats. (c) (occupy). I could reach to my seat with a great difficulty. The stadium (d) (pack) to capacity. Slogans (e) (shout) by the supporters of both the teams. Ultimately both the captain came into the field for the toss. The coin was in the hands of the Pakistani captain which (f) (toss) up but the toss (g) (win) by the Indian captain and first batting (h) (elect) by him.

- 3) **Use the passive form of verbs given in the bracket and complete the following paragraph. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

John's school is going to celebrate its annual function. All the programmes (a) (decide) for the occasion. A Kathak dancer (b) (invite) to prepare the prayer dance. A group of boys and girls is (c) (train) for a Bhangara. A few classicals (d) (prepare) by the music teacher. The chief guest (e)(decide) and invitation card (f) (print). A skit based on patriotic theme is (g) (play) by the X std. The function (h) (expect) to be a fabulous one.

- 4) **Fill in the blanks using articles. Write the correct answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

Yesterday I went to market with (a) friend of mine. There we saw (b) Tall man. Later my friend Ravi told that (c) tall man was his neighbour. (d) hour later we visited (e) park near the market. On one corner of (f) park there was (g) ostrich. Then we visited some shops. I wanted to buy (h) Pen but (i) price (j) shopkeeper told was not affordable for me. So we came back.

- 5) **Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive determiners : (my, our, your, his, her, their, its) Write the correct answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

(a) Father wakes me up in the morning. After the morning ablutions I pack (b) bag. My father gets ready for (c) office. Then we both take (d) breakfast. My younger brother Bunty goes to (e) school at 9 a.m. so my mother finishes all (f) Work before this. When I reach (g) School, I stand in the school ground with all the other students. We keep (h) bags in front of us. Many of my friends also bring (i) younger brothers and sisters. My school is very big. (j) building is so grand. I love my school.

6) Fill in the blanks using : (few, a few, a few of, little, a little, a little of, the few, or the little). Write the correct answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

- (a) Although the theme of play is set in Pakistan, the characters are Indians.
- (b) Sita, Gita, Ravi and Sunil were those who came to see me off.
- (c) We don't know much about the tribal people but we know about their occupations.
- (d) As the tickets were so expensive us could buy them.
- (e) As you know the basics of the game, it will take time to you to become a good batsman.
- (f) Radha and Her friends were waiting for us in the market.
- (g) Although it was a flop show but People who came, had a good time.
- (h) Out of a number of questions asked in the oral test, only could be answered.
- (i) I just have idea of his whereabouts.
- (j) After the accident of the bus, the surviving passenger extended help to seriously injured.

DIALOGUE COMPLETION

- 1) **Read the following conversation between two friends. Fill up the blanks with the suitable words. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.**

Gopal : Hello! When did you come? Where had you been?
Vivek : I have just arrived by the Ahmedabad Mail.
Gopal : I wrote a letter to you. But you (a) Why?
Vivek : Sorry ! I could not get any time.
Gopal : Tell me what you have (b) ?
Vivek : I had to (c) for the promotion test.
Gopal : It doesn't mean that you should forget your near and dear ones.
Vivek : Please excuse me. I (d) repeat this mistake.

- 2) **Read the dialogue given below. Based on your reading, complete these sentences without adding any new information.**

Gopal : When did you come? Where had you been all this while?
Vivek : I have just arrived by the Rajdhani.
Gopal : I wrote to you a letter but you never replied. Why?
Vivek : Sorry! I was a bit too busy. I had to appear for the Entrance Test.
Gopal asked Vivek (a)
Vivek replied that (b)
Gopal told him that (c) and asked him why (d)
Vivek was sorry and explained that (e)

- 3) **Here is a dialogue between Bharat and Ashish, students of Science and Humanities respectively. They discuss the advantages of Science and Humanities. They decide to request the Principal of their school to arrange for a debate on the topic. Complete the dialogue in a suitable way and write your answers in your answer sheet against correct blank numbers.**

Bharat : Hello, Ashish, you seem to be quite busy.

- Ashish : Yes, fairly busy. I have got lectures to attend and laboratory work to do.
- Bharat : Why did (a)
- Ashish : Because I was interested in Science and I think it is very important.
- Bharat : How is (b) than Humanities?
- Ashish : This is the age of Science. It helps us to lead a more comfortable, more civilized and progressive life. All the machines we have around are the contribution of the scientist.
- Bharat : Quite right. But the economist is also important. And the philosopher tells us what is just and important.
- Ashish : Why don't we have (c)? It would be quite interesting.
- Bharat : A good idea. We should go and talk (d)
- Ashish : Not now. Let's make it tomorrow.
- Bharat : O.K.

SENTENCE RE-ORDRING

- 1) **Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. Write each sentence in your answer sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example.**

Retailer / ice-cream / to tell / the Swad / has a story

The Swad ice-cream retailer has a story to tell.

- (a) is a / ice-cream / that / tough business / selling / he feels.
- (b) now-a-days / in the market / there are just / selling / too many brands / ice creams / of
- (c) there were / varieties / just two or three / different / a decade ago / to choose from
- (d) try / some people / a new brand / who / come back / again and again / for it
- (e) it's the King cones / hot cakes / sell like / that

- 2) **Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences to complete the process of making a phone call from a public booth. Write each sentence in the answer sheet given to you.**
- (a) is / the / receiver / lift
 - (b) is heard / is dialed / when / the dial tone / required number / the
 - (c) at the other end / picked / when / into the slit / the receiver / a one rupee coin / is / dropped / provided
 - (d) go / the / can / on / conversation / three minutes / for
 - (e) disconnected / gets / after / soon / the line
- 3) **Given below is a set of words in disorder. Read them carefully and arrange them to make meaningful.**
- (a) are hard pressed/under the/high prices/heavy burden of /the people.
 - (b) in/keen interest/he/his/studies/takes.
 - (c) that / very soon/realized/it was/I/only a dream
- 4) **Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences and write your answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**
- (a) in the town/the best/this/restaurants/is
 - (b) wear / they expect / ties / the guests / to
 - (c) us / here / have you / then why / brought
 - (d) with me / always / ties / I / carry
- 5) (a) Kerala/from/is the / Kalarippayat /martial art.
 (b) mother/karate/kung-fu/as the/it is known/of/and
 (c) monks/by Buddhist/taken to/it was/South-East Asia
 (d) present form/developed / there it/into /of karate /the
- 6) (a) all over/Malnutrition/for half of / is responsible/ the child deaths/ the world
 (b) malnutrition/it can take/ like/ many forms/ protein-energy.
 (c) in early childhood/may reduce/ heart disease/ in later life/ and other diseases / better nutrition.

(d) profound effect/ has/on/child's health/yitamin A/a.

7) **Rearrange the following words and make meaningful sentences. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.**

(a) language/Karate/an empty hand/ Japanese/in the/means

(b) is/an/unharmmed/ Karate/ combat system.

(c) of concentration/ an art / of our body's power/it is/ one point/at

(d) a sport/ merely/not/karate/is

EDITING

1) **The passage given below has an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.**

(i)

Rama was a naughty boy that lived
in the village of Tenali. Her mother
did not know what to do at him
since he refused to study or did any
work. One day she take him to see
a guru. She told an holy man
that she were washing her hands
off her son since he should
make something about him.

e.g. that who

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(ii)

Tomatoes is rich in lycopene, a
cure by cancer that spreads to the edge of the
prostate gland. A studies by Omer
Kuvuk on the Karmanos Cancer Institute in
Detroit (USA) reveal that men who took the
tomato extract had smaller tumours than men who

e.g. is are

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

had

not took it. His team's findings (e)

suggest that lycopene may fight cancer of (f)
prostate,

the walnut – size sex gland. Lycopene are the (g)

nutrient that gives a ripe tomato their rich red (h)
colour.

(iii)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is a great freedom e.g. is was
fighter

in India (later Minister for Home Affairs in the (a)

Central Government. He was approach by his (b)

partymen seeking my approval (c)

for install his life-size statue in Bardoli (Gujarat). (d)

The Sardar replied. "It be better that years (e)

later people should ask why there are no statue (f)

of Vallabhbhai, rather to that they should (g)

wonder who was this strange man to whom they (h)
have put up a statue."

(iv)

The first modern ball-point pen was the war-time e.g. the a
invention.

It arose out of a need for a new (a)

foolproof pen who could (b)

be using under all types of combat and emergency (c)
conditions.

The credit by this is (d)

usually giving to inventor Milton Reynolds (e)

of Chicago. On 1943 he came (f)

up in the answer (g)

by this difficult, war-time problem. (h)

(v)

Due to shortage for land especially in India, most of the discard plastics is either burns or buried. Some countries uses the solid waste for landfilling. However, a volume of the garbage produced is as large that landfilling are no more the solution. Producing energy by use plastic scrap as fuel had been in practice in some countries.

e.g. for of

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

(vi)

The colour of cloud depend on its relation in space to the observer's eye and a sun. If the sunlight is reflects towards the observer-as in clouds riding high – they are white on colour. When the sunlight pass through a fairly thin cloud, all of it will be reflect from drop to drop and will get through, making the cloud look grey. Very thick, low clouds from which they may get rain cut out a large proportion of the sunlight and they appears almost black.

e.g. depend
depends

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)

(vii)

Dear Joe,
Thanks for your letter. Sounds like you had the good Christmas. Our is pretty good too.
John arrived just after an breakfast.
and we went for a long walk in a morning

e.g. is was

(a)
(b)

To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow.

Questions:

- 1) What does the poet remember?
- 2) When did he feel light-hearted? Why?
- 3) What does the fever signify?
- 4) Name the poem from which this extract is taken and also its composer.

Extract – 3

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sardid boon.

Questions:

- 1) Why does the poet say, 'the world is too much with us'?
- 2) How do we waste our powers.
- 3) Do you think the poet wants us to realize that nature belongs to us? Why?
- 4) Name the poem from which this extract has been taken and also write the name of the poet.

Extract – 4

Neither a borrower nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all – to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Farewell; my blessing season this in thee!

Questions:

- 1) What are the disadvantages of borrowing?
- 2) What does the poet mean when he says, to thins own self be true'?
- 3) What has been said about night and day?
- 4) Write the name of the poem from which this extract has been taken and also the name of the poet.

Extract – 5

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound's the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

But I have promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

Questions:

- 1) Who seems confused and how does he express it?
- 2) What sounds does the poet hear? Are they real?
- 3) What makes you think that the poet faces a dilemma?
- 4) Write the name of the poem from which this extract has been taken and also the name of the poet.

QUESTION NO. - 9

Answer the following questions based on drama : (Short answer type questions)

- 1) Compare the needs of the poet and the pauper.
- 2) Why did Bashambad need a job?
- 3) Why does Bashambad say that breeze was enough to satisfy one's belly and nothing else was needed?
- 4) What class of people do Kunja Babu and Bashambad represent?
- 5) 'Why so late? Does it take two hours to get the food ready?' Characterise Kunja Babu in the light of his above statement.
- 6) Describe in brief the condition of the pauper.
- 7) Describe Till's house and the things that charmed Aunt Jane.
- 8) What made Aunt Jane worried about her gift cheque?
- 9) What arguments did Jack give in support of purchasing the house and other things on instalment basis?
- 10) Why did Aunt Jane finally refuse to sit on the furniture?
- 11) What easy sources did Jack speak about to Aunt Jane to repay instalments?
- 12) Discuss the disadvantages of purchase on instalments.
- 13) Who is the real owner of the house and other things till the payments of all the instalments? Why do you think so?
- 14) Write a character sketch of Jack.
- 15) Write a character sketch of Aunt Jane.

QUESTION NO. - 10

Answer the following questions based on prose: (short answer type questions)

- 1) Why did Alexander want to conquer India?
- 2) What did Alexander see white moving around the countryside?
- 3) Who do you think was the real conqueror?

- 4) What made India famous as 'the Golden Bird'?
- 5) Describe the incident of Alexander's encounter with the saint?
- 6) Describe the place where the two girls were playing.
- 7) Why did Akoulya run after Malasha?
- 8) Why did the girl dig the channel?
- 9) What made men laugh at themselves?
- 10) What made men forget their quarrel and calm down?
- 11) How did people use to get the property divided in urban areas?
- 12) Why did the villagers think about going to the court?
- 13) What was the will of the dead man?
- 14) How did Sumanth divide the property?
- 15) What lesson do you learn from the story, 'Dead Man's Riddle'?
- 16) What does Swami Vivekanand say about the importance of strength?
- 17) What good qualities should the youth of our country acquire?
- 18) What is real worship?
- 19) What according to Swami Vivekanand is real education?
- 20) Discuss the need and importance of mass education.
- 21) Why were the Blues angry on their defeat in the last match?
- 22) How did the Red prevent Blues from attacking?
- 23) What is more important than Victory?
- 24) Why did Arif not hit the ball into the goal even though he was sure to score a goal?
- 25) What qualities of a good player do you notice in Arif?
- 26) What is India's policy about space and Atomic energy development programme?
- 27) Why was the development of 'Agni' treated as a technology demonstrator project?
- 28) How did the safety device stop the launch of 'Agni' on 20 April 1989?

- 29) Discuss the importance of 'Prithvi' in making India self-reliant.
- 30) What qualities of the team led the mission to success?
- 31) Why did Grandpa decide to go through the ostrich camp?
- 32) Why was the huge bird frightened?
- 33) Describe the nature and behaviour of ostriches as known to Grandpa.
- 34) There was an unequal race between Grandpa and the ostrich. Describe it.
- 35) What traits of character do you notice in Grandpa?
- 36) Describe the condition of the house as narrated by Ma Blockhead.
- 37) Why did Ma Blockhead dig the road?
- 38) How was old Blockhead persuaded to work?
- 39) What accusations did old Blockhead make?
- 40) Describe the reaction of old Blockhead when he came to know that he repaired his own house.
- 41) Why did the author do at the cricket ground?
- 42) How did the author increase his information about birds and trees?
- 43) How did the author spend his weekends with the little child?
- 44) What were the qualities of Allegra or Reggie?
- 45) Describe the private back garden of the author.
- 46) Distinguish between a legal and moral offence.
- 47) Discuss the importance and effect of good manners.
- 48) What is natural courtesy? How does it effect the society?
- 49) Discuss the necessity of the police and law in the society?
- 50) What are the ill effects of war on our everyday civilities?