Government of Karnataka

Department of School Education and Literacy

LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED ASSESSMENT (LBA)

QUESTION BANK

10th Standard Second Language English

2026 – 27



Government of Karnataka

Department of School Education

Learning Outcome Based Assessment (LBA) Question Bank

(REVISED)

2026 – 27

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

Second Language

CLASS : 10TH STANDARD

Department of State Educational Research and Training
Banashankari 3rd Stage, Bangalore- 560085

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District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), UDUPI.

CONCEPT AND GUIDANCE (REVISED)			
Smt. Rashmi Mahesh V, I.A.S Additional Secretary of the Government, Department of School Education and Literacy			
Dr. K. Vidyakumari I.A.S, State Project Director, Samagra Shikshan Karnataka, Bangalore		**Smt. Anitha Nazare** Director, DSERT Bangalore	
Co-operation by DIET			
Dr. Ashoka Kamath Principal DIET, Udupi		**Nodal Officer** **Mr. Nagaraja** Lecturer, DIET Udupi	
Co-ordinator			
Smt. Radha P Senior Assistant Director DSERT, Bangalore			
Resource Team			
Mr. Shankaranarayana Mithyantha Assistant Teacher GPUC Kundapura	Mr. Narayan Marati Assistant Teacher GHS Chittur	Mr. Ganesh Assistant Teacher GPUC Kundapur	Mr. Prashanth Shetty Assistant Teacher GHS Shettybettu
Ms. Prathima Nayak Assistant Teacher GHS Volakadu	Mr. Yashwanth Assistant Teacher GPUC Kambadakone	Mr. Ganapathi Assistant Teacher KPS Brahmavara	Ms. Usha Naik Assistant Teacher KPS Brahmavara
Ms. Roopa Assistant Teacher GHS Manoor	Mr. Uday Kumar Assistant Teacher GPUC Navunda	Mr. Prakash Shetty Assistant Teacher KPS Bidkalkatte	Ms. Supreetha K Assistant Teacher KPS Kokkarne
Mr. Suresh Assistant Teacher GHS Vakwadi	Mr. Keshav Naik Assistant Teacher GPUC Uppunda	Mr. Prakash Poojari Assistant Teacher GPUC Hebri	Mr. Guruprasad Assistant Teacher GHS Shivapura.
Cynthia Pereira Assistant Teacher GPUC Thekkatte	Mr. Manohar Assistant Teacher KPS Vandse	Mr. Shashidhar Shetty Assistant Teacher GHS Avarse	Mr. Jayaram Shetty Assistant Teacher GHS Kucchur
Revised By		**Reviewed By**	
1. **Mr. Shankaranarayana Mithyantha** Assistant Teacher, GPUC, Kundapura 2. **Mr. Prashanth Shetty** Assistant Teacher, GHS, Shettybettu 3. **Ms. Usha V. Naik** Assistant Teacher, KPS, Brahmavara		1. **Mr. Nagaraja** Lecturer, DIET Udupi 2. **Mrs. Vardhini M S** Assistant Teacher, G H S, Sadahalli, 3. **Mr. Shankaranarayana Mithyantha** Assistant Teacher, GPUC, Kundapura	
Reviewer			
Mrs. Vardhini M S, G H S, Sadahalli, Devanahalli, Bangalore Rural			

Preface

From the Desk of the Director, DSERT

Education is the cornerstone on which the future of our state and nation is built. It equips our children with knowledge, values, life skills, and the spirit of inquiry to become responsible and contributing citizens of society.

The Department of State Educational Research and Training, Karnataka, remains committed to providing quality, inclusive, and learner-centered education that fosters curiosity, critical thinking, creativity, and conceptual clarity among students, we are continuously striving to shift from rote learning to competency-based education that connects classroom learning to real-life contexts.

Learning Outcomes Based Assessment Question Bank (Repository) has been developed with a clear focus on grade-appropriate competencies, learning outcomes, and joyful assessment. This repository is designed to be used extensively by students and teachers across Karnataka. It provides a diverse range of assessment items that test not just recall, but application, analysis, reasoning, communication, and problem-solving skills. Special emphasis has been laid on conceptual understanding across subjects, language proficiency, value-based questions, and integration of local context so that students learn to apply knowledge with empathy, integrity, and social responsibility. This repository will serve as a vital resource for self-assessment and classroom practice.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the curriculum experts, subject specialists, DIET faculty and Resource Persons who have worked collaboratively to develop this material. I am confident that this repository will empower both teachers and learners. I urge teachers to integrate these assessments into classroom transactions creatively, and I encourage students to engage with them actively to identify their strengths and areas for growth. Let us work together to build classrooms that nurture learning, character and excellence.

With best wishes for a meaningful learning,

Smt. Anitha Nazare

Director, DSERT

Bangalore

Note For The Teacher

Language is acquired cumulatively through repeated exposure, interaction, practice and use across multiple contexts. Unlike subjects such as Science or Mathematics, where a competency may be taught within a single chapter, language competencies develop over time and recur throughout the year. The Learning Outcomes (LOs) presented in this document describe the expected competencies that learners should progressively achieve by the end of each class. They are not intended to be taught as isolated items nor confined to individual textbook lessons. Instead, they serve as indicators of language development that should guide classroom planning, teaching, assessment and remediation throughout the academic year.

1. Why are the Learning Outcomes not mapped lesson-wise?

Language learning is cumulative and integrated. Listening, speaking, reading, writing, vocabulary development and language awareness evolve continuously through meaningful exposure and repeated opportunities to use language in different situations. A single lesson may contribute to several Learning Outcomes, and the same Learning Outcome may be developed through many different lessons, classroom interactions, activities, projects, songs, stories, poems and supplementary reading.

2. Integrating Learning Outcomes into Classroom Processes

Teachers should view each lesson as an opportunity to develop multiple competencies rather than as a unit linked to only one Learning Outcome. During classroom teaching, teachers should:

- identify the Learning Outcomes that can be developed through the lesson;
- design activities that promote listening, speaking, reading and writing in an integrated manner;
- provide opportunities for pair work, group work, discussions, role play, storytelling and creative expression;
- encourage learners to apply language skills across different contexts rather than memorise textbook content;
- revisit important Learning Outcomes repeatedly throughout the year through different lessons and classroom activities

3. Learning Outcomes and Learning Outcome-Based Assessment (LBA)

Assessments are intended to provide evidence of learners' progress towards achieving the LOs. Teachers need not map every Learning Outcome to a specific lesson. Instead, each assessment item shoul be aligned to one or more Learning Outcomes. After completing a lesson, teachers may select suitable questions from the LBA Question Bank that assess the intended Learning Outcomes developed through that lesson.

4. **Using Learning Outcome-Based Assessment (LBA) for Formative and Summative Assessment**

Learning Outcome-Based Assessment (LBA) provides teachers with ready-to-use assessment questions that can be used for both **Formative Assessment** and **Summative Assessment**. The choice of questions depends on the purpose of assessment and the language domains being assessed.

5. Formative Assessment

Formative Assessment is an ongoing classroom process used to monitor learners' progress and provide timely feedback for improvement. In English language learning, the **Listening and Speaking domains** are best assessed continuously during classroom transactions.

Teachers may use the Listening and Speaking questions from the LBA Question Bank while teaching each lesson to assess learners' ability to:

- listen to instructions, stories, conversations and announcements;
- respond appropriately to oral questions;
- participate in pair work, group discussions and role plays;
- express ideas, opinions and experiences confidently;
- retell stories, describe pictures and make oral presentations; and
- demonstrate pronunciation, fluency, confidence and effective communication.

Evidence collected through observation, oral responses, discussions, presentations and classroom activities should be used to provide feedback, identify learners requiring support and plan suitable remediation and enrichment activities. The emphasis should be on improving language proficiency rather than assigning marks alone.

6. Summative Assessment

Summative Assessment is conducted periodically to determine the extent to which learners have achieved the expected Learning Outcomes by the end of a unit, term or academic year.

The **Reading and Writing domain** questions from the LBA Question Bank may be selected while preparing Summative Assessments. These questions assess learners' ability to:

- read and comprehend prose, poetry and other texts;
- interpret, analyse and evaluate information presented in different forms;
- infer meaning, identify themes and respond critically to texts;
- demonstrate vocabulary and appropriate language use;
- apply grammar in meaningful contexts; and
- produce different forms of writing such as paragraphs, essays, letters, reports, notices, articles and creative compositions.

Teachers should select assessment questions that align with the Learning Outcomes addressed through the completed lessons and ensure an appropriate balance of question types and cognitive levels.

7. Integrating Formative and Summative Assessment

Although Listening and Speaking are primarily assessed through **Formative Assessment**, and Reading and Writing are largely assessed through **Summative Assessment**, all four language skills are interconnected. Teachers should therefore use the LBA Question Bank flexibly throughout the year to assess, monitor and strengthen all language competencies.

8. **Using Assessment Analysis**

Assessment evidence should help teachers to:

- identify Learning Outcomes that have been achieved;
- identify learners requiring additional support;
- plan remediation and enrichment activities;
- revisit Learning Outcomes through subsequent lessons and classroom experiences;
- monitor learner progress continuously throughout the year.

List of Learning Outcomes

Curricular Goal	Competency	Learning Outcomes
CG-1: Uses Language for Effective Communication through Oral, Written and Digital Modes	**C-1.1 Uses language appropriate to social contexts and participates in discussions and debates**	1. Evaluates contemporary issues and communicates informed viewpoints confidently in discussions, seminars and debates using logical reasoning and credible evidence. 2. Defends opinions respectfully by acknowledging alternative perspectives and responding with well-reasoned arguments. 3. Adapts language, tone and style effectively to suit different audiences, purposes and communication contexts. 4. Demonstrates active listening by analysing others' viewpoints, asking probing questions and contributing constructively to discussions. 5. Communicates confidently and persuasively through effective verbal and non-verbal communication strategies.
CG-1: Uses Language for Effective Communication through Oral, Written and Digital Modes	**C-1.2 Writes in different styles for different purposes**	6. Produces coherent narrative, descriptive, expository, argumentative and reflective compositions suited to different audiences and purposes. 7. Constructs well-reasoned arguments supported by relevant evidence, examples and logical organisation. 8. Uses rich vocabulary, varied sentence structures and cohesive devices to communicate with precision and clarity. 9. Evaluates and refines written work independently to improve coherence, style, accuracy and effectiveness. 10. Demonstrates maturity, originality and confidence while communicating ideas in academic and authentic contexts.
CG-1: Uses Language for Effective Communication through Oral, Written and Digital Modes	**C-1.3 Writes for real-life situations**	11. Produces formal letters, reports, speeches, articles, notices, reviews and other functional texts using appropriate formats and conventions. 12. Selects language and organisational patterns appropriate to the purpose, audience and context. 13. Integrates information from multiple sources while producing authentic functional writing. 14. Demonstrates accuracy, coherence and effectiveness in communicating ideas for academic and real-life purposes. 15. Uses writing independently to inform, persuade, explain and advocate responsibly.
CG-1: Uses Language for Effective Communication through Oral, Written and Digital Modes	**C-1.4 Uses technology to communicate ideas**	16. Designs effective multimedia presentations integrating text, visuals, audio and digital resources to communicate complex ideas. 17. Critically evaluates digital information and selects credible resources for academic and authentic purposes. 18. Collaborates effectively using digital platforms while demonstrating ethical and responsible online behaviour. 19. Creates digital content that communicates ideas accurately, creatively and responsibly. 20. Demonstrates responsible digital citizenship while using technology for communication, collaboration and lifelong learning.

Curricular Goal	Competency	Learning Outcomes
CG-2: Uses Language to Develop Reasoning and Argumentation	**C-2.1 Analyses and evaluates audio and written material**	21. Critically analyses ideas, arguments and perspectives presented in oral, written and multimedia texts using relevant evidence. 22. Evaluates facts, opinions, assumptions, bias and persuasive techniques while interpreting information. 23. Synthesises information from multiple sources to draw balanced and evidence-based conclusions. 24. Judges the relevance, credibility and validity of evidence used to support arguments. 25. Demonstrates critical thinking by interpreting, evaluating and responding thoughtfully to academic and real-life texts.
CG-2: Uses Language to Develop Reasoning and Argumentation	**C-2.2 Argues with proper rationale**	26. Constructs persuasive oral and written arguments supported by logical reasoning, credible evidence and appropriate examples. 27. Evaluates alternative viewpoints objectively before presenting balanced conclusions. 28. Defends ideas confidently while respecting diverse opinions and demonstrating ethical communication. 29. Uses persuasive language, rhetorical techniques and appropriate evidence to influence and inform audiences. 30. Demonstrates mature judgement and responsible decision-making while communicating arguments.
CG-3: Develops Appreciation of Aesthetics through Analysis and Creation of Literature	**C-3.1 Appreciates literary works from different genres and contexts**	31. Critically evaluates literary texts by analysing themes, characters, structure, style, context and author's purpose. 32. Examines how social, cultural and historical contexts shape literary meaning and interpretation. 33. Compares literary works across genres, periods and cultures by evaluating ideas, perspectives and literary styles. 34. Justifies personal interpretations with appropriate textual evidence and critical reasoning. 35. Demonstrates deep appreciation for literature through reflective discussions, presentations and literary responses.
CG-3: Develops Appreciation of Aesthetics through Analysis and Creation of Literature	**C-3.2 Analyses literary texts through close reading**	36. Critically analyses language, imagery, symbolism, tone, mood and other literary techniques to interpret complex meanings. 37. Evaluates the effectiveness of literary devices in shaping themes, characterisation and reader response. 38. Critiques literary texts by considering multiple interpretations and supporting arguments with textual evidence. 39. Relates literary ideas to contemporary issues and universal human experiences through critical reflection. 40. Demonstrates sophisticated literary analysis in oral and written responses.
CG-3: Develops Appreciation of Aesthetics through Analysis and Creation of Literature	**C-3.3 Composes literary texts using literary devices**	41. Produces original literary compositions that demonstrate creativity, coherence and effective use of literary techniques. 42. Uses figurative language, symbolism, imagery and varied stylistic features purposefully to achieve intended effects. 43. Adapts language, tone and style effectively to suit different literary forms, audiences and purposes. 44. Evaluates and refines creative writing independently to enhance originality, impact and aesthetic quality.

Curricular Goal	Competency	Learning Outcomes
		45. Demonstrates confidence and maturity while expressing ideas through creative and literary writing.
CG-4: Uses Language for Research, Reflection and Responsible Knowledge Construction	**C-4.1 Conducts inquiry and uses information critically**	46. Designs and conducts inquiry by framing relevant questions and investigating issues systematically. 47. Critically evaluates, synthesises and integrates information from diverse print, digital and multimedia sources. 48. Uses appropriate evidence, citations and references while presenting research findings ethically. 49. Constructs evidence-based conclusions and communicates them effectively through reports, presentations and projects. 50. Demonstrates integrity, responsibility and ethical use of information in academic and real-life contexts.
CG-4: Uses Language for Research, Reflection and Responsible Knowledge Construction	**C-4.2 Reflects on learning and communicates knowledge**	51. Critically reflects on learning experiences and evaluates personal growth as a learner and communicator. 52. Integrates knowledge from multiple disciplines to explain ideas and solve authentic problems. 53. Evaluates personal learning strategies and adapts them to achieve continuous improvement. 54. Collaborates effectively by providing constructive feedback and respecting diverse perspectives. 55. Demonstrates independence, resilience and responsibility as a lifelong learner.
CG-5: Develops Reflective Thinking, Ethical Communication and Lifelong Learning Skills	**C-5.1 Reflects critically on learning and communication**	56. Evaluates personal communication strengths and areas for growth using self-reflection and feedback. 57. Sets meaningful learning goals and monitors progress using appropriate strategies. 58. Adapts communication practices based on reflection, feedback and changing contexts. 59. Demonstrates resilience, self-direction and accountability while pursuing learning goals. 60. Reflects critically on learning experiences to become an effective, ethical and lifelong communicator.
CG-5: Develops Reflective Thinking, Ethical Communication and Lifelong Learning Skills	**C-5.2 Communicates responsibly and collaboratively**	61. Communicates ethically and respectfully in face-to-face and digital environments while valuing diversity and inclusion. 62. Leads and contributes effectively to collaborative tasks by demonstrating empathy, responsibility and shared decision-making. 63. Advocates responsible, safe and ethical use of digital platforms and information resources. 64. Resolves conflicts through respectful dialogue, negotiation and evidence-based reasoning. 65. Demonstrates leadership, integrity and social responsibility while communicating in academic, professional and community contexts.

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UNIT WISE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WITH LO's, OBJECTIVES & DIFFICULTY LEVEL.

Sl. No.	NAME	LEARNING OUTCOMES	OBJECTIVES				DIFFICULTYLEVEL		
			REMEMBERING	COMPREHENSION	EXPRESSIONS	APPRECIATION	EASY	AVERAGE	DIFFICULT
1	A Hero	3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 46, 61, 62, 63, 64	9	89	38	-	32	88	16
2	Grandma Climbs a Tree	6, 21, 25, 26, 31, 34	-	19	3	1	4	18	1
3	There's a Girl by the Tracks!	3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 25, 26, 29, 31	-	11	-9	9	11	-	
4	Quality of Mercy	25, 31, 36	4	18	1	-	4	19	-
5	Gentleman of Rio en Medio	6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 52, 59	12	87	16	-	25	80	10
6	I am the Land	25, 32, 34	-	11	-	9	9	11	-
7	Dr. B R Ambedkar	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 25, 26, 31, 33, 34, 36	10	43	36	-	12	61	16
8	The Song of India	31, 34, 36, 37	3	21	3	2	2	25	2
9	The Concert	3, 8, 9, 25, 31, 36, 38	4	62	26	1	22	55	16
10	Jazz Poem Two	21, 31, 34, 36, 37	-	12	2	7	-	18	3
11	The Discovery	3, 8, 9, 12, 14, 21, 23, 26, 31, 34, 36	23	82	9	-	45	63	6
12	Ballad of the Tempest	3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 41	3	15	6	-	3	21	-
13	Colours of Silence	3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14	5	58	21	2	18	56	12
14	The Blind Boy	6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 41, 21	8	1	12	-	7	14	-
15	Science and Hope of Survival	3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	3	34	16	1	5	44	5
16	Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning	6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 21, 23	1-	14	12	-	5	22	-
17	Narayanpur Incident	6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 51	-	9	7	1	-	17	-
18	On Top of the World	6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 59	-	16	1	7	-	24	-
19	A Great Martyr Ever Cherished	6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 25, 50	-	16	5	2	-	23	-
20	The Bird of Happiness	6, 9, 10, 15, 61	-	14	2	7	-	23	-

PROSE 1 - A HERO

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (1 mark) (LO .8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Something has bitten me, _____?

(A) haven't it (B) hasn't it (C) aren't it (D) don't it

ii) It was a frightful proposition for Swami, _____?

(A) didn't it (B) hadn't it (C) wasn't it (D) don't it

iii) Prolonged usage of smart phone creates a lot of health-related problems, _____?

(A) isn't it (B) doesn't it (C) does it (D) is it

iv) Swami felt cut off from humanity, _____?

(A) did he (B) don't he (C) didn't he (D) does he

v) There are no scorpions, little fellow_____?

(A) are there (B) were there (C) didn't there (D) isn't there

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause, from the given alternatives: (1 mark) (LO 8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i) **Ravi**: Did you get the bus?

Ganesh: Oh! I didn't

Ravi: If I had started early, I _____ missed the bus.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

ii) Swami's Father: Have you taught him the importance of courage?

Swami's Mother: No. He is a little boy.

Swami's Father: If you had taught him courage, he _____ slept in the office that night.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive: (1 mark) (LO.8) (Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Swami's father ordered Swami to sleep in the office that night.

(A) to sleep (B) ordered (C) ordered to (D) sleep

ii) Swami's granny used to tell him a story every night before he slept.

(A) tell (B) to tell (C) used to (D) slept

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences: (1 mark) (LO.3) (Comprehension/ Average)

i) **Suma :** Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the library?

Veena: Sure, <u>just follow this street and turn left at the next corner</u>. You will reach the library.

Suma: Thank you.

(A) Asking direction (B) Giving direction (C) Giving advice (D) Seeking advice

ii) **Teacher:** Students, open your book at page 25.

Students: Okay teacher, we are ready

Teacher: <u>I want all of you to read the first paragraph silently.</u>

(A) making a request (B) Giving instructions (C) Giving suggestion (D) Giving information

iii) **Kiran:** <u>Could you please pass me the salt</u>?

Arun: Certainly.

Kiran: Thank you.

(A) Advising (B) Suggesting (C) Requesting (D) Ordering

iv) **Sudha:** Hello Radha! Why are you standing here?

Radha : Hello! I'm waiting for the bus. I've to go to the market.

Sudha: <u>Come, I will drop you</u>. I'm going that way. (April 2022)

(A) offering suggestion (B) Seeking direction (C) Offering help (D) Seeking agreement

v) **Archana :** Good morning, Deepa. <u>If you don't mind, could I use your pen?</u>

Deepa : Very good morning. Sure, you can.

(A) Giving direction (B) Offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing agreement

vi) **Swami:** Father, we are admitting elders in our cricket club. Please join our club.

Father: We'll see about that later.

(A) Giving direction (B) Offering help (C) Accepting invitation (D) Refusing invitation

vii) **Inspector**: Swami, come and join the police when you are grown up.

Swami: Certainly yes, sir.

(A) Accepting invitation (B) Giving invitation (C) Refusing invitation (D) Disagreeing politely

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets: (1 mark)
(LO 8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Swami's father _____ (sit) gloomily gazing at the newspaper on his lap, that morning.

ii) When he _____ [be + sleep] in the office, Swami saw a nightmare.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO.8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Congratulations were showered _____ Swami.

ii) Swami listened to the conversations _____ under the blanket.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO.8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Swami argued with his father _____ it was useless.

ii) Congratulations were showered on Swami _____ he had caught the burglar.

8. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word given in brackets: (1 mark)
(LO.8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Swami saw something was moving _____ . [their / there]

ii) Father made Swami to sleep _____ (alone / a loan) in his office.

iii) Ravi told a _____ . (storey/story)

iv) Leela_____ (red/read) the letter yesterday.

v) Kusuma wanted to _____ (buy/by) a set of pens.

vi) He paid the bus _____ .(fair/fare)

vii) The lad was on the tree till _____ people came and killed the tiger.(sum/ some)

viii) Swami mumbled _____. (weekly/ weakly)

ix) Swami spoke with a _____ deal of enthusiasm about cricket.(great/ grate)

x) We are buying brand _____ bats and balls. (knew/ new)

xi) Mr. Lokesh is the _____ of our college.(principle/ principal) (Apr 2021)

9. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B: (1 mark)(LO.8)(Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) frightful	(bench, work, proposition, duty)
ii) time	(table, chair, gloomily, floor)
iii) lay	(attention, emphasis, notice, order)

(Apr 2021)

10. Give one word for the following: (1 mark) (LO.8) (Remembering / Easy)

i) a small creature of the spider family, with a poisonous sting.

ii) a frightening dream

11. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (1 mark)(LO.8) (Remembering / Easy)

i) night, lad, walking, horror

ii) returning, safer, desperately, speak

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (1 mark)(LO.8) (Comprehension/ Average)
    i) He saw the _____ (develop) of the city.
    ii) They should be given good _____. (educate)

13. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer: (1 mark) (LO 46) (Expression/ Average)
    i) The teachers congratulated Swami, by patting the back.
    ii) He came to the office, to sleep alone.

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (1 mark) (LO 12) (Expression/ Average)
    i) Swami caught the burglar.
    ii) Granny was telling a story.
    iii) Janaki has purchased a new bag in the shop.
    iv) Krishna is evaluating answers.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison: (1 mark) (LO 12) (Expression/ Average)
    i) Swami was the cleverest boy in the class.
    ii) Seema is the tallest girl in the family.
    iii) Rose is the most attractive flower.
    iv) No other ocean is as deep as the Pacific in the world.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: (1 mark) (LO12) (Expression/ Difficult)
    i) Swami said to his father, "Your office room is dusty" (use reported verb **complained**)
    ii) Burglar cried, "Something has bitten me ".

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Clues are given. (2 marks) (LO 8)(Expression/ Average)

17. i) Congratulations were showered on Swami, the next day. His classmates look at him on respect.
    a) Verb to be corrected. b) Preposition to be corrected
    ii) Swami hurried got up and spread his bed under the bench, but crouched there.
    a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Conjunction to be corrected.
    iii) Swami's father sat gloomy gazing to the newspaper on his lap.
    a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Preposition to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following in 2 or 3 sentences each: (2 marks)

18. Swami's father drew his attention to a report in the newspaper. What was the report about? (LO 21) (Comprehension/ Average)
19. What was Swami's comment on the newspaper report? How did his view differ from that of his father? (LO 24)(Comprehension/ Average)
20. Swami pretended to sleep beside his granny, twice, in the lesson. Why did he do so? What was the result? (LO 22) (Comprehension/ Average)
21. Why do you think Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room? (LO 25) (Expression / Difficult)
22. There was absolute silence in the room. In spite of it, some noises reached Swami's ears. What were they? (LO 25) (Remembering/ Easy)

23. As night advanced, Swami felt that something terrible would happen to him. What would it be? How would it happen? (LO 25) (Comprehension/ Average)
24. Why did Swami feel that his father's proposition was frightful? (LO 25) (Comprehension Easy)
25. How was Swami honoured by his classmates, teacher and the headmaster? Why?

OR

How was Swami honoured and why? (LO 25) (Comprehension Easy)
26. Why were congratulations showered on Swami? (LO 25) (Comprehension Easy) (April 2024 -1)
27. Why did Swami's father want Swami to sleep alone in the office room? (LO 25) (Comprehension/Average) (April 2017)
28. What habit was disgraceful according to Swami's father? (LO 25) (Comprehension Easy)(April 2015)
29. Why did Swami feel relieved at the end? (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)
30. Do you think Swami really wanted to join the police? lf not, what did he want to be? (LO 25) (Remember / Average)
31. Why did Swami say that there were scorpions behind the law books? (LO 25.) (Comprehension/Average)
32. How was Swami's opinion different from that of his father's view on courage? (LO 26) (Comprehension / Difficult)
33. Why do you think his head master called Swami, a true scout? (LO 34) (Expression/Average)
34. How did Swami react when his father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room? (LO 25) (Expression/Average) (June 2017)
35. What thoughts came to Swami's mind when his father made him to sleep in the office room? (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
36. Which place in the room was safe, compact and reassuring, according to Swami? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
37. What made Swami's father, cook and the servant rush up to the office room? (LO 25) (Comprehension/Average)(June 2015)
38. Who do you think was wiser, Swami or his father? Justify your preference. (LO 34)(Expression / Difficult)
39. How was Swami congratulated by the police inspector? (LO 25) (Comprehension/Average)
40. Who helped Swami when the burglar cried with agony? How? (LO 25) (Comprehension/ Easy)

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences.

41. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. Justify.

OR (LO 34)(Expression / Average)

How did Swami become a hero over night? (Comprehension / Average) (June 2016, June 2019)

OR

How was Swami successful in fulfilling the intention of his father to prove his courage? (April 2019)

OR

Write in your own words how Swami became a hero overnight. (Expression / Average)

42. What desperate attempts did Swami make to escape from his father? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
43. Describe/ Narrate Swami's dreadful experience when he was lying under the bench. (LO 34)(Comprehension / Average)(April 2016, April 2022, June 2022)

VI. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

44. "I think he must have been a very strong and grown-up person, not a boy at all. How could a boy fight a tiger?" (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who is the speaker?
    b) What does the speaker mean by this statement?
    c) What was important according to the speaker?

45."Leave alone strength, can you prove that you have courage?" (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who posed this challenge?
    b) How did the speaker want the 'you' to prove his courage?
    c) What was the view of the speaker regarding courage?

46. "From the first of the next month, I'll sleep alone father."
    (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)(March 2024-1)
    a) Who had to sleep alone?
    b) Why did he request his father to allow him to sleep alone from the first of the next month?
    c) What reply did the speaker get?

47. "You must sleep alone hereafter." (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average) (2024- Model 1)
    a) Who did the 'you' usually sleep with?
    b) Where was Swami asked to sleep?
    c) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone?

48. "Why do you disturb him"? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who do you think is the speaker of the statement?
    b) Who was disturbing him?
    c) Why did the speaker make the statement?

49. " There may be scorpions behind your law books" (LO 25)(Comprehension / Easy)
    a) Who said these words?
    b) When did the speaker say so?
    c) What made him say so?

50. "I'll make you the laughing stock of your school." (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average) (March 2023)
    a) Who is the 'you' referred to here?
    b) Who wanted to make him the laughing stock of his school?
    c) Why did the speaker say so?

51."Aiyo! Something has bitten me." (LO 25) (Comprehension / Easy)
    a) Who cried so?
    b) What caused him to make the painful cry?
    c) When did he make the agonizing cry?

52. Why don't you join the police when you are grown up? (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
    (April 2018, June 2018)
    a) Who gave this suggestion?
    b) Why was this suggestion given?
    c) Was the 'you' really interested in joining the police? What did he want to become?

53. "Can I have a lamp burning in the room?" (LO 25) (Comprehension / Easy)
    a) Who wanted a lamp?
    b) Why did he want a lamp in the room?
    c) Whom did he ask for a lamp?

54. "Tell her so and don't look at me." (LO 25) (Comprehension/ Difficult)
    a) Who does 'her' refer to?
    b) Who should tell 'her' and what?
    c) What reply did the speaker get?

55.“He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy.” (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)

a) Who is the ‘he’?

b) When did the speaker feel so?

c)Why did he wish so?

56.“You are in the second form and I don’t like the way you are being brought up.”

(LO 25)(Comprehension / Average) (April 2021)

a) Who is ‘I’ here?

b) Who was studying in the second form?

c) When did the speaker say this?

57. “Our captain has asked me to tell you.” (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)

a) Who is the ‘me’?

b) What had the captain asked him to tell?

c) When did the speaker say so?

58.“He knew his father’s tenacity at such moments.” (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)

a) Who does ‘he’ refer to?

b) When did the speaker feel so?

c) What does ‘tenacity’ mean in the context?

59."He didn't have a wink of sleep the whole of last night" (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)

a) Who is the speaker?

b) When was the statement made?

c) Why do you think he didn't have a wink of sleep the previous night?

60."You let him sleep where he likes, you needn't risk his life again" (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)

a) Who is the speaker?

b) What risk was the speaker talking about?

c) When was the statement made?

61. “All right, molly- coddle and spoil him as much as you like.” (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)

a) Who does ‘you’ refer to?

b) How, according to the speaker, was he being spoiled?

c) What does ‘molly-coddle’ mean in the context?

62. “As the night advanced and the silence deepened, his heart beat faster.”

(LO 25) (Comprehension / Average) (September 2021)

a) Who does ‘his’ refer to?

b) Where was he?

c) Why did his heart beat faster?

63. “How could a boy fight a tiger?” (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average) (September 2023)

a) Who asked this question?

b) When did the speaker ask this?

c) Who else, according to the speaker, could fight a tiger?

64. “I hardly know anything about the boy’ (LO 25) (Comprehension / Easy)

a) Who said this?

b) Who is the boy here?

c) Why did the speaker say so?

65. “We’ll see about that later” (LO 25) (Comprehension /Average)

a) Who said this?

b) Who was this said to?

c) Why did the speaker say so?

VII. 66. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the given clues: (3 marks)

(LO 11) (Expression/ Average)

i) Name : R. K Narayan.
Date of Birth : 10 October 1906.
Place of Birth : Madras
Education : Maharaja College, Mysore
Father : R V Krishnaswami Iyer
Spouse : Rajam
Profession : English Novelist
Books : Malgudi Days, A Tiger for Malgudi, The Guide, Swami and his Friends

ii) Name : Mr. Raghavendra
Profession : Education Officer
Education : BSc, M.Ed.
Age : 55 years
Height and weight : 5 Feet 4 Inches feet, 55 Kgs
Family : One son, Engineer and one daughter, studying MBBS
Reason for his popularity : helpful, best gardener
Hobbies : gardening, bee-keeping, coin collection

iii) Name : Dr. K Shivarama Karantha
Birth : 10th October 1902 in Kota, Udupi district
Occupation : Novelist, playwright, conservationist.
Books : Mookajjiya kanasugalu, Marali mannige, Chomana dudi,Yakshagana bayalata, Apoorva paschima.
Awards : Jnana Pita Award, Sahitya Academy Award, Padma Bhushana
Hobbies : Yakshagana, Photography, Cinema, Exploring nature.
Death : 9th December 1997

VIII. 67. Develop the story using the clues given below: (3 marks) (LO 6)(Expression/ Difficult)

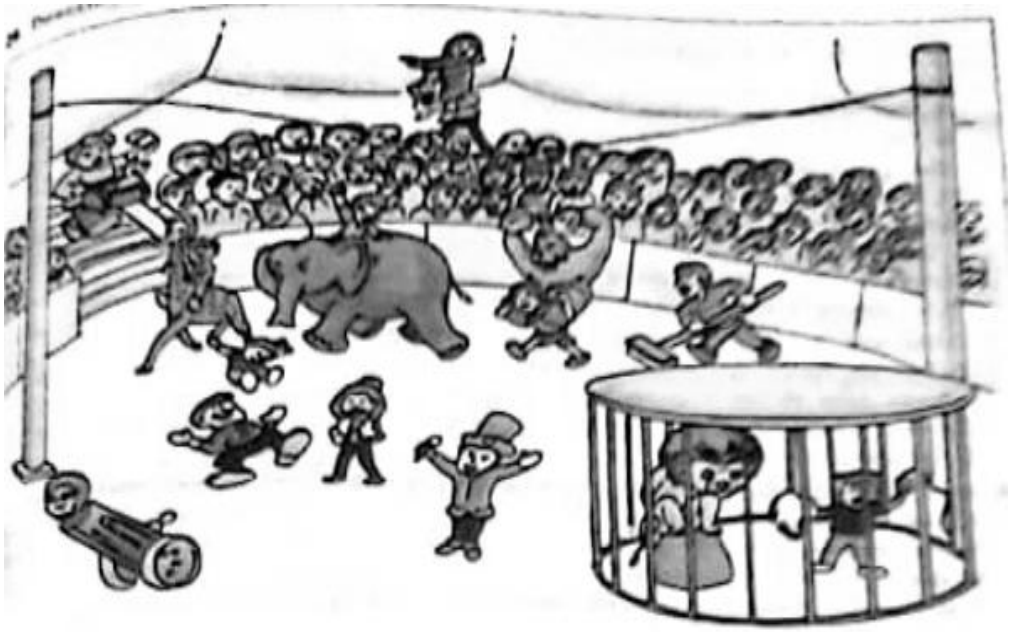
i) Three friends - two geese, a tortoise - decide to migrate - food, water - geese fly - tortoise can't - devise a way - carry tortoise -hold stick - with their beaks - tortoise not to speak - held the middle of the stick - children clap - tortoise angry - burst out - fell

ii) Tortoise and hare - argument - race - settle the argument - race started- hare ran fast – slept - tortoise – slowly reached - won the race - moral

iii) A miser - loses a purse - containing thousand rupees - promises reward of one hundred rupees -- purse found by an honest farmer -returns it to the miser - claims the reward - miser's trick - already taken your reward - not to give - purse contained eleven hundred rupees - but now it is only thousand - went to a court of law - Judge says to the miser - not yours - asks the farmer to keep the purse with him - till the real owner comes - asks the miser to wait till a man comes with purse.

IX. 68. Study the given picture. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph: (LO 6)(Expression/ Difficult)

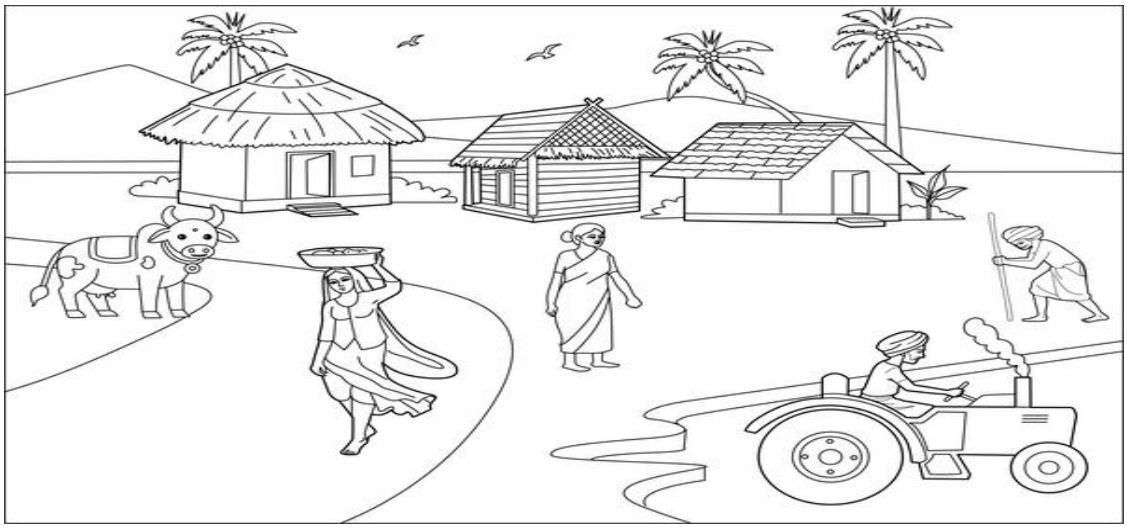
i)



ii)



iii)



iv)



X. 69. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)

i) Lal Bahadur Shastry was born on 2nd October 1904 at Mughal Sarai. His parents were Sharada Prasad and Dulari Devi. As a boy, Lal Bahadur was a brave and kind boy. He was short and thin, but full of courage and vitality. Once, he and his uncle went for a stroll. It was getting dark. An old man, selling mangoes, saw them. He said "It is getting dark. I sell a hundred of these for one anna." Lal Bahadur and his uncle agreed to buy the mangoes. The vendor started counting fruits. When he reached 50, he asked him to stop. He gave the vendor one anna.

Later, his uncle asked Lal Bahadur why he had done so. Lal Bahadur replied, "A hundred mangoes for one anna is too cheap. Therefore, I gave him an anna, instead of half an anna." This shows how kind, Lal Bahadur was.

a) What kind of a boy was Lal Bahadur?

b) Why did the vendor sell all his mangoes for one anna?

ii) The Abacus is the earliest form of mechanical computer, invented more than 5000 years ago, probably in China. It consists of a wooden frame with coloured beads that can be moved on parallel rods. Calculations are made by moving beads up and down. The Abacus is still being used in the far East of Russia. A skilled operator can make calculations at least as quickly as a pocket calculator. As recently in 1983, more than two million of these instruments were being produced each year, in Japan. There, they are known as 'Sorobans'.

a) How is Abacus useful?

b) How are calculations done on an Abacus?

iii) Sunita was a young girl. She lived with her family in a village which was near the forest. One day when she was sleeping, she was suddenly woken up by a loud sound. As she listened carefully, she realized that it was the roar of a leopard. People in the nearby huts too had heard the roar. They started to scream and shout. They locked their doors and shut the windows. Sunita was a clever girl. She crept quietly to the back door and picked up a hen from the yard. She walked towards the leopard and threw the hen towards it. The hungry leopard took the hen and ran into the forest. When the people realized that the leopard had gone, they came out of their houses and praised Sunita for her bravery.

a) Why did the people lock their doors and shut the windows?

b) How did Sunita send the leopard back to the forest?

XI. 70. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences. (4 marks)

(LO 34)(Comprehension / Average)

Narrate, how a coward boy, Swami, became a hero overnight.

XII. 71. Write an essay on the following: (4 marks) (LO 7) (Expression / Difficult)

a) Global Warming b) Social Media c) National Symbols

XIII. 72. Letter Writing: (5 marks) (LO 11) (Expression / Average)

Write a letter using the information given below:

Imagine you are Suhas/ Saritha studying in 10th std, Government High School, Narayanapura.

Write a letter to the municipal officer to provide drinking water facility in your locality

OR

Write a letter to your cousin Janaki inviting her to attend your brother's birthday.

XIV. 73. Read the given passage and answer the questions from 1 to 4: (4 marks)

(LO 27)(Comprehension/Easy)

i) "Aiyo! Something has bitten me," went forth an agonized, thundering cry and was followed by a heavy tumbling and falling amidst furniture. In a moment father, cook, and a servant came in, carrying light. And all three of them fell on the burglar who lay amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle.

1. The speaker made an "agonized, thundering cry" because
   A. he fell over the heavy furniture.
   B. someone suddenly turned on the light.
   C. he was bitten by something.
   D. he was caught by the family members.
2. Based on the passage, the people who rushed into the room with lights were
   A. Father, mother, and a servant
   B. Father, cook, and a servant
   C. Father, cook, and a neighbour
   D. A burglar, father, and a servant
3. The phrase "tumbling and falling amidst furniture" suggests that
   A. The burglar was trying to rearrange the furniture.
   B. The room was empty and dark.
   C. There was a sudden, chaotic struggle or accident in the dark.
   D. The family members fell down as soon as they entered.
4. The statement that is true according to the passage is
   A. The burglar successfully escaped from the room.
   B. The three people who came in helped the burglar to stand up.
   C. The burglar was caught as he was injured and lying among the furniture.
   D. The cook was the first person to attack the burglar.

ii) "A frightful proposition, Swami thought. He had always slept beside his granny in the passage, and any change in this arrangement kept him trembling and awake all night. He hoped at first that father was only joking. He mumbled weakly, "Yes," and tried to change the subject: he said very loudly and with a great deal of enthusiasm, "We are going to admit even elders in our cricket club hereafter. We are buying brand-new bats and balls. Our captain has asked me to tell you."

1. Swami found the proposition "frightful" as

A. he was afraid of his father's cricket captain.

B. it meant changing his usual routine of sleeping next to his grandmother.

C. he did not want to join the new cricket club.

D. he was terrified of sleeping alone in the passage.

2. Whenever his sleeping arrangement was altered, Swami felt

A. Excited and eager to stay awake

B. Shivering with fear and unable to sleep

C. Angry and argumentative with his father

D. Completely indifferent and calm

3. The phrase "with a great deal of enthusiasm" with reference to the cricket club, suggests that Swami

A. was genuinely thrilled to share the sports news with his father.

B. was trying hard to distract his father from the terrifying topic of sleeping alone.

C. wanted to show off his position as the captain of the team.

D. was celebrating a recent victory in a cricket match.

4. The statement that is true, according to the passage is

A. Swami's father was definitely joking about the new arrangement.

B. Swami openly refused his father's demand by shouting at him.

C. Swami tried to shift his father's attention by talking about brand-new bats and balls.

D. The cricket club had decided to ban elders from joining.

iii) “Congratulations were showered on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect, and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout. Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious house-breakers of the district and the police were grateful to him for it."

1. If Swami’s classmates wanted to congratulate him ethically and respectfully on the school notice board or digital group, one of the following messages best shows respectful communication. It is

(LO .61) (Expression/Average)

A) "Swami is a superhero and the burglar was a coward who got beaten up!"

B) "Congratulations Swami . Bravo!!! We are proud of you!"

C) "Swami got lucky, but at least the police didn't have to do any work."

D) "Swami bit a thief, so everyone should be afraid of Swami now."

2. The Headmaster appreciated Swami and called him a 'true scout'. If a student scout team is planning a brave community safety awareness drive, a student leader could apply empathy and shared responsibility by

(LO 62) (Expression/Average)

A) Take all credit for the plan and force other students to work alone at night.

B) Assign tasks according to each student's comfort, ensuring everyone works together safely to inform neighbours about home security.

C) Ignore the ideas of younger classmates and only listen to the teacher.

D) Expect only one student to catch intruders while others watch.

3. Suppose a student takes a picture of Swami receiving praise from the Headmaster and wants to share it on the school's online portal. What is the most responsible and ethical action to take before uploading?

(LO 63)(Expression/Average)

A) Sharing the photo immediately with exaggerated headlines to get more views.

B) Edititing the photo to make the burglar look foolish before posting it online.

C) Seeking permission from the school authorities and ensuring the information shared is accurate and respectful.

D) Post the private phone numbers of Swami and his family in the description.

4. The police were grateful because Swami's action provided physical evidence (the bite) that helped catch a 'notorious house-breaker'. In a school situation where two students have a disagreement about who broke a piece of school property, they resolve the conflict using evidence-based reasoning by

(LO 64)(Expression/Average)

A) shouting louder than the other person until someone admits fault.

B) blaming the student who is usually quiet or fearful.

C) calmly presenting facts, examining physical evidence to find the truth.

D) asking their classmates to vote on who looks moreguilty.

5. Swami’s action accidentally helped the community by stopping a notorious house-breaker. The statement that demonstrates true social responsibility and integrity in a community context is

(LO 65)(Expression/Average)

A) Helping the police and community only when there is a cash reward.

B) Reporting suspicious activities and supporting local safety measures to protect everyone in the Neighbourhood.

C) Hiding information from elders to avoid getting involved in any trouble.

D) Expecting the school headmaster to handle all problems in the village.

POEM 1
GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

1. The poet, Ruskin Bond does not call his grandmother 'childish'. What else was she, according to him? Why does he consider her to be so? (LO 27) (Comprehension/ Average)

OR

Why does the poet call his grandmother a genius?

2. How do you say that grandma had been in the habit of climbing trees for a very long period? Justify this by quoting the lines from the poem. (LO 25)(Comprehension/ Average)
3. What did the neighbours advice Ruskin Bond's grandma? How did she respond to them? (LO 25)(Comprehension/ Average)
4. Others feared that the granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. Did this happen? Or did something else happen? (LO 25) (Comprehension/ Average)
5. What did the doctor recommend grandma? What was the reaction of the kids to this advice? (LO.25) (Comprehension/ Average)
6. 'My dad knew his duties'. What did the speaker think his father's duty was? (LO.25) (Comprehension/ Average)
7. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards Grandma. Substantiate the statement. (LO.26) (Expression/ Average)
8. How did grandma feel while she was resting in bed? (LO.25) (Comprehension/ Average)
9. What qualities of grandma do you appreciate? (LO 31)(Appreciation/ Average)(April 2015)

II. Answer the following questions in 5 - 6 sentences each: (3 marks)

10. How did grandma fulfil her wish in the poem 'Grandma Climbs a tree"? (LO.34) (Comprehension/ Average) (April 2025 - 1)

III. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.(3 marks)

11. "Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift for being happier in a tree than in a lift;"
    a) Who does 'she' refer to? (LO.25) (Comprehension / Average)
    b) What was the gift she had?
    c) Where was she happier?
12. "Well, I'll grow disgracefully, I can do it better." (LO.25)(Comprehension / Average)
    a) Who said this to whom?
    b) What was disgraceful?
    c) Why did the speaker say so?
13. "But it was feared by all that one day she'd have terrible fall. The outcome was different."
    a) Who does 'all' refer to? (LO.25)(Comprehension/ Average)
    b) Why did they fear that she'd have a terrible fall?
    c) What was the different outcome?
14. "I strongly recommend her, a quiet week in bed." (LO.25) (Comprehension/ Average)
    a) Who is the 'I' referred to here?
    b) Why was this recommendation given?
    c) What was the response to the recommendation?
15. "For her, it was like a brief season in hell." (LO.25)(Comprehension/ Average)
    a) What was 'like a brief season in hell'?
    b) Why was it like in hell for her ?
    c) What would be like heaven to her?

IV. Study the given picture. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph: (3 marks)

16. (LO.6) (Expression/ Difficult)



V. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences each: (4 marks)

17. Summarize in your own words the substance of the poem "Grandma Climbs a tree".
(LO 31) (Expression/ Average) (April 2016, June 2023)

OR

Bring out the summary of the poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree', in your own words.

18. Ruskin Bond's grandmother had an unusual habit of climbing trees. How was she successful in fulfilling her desire to live in a tree house? (LO.31) (Comprehension/ Average)

OR

Describe in your own words how the poet Ruskin Bond's grandma was a genius and how she upheld her right to reside in a tree? (April 2018)

OR

"The poet's grandmother had a zeal for climbing trees." Substantiate.(April 2024 Exam 2, March 2026)

OR

According to the poet Ruskin Bond, his grandmother was 'unique'. Write a paragraph to support this statement. (April 2017)

OR

"My grandmother was a genius," says the poet. Justify your answer.

OR (June 2016, April 2022, March 2023)

The poet appreciates his grandmother's extraordinary behaviour very much. Justify (June 2017)

OR

The behaviour of Ruskin Bond's grandmother is unusual. Explain. (June 2018)

OR

Ruskin Bond's grandmother had an unusual habit of climbing trees. How was she successful in fulfilling her desire to live in a tree house? (April 2019)

OR

Write in your own words how passionate the poet's grandma was in climbing (June 2019)

OR

Why do you think that Ruskin Bond's grandmother was a grown-up woman with childish habits and desires? Substantiate. (June 2020, May2026)

19. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards grandmother. Substantiate this statement with textual support. (LO.31) (Comprehension/ Average) (April 2020, June 2022)

VI. 20. Read the given stanza and answer the questions from 1 to 4. (4 marks)

(LO.26) (Comprehension/ easy)

"My grandmother was a genius. You'd like to know why?
Because she could climb trees. Spreading or high,
She'd be up their branches in a trice, and mind you,
When last she climbed a tree she was sixty-two.
Ever since childhood, she'd had this gift
For being happier in a tree than in a lift;

1. The poet calls his grandmother a "genius" because
   A. she could build beautiful tree houses.
   B. he had the unusual skill of climbing trees quickly.
   C. she knew everything about different types of trees.
   D. he advised everyone to plant more trees.
2. The last time the grandmother climbed a tree, she was
   A. Six years old
   B. Sixteen years old
   C. Sixty-two years old
   D. Seventy-two years old
3. The phrase "in a trice" suggests how grandmother climbed a tree. It means she
   A. climbed the trees very slowly and carefully.
   B. needed a lot of help to climb trees.
   C. could climb up very quickly.
   D. only climbed when she was forced to.
4. According to the excerpt, the grandmother was happier
   A. Inside a modern lift (elevator)
   B. Staying safely on the ground
   C. Up in the branches of a tree
   D. Spending time in her childhood home

PROSE 2
THERE IS A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: 1 mark (LO 8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i) He could play, _____

(A)can he? (B) could he? (C) couldn't he? (D) can't he ?

ii) I cannot do it, _____

(A) can I? (B) can' t I? (C) Do I? (D) don't I?

iii) But there was no real damage, _____

(A) Is there? (B) are there? (C) was there? (D) wasn't there?

iv) In a few days Roma made a full recovery, _____

(A) Is she? (B) isn't she? (C) did she? (D) didn't she?

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause choosing from the given alternatives: (1 mark) (LO 8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i) Student: Sorry madam. I have dropped the glass

Teacher: If you had handled it carefully, it _____ broken.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) would (D) will

ii) Akash: Anand, I am going to picnic tomorrow. Will you come?

Anand: Thank you for inviting me. If you had told me earlier, I _____ joined you.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) would (D) will

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive: (1 mark) (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Roma Talreja jammed between other women, was trying to find some space.

(A) jammed (B) trying to (C) was trying (D) to find

ii) Baleshwar was trying to hold the blood-covered woman.

(A) was trying (B) trying to (C) to hold (D) covered

iii) He got up to find part of his old rubber slipper's sole torn off as a result of his fall

(A) got up (B) to find (C) up to (D) torn off

iv) Roma Talreja tried to settle in to a corner near the door.

(A) tried to (B) to a corner (C) to settle (D) settle in to

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences: (1 mark) (LO 3)(Comprehension/Average)

i) Traffic Police: <u>Take the girl to Airoli, there's a hospital there.</u>

Baleshwar: No .There is a closer place I know of.

(A) asking direction (B) giving suggestion (C) giving an order (D) making a request

ii) Baleshwar: How are you now?

Roma: Feeling better now. <u>Thank you for saving my life</u> . I am really grateful to you.

(A) making a request (B) giving instructions (C) expressing gratitude (D) giving information.

iii) Shalini: Hi Roma, how are you now? <u>We're sorry to hear about the accident.</u>

Roma : Feeling better now. Thank you very much for visiting me.

(A) Expressing anger (B) Showing sympathy. (C) Expressing gratitude (D) Expressing humour

iv) Baleshwar: Good morning, Roma, how are you today?
Roma: A lot better Baleshwar. I can't even imagine what would have happened if you had not come to my help.
Baleshwar: I feel it's our duty to help others in need. I really feel sorry about the accident.
(A) Seeking permission (B) Showing sympathy. (C) Showing disrespect (D) Expressing disagreement.
v) Dinesh: Hi, Roma, how is your health right now.
Roma: I am fine. It was all God's grace that I survived. I am very grateful to you for saving my life.
Dinesh: Yes. He is a real hero.
(A) Showing sympathy (B) Showing respect. (C) Expressing gratitude. (D) Expressing surprise
vi) Baleshwar: I am new to Mumbai, but I've noticed that people here are afraid.
Roma: Yes, you are right. They fear of getting involved.
(A) Expressing agreement (B) Giving information (C) Accepting invitation (D)expressing gratitude

II. Do as directed:

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate form of the verb given in brackets:
(1 mark) (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Each of the boys_____ (has/have) done his homework.
ii) Time and Tide _____ (wait/ waits) for none.
iii) Neither the motorists nor the pedestrians _____ (were/ was) ready to help Baleshwar.
iv)Baleshwar _____ (run/runs) back to the place where Roma had fallen.
v) Baleshwar Mishra _____(has /have) a very different story.
vi) Baleshwar disagreed to take Roma to Airoli as it _____ (was/were) 10 kilometres away.
vii) According to Baleshwar, the people of Mumbai _____ (is/are) afraid of getting trapped.
viii) The tempo truck driver _____ (help / helps) Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO.8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i)Ten minutes later they arrived_____ a small hospital.
ii) Baleshwar was a lanky youngster _____Mirzapur.
iii) Children were waiting _____ the bus.
iv) The stone aimed at the mango missed it _____ few inches.
v) Don't laugh ____ me.
vi) Malathi is good ____ cooking.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO.8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) I argued with him _____ it was useless.
ii) Baleshwar was a youngster _____ saved Roma.
iii) Roma's hands reached for the steel railings above _____ finding only air..
iv) Roma arrived at the call centre bright ____ early.
v) ___ it is raining, he is walking without an umbrella.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets. (1 mark)
(LO8) (Comprehension/Easy)

i) Come _____ and get the sweets. (here/hear)
ii) The _____ (sea/see) shore is full of tourists.
iii) He writes with his _____ hand. (write/right)

iv) The comedian enters in the second _____ . (scene/seen)

9. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B. (1 mark)
(LO.8) (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i) hang	(around, fan, dress, down)
ii) call	(ear, phone, centre, door)
iii) knocked	(bell, senseless, hammer, kettle)
iv) hammering	(hand ,brain, chest, body)
v) burst of	(flowers, fountain, sleep, pain)
vi) treading	(water, liquid, home, goal)
vii) lose	(happiness, song, hope, silence)
viii) wrap up	(the day, the perfume, a cloud, one's memory)
ix) bled	(to harmony, to death, to bliss, to paradise)
x) take	(a drip, a look, a shine, a bloom)

10. Give one word for the following: (1 mark) (LO 8) (Remember/ Easy)
i) moved unsteadily
ii) the man that a woman is engaged to
iii) one who travels to workplace daily
iv) a quick sudden clutch or attempt to seize
v) push someone roughly.
vi) manage to get into or through a narrow or restricted space
vii) quickly seize something in a rude or eager way
viii) run or travel somewhere in a great hurry

11. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (1mark)(LO 8) (Remember/ Average)
i) even, telling, different, story
ii) over, very, road, gingerly

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets : (1mark)(LO 8)(Comprehension / Average)
i) Baleshwar pulled the train's red _____ (emerge) chain.
ii) The _____ (manage) decided to give bonus to the employees.

13.Frame a question to get the underlined word/words as answer. (1mark) (LO 8) (Expression/ Average)
i) The dog was crying <u>for food.</u>
ii) Sheela got the first rank <u>by working hard</u>.
iii) They came <u>by bus.</u>

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (1mark) (LO 8) (Expression/ Average)
i) Baleshwar saved Roma.
ii) Gopi is preparing tea.
iii) The students have taken the permission.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison. (2 mark)
(LO 8) (Expression/ Difficult)
i) Baleshwar was quicker than any other commuter in the train.
ii) The truck driver was the most helpful man.

iii) Guru is the tallest boy in the class.
iv) 'Nisarga farms' is more beautiful than any other farm in our village.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: 1 mark (LO 8)(Expression/ Difficult)
i) Baleshwar said, "My sister is injured".
ii) Baleshwar said to Dinesh " Your sister Roma has fallen off a train".(Use reported verb '**informed'**)
iii) "How are you feeling?" Baleshwar asked Roma.

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Clues are given: 2 marks. (LO 9) (Expression / Average)

17. i) Her hands reached of the steel railing above, so finding only air, Roma was thrown out of the coach.
a) Preposition to be corrected b) Conjunction to be corrected
ii) Baleshwar went and grabed the train's red emergency chain and pulled it down frantic. (Mar 2025-1)
a) Spelling mistake to be corrected b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected
iii) Baleshwar and the driver had no choise or to move her back in the truck.
a) spelling to be corrected b) conjunction to be corrected
iv) In December 10, 2010, a Friday, Roma Talreja arrive at the call centre bright and early.
a) Preposition to be corrected b) verbal mistake to be corrected

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

18. What was regular about the scene in the most populated metropolis in India? (LO.25)(Comprehension / Average)
19. Having boarded the train, what was Roma looking forward to? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
20. Why did Roma panic? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
21. Why had Roma fallen by the tracks? (LO25) (Comprehension / Average) (June 2018)
22. Why do you think Baleshwar jumped off the moving train? (LO 26) (Expression/ Average)
23. Baleshwar jumped off the slow-moving train and risked his life to save a stranger. What does it reveal? (LO 26) (Expression/Average)
24. Why was there no help in sight when Baleshwar found Roma by the tracks? (LO 25) (Expression/ Average)
25. Why wasn't there any response from Roma when Baleshwar said, "Behenji aap theekhai?" (LO 25) (Comprehension/Average)
26. How did the tempo truck driver help Baleshwar? (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)(April 2018)
27. Why couldn't Baleshwar thank the tempo truck driver? (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
28. Why did Baleshwar not agree to take Roma to Airoli? (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
29. Write briefly, the personal details of Baleshwar. (LO25) (Comprehension / Average)
30. Write the personal details of Roma Talreja. (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
31. How can you say that Baleshwar had good memory? (LO 25)(Expression/ Average)
32. Why were the people of Mumbai afraid, according to Baleshwar?
OR (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)(March 2025 -1)
Why did nobody (people of Mumbai) volunteer to help Roma?
33. The doctor at the Divine Multi Specialty Hospital admitted Roma without any formalities. What made him do so? (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)
34. Why did Baleshwar revisit the spot where Roma had fallen? (LO 25)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2020)
35. What values can we learn from the lesson, "There is a girl by the tracks"? (LO29)(Application/Difficult)(September 2020)

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences. (3 marks)

36. How do you say that Baleshwar was kind enough to save Roma's life?
(LO 25)(Expression/Average)(2024 - 1, 2,3)

37. Describe the role played by the tempo truck driver in saving Roma's life.
(LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)

38. Why was Roma grateful to Baleshwar? (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)

39. How did Baleshwar manage to take the girl to Divine Multi- Specialty hospital?
(LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)(April 2015)

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

40. There is a girl by the tracks." (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
   a) Who said the above words?
   b) Who does the 'girl' refer to?
   c) When was this said?

41. "Let's go and help her." (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)
   a) Who is the speaker of the above words?
   b) Who does 'her 'refer to?
   c) Why did they want to help her?

42. "I hope I'm not too late." (LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)
   a) Who said the above words?
   b) When did the speaker say so?
   c) What did he hope, he was not too late for?

43."Behenji aap theek hai?" (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)(April2022)
   a) Who said the above words?
   b) Who does 'behenji' refer to?
   c) Was there any response from her? Why?

44. "Please help me take her to a hospital." (LO 25)(Comprehension /Average)(April2019)
   a) Name the speaker of the above lines.
   b) Who did he request to help him?
   c) What was the response?

45. But all he could think of was saving a stranger's life. (LO.25)(Comprehension /Average)
   a) Who does 'he' refer to?
   b) Who was the stranger?
   c) What had happened to the stranger?

46. "Take the girl to Airoli." (LO 25) (Comprehension /Average)
   a) Who said the above words?
   b) Who did he give this suggestion to?
   c) Why did he say so?

47. “There is a closer place I know of.” (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)(April 2016)

a) Who is the speaker of the above statement?

b) Why did he choose that place?

c) What happened after going to that place?

d) Whom was the statement said to?

48. “Whom can I call?”He asked quickly, fearing that she would black out once more.

(LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)(2017 April, 2025 exam 2)

a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?

b) What did the listener answer?

c) What do you mean by ‘black out’ here?

49. “Chacha can I borrow your mobile?” (LO 25)(Comprehension / Average)(June 2016)

a) Who made this request?

b) Who does ‘chacha’ refer to?

c) Why did he ask for the mobile?

50.” I think it is astonishing that a stranger would jump off a train and risk his life for me.”

(LO 25) (Comprehension / Average)(June 2022)

a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?

b) Who was a stranger to the speaker?

c) How did the stranger help the speaker?

51.” I am new to Mumbai, but I’ve noticed that people here are afraid.”

(LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)(March 2023)

a) Who made this statement?

b) When did the speaker notice this?

c) According to the speaker, why were the people of Mumbai afraid?

52.” I am new to Mumbai, but I’ve noticed that people here are afraid.”

(LO.25)(Comprehension / Average)(June 2017)

a) Who was new to Mumbai?

b) Why did he come to Mumbai?

c) What made him feel that the people of Mumbai were afraid?

53. “What’s your name?” (LO.25)(Comprehension/Average)

a) Who asked this question?

b) Who was this question asked to?

c) When was this question asked?

54. “I am on the way” (LO 25) (Comprehension /Average)

a) Who made this statement?

b) Who was this said to?

c) How did he go there?

VII. 55. Given is a profile. Write a paragraph using the given clues: (3 marks)

(LO 11) (Expression/ Average)

i) Name : Roma Talreja.
Age : 21 years
Height and Weight : Five foot two, 50 Kilo
Education : B Com`
Job : Call centre executive
State : Maharashtra

ii) Name : Mr. Baleshwar Mishra
Age : 20 years
Education : High school drop out
Height and weight : lanky youngster
Job : still searching
State: Mirzapur U. P.
Hobbies : watching movies
Reason for popularity : Saved Roma's life

iii) Name: Dr. Ramachandra
Age: 62 years
Height and weight: 5'6'', 60 Kilo
Education: MSc, PhD
Profession: Retired Professor
Family: 2 children, both Engineers
Hobbies: Writing stories, singing, social work
Reasons for popularity: Helps people in difficulty, good at leadership training, youth supporter

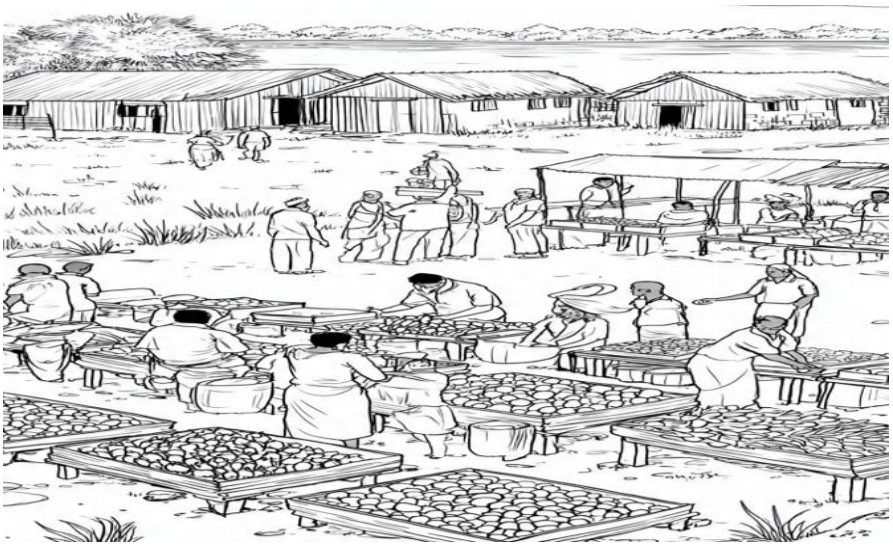
VIII. 56. Develop the story using the clues given: (3 marks) (LO .6)(Expression / Difficult)

i) Two notorious thieves- on the lookout for a prey- consider themselves very clever - enter a rich man's house-find the safe open - happy at their unexpected luck- pile up everything, gold, silver and money - lights come on- man with a gun appears- the thieves tried to escape- but in vain - the man calls the police.

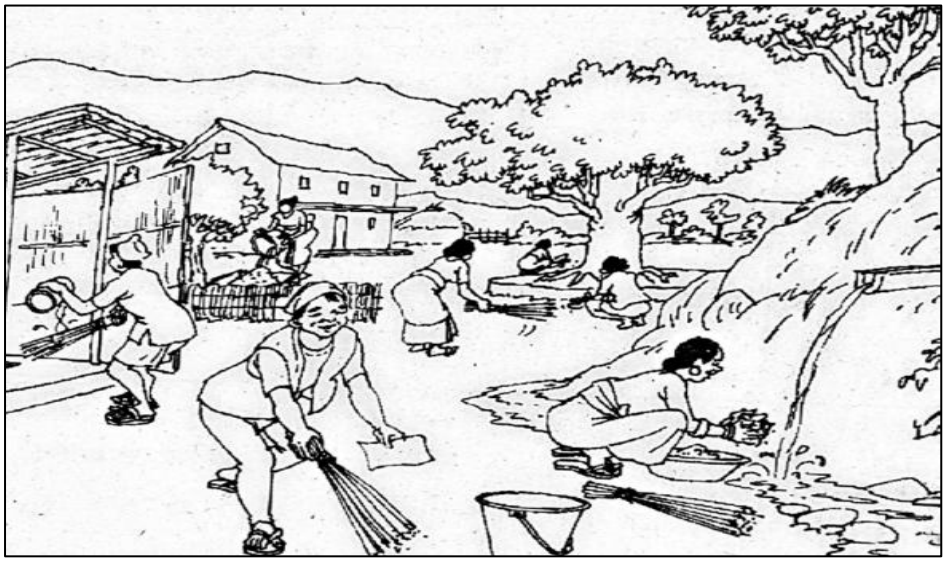
ii) Salt merchant-had a donkey that carried heavy loads of salt on its back -donkey had to cross a stream to transport the salt to other villages-Once the donkey slipped in water-salt dissolved in water-load became lighter-donkey felt happy-repeats the donkey's evil intensions-plans to teach it a lesson-loads cotton on donkey's back- as donkey falls in water cotton becomes heavy-donkey repents.

IX. 57. Study the given picture.Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph: (3 Marks) (LO 6)(Expression / Difficult)

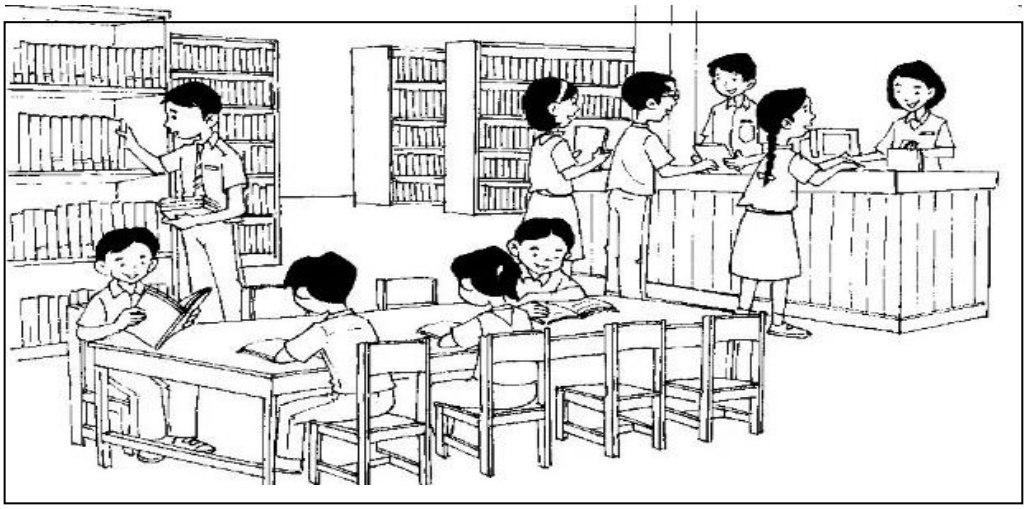
i)



ii)



iii)



X. 58. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: (4 arks)

(LO 25)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) A balanced diet provides the body with the necessary nutrients, vitamins, and minerals to function optimally. It includes a variety of foods from all food groups, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats. Eating a balanced diet can help maintain a healthy weight, support energy levels, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. A well-nourished body and mind can improve overall well-being and quality of life.

a) What are the benefits of having a balanced diet?

b) What types of food should be included in a balanced diet?

ii) Discipline is the key to success in all areas of life. It is the practice of adhering to a set of rules or code of conduct, which helps individuals achieve their goals and lead a more organized life. Discipline is essential for personal growth, as it enables individuals to prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and develop good habits. In schools, discipline helps students focus on their studies, respect their teachers, and achieve academic excellence. In the workplace, discipline is crucial for meeting deadlines, following protocols, and delivering quality work.

a) What is discipline, and why is it important?

b) How does discipline benefit individuals in their personal and professional lives?

XI. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions: (4 marks)

59. What qualities of Baleshwar do you like the most? (LO 31)(Appreciation/ Difficult)

60. “Love and compassion are the true religions to me” says Dalai Lama. Justify this statement with reference to the lesson ‘There is a girl by the tracks.’ (LO31)(Appreciation/ Difficult)

XII. 61. Write an essay on any *one* of the following: (4 marks) (LO 26) (Expression / Difficult)

a) Air pollution b) Mobile Phones c) Need of moral education

XII. 62. Write a letter using the given information: (5 marks) (C-1.2.6)(Expression / Average)

i) Imagine you are Akash/ Akshatha studying in 10th std, Government Pre University College,Thekkatte. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him to help your friend to pay the school fees as he/she is poor.

ii) Imagine you are Preetham/ Preethi, studying in X std, GHS, Gundmi. Write a letter to the forest officer, to provide 100 saplings to celebrate the ‘Environmental day’ on June 5th under Eco club activities in your School.

iii) Imagine you are Amith/ Arathi Studying in X Std of G H S, Bangalore. Write a letter to your headmaster requesting him/her to issue your transfer certificate.

XIII. 63. Read the paragraph and answer the following.(1 mark) (LO 25)(Comprehension/ easy)

There's a closer place I know of," said Baleshwar. Ten minutes later, they arrived at a small hospital where nurses helped take the young woman in. But as the facility lacked personnel and equipment, the on-duty physician wasn't able to do more than give basic first aid. He advised that she be moved to a nearby hospital.

1. The on-duty physician at the small hospital was unable to provide a comprehensive treatment to the young woman as

A) He was not qualified to treat the patient.
B) The hospital lacked the necessary personnel and equipment.
C) The patient arrived too late for medical intervention.
D) Baleshwar insisted on moving her to another facility, immediately.

2."There's a closer place I know of," said Baleshwar. This statement reveals that Baleshwar's mind set at that moment was

A) avoid taking responsibility for the woman.
B) calm, collected, and evaluating his options practically.
C) recognizing the urgency of the situation and prioritizing on saving time.
D) trying to find a hospital that was cheap and affordable.

2. The closest synonym to the word 'lacked' used in the passage is

A) Sufficed
B) Defied
C) Short of
D) Abounded

4. The medical assistance that the young woman receive at this first, smaller hospital was

A) A major surgery
B) Only basic first aid
C) An X-ray and stitches
D) Full specialized treatment

64. When Baleshwar came to meet her the next morning, Roma was still partly sedated. On his way, Baleshwar had even revisited the spot where Roma had fallen, looking for her belongings because Dinesh had told him that her cell phone and handbag were missing. Not far from the spot, a railway employee assured Baleshwar that some of Roma's belongings had been found.

1. Based on the text, Baleshwar's action of revisiting the accident spot early the next morning primarily reveal shows that

A) He was curious to see how the railway department handles accident spots.
B) He was an anxious person who could not sleep well after the incident.
C) He was deeply responsible, empathetic and cared for Roma's well-being.
D) He was trying to collect evidence to report a crime to the local police.

2.The passage states that Roma was *"still partly sedated"* when Baleshwar visited her. The situation that best illustrates a person being in a similar state is

A) A student who is wide awake and focused right before an important final exam.
B) A patient who has just woken up from a major surgery and feels drowsy or half-asleep.
C) An athlete who is completely exhausted and dehydrated after running a marathon.
D) A person who is distracted and not paying attention to a boring conversation.

3. The immediate trigger that prompted Baleshwar to revisit the spot where Roma had fallen was

A) The railway employee called him to collect the recovered handbag.
B) Roma requested him to find her missing cell phone as soon as he arrived.
C) Dinesh informed him that Roma's phone and handbag could not be found.
D) He wanted to double-check if the railway tracks were safe for other commuters.

4.**Assertion (A):** Baleshwar went back to the dangerous railway tracks the next morning.
Reason (R): He wanted to help recover Roma's missing personal belongings after learning about them from Dinesh.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

65. His heart hammering his chest, Baleshwar shoved himself to the door, and jumped off the still-moving train. As he landed on the ground, a burst of pain shot up in his ankle. But there was no real damage. He got up to find part of his old rubber slipper's sole torn off as a result of his fall. But Baleshwar started to sprint back between the tracks as his train picked up speed again and disappeared.

1.The passage states that Baleshwar's *"heart was hammering his chest"* and he jumped off a *"still-moving train"*. These phrases collectively indicate that

A) He was terrified of being caught traveling without a ticket on the train.
B) He was acting out of pure recklessness without understanding the danger.
C) He had intense fear and anxiety, yet his urgency to save someone overrode his self-preservation.

D) He was thrilled by the physical adventure of leaping from a moving vehicle.

2.*"But there was no real damage."* In the context of the passage, this sentence implies

A) The train tracks were perfectly intact and not broken.

B) Baleshwar did not suffer a serious injury that would stop him from running.

C) His old rubber slippers were completely fine and reusable.

D) The train did not suffer any structural harm when he jumped out.

3. Baleshwar started to *"sprint back between the tracks"* despite experiencing a burst of pain in his ankle and tearing his slipper as

A) He wanted to catch up with the train that was picking up speed.

B) He was looking for his lost rubber slipper sole along the railway track.

C) He knew that every second counted to reach and save the injured girl, making him ignore his own pain.

D) He was trying to run away from the railway security authorities.

4.**Assertion (A):** Baleshwar ignored his torn slipper and physical pain to run back along the tracks.
Reason (R): The train he jumped from picked up speed and quickly disappeared from sight.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

POEM 2
QUALITY OF MERCY

I. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences. (2 marks)

1) Mercy is compared to gentle rain from heaven. How is this comparison apt?
(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

2) The speaker compares the power of a king with the power of mercy, saying that mercy is mightiest of mightiest. How does she justify this? The speaker says that mercy is twice blessed? What does he mean by this?

OR

How do you interpret the poet's interpretation of mercy as twice blessed?
(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

3) Sceptre shows the force of temporal power. In contrast what or whose quality does mercy stand for?
(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

4) The poem quality of mercy has fourteen lines. But it is not a sonnet. Justify the statement.
(LO36)(Comprehension/Average)

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

6. "It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath, it is twice blest" (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)

a) What is compared to gentle rain from heaven?
b) What blesses twice?
c) Why does the speaker feel it blesses twice?

7. His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty, (LO 25) (Comprehension/Average)

a) What is Sceptre?
b) How does the sceptre show the temporal poet?
c) In contrast, what quality does mercy stand for?

8. "'Tis mightiest in the mightiest" (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)

a) There are two 'mightiest' things. What do they stand for?
b) What does the word 'mightiest' mean?
c) What does the speaker intend to say by comparing two mighty things, here?

9. It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)

a) What does 'it' refer to, here?
b) How does it bless the one who gives?
c) How does it bless the one who takes?

10. Mercy is above the sceptred sway. (LO 25)(Comprehension/Average)

a) What is a sceptre?
b) How is mercy above the sceptred sway?
c) Which is above the sceptre sway?

III. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions: (4 marks)

11. Write the summary of the poem "Quality of Mercy" (LO 31) (Expression/Average)

IV. 12. Identify the figure of speech in the following lines of the poem: (1 mark)

(LO 36)(Comprehension/Average)

i) "It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven"
ii) "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes"
iii) "And earthly power doth then show likest God's"

V. 13. Quote from Memory: (Four lines)(4 marks) (LO 35)(Remembering/ Easy)

i. It is enthroned ……. (March 2024-1)
……
……
……seasons justice.

ii. The quality …….
……
……
…….that takes.

iii. His sceptre …….
……
……
…….. sceptred sway.

iv. The throned monarch ……
……
……
…….fear of kings.

vi) Read the following stanzas and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO 25)(Comprehension/ average)

14.The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

1. According to the text, a king's sceptre represents
A) The spiritual and divine right of a ruler
B) The worldly,temporary power that brings fear and awe
C) The absolute mercy and kindness of a king
D) The decorative beauty of a royal court

2. "mercy is above this sceptred sway" because
A) mercy is a weakness that undermines a king's power
B) mercy is more powerful and valuable than temporary earthly authority
C) a king cannot rule without instilling constant dread
D) crowns and sceptres are easily lost in battles

3. In the given lines, the word "temporal" means something
A) Related to religious or sacred practices
B) Lasting forever; eternal
C) Relating to worldly, material, or limited time
D) Calculated or strictly measured

4. Based on the given lines, the statement that best captures the contrast intended by the author is
A) A king is only respected when he wears his crown.
B) Earthly symbols of power command fear, while mercy stands on a higher ground.
C) True monarchs should discard their sceptres to prove they are merciful.
D) Fear is a better attribute for a ruler than mercy.

15. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes

1. According to the given lines, mercy descends upon the earth
A) Like a sudden, destructive storm
B) Like a gentle rain falling from heaven
C) Through force and strict laws
D) As a heavy burden on the people

2. By stating that mercy is "twice blest", the author intends to state that
A) It requires two people to agree before it can happen.
B) It offers benefits in both this world and the afterlife.
C) It brings a dual benefit by rewarding both the person who shows it and the person who receives it.
D) It can only be granted twice by a powerful ruler.

3. In the first line, the most appropriate meaning of the word "strain'd" is
A) Filtered or purified
B) Forced or compelled
C) Stretched to its physical limit
D) Weakened by effort

4. Based on the given lines, the best scenario that demonstrates mercy as the "mightiest in the mightiest" is
A) A judge imposing the maximum possible legal penalty to show authority.
B) A powerful ruler choosing to forgive a repentant wrong- doer when they have the absolute power to punish them.
C) A weak individual yielding to a demand because they have no other choice.
D) A wealthy merchant demanding full repayment of a debt with interest.

PROSE 3
GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet: (1 mark)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i)The old man hung his head for a moment in thought ,_____?

(A) haven't he (B) didn't he (C) hasn't he (D) isn't he

ii)They had replastered the old house ,_____?

(A) didn't they (B) hadn't they (C) haven't they (D) don't they

iii) Let's go to the market, _____?

(A) do we (B) don't we (C) shall we (D) shan't we

iv) Read the lesson loudly,_____ ?

(A) didn't you (B) will you (C) shall we (D) don't we

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct 'if clause' choosing from the given alternatives: (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Rohini: John, did you bring your camera?
John: Oh! Sorry.
Rohini: It's Ok.
John: If I had brought my camera, we _____ taken some photographs.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

ii) Chitra: You missed the train, didn't you?
Saina: Yes. I went to the railway station at 10.30.a.m. But the train had left at 10.15 a.m.
Chitra: If you had gone to the station at 10 a.m. you _____ missed the train.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

iii) Mala: Kala, you told me on the other day that you would buy a diamond necklace. Did you buy it?
Kala: No Mala, I didn't buy it. My mother told me she would give some money. If my mother had given me money I _____ bought it.
(A) will have (B) would (C) would have (D) would not have

iv) Vinutha: Hello Susheela, you're a bit down today.
Susheela: Yes Vinutha. We've lost the cricket match by just two runs.
Vinutha: If your team would have selected one more fast bowler, your team _____ won the match.
(A) would have (B) shall have (C) will have (D) wouldn't have

v) Reporter: Sir, what made you choose arts as your career?
Satish: I lost my hearing .And I was left with no other choice but to become an artist. Or else I _____ become an artist.
(A) would have (B) will have (C) wouldn't have (D) would

vi) Narrator: : Why did you not agree to take extra money?
Anselmo: If the land belonged to me, I _____agreed to take extra money.
A) wouldn't have (B) would have (C) shouldn't have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive. (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) The old man: (seeming to be hurt) Friend, don't speak to me in that manner.
Story Teller: (Apologetically) Excuse me please. I never meant to hurt you. If I did, I'm terribly sorry.
(A) to hurt (B) think (C) would (D) do

ii) Ashok : Did you miss the meeting?
Akshay : Yes. I had to attend an emergency at home.
(A) to attend (B) went (C) miss (D) did

iii) Dhanvi: I am going to the library. Will you join me?
Naina: Sure, I will join you. I have to refer to some books.
(A) going to (B) to the library (C) to refer (D) refer to

iv) Too many people had gathered at the entrance to receive the chief minister.
(A) too many (B) entrance to (C) gathered at (D) to receive

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences:
(LO 9)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Manju : Do you have an extra pen ? Can you lend it to me?
Ramu : Sure. With pleasure.
(A) Ordering (B) Suggesting (C) Requesting (D)Advising

ii) Don Anselmo: It is the price. I don't need a cent more. Do you agree with the price?
Story Teller: Yes. We have.
(A) Taking Order (B) Giving suggestion (C) Asking opinion (D) Giving advice

iii) Paul : Good evening, Sir.
Doctor : Very good evening. What can I do for you ?
Paul : I have a severe burning sensation in my chest. What do you think I must do now?
Doctor :You will have to give up eating junk food.
(A) Seeking advice (B) Giving information (C) Conveying wishes (D) Giving instruction

iv) Veena : Excuse me, are you the warden here ?
Samhitha: Yes , how can I help you?
Veena : Can you tell me what s the procedure to join my son in the hostel ?
(A) Seeking permission (B) Offering help (C) Seeking information (D) Seeking help

v) Anil: Could you drop me at the railway station ?
Rahul: Yes, of course.
Anil: Thank you very much.
Rahul: You are welcome.
(A) Expressing sympathy (B) Expressing gratitude (C) Offering help (D)Seeking help

II. Do as directed:

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets: (1 mark)
(LO 8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Don Anselmo _____ (sign) the sale deed after the negotiation for twelve hundred dollars.
ii)When the children _____ (be + speak), they only laughed and talked back good naturedly in Spanish.
iii) The old man _____ (remove) his hat and gloves.
iv) I _____ (be+read) when he came to my house.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO 8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i)The little creek ran _____ his land.
ii) On the day of the sale he came _____ the office.
iii) KRS dam is built _____ the river Kaveri.
iv) She studied _____ three hours continuously.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) I argued with him _____ it was useless.

ii) I sold them my property _____ I knew they were good people.

iii) They tried to solve it themselves,_____ in vain.

iv) _____Sheela was tired she participated in the race.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing from the words given in brackets: (1mark) (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) It took a _____(week, weak) to arrange another meeting.

ii) The _____ (former, farmer) stopped his work and went home in the evening.

iii) The boy purchased a ____ (sell/cell) in the shop.

iv) The old woman is walking _____ (bear/bare) foot.

9 .Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B: (1mark)

(LO 31)(Expression/ Difficult)

A	B
i) innumerable	[kin, trees, birds, hand]
ii) shake	[legs, ears, branches, hands]
iii) table	[wood, round, time, salt]
iv) mouth	[watering, face, book, taste]

10. Give one word for the following: (1 mark) (LO 8)(Remember/ Average)

i) A piece of land in which fruit trees are grown.

ii) A very large farm.

iii) Someone whose job is to look after a school or a large building.

iv) Raise the topic.

11. Pick out the word which has only two syllables : (1 mark) (LO 8)(Remember/ Easy)

i) ago, school, general, good

ii) innumerable, little, plan, kin

iii) sing, tree, body, think

iv) look, photograph, invitation, happy

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets to complete the sentence: (1 mark)

(LO 8)(Comprehension / Average)

i) My grandmother told me an _____ (interest) story.

ii) There was a great deal of _____ (converse) about rain and his family.

13. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer: (1 mark) (LO 46) (Expression/ Average)

i) Don Anselmo removed his hat and gloves, <u>slowly and carefully</u>.

ii) One day they came back to the office <u>to complain</u>.

14. Read the conversation and change the underlined sentence into passive voice: (1 mark)

(LO 26) (Expression/ Average)

i) Seema: Where are all the children?

Nisha: <u>They are flying kites</u>.

ii) Author: Sir, I request you.

Don Anselmo: <u>I sold the trees</u>. Don't ask. Please

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison: (1 mark)
(LO 7)(Expression/ Difficult)

i) Seema is the tallest girl in our class.

ii) Don Anselmo was the most generous person in the village.

16. Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (1 mark)
(LO 8) (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Raju : Are you working in this company? (Use reported verb **questioned/ asked**)

Rakesh : Yes, I am. I joined this company last year.

ii) Latha : What are you doing?

Nikhitha : I am completing my maths homework (Use reported verb **replied)**

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given: (2 marks) (LO 9)(Comprehension/ Average)

17. i) It took most of the following winter to buy the trees, individual, from the desceneants of Don Anselmo in the valley of Rio en Medio

a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected. b) Spelling to be corrected

ii) There was nothing we could do. Legal we owned the trees and the old man had been so generous, refusing what amounted to a fortune for him.

a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b)Conjunction to be corrected.

iii) I argued with him but it was useless. Final he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon. What a principled man he was?

a) The appropriate punctuation mark to be used. b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in two - three sentences each: (2 marks)

18. Describe the property of Don Anselmo. (LO 14)(Comprehension/ Easy)

19. Explain briefly the appearance and manners of Don Anselmo. (LO 14) (Comprehension/ Easy)

20. How did Don Anselmo greet the guests who had been waiting for him?
(LO 14)(Comprehension/ average)

21. What did the Americans discover after the survey? (LO 24)(Comprehension/ Easy)

22. The storyteller offered the old man almost double what he had quoted earlier. Why?
(LO 21)(Comprehension Average)

23. What was the reaction of the old man to the storyteller's offer? (LO 7)(Comprehension/ Average)

24. Why did the old man, Don Anselmo, refuse to take extra money?
(LO 31)(Comprehension/ Easy)[March 2023]

25. What makes you feel that the American friends were truthful people? (LO 31)(Expression/ Average)

26. Why did the storyteller say that the Americans were *buenagente*?

OR

How can you say that the Americans were good people? (LO 34)(Comprehension/ Easy)

27. What makes you think that Don Anselmo was a man of principles?
(LO 28)(Comprehension/ Average)[June 2016, June 2017,May 2025-2,May 2026April 2020]

OR

Don Anselmo was a generous man. Justify. (May2026)

28. What made the Americans complain against the children of Rio en Medio?
(LO 30) (Comprehension/ Average)[April 2018]

29. Don Anselmo had concern for the children of Rio en Medio. Explain briefly.

OR (LO 30)(Comprehension/ Average)[April 2016]

Don Anselmo was passionate about his land and the children of Rio en Medio. Support this statement with your answer. (LO 30)(Comprehension/ Average)[April 2017,April 2019]

30. Why was the storyteller unable to convince the old man?
(LO 37)(Comprehension/Average)[April 2017]

31. How was the problem of ownership resolved by the Americans? (LO 38)(Comprehension/ Average)

32. Why did the Americans want to buy Don Anselmo's land? (LO38)(Comprehension/Average)

OR

What features of Don Anselmo's property attracted the Americans to buy it?
(LO 38) (Comprehension/ Average)[June 2023]

33 What changes did Americans make in the orchard? (LO 24)(Comprehension/ Average)

V. Answer the following in 6-8 sentences: (3 maks)

34. Don Anselmo had some peculiar manners when he visited his friends. Explain.
(LO 52)(Comprehension/ Average)

35. Don Anselmo and the American were generous in their own ways. Explain.
(LO 59)(Comprehension/ Average)

36. Don Anselmo's reaction to the offer of more money was not expected. Justify this statement.
(LO 30)(Comprehension/ Average)

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:(3 marks)

37. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man. He was in no hurry."
(LO36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who is the old man here?
b) What was the negotiation about?
c) Why do you think it took months for him, to come to an understanding?

38. "We have made a discovery" (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who does the word 'We' refer to here?
b) What did they discover?
c) What was the result of the discovery?

39. "These Americans are *Buena gente*" (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who said these words?
b) Whom was it said to?
c) What is the meaning of '*buenagente*' in the context?

40. "I knew they were good people but I did not sell the trees in the orchard."
(LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who is the 'I' here? [2024 April]
b) Who were the good people?
c) Why didn't he sell the trees?

41. "I do not like to have you speak to me in that manner" (LO 6)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who made this statement?
b) Who does 'You' refer to?
c) What is the mood of the speaker?

42. “I have agreed to sell my house and land for twelve hundred dollars and that is the price.”
(LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who does the word ‘I’ refer to here?
b) Whom was it said to?
c) What does this statement tell about the speaker?

43. “He signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon.”
(LO36)(Comprehension/ Average) [September 2020]

a) Who does ‘he’ refer to?
b) How much money did he take?
c) Why did he refuse to take more amount?

44. “I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard. The trees in that orchard are not mine.”
(LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average) [March 2025, June 2017]

a) Who said these words?
b) Who does ‘them’ refer to?
c) Why didn’t he sell the trees in the orchard?

45. “The trees in that Orchard are not mine”. (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average) [June 2024]

a) Who was the speaker?
b) According to the speaker, who did the trees belong to?
c) When did the speaker make the statement?

46. “I argued with him but it was useless”. (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average) [April 2018]

a) Who argued with him?
b) Who does ‘him’ refer to?
c) What was the outcome?

VII. 47. Given below is the profile. Write a paragraph using the given clues : (3 marks)
(LO 11) (Expression/ Average)

i) Name :	Rabindranath Tagore
Known in Bengal as :	Gurudeva
Birth :	7th May, 1861
Parents :	Debendranath Tagore and Sarala Devi
Occupation :	Writer, painter, Singer
Notable works :	Gitanjali, Jana Gana Mana, Rabindra Sangeet, Amara Sonar Bangla etc.
Award :	Nobel Prize for literature in 1913
Death :	7th August, 1941

VIII. 48. Develop the story using the clues given below: (3 marks)(LO.6) (Expression / Difficult)

i) A poor woodcutter - cutting wood - tree on a river bank - axe fell into the river - goddess - golden axe - refused - silver axe - refused - iron axe - happily accepted - goddess gave golden and silver axes - blessing - moral.

ii) A hungry dog - stood by a meat shop - butcher offered a meat piece - took in the mouth - ran over a bridge - looked below - water - saw another dog - reflection - barked - meat fell in water - disappointed - moral.

IX. 49. Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you in a paragraph: (3 marks). (LO 6) (Expression / Difficult)

i)



ii)



X. 50. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO 21) (Comprehension/Average)

i) One fine sunny day in winter, a grasshopper was basking in the warm sun. But he was very hungry as he had not eaten anything the previous night. So, he looked about to find something to soothe his hunger. Suddenly, he saw few ants carrying grains into their hole. He went up to the ants and asked humbly. "Can you, please, spare few grains for me? I haven't eaten anything since yesterday. So, I am almost starving to death. One of the ants asked the grasshopper, "What were you doing the whole summer? Why didn't you store up the food for the winter season"? The grasshopper replied, I spent all the summer singing songs and that's why I couldn't store anything". The ant chuckled out a smile and remarked, "then dance the winter away". The grasshopper pulled a long face and walked away.

a) Why was the grasshopper starving?

b) How does the ant prove the statement 'Work is worship'?

ii) A small crowd had gathered around the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the center of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable. So, after

throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert moved off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man, again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt, with the money the crowd had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over. Once again, the old man let out a loud cry. Once again, the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again, the crowd followed suit, except Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

a. Why did the old man begin to weep?

b. What wise thing did Robert do after he watched the monkey's tricks for the second time?

iii) Good habits are always beneficial for life. Some habits like timely meals, doing physical exercises, running and jogging keep one's body and mind in good condition. Yoga and prayer help man to lead a happy and contented life. They help man to have perfect coordination between body and mind. Besides good habits, our body requires good food, fresh air, clean water, sleep and rest. Doctors tell us that some matters work against good health. Smoking, eating too much, irregular habits such as eating at odd times, going to bed very late and not doing one's work at regular hours. One should follow good habits to lead a happy life.

a. How do exercises like running and jogging help us?

b. What are the good habits mentioned in the above passage?

iv) Tom Brown was a peddler who went from village to village. His goods were carried on the back of his ass. Tom was lame and used limp along holding on the tail of his ass. Thai tail was thus of a great help to him in walking. One day in winter, there was a great snow storm. Tom and his ass lost their way and tumbled together in a deep pit. The ass got out of the pit making his way through the dense masses of snow but his master being lame, could not do so. Tom was hidden in the snow and would soon have lost his life. The ass forced away through the snow back again into the pit and stood there. So his master could get a good grip of his tail. So, Tom was pulled out. There was a light in the distance. Holding fast the tail of his ass, Tom managed to reach a cottage and put up there for the night where he was looked after by the cottagers.

a. What is the general idea of the people about the ass?

b. Why did Tom hold on the tail of his ass while walking?

XI. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences: (4 marks)

51. Why did the author's argument with Don Anselmo turn useless? **(**LO 23**)** (Comprehension/ Average)

52. "I did not sell the trees because I could not, they are not mine". How did the old man support this statement? **(**LO31) (Comprehension/ Average)

XII. 53. Write an essay on any one of the following: (4 marks) (LO 7) (Expression / Difficult)

a) Save trees, save earth b) Smart phones

XIII. 54. Write a letter using the information given below: (5 marks)

(LO 37)(Comprehension/Average) [April 2017]

/ Average)

Imagine you are Shashank/Shamita, X std, studying in Govt. High School Vidyanagar, Udupi.

Write a letter to your father about your progress in studies.

OR

Write a letter to the Manager, K.S.R.T.C, requesting him to provide more buses to your village.

XIV. 55. Read the given passage and answer the questions from 1 to 4. (4 marks)

(LO 27) (Comprehension/Easy)

A month later my friends had moved into Rio en Medio. They had replastered the old house, pruned the trees, patched the fence and moved in summer. One day they came back to the office to complain. The children of the village were overrunning their property. They came every day and played under the trees, built little play fences around them, and took blossoms. When they were spoken to, they only laughed and talked back good-naturedly in Spanish.

i. The changes the narrator's friends made to the property after moving to Rio en Medio were

A) They built a new house and cut down all the old trees.

B) They replastered the house, pruned trees and patched the fence.

C) They built a massive boundary wall to keep the children out.

D) They demolished the old house and built a summer resort.

ii. The new owners returned to the office "one day" to

A) sign the final property registration papers.

B) pay the remaining balance for the orchard.

C) lodge a complaint against children overrunning their property.

D) invite the narrator to a housewarming party in the summer.

iii. When the new owners told them not to play on the property, the children reacted by

A) becoming aggressive and throwing stones at the house.

B) ignoring them completely and running away crying.

C) apologizing politely and proming never to return.

D) laughing and responding back good-naturedly in Spanish.

iv. Assertion & Reasoning

Assertion (A): The new owners of the property in Rio en Medio went back to the office to lodge a complaint.

Reason (R): The village children were overrunning their property, playing under the trees, and taking blossoms.

Options: A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

2. There was nothing we could do. Legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous, refusing what amounted to a fortune for him. It took most of the following winter to buy the trees, individually, from the descendants of Don Anselmo in the valley of Rio en Medio.

i. The time taken by the buyers to purchase the trees individually from the descendants was

A) Most of the following summer
B) Most of the following winter
C) Exactly one week
D) More than two years

ii. The narrator felt "there was nothing we could do" legally regarding the trees, initially because
A) they did not actually pay the full price for the land.
B) Don Anselmo had legally sold the trees to someone else.
C) despite legal ownership, they respected the old man's generosity and principles.
D) the local court had ruled against the new buyers.

iii. The buyers had to purchase the trees individually from
A) Don Anselmo himself
B) the real estate agents in Rio en Medio
C) the descendants of Don Anselmo
D) the local village council

iv. Assertion & Reasoning
Assertion (A): The buyers spent the following winter purchasing the trees individually.
Reason (R): Don Anselmo had refused what amounted to a fortune for him and considered the trees to belong to the children/descendants of the valley.
Options: A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

3. The day of the sale he came into the office. His coat was old, green and faded. I thought of Senator Catron, who has been such a power with these people up there in the mountains. Perhaps it was one of his old Prince Alberts. He wore gloves. They were old and torn and his fingertips showed through them. He carried a cane, but it was only the skeleton of a worn-out umbrella. Behind him walked one of his innumerable kin–a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle.

i. When he entered the office, the old man was carrying
A) A brand-new walking stick
B) A regular, fully functional umbrella
C) The skeleton of a worn-out umbrella
D) A legal document for the property sale

ii. The narrator describes the old man's gloves as "old and torn and his fingertips showed through them." This detail primarily highlights Anselmo's
A) extreme carelessness regarding his clothes
B) poverty despite his dignity and stature
C) love for wearing fashionable, unique items
D) intention to look poor to get a better price

iii."...a dark young man with eyes like a gazelle." the figure of speech used in this phrase to describe the young man's eyes
A) Metaphor
B) Simile
C) Personification
D) Alliteration

iv. Based on the passage, the narrator compares the old man's coat to a "Prince Albert" coat worn by Senator Catron to
A) emphasize that the old man was a wealthy politician.

B) mock the old man's poor appearance in front of others.
C) show that despite being faded and old, the coat and the man carried an air of past importance, power, and dignity.
D) indicate that the coat was a direct gift from the Senator.

POEM 3: I AM THE LAND

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

1. 'I wait' is repeated five times in the poem. What quality of the speaker is highlighted with this repetition? (LO-32) (Appreciation/Easy)
2. Bring out the contrast between the speaker and the reader in the poem, 'I am the land'.
   OR (LO-34) (Appreciation/Average)
   How does the poem bring out the contrast between the land's patience and human behaviour?
3. What activities do men do on the land, according to the poem, 'I am The Land'?
   (LO25)(Comprehension/Average)
4. 'You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth'. What is the tone of the speaker, here? Give reason for your answer. (LO-32) (Appreciation/Average)
5. What does the phrase 'car lot eyes stare' suggest? (LO 32) (Appreciation/Average)

II. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each: (3 marks)

6. Write the summary of the poem 'I am the Land'. (LO 34)(Comprehension/Average)
   OR
   How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, "I am the land".
   OR (LO 34)(Comprehension/Average)
   How does the poet say that the land has more patience in the poem 'I am the Land'?
   OR (LO 34)(Expression/Average)(April, August 2024)
   How does the poet describe the earth's feelings in the poem "I am the Land"?
   (LO 34)(Expression/Average)(June 2024)

III. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

7. "You say you own me; I wait" (LO-25) (Appreciation/Average)
   a) Who is the speaker?
   b) Who does 'you' refer to?
   c) What does the line tell about the speaker?

8. "I wait with muddy holes" (LO-25) (Appreciation/Average)
   a) Name the poem from where this extract is taken?
   b) Who does 'I' refer to?
   c) What does 'muddy holes' mean?

9. "Then someone tickles me, plant life .... fruit...grass…trees" (LO-32) (Appreciation/Average)
   a) What does tickle mean in the context?
   b) What is the mood of the speaker in the statement?
   c) Who is the 'someone' mentioned in the line?

10. "You come with guns a chain link necklace chokes me now". (LO-25) (Appreciation/Average)
    a) Why do they come with guns?
    b) What is the feeling of the speaker?
    c) What does 'chain-link necklace' mean in the context?

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO-22)(Comprehension / Average)

11. King Ashoka was a kind, wise and righteous ruler. He spent all his time for thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy. His subjects could meet him at any time and in any place. He had planted trees on either side of the roads; he had dug wells by the roadside; he had built rest houses for both men and animals. He was respected by everyone.

a) How did Ashoka usually spend his time?

b) Mention any two things that Ashoka did for the welfare of his subjects.

V. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions: (4 marks) (LO-34)(Comprehension/ Average)

12. Write the summary of the poem 'I am the Land'. (2020 April)

OR

Describe the feelings of the Mother Earth in the poem "I am the Land" in your own words.

OR (September 2020)

How does the poet Marina de Bellagenta explain the patience and self-assertion of the land?

OR (March 2023)

How does the land in the poem 'I am the Land' express the patience and its pains? (June 2023)

OR

Write a brief summary of the poem 'I am the Land'. (May 2025)

OR

How does the poet describe that the earth has an ocean of patience in the poem, "I am the land".

VI. 13. Read the given stanza of the poem and answer the questions from 1 to 4: (4 marks)

(LO-32)(Comprehension/Easy)

"I am the land. I wait.
You say you own me,
I wait.
You shout. I lie patient
you buy me, I wait
with muddy holes and
car lot eyes I stare....."

1. The figure of speech that is predominantly used in the line "I am the land. I wait" is

A) Simile
B) Metaphor
C) Personification
D) Alliteration

2. The phrase "car lot eyes I stare" suggests that the land is

A) happy to see cars.
B) being urbanized and commercialized, losing its natural beauty.
C) looking for its new owner.
D) fertile and ready for farming.

3.The repetition of the phrase "I wait" emphasizes the land's

A) Anger and eagerness to revenge
B) Helplessness and weakness
C) Patience and ultimate superiority over human greed
D) Laziness and inability to move

4. The tone that best describes the speaker's (the land's) attitude towards human actions in these lines is

A) Submissive and defeated

B) Resilient and mockingly patient
C) Aggressive and violent
D) Indifferent and uncaring

ii) I wait.
YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE
AROUND THE PLANET EARTH
I am the land. I wait."

1.The poet has used capital letters in the lines "YOU CANNOT PUT A FENCE AROUND THE PLANET EARTH" ,
A) By mistake while printing
B) To show that the land is whispering softly
C) To emphasize a strong, powerful statement and challenge human limitations
D) To make the poem look beautiful

2.The deeper meaning behind the line "You cannot put a fence around the planet Earth" is
A) Earth is too large for man-made fences.
B) Nature and the Earth cannot be bound, divided, or possessed by humans.
C) Fencing material is very expensive.
D) Fences will damage the environment.

3. The tone of the land in the final line "I am the land. I wait." shifts from patience to a feeling of
A) Fear and anxiety
B) Ultimate triumph and quiet confidence
C) Helplessness and sadness
D) Indifference and boredom

4. The central message or theme conveyed to mankind is
A) Humans should buy more land.
B) Fencing is necessary for security.
C) Human pride and ownership are temporary, whereas Nature is eternal and supreme.
D) The Earth likes to wait for human actions.

PROSE 4: Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet: (1 mark)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i) He bought books by curtailing his daily needs, _____?

(A) don't he (B) didn't he (C) hasn't he (D) doesn't he

ii) The Constitution is a fundamental document, _____?

(A) is it (B) doesn't it (C) isn't it (D) wasn't it

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct if clause choosing from the given alternatives: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Chandan : Hey Sneha, have you missed the bus ?

Sneha : Yes. I had gone to the bus station at 10:30 AM but the bus had left at 10:15 AM.

Chandan : If you had gone to the bus station at 10:00 AM you _____ missed the bus.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) will have (D) would have

ii) Savitha : Did you go to the Bharatanatyam programme ?

Madhura : Yes, I had been with my family. It was fantastic.

Savitha : If you had called me, I _____ joined you.

(A) should have (B) wouldn't have (C) shouldn't have (D) would have.

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i) Mohan : Constitution is not merely to create the organs of the State

Sohan : Yes. It also limits their authorities.

(A) merely (B) to create (C) organs (D) limits

ii) Ashok : Great sages tried to bring all the communities of India together.

Akshay : True.

(A) to bring (B) together (C) widening (D) keep

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentences. (LO-3)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Sujay : I'm suffering from stomach ache since last week.

Vijay : Don't worry. It'll turn out all right. <u>Why don't you consult an expert doctor ?</u>

(A) Giving suggestion (B) Offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing sympathy.

ii) Tilak : I am doing my post-graduation in English.

Vivek : Is it? <u>Could you please teach me some grammatical structures in English language ?</u>

(A) Request (B) Advice (C) Offering help (D) Giving Acceptance

iii) Veeranna: Suresh, <u>I'm thankful to you for having helped me with English Grammar</u>. I scored good marks in the examination.

Suresh: That's alright. It was a revision for me.

(A) Seeking Help (B) Expressing Gratitude (C) Offering Help (D) Accepting Gratitude

II. Do as directed

5. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in column B: (1 marks)

A	B	(LO-8)(Remember/ Easy)
i) depressed	(class, push , button, hand)	
ii) voracious	(doctor, cook , reader, tailor)	

iii) social (honesty, minister, justice, speaker)
iv) insatiable (thirst, champion, books, document)

6. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (1 marks) (LO-8)(Remember/ Easy)
i) pillar, fundamental, legislature, executive
ii) dedication, demonstrate, direction, tyranny
iii) curtail, conference, leader, judiciary
iv) anarchy, minister, edifice, disobedience
v) constitution, oppression, class, organ

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets: (1 marks)
(LO-8)(Comprehenion/ Average)
i) Babasaheb came to be greatly _____ (influence) by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.
ii) Baba Saheb's newspapers _____ (be + recognise) as the voice of the depressed.

8. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (1 marks) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Dr. Ambedkar was aided _____ the indefatigable Constitutional Adviser, B.N. Rau.
ii) The Tamil poetess Avvai said, "There are only two castes _____ the world".

9. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (1 marks) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) The charitable people _____ give, are superior.
ii) It is a document _____ defines the position and power of the three organs of the State.

10. Use these words as a verb in a sentence of your own: (1 marks) (LO-10)(Expression/ Difficult)
i) position
ii) search
iii) gift
iv) dream

11. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word : (1 marks) (LO 8)(Comprehension/ Average)
i) A <u>prominent</u> champion of the oppressed and depressed in India has passed away.
ii) Babasaheb came to be <u>greatly</u> influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule.

12.Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (1 marks) (LO 8) (Expression/ Average)
i) Ambedkar's _____ (observe) of the constitution is significant.
ii) He bought books by _____ (curtail) his daily needs.

13. Fill in the blank using the correct article : (1 marks) (LO 8) (Expression/ Average)
i) Rajesh is _____ NCC student.
ii) Dr. Ambedkar served as the chairman of Drafting Committee of _____ Constituent Assembly of India.
iii) Ambedkar had _____ insatiable thirst for books.
iv) Our Constitution is _____ fundamental document.
v) He had _____ ocean of patience.
vi) Nehru chose Ambedkar as _____ first law minister.

14. Change the following into passive voice: (1 marks) (LO-8)(Expression/ Average)

i) They are purchasing a car.
ii) The Drafting Committee drafted the Constitution of India.

15. Change the following sentence into other two degrees of comparison: (2 marks)
(LO-8) (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Sharan is taller than any other boy in our class.
ii) No other river in India is as long as the Ganga.

16. Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (1 marks)
(LO-8) (Expression/ Difficult)

i) Raju : Are you working in this company?
Rakesh: Yes, I am. I joined this company last year.
ii) Latha : What are you doing?
Nikhitha: I am completing my Maths homework.

III. 17.The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given: (2 marks) (LO-9)(Expression/ Difficult)

i) While in the USA, he was drawn to the fourteenth amandment of the Constitution of the USA which given freedom to the Black Americans.
a) Spelling to be corrected. b) Verbal mistake to be corrected
ii) Once, a poor women was walking from one village to another carry a bundle on her head. Unable to lift it easily, she rested every now and then.
a) Noun number to be corrected b) Verbal mistake to be corrected

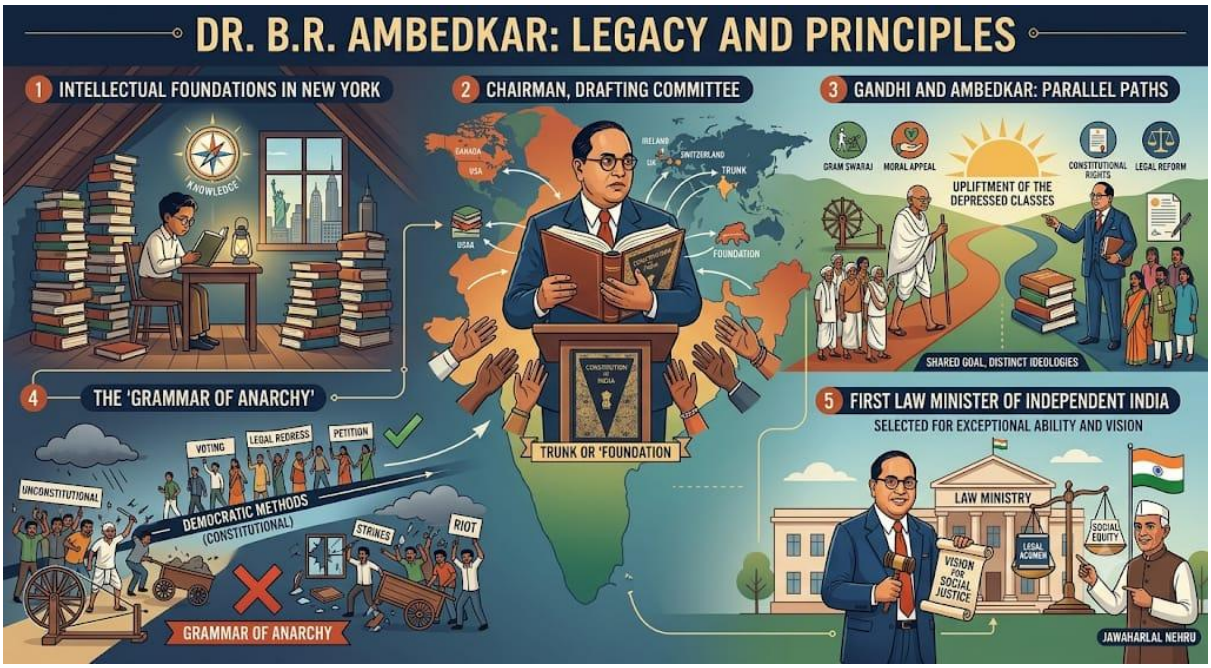
18. Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks) (LO-25) (Comprehension / Average)

One trait which marked Babasaheb during his student days and, in fact, throughout his life was that he was a voracious reader. He had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. In New York he is said to have purchased about 2,000 old books. And it is recorded that at the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London, he bought so many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.

1. A distinct trait that marked Babasaheb, throughout his entire life is
   A. A love for traveling around the world
   B. A deep interest in attending conferences
   C. Being a voracious reader with an insatiable thirst for books
   D. A habit of collecting old antique items
2. Babasaheb managed to buy books despite his limited resources by
   A. taking loans from international banks
   B. curtailing his own daily needs
   C. receiving books as gifts from friends
   D. working part-time in New York libraries
3. While he was in New York, Babasaheb is said to have purchased
   A. 32 old books
   B. 1,000 old books
   C. 2,000 old books
   D. 540 old books

4. According to the given text, he bought many books that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes
   A. During his early school days
   B. While staying permanently in New York
   C. At the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London
   D. Before he started his university education
5. The word "insatiable" in the passage means
   A. Easily satisfied
   B. Impossible to satisfy
   C. Disinterested or bored
   D. Temporary or brief

19. Observe the infographic(image) of 'Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Legacy and Principles' and choose the most appropriate option from the given choices, for the related questions that follow: (4 marks)



1. Based on Section 1 of the image ('Intellectual Foundations in New York'), if you want to systematically investigate the early academic influences on Dr. Ambedkar, which primary method of inquiry would be most effective?
   A. Interviewing contemporary political leaders in India.
   B. Examining his university records, lists of the 2,000 books purchased, and his early academic papers in New York.
   C. Reading fictional stories written about his student life in New York.
   D. Surveying public opinions on modern educational institutions.

2. The statement that is true regarding Baba Saheb Ambedkar’s role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee
   A. He drafted the entire Constitution single-handedly without any consultation.
   B. He drew upon examples from multiple world constitutions while adapting them to Indian needs.
   C. He strictly followed only the British constitutional system.
   D. He prioritized the elite class over the depressed classes while drafting laws.

3. Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked towards the same goal of uplifting the depressed classes, but they differed in their:

A. Core objective of eliminating untouchability.
B. Respect and admiration for each other's dedication.
C. Ideological approach and methods to achieve the goal.
D. Decision to draft the Constitution of India.

4. According to the lesson, the "Grammar of Anarchy" as described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is
A. The use of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives.
B. The dynamic and ever-changing nature of the law.
C. The practice of satyagraha, non-cooperation, and unconstitutional methods in a democratic setup.
D. The peaceful coexistence of different political ideologies.

5. Observing Section 5 ('First Law Minister of Independent India') and the scale of 'Social Equity' and 'Legal Acumen', how does this representation guide you to use information responsibly in real-life contexts. (LO 5]
A. By showing that legal knowledge should be used to gain personal wealth.
B. By demonstrating that one should use legal education, vision, and information responsibly to champion social justice and protect the oppressed.
C. By proving that political power is more important than constitutional values.
D. By encouraging the creation of laws that benefit only a select few.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each: (2 marks)

20. How do you say that Dr B R Ambedkar was a voracious reader? (LO 34)(2016April, 2025 March)

OR

Ambedkar had a great thirst for books when he was a student. Explain. (LO 34)(April 2022)

21. What was the major influence on Dr BR Ambedkar when he was in the USA?

OR

How did the 14th Amendment of the American Constitution and Mahatma Phule influence Dr B R Ambedkar? (LO-34)(June 2016, April 2017)

22. Dr. B R Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of the depressed classes. Explain. (LO-34) (April 2020).

23. Name the newspapers and the institutions started by Dr B R Ambedkar. (LO 22) (Remember/ Easy)

24. How can you say that Dr B R Ambedkar was an effective member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly? (LO-34)(Expression/ Average)

25. Dr B R Ambedkar was not in the Congress party, yet he was made the chairman of the drafting committee. Why? (LO-34)(Comprehension / Average)

26. Who were the notable members of the drafting committee? (LO-22)(Remember/ Easy)

27. Nehru chose Ambedkar as law minister for three reasons. What were they?

OR

Why did Nehru choose Dr B R Ambedkar as a first law minister of India?
(LO-34)(Comprehension / Average)(April 2015, April 2020, April 2022, March 2019, June 2022)

OR

What great qualities of Dr Ambedkar made Nehru to choose him the first law minister of independent India? (LO-34)(Comprehension/Average) (June 2023)

28. How did Dr Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhiji try to wipe out caste discrimination from India? (LO33)(Expression/Average)(September 2020, April 2023, April 2024 & 2025 May)

29. After independence, members of the scheduled caste found doors opened to them. How? (LO34)(Expression/Difficult)

30. Babasaheb Ambedkar considered public agitation in free India, unconstitutional. Why? (LO21)(Comprehension/Average)

31. What qualities do you appreciate in Dr B R Ambedkar? (LO-31)(Appreciation/ Difficult)(June 2022)

32. What made Dr Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience as the" Grammar of Anarchy"? (LO34)(Expressionsion/Average)

33.What are the two valid divisions of human beings in the view of Buddha in India? (LO 34) (Comprehension/Average)

V. Answer the questions in 5-6 sentences each: (3 marks)

34. Constitution is a fundamental document to both the ruler and the ruled. How? (LO 21)(Expression/Average)

35. What made Dr Ambedkar describe the methods of civil disobedience, non-co-operation and Satyagraha as 'the Grammar of Anarchy'? (LO 21) (Expression/Difficult)(June 2017)

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

(LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

36. He raised, brick by brick, the magnificent edifice.
   a) Who did 'He' refer to?
   b) What was 'the magnificent edifice'?
   c) Who made this statement?

37. 'They bought about a veritable revolution in social thought'. (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2019)
   a) Who are 'they'?
   b) What 'revolution' is referred to here?
   c) How did they bring about the revolution?

38." Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law-maker…? " (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2018)
   a) Who is referred to as "Law Minister "here?
   b) Who chose him to be the Law Minister?
   c) Why is he recognized as the Law-maker?

39."He had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state. (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)
   a) Who is the ‘he’ here?
   b) What are the three pillars of a state?
   c) What is the meaning of the word ‘perception’?

40. He said "only the valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignorable and unwholesome" (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) What are the valid divisions?
   c) When was the statement made?

VII. 41. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the clues given below: (3 marks)

(LO 11) (Expression/ Average)

i) Name:		P. T. Usha.
Born :		27th June, 1964
Place of birth:		Kerala
Parents:		Paithal and Lakshmi
Nationality :		Indian
Known for :		Track and field athlete ; sprinter
Other names :		Payyoli Express, Golden Girl
Employed :		Indian Railways
Awards :		Asian Athletic Championship, 1983; Padmashree in 1985
ii) Name	:	Subhash Chandra Bose
Known as	:	Netaji
Birth	:	23 January 1897, Cuttack, Bengal Presidency, British India.
Parents	:	Janakinath Bose and Prabhabati Bose
Education	:	Graduation in Philosophy
Spouse	:	Emilie Schenkl
Profession	:	Indian nationalist, freedom fighter, Member of Indian National Congress
Achievements	:	Passed the Indian Civil Services examination in 1920. President of INC form 18 January 1938 to 29 April 1939. President of All India Forward Bloc from 22 June 1939 to16 January 1941
Founder	:	Indian National Army (INA)
Death	:	18 August 1945

VIII. 42. Develop the story using the clues given below: (3 marks) (LO-6)(Expression / Difficult)

i) A hungry dog - found a piece of meat- took in the mouth - ran over a bridge - looked below - water - saw another dog - reflection - barked to snatch- piece from other dog - meat fell in water - disappointed - moral.

ii)Two goats - jungle - argue with each other - did not like each other - a river with narrow bridge - only one animal could cross at a time - one day - one goat crossing bridge - another goat was crossing from opposite side - both were not ready to give up and move aside- each goat said he should go first - tired waiting each other to move aside - both started crossing the bridge - reached middle - started fighting - lost balance fell into the river and died- moral

IX. 43. Study the given picture: (3 marks) (LO-6)(Expression / Difficult)

Write a description or an account of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph.



X. 44. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO-22) (Comprehension/ Average)

Kites are man's second oldest playthings. Before kites, man was using dolls as playthings. Man, first used kites in wars. He used them to lift battle supplies and drop them near the place of fighting. He used kites to carry messages too. Hundreds of years ago, there were kites which could carry men ! In 200 B.C. the Chinese flew kites made of cloth because there was no paper then. They did not care about their usefulness. The Chinese made kites of different colours, shape and size. They celebrated the ninth day of the ninth month as 'Kites Day'. On this day, they filled the sky with their kites. The Japanese made kites of attractive designs. They flew kites on the day of 'Boy's festival'. They made special kites on this day. These special kites were heavy. The other countries in the world bought kites from these two countries - China and Japan.

a) In what ways were the kites used in olden days ?

b) How were the kites' festivals celebrated in China and Japan ?

XI. Answer the following question in about 8 - 10 sentences: (4 marks)

45. What were the opinions of the Buddha and Avvai regarding caste divisions?
(LO 26)(Comprehension/ Average)

46. Why did Nehru describe Dr Ambedkar as 'a symbol of revolt'? (LO 26)(Comprehension/ Average)

47. There were great luminaries on the drafting committee, but Dr Ambedkar is remembered as its pilot. Give reasons. (LO 26)(Comprehension/ Average)

48. What did Nehru say about Dr Ambedkar in his condolence speech? (LO 26)(Comprehension/ Average)

XII. Write an essay on any one of the following: **(4 marks)** (LO 10) (Expression / Difficult)

49. a) Deforestation

b) Importance of Yoga

c) The disasters of excess rainfall.

XIII. Write a letter using the information given below:**(5 marks)** (LO 11)(Expression / Difficult)

50. Imagine you are Padmanabh/Padmalatha, residing at # 32, Kuteera, 5th Cross, 3rd Main, Kuvempunagar, Mysuru.Write a letter to your friend asking to visit your place in the vacation.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of English Daily, Mysuru about the problem created by vehicles parked on road, near your house.

POEM 4: SONG OF INDIA

I. Answer the questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

1. How is the natural beauty of India has shown by the poet V.K. Gokak in the poem The song of India

OR

What does the poet VK Gokak want to sing about his motherland.

(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average) (June 2019)

2. How does mother India want the poet to show about negative aspects of India?

(LO 31) (Comprehension/Average)

3. The poet calls the temples as epics in stone justify the statement.

OR

How are the Indian temples "epics in stone"? (LO 31) (Comprehension/Average) (April 2018)

OR

Why does the poet V.K. Gokak call the temples as "epics in stone"?

(LO 31)(Expression/Average)(April 2019)

4. What according to the poet is the contribution of seers and prophets? (LO 31) (Remembering/Easy)

5. India is filled with poverty, With what examples in the poem 'The song of India', does the poet explain this? (LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

6. How do you view the technological development in the poem" The song of India" ?

OR

How does the poet praise India being developed in industry and technology?

(LO-31)(Comprehension/Average)(April 2018)

7. Why is the poet V.K. Gokak querulous, in' The Song Of India'? (LO 31)(Comprehension/Difficult)

8. How does mother India complain about social unrest in the poem "The Song of India"?

(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

II. Answer the questions in 5-6 sentences each. : (3 marks)

9.What were the negative aspects of India had shown by mother India in the poem "The ong of India"?

(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)

10. What are the achievements and developments of India described by the poet in the poem "The Song of India"? OR

How does the poet describe the progress achieved in our country in the poem "The Song of India".

(LO-31)(Remembering/Average)(April 2022)

11. How does the poet VK Gokak praise the natural beauty and cultural beauty of India?

OR

How does the poet wish to praise "The mother India"?

(LO 31)(Comprehension/Average)(March 2023; April 2024)

12. What are the positive aspects of India which has been shown by the poet V K Gokak, in the poem, 'The Song of India'? (LO 31)(Expression/Average)

13. Sum up the conversation between the poet and mother India in your own words.

(LO 31) (Remembering/Easy) (2020 April& 2022 June)

14. Write the vision of the future India according to V.K. Gokak.

OR

Describe the vision of poet V.K. Gokak about his motherland. (LO 31)(Expression/Difficult)(June 2023)

III. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

15. "What song shall I sing of you my mother" (LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who does I refer to ?

b) Who is the mother here ?

c) What type of song does the poet wish to Sing?

16. Sing the beggar and leper” (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who is the speaker ?

b) Who has to sing about themselves ?

c) Where does we see these people ?

17."Shall I sing of your rock cut temple epics in stone". (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Why does the poet call the temples "epics in stone".

b) What figure of speech used here ?

c) Why do you mean by an epic

18. Of your children that died to call you their own their very own. (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who is 'you' address to ?

b) Who are the children here ?

c) Why did the children die ?

19. That beat into my ears like gong (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who is the speaker?

b) What does the word 'that' refer to?

c) What is the figure of speech used here?

20. "Is there no song that I can sing of you" (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who does I refer to ?

b) What feeling does the speaker express here?

c) What type of song does she want to sing?

21. "Nervous, I yet would ask deeming it my task" (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who made this statement?

b) Why was the speaker nervous ?

c) What is his task ?

22. "She sat and wrote the book of Morrow" (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a). Who says this?

b) Who wrote the book of Morrow?

c) What does the book of marrow symbolise?

IV. Answer the following question in about 8 - 10 sentences: (4 marks)

23. How does the poet V. K. Gokak want to praise mother India?

OR

Which are the positive aspects that V. K. Gokak wished to sing about mother India in the poem "The song of India"? (LO-34) (Appreciation/Average)

24. Narrate the conversation between the poet V. K. Gokak and mother India.

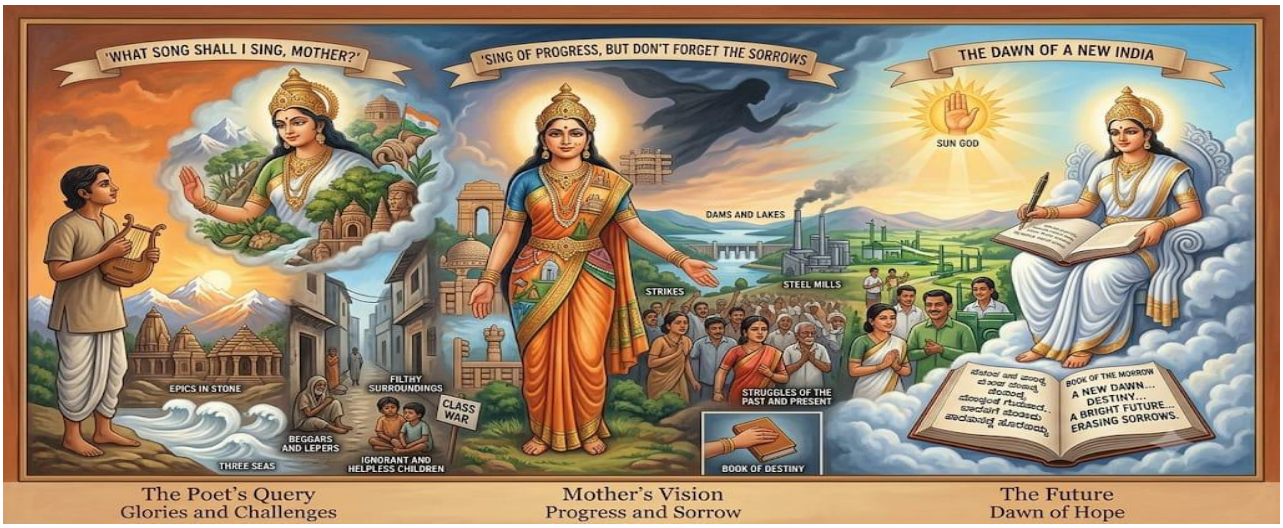
OR

Write about the vision of the future India, according to V.K. Gokak.

(LO-34) (Appreciation/Average)

V. 25. Based on the image of Mother India in the poem. 'The Song of India' by V. K. Gokak, select the correct answer for the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO-37) (Comprehension/Average)



1. In the poem,the poet sspeks "Epics in Stone", where he wants to sing about

A. The modern industrial steel mills.

B. The ancient temples and architectural marvels carved in rock.

C. The books written by freedom fighters.

D. The stories of common people working in fields.

2. When the poet wants to praise the country's achievements, the Mother asks him to look at the harsh realities like

A. The high-tech dams and clean lakes

B. The beautiful snow-clad mountains

C. The beggars, lepers, and ignorant, helpless children

D. The soldiers guarding the borders

3. According to the Mother's message, a song about the nation

A. should only celebrate future technology.

B. must sing of progress while acknowledging the sorrows and struggles of the people.

C. should focus exclusively on historical wars.

D. must look away from modern industries to focus on nature.

4. The "Book of the Morrow", being written by the figure of hope, symbolizes

A. A record of past mistakes made during wars

B. A diary detailing daily weather patterns

C. A bright future and destiny that will erase the country's sorrows

D. An account book for industrial steel mills

5. The central theme of the dialogue between the Poet and Mother India is

A. A disagreement about which language should be used for national songs

B. A realization that true patriotism involves celebrating development while actively addressing social evils and poverty

C. A debate comparing the benefits of agriculture versus heavy machinery

D. An exploration of why citizens prefer leaving their homeland for other countries

PROSE 5 : THE CONCERT

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet: (1 mark)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag for the following statements (LO-8)1(Comprehension/ Average)

i). Smitha bit her lips in self- reproach,_____

(A) does she? (B) doesn't she? (C) didn't she? (D) did she?

ii). They had come with high hopes,----------

(A) hadn't they? (B) had they? (C) did they? (D) didn't they?

iii). I must hear him and see him,----------

(A) must I? (B) don't I? (C) do I? (D) mustn't I?

iv). We have always done things together,----------

(A) have we? (B) haven't we? (C) don't we? (D) didn't we?

v). You must not bother him with such requests,----------

(A) do you? (B) don't you? (C) mustn't you? (D) must you?

vi. He will come tomorrow morning,----------

(A) doesn't he? (B) won't he? (C) does he? (D) will he?

2. Read the following sentences and choose the infinitive: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i. Vinay has decided to write a letter to the chairman.

(A) has (B) decided (C) to write (D) chairman

ii. He was learning to play the sitar.

(A) to play (B) was (C) sitar (D) learning

iii. Smitha had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die.

(A) had (B) was (C) known (D) to die

iv. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment of their guru.

(A) was (B) to compose (C) astonishment (D) able

v. Pedestrians are requested to keep off the grass.

(A) to keep off (B) grass (C) are (D) requested

vi. The people began to move towards the exits.

(A) began (B) exits (C) to move (D) towards

3. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence :

(LO-3)(Comprehension/ Average)

i) Doctor: "Take him home, Give him the things he likes. Indulge him,"

(A) Ordering (B) Advice (C) Suggestion (D) giving direction.

ii) Smitha : 'No, how can I? We've always done things together, Ananth and I.'

Aunt Sushila : 'A walk in the park might make you feel better,'

(A) suggestion (B) offering help (C) seeking permission (D) inviting

iii) Vijay : Good morning, Sujay. You look very dull today. May I know the reason ?

Sujay : I'm suffering from stomach ache since last week.

Vijay : Don't worry. It'll turn out all right. Why don't you consult an expert doctor ?

(A) Giving suggestion (B) Offering help (C) Seeking permission (D) Expressing sympathy.

iv) Sudha : Hello Radha ! Why are you standing here ?

Radha : Hello ! I'm waiting for the bus. I've to go to the market.

Sudha : Come, I will drop you. I'm going that way.

(A) Requesting (B) Seeking direction (C) Offering help (D) Agreeing.

4. Read the given conversation and fill in the blank choosing the most appropriate words : (LO-8)

i. Rajesh : Hey Sunil ! Did you attend the concert yesterday ?

Sunil : No, I didn't ! If you had told me earlier, I _____ attended it.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) will have (D) shall have.

ii. Radhika : Hey Smitha! Did you meet Anu yesterday?

Suma : No! It was raining till late at night. Otherwise, I _____ gone to her house.

(A) wouldn't have (B) would have (C) should have (D) shouldn't have

II. Do as Directed:

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable? (LO-8) (Remember/ Easy)

i. mother, sprang, cancer, hospital

ii. traffic, doctor, struck, concert

Which of the following words has two syllables?

iii. curtain, family, walk, stood

iv. beautiful, cough, happiness, perform

6. Combine the word in column - A with its collocative word in column - B:

A	**B**
i. Cancer	[lesson, applause, hospital, crowd]
ii. Sitar	[notes, player, man, speech]

(LO-8)(Remember/ Easy)

7. Fill in the blank using the correct articles: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Easy)

i. This is not ---- last time they are going to play.

ii. He would play the sitar and perhaps would be ---- great sitarist one day.

iii. The concert came to ----- end and the audience gave the artists standing ovation.

8. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i. Suddenly a <u>daring</u> thought came to her.

ii. 'Yes?' he asked questioningly but <u>kindly</u>.

iii. Smitha had known the <u>frightening</u> truth that Anant was going to die.

iv. But his condition grew <u>worse</u> with each passing day.

v. A large moustachioed man made a long boring <u>speech</u>.

9. Fill in the blank with suitable linkers: (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i. She murmured with a catch in her throat _____ her eyes turned to the idols on a corner shelf.

ii. _____ they came to Bombay, the family stayed with aunt Sushila.

iii. Her apartment was not big _____there was always room for them.

iv. It was a very excited Smitha _____ came home late that night.

10. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions: (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i. Smitha stood _____the window looking at the traffic.

ii. Smitha's eyes filled _____ tears.

iii. They will play _____ you.

iv. He was already able to compose his own tunes to the astonishment _____ their guru.

v. But his condition grew worse _____ each passing day.

vi. Anant was awake, breathing the oxygen _____ the cylinder.

11. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets: (LO-8)

i) The next day as Smitha and her father _____ (be + leave) for the concert, her brother smiled and said, 'Enjoy yourself'.

ii) In the wings, a small crowd _____ (have + gather) to talk about the evening concert.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in brackets: (LO-8)

i. Anant was already able to compose his own tunes to the _____ (astonish) of their guru.

ii. Smitha had been so excited at seeing the_____ (announce) that she had notremembered that her brother was very ill.

13. i. Use the word **'walk'** as noun in a sentence. (LO-8) (Expression/ Difficult)

ii.. Use the word **'smile'** as verb in a sentence.

14.A. Identify the finite verbs in the given sentences:(LO-8)(Comprehension/ Difficult)

i. Smitha wanted to fulfil her brother's wish.

ii. A daring thought came to Smitha.

iii. The artists promised to play for the ailing boy.

iv. Smitha enjoyed the concert.

B. Classify the sentences. Write them into respective columns based on whether they have a finite or non- finite verb in it. :(LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i. Smitha attended the concert.

ii. Playing the Sitar needed years of practice.

iii. The artists received a standing ovation.

iv. The organiser gave a long , boring speech.

v. Eating a healthy breakfast is essential.

vi. Smitha was thinking of a plan, in the park.

vii. Ananth missed the concert due to his illness.

viii. The family members were trying to be positive.

Sl.no	Finite	Non- finite

15. Change into passive voice: (LO-8)(Expression/ Difficult)

i. Rishika sings a song.

ii. They are eating mangoes.

iii. Ruthvik has completed the course.

iv. The President distributed the awards.

v. He was writing a story.

vi. She had written an essay.

vii. I will answer the question.

viii. They have taken the book.

ix. He is giving some chocolates.

x. She can solve the problem.

xi. This book will change your life.

xii. Students were making noise.

xiii. She gave the beggar a coin.
xiv. He will give me a pen.
xv. I don't waste water.
xvi. Who spoke the truth?
xvii. Close the door.
xviii. Vani has to type poems.
xix. He did not make mistakes.
xx. Who wrote Shakunthala?
xxi. Switch on the lights.
xxii. I gave her a book.

16. Change the following sentences into reported speech: (LO-8)(Expression/ Difficult)
i. Anant said, "I have always wanted to hear him and see him." (Use the phrase **expressed his wish)**
ii. Smitha said to Anant, "He will come with the tabla Ustad and they will play for you, tomorrow morning."

17. The following sentences have two errors. Edit the sentences and rewrite them.
(LO-9) (Expression/ Average)
i. Smitha had been so excited in seeing the announcement that she had forgot that her brother was very ill.
Clues: a) Preposition to be corrected b) Verbal mistake to be corrected
ii. Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha knocked soft on the door of Aunt Sushilas apartment.
Clues: a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected b) Apostrophe to be used

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each:
18. Smitha on seeing the newspaper almost shouted with excitement. Why did she react so?(LO-31)
19. Why do you think the mother cautioned Smitha? (LO-31)
20. What chance did Anant not want to miss? But he missed the chance on that day. Why? (LO-31)
21. Why did Anant's mother have a catch in her throat? (LO-31)
22. In what way was the truth frightening to Smita? (LO-31)
23. How can you say that Anant was a talented boy? (LO-31)[2016 June & 2017 April]
OR
Why do you consider Anant a talented boy?(LO-31)[2020 April & 2020 September]
OR
Anant was a talented boy.' Mention any two of his talents.
(LO-31) [2016 April]
24. Aunt Sushila was a generous lady. How would you justify this statement?
OR
What makes you to think that Aunt Sushila had supported Ananth's family? (LO-31)(Appreciation/ Average)
25. Why had Smitha and her family come to Bombay? Who did they stay with, there?
(LO-31)
26. 'They had come with high hopes'. What hopes did Anant's parents have?
OR
With what hopes did Anant's family come to Bombay ? [2023 March]
OR
Why did Anant and his parents come to Bombay ? (LO-31) [2023 June]
27. What did the doctors say to Anant's parents? Why? (LO-31)

28. How did Anant's family members treat him without 'voicing their fears' ?
(LO-31) [2020 April]
29. Anant expressed his desire of going to the concert. How did his mother pacify him?
(LO-31)
30. 'Smitha's eyes filled with tears'. Were they tears of happiness or sorrow ? Give reasons.(LO-34)
31. Why did aunt Sushila suggest a walk in the park to Smita? (LO-31)
32. 'Suddenly a daring thought came to her'. Can you guess what thought Smita had?

OR

What daring thought came to Smitha? (LO-31)

33. What was the intention of Smita's going to the concert ? (LO-31) [2018 June]
34. How did Smitha enjoy the concert? (LO-31) [2017 April]
35. Smita was nervous as she stood before the artists. Illustrate this statement from the lesson, 'The Concert'.(LO-34)
36. What did the moustachioed man tell Smitha? How did Pandit Ravi Shankar react to it? (LO-31)
37. Ustad Sahib and Pandit Ravi Shankar agreed to perform for the boy. What made them agree to do so?

OR

Why do you think Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to play for Anant?
(LO-31)
38. The neighbours of Aunt Sushila could not believe their eyes. Why do you think they felt like this? (LO-31)
39. What was Smitha's plan to help her brother? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)

OR

How did Smitha fulfill her brother's wish? [2016 June]

OR

How did Smita execute her daring thought ? [2022 June]

OR

Howdid Smita enable to fulfil Anant's last wish? [2024 April 1 - June 2 - July 3]
40. Why did Smita request Pandit Ravi Shankar to visit her house ? (LO-31) (Comprehension/ Average) [2018 June]
41. What makes the readers appreciate Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha ? (LO-31)(Appriciation/ Difficult)

OR

What admirable qualities do you find in Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha ? [April 2019]

OR

The artists visiting Anant were unusual. Justify**.** [June 2018 & April 2022]

OR

Do you think the response of the artists in the concert was unusual ? Why ? [June 2022]

OR

Why do you think the response of the artists was unusual?
42. How did Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha keep their promise to Smitha?
(LO 31) (Comprehension/ Average)

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)
(LO 36)(Comprehension/ Average)
43. "You'll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get".
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) Who needed rest?

d) Why did he need rest?

44. “We mustn’t miss the chance”
a) Who said these words?
b) What chance did the boy not want to miss?
c) Why would the boy, not get a chance in the future?

45. “I must hear him and see him”
a) Who is the ‘I’?
b) Who did the speaker want to see?
c) What did the speaker want to hear?

46. ‘It’s the chance of a lifetime.’
a) Who made this statement?
b) What was the chance of a lifetime?
c) Why did the speaker say so?

47. “They had come with high hopes” (LO 38) (Comprehension/ average)
a) Who does ‘they’ refer to?
b) Where had they come?
c) What high hopes did they have?

48. “Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him” (LO36) (Comprehension/ average)
a) Who said the above statement?
b) Who does ‘him’ refer to?
c) Why was this statement made?

49. “But they did not voice their fears”
a) Who does the word ‘they’ stand for?
b) What did Ananth’s parents fear?
c) How did they behave towards him?

50. “The chance of a lifetime,” he was saying. [June 2019]
(a) Who does ‘he’ refer to ?
(b) What was the chance of a lifetime for him ?
(c) Why was he feeling so ?

51. ‘’This is not the last time they are going to play’’
a) Who said this and to whom?
b) Who was going to play and what?
c) When did the speaker say these words?

52. ‘’Your father will take you.’’
a) Who is the speaker, here?
b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
c) Where would the father take the listener?
d) When did the speaker say so?

53. “No, how can I? We’ve always done things together”.
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does ‘we’ refer to?
c) What did they do together?
d) What is the speaker refusing to do now?

54. A walk in the park might make you feel better” [March 2025 -1]
a) Who gave this suggestion?
b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
c) Why did the speaker say this?

55. ‘’Suddenly a daring thought came to her’’
a) Where was the speaker when she got the daring thought?
b) Who does ‘her’ refer to?
c) What was her daring thought?

56. “There is no harm in trying it”
a) Who said these words?
b) What is the ‘it’?
c) What was the result of trying it?

57.“Enjoy yourself, lucky you!”
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who is the ‘you’?
c) Why did the speaker consider the listener, lucky?

58. “Panditji is a busy man. You must not bother him with such requests” [June 2017; May 2025 - 2]
a) Who said this?
b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
c) What was the request?
d) Who is the moustachioed man ?
e) Why did the listener come there ?

59. ‘’What shall we do Ustad Sahib?’’
a) Who asked this question?
b) Who was Ustad Sahib?
c) When did the speaker say these words?

60. “Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy”
a) Who would perform for the boy?
b) Why would they perform?
c) What was the result?

61. “Did you hear him?”, he asked.
a) Who asked this question?
b) Who is the ‘him’?
c) What reply did the speaker get?

62. “I spoke to him and he’ll come tomorrow morning’’
a) Who is the ‘I’?
b) Who did the ‘I’ speak to?
c) What was spoken to him?
d) Why would he come the next morning?

63. They could not believe their eyes. “It is… It’s not possible” they said. (LO-38) [April 2018]
a) Who is referred to as ‘they’?
b) What was not possible for them to believe?
c) Why did they feel so?

V. Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences each: (3 marks) (LO-31) (Expression/ Average)
64. In the course of the story whom do you consider to be more worried, Smita or Anant? Explain.
65. Why do you think Smitha and Pandit Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation?

VI. 66. Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)
(LO-25)(Comprehension/Average)

One morning in a small apartment in Bombay, a girl of about sixteen looked up fromthe newspaper she was reading and said excitedly, “Pandit Ravi Shankar is playing tomorrow at the Shanmukhananda Auditorium!”“Sh-sh,” said her mother, pointing to the boy lying on the bed. “You’ll wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get.”But the boy on the bed was not asleep. “Pandit Ravi Shankar!” he said. “The sitar maestro! I must hear him... It's the chance of a lifetime!” He tried to raise himself on his elbows but fell back, exhausted. His eyes shone with excitement.They had come to Bombay from Gaganpur so that he could be treated at the cancer hospital. Whenever they thought of him, they thought of his many talents. He was the fastest runner in the school and the best table-tennis player. And he had already started learning to play the sitar; they were both learning it. But now, he was struck by this terrible disease.

1. The Sitar maestro who was going to perform in Bombay was
   A. Ustad Bismillah Khan
   B. Pandit Ravi Shankar
   C. Pandit Shivkumar Sharma
   D. Ustad Allah Rakha

2. The mother tried to tell the girl to keep quiet ("Sh-sh") as
   A. She did not want to listen to the musical news
   B. She was busy doing the household chores.
   C. She wanted her sick son, to get enough sleep and rest.
   D. She was reading an important school book.

3. According to Anant, attending the concert was a "the chance of a lifetime" because
   A. tickets were available for free.
   B. he wanted to travel around Bombay.
   C. he was a great admirer of Pandit Ravi Shankar
   D. his school had sponsored the trip.

4. Anant's family moved from Gaganpur to Bombay ion order to
   A. buy a new house in the city.
   B. get treatment for Anant's cancer at a hospital.

C. attend music concerts every week.
D. admit Anant to a better sports school.

5. The statement that is TRUE about Anant's talents, before he fell ill is
A. He was a singer and a cricket player.
B. He was a talented sitar player, a fast runner, and a table-tennis player.
C. He was a violinist and a famous painter.
D. He was a writer and loved playing football.

POEM 5 : JAZZ POEM TWO

I. Answer the following questions in 2 – 3 sentences each : (2 marks)

1. Give a short description of the Jazz player. (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)

OR

Write about the physical appearance of the Jazz player. (April 2022)

2.W hy do you think the Jazz player keeps his head down? (LO-31)(Expression/Average)(June 2022)

OR

Why does the Jazz player keep his head down? When does he feel like a bird? (April 2015)

3. How has the poet described the facial expression of the Jazz player? (LO-31(Comprehension/ Average))

4. What message does the Jazz player want to convey? (LO-31)(Appreciation/ Difficult)

5. How does the Jazz player change as he plays on the Saxophone? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)

6. What qualities of the Jazz player do you appreciate? (LO-34)(Appreciation/Average)(April 2020)

OR

How did the poet appreciate the Jazz player's talent in music? (April -1,June -2,July 3 2024)

7. What was the special gift possessed by the Jazz player? How did it change his feelings?
(LO-31)(Expression/Average)((September 2020)

II. Answer the following questions in 5 – 6 sentences each : (3 marks)

8. Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player.

OR (LO-35)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2016, March 2023)

The Jazz player proved that he was highly skilled in music. Justify. (LO-35)(June 2023)

III. Answer the following questions in about 8 – 10 sentences : (4 marks)

9. How does the poet discriminate Jazz player's appearance with his artistic character ?

OR (LO-31)(Expression/ Difficult)

Describe the physical appearance of the Jazz player as narrated in the poem.

OR (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)(June 2016)

How does the poet discriminate Jazz player's appearance with his artistic character? Explain.

OR (LO-31)(Expression/ Difficult)(April 2017, June 2017)

The physical appearance of the Jazz player does not match when he plays on his saxophone. Explain.

OR (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2018)

Draw a contrast between the musical ability and the appearance of the Jazz player.

OR (LO-31)(Expression/ Difficult)(June 2018)

Describe the two faces of Jazz player as a pathetic figure and a commanding artist.

OR (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2019)

The poverty filled life of the Jazz player cannot bring down his musical spirit. Justify.

OR (LO 31)(Expression/ Difficult) (June 2019)

The Jazz player's pathetic life is lifted by his music. Justify.

OR (LO 31)(Expression/ Difficult) (April 2022)

"Music is the voice of the soul." Justify this statement with reference to the poem 'Jazz Poem Two.'
(LO 31)(Expression/ Difficult) (June 2022)

IV. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow : (3 marks)

10. "There he stands like a black Ancient Mariner." (LO-37) (Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who does 'he' refer here?

b) Why did he stand like the Ancient Mariner?

c) What is the figure of speech employed here?

11. “His rough unshaven face shows pain.” (LO-36) (Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said this?
b) Who is the speaker describing here?
c) What does the ‘pain’ refer to?

12. “He was sent here to preach the Black Gospel of Jazz.” (LO-36) (Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who was sent to preach the Black Gospel ?
b) How did the ‘he’ preach the gospel? ?
c) What do you mean by ‘gospel’ in this context?

13. “He is no longer a man, but a bird.” (LO-36) (Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who got transformed into a bird?
b) Why is the speaker saying so?
c) When was the transformation observed?

14 “His run-down shoes have paper in them.” (LO-36) (Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the ‘he’ here?
b) Why does his shoes have papers in them?
c) What does this statement tell about the person spoken about here?

15. “Gently he lifts it now to parted lips, to tell the world that he is a black man.”
(LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) What does he lift?
b) Why does he lift it?
c) Why does he want to tell the world that he is a black man?

16. “His head still down, eyes still closed, ears perked.” (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the ‘his’ here?
b) What do you mean by ‘perked’?
c) Why did the speaker make this observation?

17. “Now preaching it with words of screaming notes.” (LO-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is preaching now?
b) What does ‘it’ refer?
c) Why was the preacher using ‘words of screaming notes’?

V.18. Read the given picturesque summary of 'Jazz Poem Two' and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks) (LO-21)



1. Expressions "wrinkled and weary face" and "unshaven and pain" tells us that the Jazz player
   A. is a happy and professional musician.
   B. is a pathetic figure, poor, aged, and burdened by life.
   C. is getting ready for a big grand concert.
   D. wants to hide his real identity from the audience.
2. The musical instrument, the Jazz player holds across his chest is
   A. An old Alto Saxophone
   B. A grand acoustic Guitar
   C. A classic wooden Flute
   D. A large brass Trumpet
3. According to the summary, the thing that is stuffed inside his run-down shoes is
   A. Cotton pads
   B. Thick cloth pieces
   C. Paper
   D. Leather insoles
4. The dramatic change that happens to the Jazz player during his "Transformation through music" is
   A. He buys brand new clothes and shoes.
   B. Music releases his spirit, and he becomes a free bird spreading the Black Gospel.
   C. He decides to stop playing the saxophone forever.
   D. He leaves his town to go to another country.
5. The phrase "faded, sweaty shirt", "loose necktie", and "torn jacket" collectively emphasize the Jazz player's:
   A. Rich background
   B. Professional costume choice
   C. Neglected and impoverished physical state
   D. Modern fashion sense

PROSE 6 : THE DISCOVERY

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet: (1 mark)

1. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence:
(LO-3) (Comprehension/Average)

i. Pepe :- Cowards! Coward! You will have to kill me first!
Voices : Out of the way! Devil's whelp! Lick – spittle!

(A) making suggestion B) Making a request (C) Seeking information (D) Ordering

2. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks: (LO-8)(Comprehension/Easy)

i. You are an excellent sailor. _____ ?

(A) are you? (B) Aren't you? (C) do you? (D) don't they?

3. Read the given conversation and fill in the blanks. Choose the most appropriate if clause:
(LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i. Radhika: Hey Suma! Did you meet Anu yesterday?
Suma: No, it was raining till late at night. Otherwise, I_____ gone to her house.

(A) would not have (B) would have (C) should have (D) should not have

4. Read the following and choose the correct infinitive: (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Easy)

i. Cook: What shall I cook for dinner tonight, sir?
Master: Prepare some special dish. Two guests are going to come for dinner.

(A) prepare (B) are going (C) to come (D) cook

II. Do as directed

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable?(1 mark) (LO-8) (Remember/ Easy)

i. ugly, mutiny, deck, hated
ii. discovery, conversation, patience, moon
iii. transform, free, unity, problem

6. Combine the word in column A with its collocation in column B: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Remember/ Easy)

A	B
i. Mutinous	balance, landscape, thoughts, recipe
ii. fast	table, food, water, brake

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable article : (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i. Their singing changes to _____ roar.
ii. Today you are _____ able-bodied seaman and no more.
iii. _____ Himalayas is in the North of our country.
iv. Loyalty passes like seaweed on _____ outgoing tide.

8. Fill in the blanks using suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i. Does that child stand between me _____ death?

9. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO-2.8)(Comprehension/ Average)
i. We're like bats trying _____ fly by day.
ii. The Santa Maria will be the lighter _____ his carcass.
iii. There was a great deal_____ conversation about rain and his family.
iv. The sun rises _____ the east.
v. We will meet _____ 5 o'clock.
vi. The park is _____ my house.
vii. The teacher is standing _____ the students.
viii. The exam is scheduled _____ tomorrow.
ix. The hotel is located _____ the beach.
x. The picture is hanging _____ the sofa.
xi. We went _____ a walk in the park.
xii. The village is surrounded _____ hills.
xiii. The gift is hidden _____ the curtain.
xiv. The bridge spans _____ the river.
xv. The meeting will be held _____ Friday.
xvi. The bag is _____ the chair.
xvii. The family went _____ a trip to Goa.
xviii. The teacher is sitting _____ the students.
xix. The new employee was nervous _____ the meeting.
xx. The city is famous _____ its historical landmarks.
xxi. She is good _____ mathematics.
xxii. The book belongs _____ my sister.
xxiii. The store is open _____ Monday to Saturday.

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate tense form of the verb given in brackets: (1 mark)
(LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)
i. Poornima is a lively woman. She_____(love) visiting beaches.

11. Identify the parts of speech of the underline word: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)
i. Honesty is the best policy.
ii. Mutiny is an ugly word.
iii. You are a man of abundant resourcefulness.
iv. We are simple men, sir.
v. A light faintly flickering, rises up and down.
vi. Give the order to heave to.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)
i. The computer is a wonderful _____ (invent) of Charles Babbage.

13. i. Use the word ' water' as a verb in a sentence of your own. (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

14. Change into superlative degree: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)
i. Ooty is cooler than any other place in India.

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs : (The meaning of the phrasal verb is given in brackets)
(1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)
i. After the game, everyone was too tired to _____. (continue)

A) give up B) break down C) take up D) carry on

ii. He _____ his job because of health problems.(left)

A) took off B) broke down C) gave up D) brought up

iii. The firemen managed to _____ the fire before it spread. (extinguish)

A) put out B) take off C) turn on D) set up

iv. He _____ his shoes before entering the temple. (removed)

A) took over B) took away C) took off D) took in

v. She _____ her grandmother after school every day. (cares for)

A) looks up B) looks after C) looks into D) looks for

vi. They _____ on their journey early in the morning.(started)

A) set out B) put out C) call off D) go on

vii. We should not _____ our old friends. (forget)

A) bring up B) call off C) give up D) look down on

viii. He _____ the offer because he got a better one. (refused)

A) turned off B) turned down C) turned in D) turned up

ix. The teacher asked the students to _____ their homework on time. (give)

A) put up B) hand in C) break in D) get up

x. I will _____ the matter and let you know. (see)

A) look after B) look into C) look on D) look out

xi. He _____ his father in appearance and behaviour.

A) takes off B) takes out C) takes after D) takes in

xii. The match was _____ due to heavy rain.

A) called off B) put out C) taken up D) gone off

xiii. _____ my old friend at the reunion.

A) came across B) came over C) came up D) came down

xiv. I'm really _____ to our vacation next week.

A) looking forward B) looking up C) looking after D) looking at

xv. Can you _____ the lights when you leave the room?

A) turn on B) turn off C) turn up D) turn down

xvi. I need to _____ my English vocabulary.

A) look up B) look after C) look at D) look for

xvii. She _____ her keys on the table.

A) picked up B) picked out C) picked over D) picked at

xviii. The car _____ on the highway.

A) broke down B) broke up C) broke out D) broke in

xix. She uses a lot of _____ to cover her scars.

A) make up B) makeup on C) make up for D) making up

xx. The fire alarm _____ during the test.

A) set off B) set on C) set up D) set out

16. Use an appropriate prefix for the following underlined word in the sentence and write the use it to complete the statement : (1 mark) (LO 8) (Remember/ Easy)

i. Please tell me whether Raju's answer is <u>correct</u> or _____ ?

ii. If one minds, everything is <u>possible</u> and nothing is _____

iii. <u>Respect</u> everyone and don't _____ anyone.

iv. Janardhana: You are an M.L.A. Listen to the grievences of the people and help them. You will become <u>popular</u>. Otherwise, you will become _____.

v. Man is <u>mortal</u>. God is _____

vi. The work of the building is not complete but _____.
vii. Murthy continued his studies after passing B.Sc. but his friend _____ his studies because he got a job.
viii. Our country needs honest politicians but not _____ politicians.
ix. We must learn to obey the law but not _____.
x. Everyone should work hard. Do you agree or _____ ?
xi. Gandhiji did not like violence. He preached the principle of _____.
xii. Somu is regular in his studies but Keerthi is _____.
xiii. Shalini got an appointment as soon as she passed M.A. She is lucky while her friend is _____ and still unemployed.
xiv. Teachers like disciplined students and not _____ students.
xv. Janaki has spelt all the words correctly but Shalini has _____ two words.
xvi. In India, many people are literate. There are a few who are _____
xvii. Is monsoon in India certain or _____ ?
xviii. Heard melodies are not as sweet as _____melodies.
xix. I don't know whether the officer is satisfied or _____ about my work .
xx. Some people are religious while some others are _____

17. Fill in the blanks with correct word given in brackets: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension / Average)
i. What is the bus _____ from Bidar to Gulbarga?
Suma is a _____ girl.(fair, fare)
ii. Keep _____.
This is _____ good.(quite, quiet)
iii. I saw a _____
It is rather too severe to _____ in the forest. (bear, bare)
iv. Can you _____
Please come _____ (here, hear)
v. The merchant stayed in an _____
The book is_____ (Inn, in) the bag.
vi. Did you _____ your friend?
The butcher sells _____ (meet, meat)
vii. The idol is made of _____ .
Why did you _____ his pen? (steal, steel)
viii. Switch _____ the light.
Children are fond _____ sweets.(off, of)
ix. Uma sleeps on the _____
The police officer _____ the robber.(caught, cot)
x. Ravi is my _____ friend.
The _____runs fast.(dear, deer)

18. The following paragraph has two errors: Edit the paragraph and rewrite: (1mark)
(LO 9) (Expression/ Average)

i. That is ugly. I bid Don Pedro stop them. So, you think they might become danger.
a) Verbal mistake to be corrected. b) Adjectival mistake to be corrected.
ii. Don guillermo, you are an excellant sailor, a man of abundant resourcefulness.
a) Capital letter to be used. b) Spelling mistake to be corrected.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

19. What made Diego say that the life of fifty men was in the hands of Columbus?
(LO 31)(Expression/ Average)

20. Columbus was always furious when he heard the seamen's song. Why did it make him furious?
OR (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
The play begins with a song. What mood does it convey? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
21. Give a short description of the appearance of Columbus. (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
22. What does Columbus feel is his worst enemy? Why do you think he feels so?
(LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
23. How does Pedro try to defend the drunken seamen? Was he right in defending them?
(LO-34)(Comprehension/ Average)
24. Whose company did Pepe prefer? What was the reason for this?
(LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
25. "Discipline knows no buts. What made Columbus say this? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
26. How did the seamen show their anger towards Columbus?
(LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average) (April 2019)
27. What did Guillermo demand of Columbus? (LO-31) (Comprehension/ Average)
28. How did Pepe prove his loyalty to Columbus? (LO-34) (Expression/ Average)
OR
'Pepe was the only person who was loyal to Columbus till the end of the voyage'. Justify (2019 April)
29. 'This is a voyage of discovery.' What had Columbus set out to discover?
OR
According to Columbus, what was the one thing that he had discovered?
(LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
30. Columbus feels that whatever he does, it is God's will. What 'will' of God does he like to fulfil through this venture? OR (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
Columbus says, "Would God implant desire to solve mystery and he doesn't provide solutions?" Identify the mood of Columbus in saying this. (LO-31) (Comprehension/ Average)
31. Usually, people feel desperate when they fail to get something they want. In the play, 'The Discovery', why do the crewmates of Columbus feel desperate? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)
32. Swami Vivekananda says, "Purity, Patience and Perseverance are the essentials to success and above all love.' Does Columbus possess all these qualities? Justify. (LO-34) (Expression/ Average)
33. Pepe says, "Everybody doubts…. except me." Why do you think he is an exception?"
(LO 31) (Expression/ Average)
34. How did Columbus deal with the mutiny on 'Santa Maria'? (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Average)

V. Read each of the following extracts and answer the questions given below: (3 marks)

35. "Discipline is a thing of the past, sir. It's you or us." (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)
   a) Who does 'you' refer to?
   b) When did the speaker say so? What statement was it an answer to ?
   c) What trait does it reveal about the speaker?
36. "They ought to stop that. The captain is always furious when he hears it."
   a) Who said these words? (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)
   b) Who does 'They' refer to?
   c) What does 'it' mean in the context?
37. "There are limits to our patience, sir." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(March 2023)
   a) Who made this statement?
   b) Who does 'sir' refer to?
   c) When did the speaker say so?
   d) What made the speaker say so?
38. "What a boy! And what do they say about the preference?" (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who said this?
b) Who is the 'boy' referred to here?
c) Who does 'they' refer to?
d) What reply did the speaker get from the boy?

39. "I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
b) Who did speaker say this to?
c)What were the mutinous thoughts?
d)What reply did the speaker get?

40. "I don't speak to them. I hate them." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who does ‘I’ refer to?
b) Who does 'them' refer to?
c) When did the speaker say so?
d)Why did the speaker hate them?

41. "Shan't we even sing to keep our spirits, sir?" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who asked this question?
b) Who did he ask this question to?
c)When did the speaker ask him?
d) What had they sung?

42. "Boy, come here. What were their words?" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who called the boy?
b) Who is the 'boy' referred to here?
c) Why did the speaker call the boy?
d) What reply did the speaker get from the boy?

43. "Send Guillermo Ires to me." (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who was asked to send Guillermo?
c) Why did the speaker ask him to send Guillermo?

44. Let Guillermo Ires be sent to me, He shall know what it is like in irons ?
a) Who said these words? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
b) Whom did he ask?
c) Why did he ask him to send Guillermo to him?
d) What does 'in irons' mean in the context?

45. "Have him down! Pitch him overboard, Put him in irons! Devil's tool”
a) Who made this statement? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
b) Who was called 'devil's tool’?
c) Why did the speaker want him to be put in irons?
d) What does 'in irons' mean in the context?

46. "Everyone doubts…except me." (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who does 'me' refer to?
b) About whom did everyone doubt?
c) Why were they in doubt?

47. "They shan't! They shan't!" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who exclaimed?
b) Who does 'they' refer to?
c)When did the speaker say so?
d) What does the statement mean in the context?

48. “Who will navigate her?” (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who said this?
b) What does ‘her’ refer to?
c) When did the speaker say so?
d) What reply did the speaker get?

49. "I will perform it myself." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the ‘I’?
b) When did the speaker say so?
c) What does 'it' mean in the context?

50. "We are like bats trying to fly by day. (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who made this statement?
b) Who does 'we' refer to?
c) Why was the statement made?

51. The deepening of their discontent is ominous." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who made this statement?
b) When did the speaker say so?
c) What does ominous' mean in the context?

52 . "We may wait till tomorrow morning at any rate." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said these words and to whom?
b) What had they planned to do on the next day?
c) Did their plan succeed? Give reason.

53. "Desperate men do not always act up to the best that is in them."(L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who made this statement?
b) Who are the 'desperate men' referred to?
c) Why were they desperate?

54. "I think you are reminding me. Your best cannot be bettered." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the ‘I’?
b) Who does the speaker say this to?
c) When did he say so?

55. "Shall simple men judge their betters?" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said this?
b) When did the speaker say so?
c) Who does 'simple men’ refer to?

56. "It's sir! Glory to God!" (L0-36) (Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said this?
b) When did he say it?
c) Why did he praise God?
d) What did the speaker confirm?

57. Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands?
a) Who said this and to whom? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(September 2020)
b) Who are the fifty?
c) In whose hands, are they?

58. Mutiny is an ugly word, sir." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who is the ‘sir’, here?
c)When did the speaker make this statement?
d) Why does the speaker say that mutiny is an ugly word?
e) What does 'mutiny' mean?

59. "A good sailor knows his place." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) When did the speaker make this statement?
b) Is the speaker giving a piece of advice or was it an indirect command? Give reason for your answer.
c) What was the listener's reaction?

60. "Pedro, they drink too much." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who does 'they' refer to?
b) How did Pedro defend them?
c) Was Pedro right in defending them? Justify your answer.

61. "I prefer your company to theirs." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2024, June 2024, July 2024)
a) Who do 'I' and 'their's refer to?
b) Whose company did he prefer?
c) Why did he prefer his company but not their's?

62. "Captain, be careful. Sometimes they are desperate." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who gave this warning?
b) Why were 'they' desperate?
c)Why did the speaker ask the captain to be careful?

63. "The Santa Maria will be the lighter for his carcass." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who made this statement?
b) What does the word 'carcass mean in the context?
c) What do these words reveal about the person who said this?

64. "Discipline knows no buts." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said this and to whom?
b) When did the speaker make this statement?
c) What does the statement mean?

65. "Once clear of the devil's track to nowhere, we will blow our way back home."
a) Who said this and to whom? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
b) What does 'devil's track to nowhere' suggest?
c) How did they prove to be wrong?

66. "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the Royal Sovereign of Spain, who sent me."
a) Who said this and to whom? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
b) When did the speaker say these words?
c) What does this statement reveal about the speaker's character?

67. "Cowards! Cowards! You will have to kill me first." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average) (June 2023)
a) Who is the speaker and whom did he call cowards?
b) When did the speaker say these words?
c) What trait does it reveal about the speaker?

68.What! does that child stand between me and death? (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who made this statement?
b) Who does the 'child' refer to?
c) When did the speaker say so?

69. "And who's to put him in irons?" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said these words?
b) Who does 'him' refer to?
c) Why was he to be put in irons?

70. "Dark deeds are better done in the dark." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does this statement refer to?
c) What does the statement mean?

71. "We have not all your visions, captain." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Who said this?
b) When did the speaker say these words?
c) What was the vision of the captain?

72. "So far, I have discovered but one thing." (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who does 'I' refer to?
b) When did the speaker say this?
c) What had he discovered?

73. 'They say it makes them forget.' (L0-36))(Comprehension/ Average)
a) Who said this and to whom?
b) What is the 'it' that would make them forget?
c) What do they want to forget?

VI. 74. Write an account of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph: (3 marks)

(LO-21)(Expression/Difficult)



VII. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 8-10 sentences each: (4 marks)

75. "Columbus had a strong will, patience and perseverance." Justify the statement with examples.

OR

"In spite of hardship, Columbus succeeded in his mission". How?(LO-34(Expression/ Average)

76. How can you say that Pepe was loyal to Columbus? (LO-34)(Expression/ Average)(April 2017)

77. "Columbus was quite different from most of the seamen." Justify the statement with examples.

OR

"Columbus had a vision but most of his seamen didn't have." Illustrate this statement with examples.

(LO-34) (Expression / Average) (June 2017)

POEM 6: BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I.Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet: (1 mark)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag for the following statement: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Average)

i)The captain's daughter held his hand,

(A) did she? (B) didn't she? (C) does she? (D) doesn't she?

ii)The stoutest sails were shattered by the blast,

(A) weren't they? (B) were they? (C) did they? (D) didn't they?

2. Read the following conversation and choose the infinitive: (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

i)Sailor 1: The sea is roaring very loudly tonight.

Sailor 2: Yes, it is better to pray for our survival now.

(A) roaring (B) is (C) to pray (D) survival

ii)First Mate: The breakers are coming closer to the deck.

Captain: Go downstairs to check the safety of the passengers immediately.

(A) coming (B) to check (C) check (D) downstairs

3. Read the following conversation and fill in the blank choosing the most appropriate word/words: (LO-8)(Comprehension/Average)

i)Captain: The storm is too severe to handle.

Sailor: If we had anchored the ship in the harbor earlier, we ____ safe from the tempest.

(A) would be (B) will be (C) would have been (D) can be

ii)Passenger: The storm has finally cleared up this morning.

Crew Member: If the little girl hadn't spoken so wisely, we ____ all hope last night.

(A) will lose (B) would lose (C) would have lost (D) had lost

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence: (LO-3)(Comprehension/Easy)

i)Little Girl: "Isn't God upon the ocean, just the same as on the land?"

Sailor: Yes, my dear, your words have given us new hope.

(A) Expressing reassurance / faith (B) Complaining

(C) Requesting permission (D) Expressing anger

ii)Captain: "Please sit closely together in the darkness and pray."

Sailor: We will follow your words, captain.

(A) Expressing gratitude (B) Making a request / giving a directive

(C) Arguing (D) Apologizing

II. Do as directed:

5. Which one of the following words has one syllable?(1 mark) (LO-8)(Remember/Easy)

i)tempest, shudder, shattered, storm

ii)harbor, ocean, sail, winter

6. Combine the following sentences using 'so..... that': (1 mark) (LO-26)(Expression/ Average)

i)The winter night was very dark. We could not see anything out at sea.

ii)The ocean waves were very high. They shook the entire cabin.

7. Fill in the blank using the correct article: (1 mark) (LO-3)(Comprehension/ Easy)
i)The captain's daughter was ____ innocent child who saved their spirits.
ii)It was ____ fearful night when the tempest hit our ship.

8. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: (1 mark) (LO-31)(Appreciation/ Easy)
i)We crowded in the cabin during the midnight storm.
ii)The stoutest sails were completely torn apart by the midnight wind.

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate linker: (1 mark) (LO-31)(Comprehension/ Easy)
i)We were crowded in the cabin, ____ not a soul could sleep.
ii)The captain lost all courage, ____ his little daughter remained calm
.
10. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO-3)(Comprehension/ Average)
i)The huge waves dashed ____ the fragile ship.
ii)The sailors knelt down ____ prayer on the cold floor.

11. Fill in the blank with the correct tense form of the verb given in brackets: (1 mark)
(LO-3)(Comprehension/ Average)
i)While the tempest ____ (be + rage), the sailors stayed awake all night.
ii)The morning sun ____ (be + shine) brightly when they anchored safely in the harbor.

12. Write the correct form of the word given in brackets: (1 mark) (LO-3)(Comprehension/ Average)
i)The little girl's words brought great ____ (relieve) to the frightened sailors.
ii)The captain spoke ____ (fearful) when the breakers began to roar.

13. i)Use the word 'anchor' as a verb in your own sentence. (1 mark) (LO-8)(Expression/Average)
ii)Use the word 'shout' as a noun in your own sentence.

14. Change the following sentence into superlative degree: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Expression/Average)

i)The tempest was more frightening than any other storm faced by the captain.
ii)No other night out at sea was as dark as this winter night.

15. Change the following sentence into passive voice: (1 mark) (LO-26)(Expression/Average)
i)The sudden blast shattered the stoutest sails.
ii)The little child kissed her father's cheek.

16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech: (1 mark)
(LO-26) (Expression/Difficulty)
)Captain: “We are lost!"
Little Girl: God will surely protect us.
ii)The Crew: "Can we survive this terrible storm?"
The Captain: Only God can save us now.

III. The following sentence has two errors. Edit the sentence and rewrite it. (2 marks)
(LO-8) (Expression/Average)
17.i) The captain shouted hoarse and sayed that nothing could save them.
(a) Adverbial mistake to be corrected. (b) Verbal/Spelling mistake to be corrected.

ii) As we crowded inside the small cabin, no body could sleep peaceful.
(a) Pronoun/Word-splitting error to be corrected. (b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 5-6 sentences each: (3 marks)

18.The little maiden filled the sailors with confidence. Justify: (LO-25)(Expression/Difficulty)(April 2020)

OR

When the captain shouted, " we are lost", who instilled hope in him? How?

19. Write the substance of the poem, ' Ballad of the Tempest', in your own words. (LO-25) (Expression/Average)

OR

How does the poet bring out the importance of faith and hope in the poem ' Ballad of the Tempest'?

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3marks)

20. "We were crowded in the cabin not a Soul would dare to sleep"(L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2023)

a) Who were crowded in the cabin?
b) Why were they not ready to sleep?
c) What had happened to them?

21. Isn't God upon the ocean, (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(March 2018; March 2019)
Just the same as on the land?

a) Who is the speaker here?
b) Why does the speaker say this?
c) How did the statement influence the situation in which it was spoken?

22. But his little daughter whispered, (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)(June 2019)
As she took his icy hands

a) Whose daughter, was she?
b) What did she say to him?
c) What was the effect of her words?

23. "To be shattered by the blast," (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) What shattered the ship?
b) What did they hear along with the blast?
c) What was the command given during the storm?

24. "So we shuddered there in silence,-" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) How did they sit during the storm?
b) How is the sea described in these lines?
c) Who held his breath in fear?

25. "As thus we sat in darkness" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) What was everyone busy doing in the darkness?
b) Who came down the stairs?
c) What did the captain shout?

26. "And we anchored safe in harbour" (L0-36)(Comprehension/ Average)

a) Where did they anchor the ship safely?
b) When did they reach the harbour safely?
c) What made the crew speak in 'better cheer'?

VI. Answer the following questions in about 8-10 sentences each: (4 marks)

27. How did the sailors regain their confidence to overcome a great peril, in the poem,'Ballad of the Tempest'? OR (LO-25)(Expression/Average)(March 2024)
In the poem 'Ballad of the Tempest', the poet highlights faith and hope. Illustrate. (September 2020)

VIII.. Quote from Memory: (4 marks) (LO-3)(Remember/Easy)(March 2019)

28. We were ……...……
……
……
……..the deep.

PROSE 7: COLOURS OF SILENCE

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet.(1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blanks:
i) You want to do this very badly, _____?
(A) don't you (B) didn't you (C) do you (D) aren't you
ii) Satish took out his notebook and pencil _____?
(A) didn't he (B) hadn't he (C) did he (D) does he

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct 'if clause' choosing from the given alternatives: (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Easy)
i) Surender: Satish, why didn't you come to school today?
Satish: I am not well.
Surender: If you were well, you _____ come to school.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have
ii) Headmaster: Why don't you take your son to the school for deaf and dumb children?
Mr. Avtar Narain: My son is not dumb, sir!
If my son had become totally dumb, I _____ admitted him to a special school.
(A) wouldn't have (B) would (C) would have (D) will have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive**:** (LO-8)(Comprehension/ Easy)
i) Satish's mother: It has been more than three years since he became ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?
Avtar Narain: Why decide that he is going to remain deaf all his life?
(A) going (B) to remain (C) is (D) do
ii) Headmaster: We can't keep your son in our school.
Mr. Avtar Narain: We will have to look for a new school.
(A) to will (B) to look (C) have (D) can't

4. Read the given conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence.
(LO-3)(Comprehension/ Easy)
i) Avtar Narain: If you want to get on in life you have to read a lot.<u>You can learn a great deal of things just by reading.</u>
Satish: Ok Pitaji, I will.
(A) seeking information (B) invitation (C) request (D) suggestion
ii) Surender: <u>Satish, why didn't you come to school today?</u>
Satish: I am not well.
(A) order (B) suggestion (C) enquiry (D) advice

II.Do as directed.

5. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verb given in the brackets: (1 mark)
(LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)
i) Satish Gujral _____ (be + award) the Order of the Crown for his best architectural design.
ii) Some serious books _____ (leave) a deep impression upon his sensitive mind.
iii) Mohan is my friend. He _____ (be) a postmaster. He _____ (go) to the post office at 8 a.m and _____ (return) at 6 p.m. during weekdays.

iv) Anushka is a software engineer. She _____ (complete) her B.E. in IIT Chennai. Presently she _____ (be + work) in Accenture.
v) One day, I saw a lady who _____ (be + cry). I _____ (call) her but she _____ (do) not respond.
vi) Sudha _____ (write) short stories to the periodicals regularly.
vii) When the teacher saw the students, they _____ (be + do) project.
viii) My brother _____ (be + play) now. He usually _____ (play) in the evening.
ix) Jayalakshmi is a classical singer. She _____ (earn) money by giving tuitions. She _____ (be + go) to give a concert in the Town Hall tomorrow.
x) Satish Gujral _____(be + award) the Order of the Crown for his great architectural design of the Belgian Embassy in New Delhi.
xi) One of my friends _____ (be + visit) me this evening.
xii) Latha: Hi Shanthala, Good Morning.
Shanthala: Good morning. How _____ (be) you?
Latha: Fine, thank you.
Shanthala: Where _____ (be) you _____ (work) now?
Latha: Sorry, I _____ (leave) the job.
xiii) Moments later, his father returned, his arms _____ (be) full of paints and brushes. He _____ (set) them on Satish's table.
xiv) India _____ (be + rule) by foreigners for many centuries.
xv) I cannot _____ (forget) this day because I _____ (get) first place in Pratibha Karanji last year.
xvi) The students _____ (stand up) when the chief guest arrived.
xvii) Baleshwar _____ (see) a young woman _____ (lie) on the tracks.
xviii) The Principal and the management _____ (thank) the staff for the outstanding result in SSLC Exam.
xix) My father is an honest man. He _____ (render) free service to the slum dwellers.
xx) One day, I _____(watch) two strangers who _____ (be + drink) coffee near Railway Station.
xxi) Some fruits and vegetables _____ (be + preserve) by pickling.
xxii) Alok was happy because he _____ (be + select) to take part in the car race.
xxiii) A gang of thieves _____(be + catch) by the police yesterday.
xxiv) My friend _____ (play)cricket.
xxv) Steel _____ (be) the most useful metal.

6. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/Average)
i) For Satish, everything seems like scenes _____ some pantomime show.
ii) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists _____ India.

7. Fill in the blank with a suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension/ Average)
i) It has been more than three years _____ he became ill.
ii) Satish wanted to scream to break the silence _____ he didn't.

8. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words given in brackets: (1 mark)
(LO-8)(Comprehension/Easy)
i) Satish was unable to _____ [hear, here] a single word.
ii) The bird had a longish _____ [tale, tail] and a black crest.

9. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in Column B: (1 mark)
(LO-8)(Remember/Easy)

A	B
i) rickety	(bird, bridge, book, hand)
ii) drawing	(rolls, paint, colour, sheets)

10. Give one word for the following : (1 mark) (LO-8)(Remember/Average)
i) A journey with a purpose.
ii) The art of producing beautiful writing.

11. Write the number of syllables in each of the following words: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension/Easy)
i) display, art, ample, physical
ii) bird, painting, visit, remain

12. Write the correct form of the word given in the brackets.**:** (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension / Average)
i) When Satish regained his _____ (conscious), his legs were in a plaster cast.
ii) His brother Inder sat for hours with Satish, teaching him words and _____. (pronounce)

13. Frame a question to get the underlined word as answer: (1 mark) **(**LO 46)(Comprehension / Average)
i) Satish and his family went to Kashmir.
ii) Satish saw a bird at the far corner of the garden.

14. Change the following sentences into passive voice: (1 mark) (LO-26)(Comprehension/Average)
i) Satish Gujral has published four books.
ii) Satish hugged his father tightly.

15. Change the following sentence into the other two degrees of comparison: (1 mark)
(LO-26)(Comprehension/Average)
i) No other artist in India is as great as Satish Gujral.
ii) Munshi Premchand is more popular than any other writer in Hindi literature.
16. Read the following conversations and change the underlined sentences into reported speech: (1 mark)
(LO-26) (Expression/Difficult)
i) Father: What are you doing, Satish?
Satish: I am sketching the bird from my memory.
Satish replied that _____.

ii) Surender: "Why, what's the matter with you?"
Satish: I get terrible headaches sometimes and I feel miserable. But why are you speaking so softly?
Satish asked Surender _____.

Combine the following sentences into **too...to** and **so...that...not**: (2 marks)
(LO-8)(Comprehension/Easy)
i) Satish was very weak. He couldn't go to school.
ii) The sound of the swirling water was very loud. They couldn't hear the scream of Satish.

III.17. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it in the answer booklet. Clues are given:(2 marks) (LO-9) (Comprehension/Average)
i) He has published four book of his works in verious arts.
a) Spelling to be corrected. b) Plural form to be corrected.
ii) It is this boy, now popular known as satish Gujral.
a) Capital letter to be corrected b) Adverbial mistake to be corrected.
iii)It was as if a hole world opened out for him. Satish becomes a voracious reader. The books however were all serious works ment for older children and adults.
a) Spelling mistake to be corrected. b) Verbal mistake to be corrected

IV. Answer the following questions in 2–3 sentences each: (2 marks)

18. Why had Satish not gone to school? (LO-6)(Remember/Easy)
19. How did Satish meet with an accident? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)
20. Why was Satish confined to bed? What was the worst thing for him? Why was it so? (LO-6) (Remember/Average)
21. Many schools refused to take in Satish. How did it affect him? (LO-6)(Remember/Average)
22. Why didn't Satish go to a new school? (LO-13)(Remember/Easy)(May 2025-2)

OR

Why didn't Satish want to go to school? (April 2024-1, June 2024-2,July 2024-3)

23. Why did Avtar Narain become angry with the headmaster? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)
24. How did Satish's brother Inder try to help him? (LO-6)(Remember/Easy)
25. What effect did the books he read have on Satish? (LO-13)(Comprehension/Average)
26. Satish saw a bird through the window. How did the bird appear to him?

OR (LO-9)(Expression/Average)

Give a short description of the bird that Satish saw one day. (April 2017)

OR

What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden? Why did it attract him?

27. At the beginning, Avtar Narain did not like his son's love for painting. Why? (LO-9)(Remember/Average)(April 2015)
28. Both the parents were his well wishers. But each cared for him in a different way. How? (LO-7)(Expression/ Average)
29. Which action of Satish changed his father's attitude? (LO-7)(Expression/Difficult)

OR

What was the fact that Satish could not believe about his father?

30. How did Satish express his gratitude to his father? (LO-9)(Expression/Average)
31. Why is Satish Gujral popular all over the world? (LO-13)(Comprehension/Average)
32. "Satish became a great artist." What makes you appreciate him?

OR (LO-13)(Comprehension/Average)(March 2025-1)

Write a short note on the achievements of Satish Gujral. What do we learn from his life?

33. What was the worst thing for Satish? Why was it so? (LO-15)(Comprehension/ Average)
34. What was Satish unable to believe about his father? (LO-9)(Comprehension/Average)
35. Name any three fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name. (LO-10)(Remember/Average)
36. Name the prestigious museums that have exhibited Gujral's artworks. (LO-10)(Remember/Average)

V. Answer the following question in 5–6 sentences each: (3 marks)

37. How did Satish meet with an accident? (LO-15)(Comprehension/ Average)

OR

Briefly describe how Satish met with an accident?

OR

Narrate the circumstances that compelled Satish to stay at home.

OR

Narrate the incidents that deprived Satish of regular schooling. (June 2018)

OR

Explain the incident that forced Satish to stay back at home. How did it affect his formal education? (April 2018)

38. Everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show to Satish. Why?

(LO-7)(Comprehension/Difficult)

39. How was the accident during a vacation, a turning point in Satish's life?

OR (LO-9)(Comprehension/Difficult)

How was the accident a turning point in Satish's life? Discuss briefly and justify your answer.

OR (June 2015)

Satish met with an accident which changed his destiny. Explain. (April 2016)

40. How did the bird inspire Satish to become an artist? (LO-9)(Appreciation/Average) (June 2019)

OR

How did Satish's observation of a beautiful bird change the direction of his life?

41. How can we say that Satish Gujral became popular with the able support of his father?

OR (LO-7) (Appreciation/Average) (September 2020)

"Satish Gujral became a great artist." Support this statement mentioning a few of his achievements.

OR

Why is Satish Gujral popular all over the world? (June 2015)

OR

How can you say that Satish became popular all over the world? (April 2017)

OR

Satish Gujral became popular all over the world in spite of his physical disability. Support the statement with your answer. (June 2017)

OR

In spite of his disability, Satish was able to succeed in his life. Justify. (April 2019)

OR

"Physical disability is no barrier to success." Justify this statement with reference to the life of Satish Gujral. (April 2015)

OR

Physical disability is no barrier to success. How do you substantiate this with Satish Gujral's life? (March 2023)

42.Explain the struggles faced by Satish after the accident. (LO-3)(Comprehension/Average)

OR

Describe the difficulties Satish encountered after the accident.

43.How did books influence Satish's sensitive mind? (LO-21)(Comprehension/Difficult)

OR

What impact did books have on Satish's sensitive mind?

VI. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

44."Why didn't you come to school today?" (LO-23)(Expression/Easy)

a) Who said these words?

b) Who was absent at school that day?

c) When did the speaker say so?

45."Why are you speaking so softly? I can barely hear you." (LO-26)(Expression/Average)

a) Who is the 'I' here?

b) Who does the word 'you' refer to?

c) Why did the speaker say so?

46."We will have to look for a new school." (LO-12)(Expression/Average)(May,2026)

a) Who is the speaker?

b) Why was it needed to look for a new school?

c) What does 'to look for' mean in the context?

47."This is a school for normal boys. Why don't you take your son to the school of deaf and dumb children?" (LO-7)(Expression/Average)

a) Who said this to whom?
b) When did the speaker say so?
c) Why did the speaker refuse to admit the boy in his school?

48."My son is not dumb, sir; his hearing is a little bad. He is under treatment and will soon be fine." (LO-12)(Expression / Average)

a) Who said these words?
b) Who did he say this to?
c) When did he say these words?

49."If you want to get on in life, you have to read a lot. You can learn a great deal of things just by reading." (LO-14)(Expression/Average)(April 2020)

a) Who is the speaker here?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) How did the speaker encourage reading?

50."This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge." (LO-23)(Expression/Average)(April 2022)

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) What is referred to here as 'idle pastime'?
d) How did the speaker encourage reading?

51."Why do you take away his source of entertainment?" (LO-23) (Expression/Average) (June 2022)

a) Who said this?
b) Who does 'you' refer to?
c) What was 'his' source of entertainment?

52."We must always be optimistic about his chances of recovering." (LO-14) (Expression/ Difficult)

a) Who said these words to whom?
b) Who was pessimistic (not hopeful) and about whom?
c) What made him say so?

53."You want to do this very badly, don't you?" (LO-21)(Expression/Average)(March,2026)

a) Who said these words?
b) What made the speaker say this?
c) What did he do soon after leaving the room?
d) Who does 'you' refer to?
e) What did the 'you' want to do badly?
f) What made the speaker say so?

54."Satish's eyes filled with tears and he did an uncharacteristic thing." (LO-22)(Expression/Difficult)

a) When did Satish's eyes fill with tears?
b) What does 'uncharacteristic' mean?
c) What uncharacteristic thing did he do?

55."It is no career for a bright boy." (LO-21)(Expression/ Average)

a) Who made this statement?
b) What does 'it' refer to?
c) What made the speaker think so?

56."You will learn arts and make your life in your chosen field." (LO-21)(Expression / Average)

a) Who is the speaker?

b) Who does 'your' refer to?
c) Why did the speaker take this decision?

57."Beta, you have to go to school and learn." (LO-21)(Expression / Easy)

a) Who said the above words?
b) Who is 'beta' referred to here?
c) When did the speaker say these words?

VII. 58. Given below is a profile. Write a paragraph using the given clues: (3 marks)

(LO-11)(Expression/Average)

i)Name: Satish Gujral
Born: December 25, 1925, Jhelum, Punjab (British India)
Died:March 26, 2020, New Delhi, India
Profession:Painter, Sculptor, Architect, Writer
Hobbies: Reading books, painting, sketching, good at Urdu calligraphy.
Education: Mayo School of Art, Lahore; Sir J.J. School of Art, Mumbai; Palacio de Bellas Artes, Mexico.
Awards: Padma Vibhushan (1999) – India's second-highest civilian award; numerous national and international honours for both art and architecture.
Reasons for popularity: Despite deafness, one of the foremost artists of India.

ii)Name: D. Gukesh
Full name:Dommaraju Gukesh
Birth: May 29, 2006, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
Parents: Dr. Rajanikant (ENT surgeon), Dr. Padma (Microbiologist)
Achievements: Second youngest Grandmaster in January 2019; won the FIDE Tournament in 2024; World Chess Championship in December 2024; Youngest World Chess Champion.
Highest world ranking: Number 3 (March 2025)

iii)Name: Rahul Dravid
Birth: January 11, 1973, in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
Parents: Sharad Dravid and Pushpa Dravid.
Education: Studied Commerce and pursued an MBA.
Profession: Cricket Player.
Known for: Solid defensive technique, strong work ethic, and exceptional concentration.
Nicknames: "The Wall" and "Mr. Dependable".
Achievements: Captain of the Indian Cricket Team; played 164 Test matches; scored 13,288 runs with an average of 52.31; holds the record for the most catches in Test cricket (210).
Awards: Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.

VIII. 59. Develop the story using the clues given below: (3 marks) (LO-6)(Expression / Average)

i) Satish Gujral - weak and deaf - refused admission by school - not a normal boy - boys made fun of him - remained at home - one day saw a beautiful bird - attracted by the bird - took interest in painting and drawing - father admitted him to the best school of art - learnt drawing and painting - Satish became one of the foremost artists of India - exhibitions of his works held all over the world - Government of India honoured him with the Padma Vibhushan. Moral

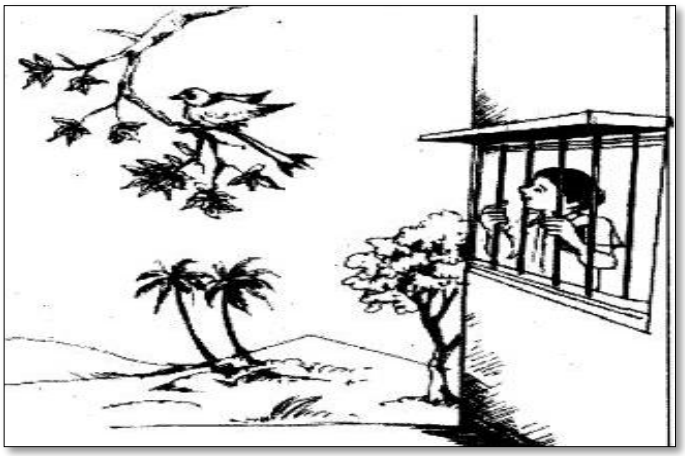
ii) One day - extremely bright boy Wangjia - went to see the Bird of Happiness - met three monsters on his way - monsters made him suffer - monsters gave cruel tasks - Wangjia refused to do the tasks - as a result had to cross a stony path and a boundless desert - even became blind - at the end of the journey he was

nothing but skin and bone - with courage and patience finally reached the Bird of Happiness - brought happiness to his village. Moral.

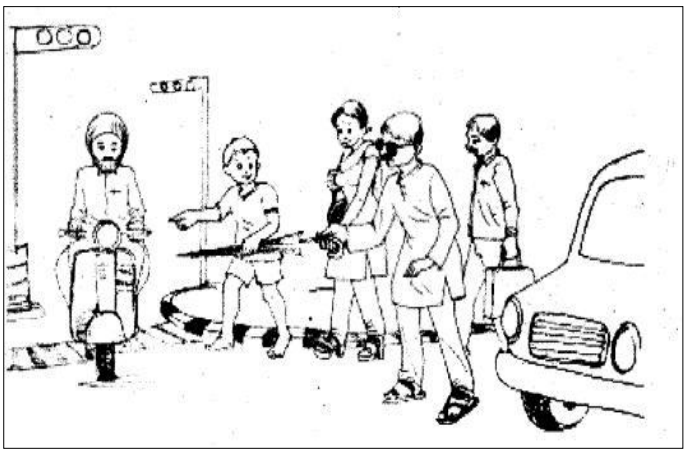
iii) A fox - fell into a well - not very deep - tried to jump out - could not come out - a goat came - it was thirsty - asked the fox what he was doing there - clever fox thought of a trick - said it was the purest and sweetest water in the world - did not want to come out - invited the goat - foolish goat jumped into the well - - clever fox climbed on the back of the goat - jumped out of the well. Moral.

IX.60. Study the given pictures. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph: (3 marks) (LO-6)(Expression/Average)

i)



ii)



iii)



iv)



61. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO-25)(Comprehension / Easy)

i) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India. He is one of the few artists who is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. Satish Gujral is also a writer. Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world and displayed in prestigious museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima Collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books of his works in various arts. He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan. His life of achievement is ample proof that physical disability is no barrier to success.

a) What are the fields in which Satish Gujral has made his name?

b) Mention the awards received by Satish Gujral.

ii) The first baby bomb was dropped on the densely populated industrial town of Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August 1945. The city of Hiroshima was flattened. At least 78,000 people, and possibly many thousands more, were killed or fatally injured. As great a number were injured and all their dwellings were damaged or destroyed. The city's military garrison was wiped out. Only a handful of doctors remained alive, and most hospitals and medical supplies were destroyed. Citizens of neighbouring towns described the burned, living and dead as no longer recognizably human, with their flesh raw and blackened, their hair gone and the features melted on their faces. It was the most shocking sight man had ever witnessed.

a)How do you say that the bomb blast resulted in a great disaster?

b) What tells you that the condition of the bomb-affected people was horrible?

iii) Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines, enabling them to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. AI encompasses various technologies like machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics. AI systems can analyze vast amounts of data, learn from it, and make predictions or decisions, often exceeding human capabilities in specific tasks. AI is used in numerous applications, including healthcare, finance, entertainment, and transportation, with self-driving cars being a prominent example. AI can automate repetitive tasks, improve decision-making, and enhance efficiency in various industries. One of the main concerns about AI is the potential for job displacement due to automation. Ethical considerations surrounding AI, such as data privacy and bias, are also important areas of focus. The future of AI holds significant potential for both positive transformation and challenges, requiring careful consideration of its societal impact.

a) How is AI useful for us?

b) Why is Artificial Intelligence not good for society?

iv) Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fiber, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper Preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and identifying your choice of flavour among power foods. There are many power food combinations that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chick peas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various sparts. Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that Sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chick peas. The Combination is a hit with teenagers who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power foods to make a chick peas a lad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.

a) How is “Chick peas and onions combination” a powerful source of iron?

b) Why are power foods gaining importance nowadays?

XI. 62. Write a letter using the information given below: (5 marks)

(LO-11) (Expression/ Average)

Imagine that you are Soorya, studying in 10th Standard**,** Government High School, Gorur.

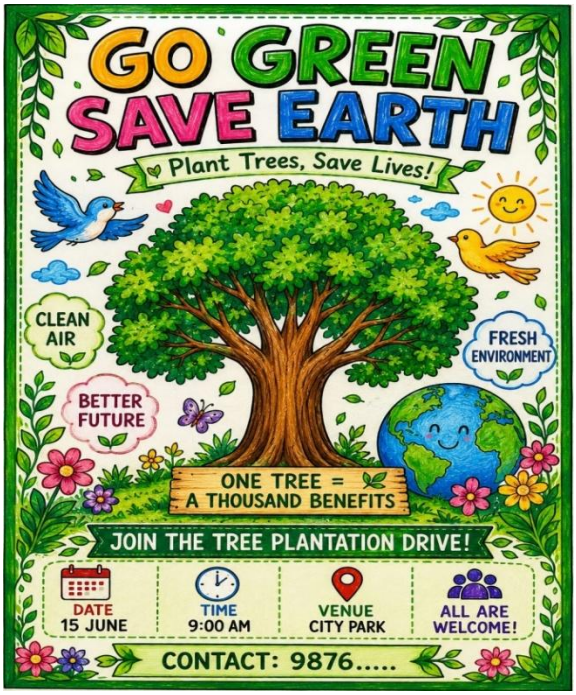
Write a letter to your father about your stay in the hostel.

OR

Write a letter to the Editor, The Hindu, about accidents caused by rash driving of vehicles in your town.

XII. 63. Read the given poster and answer the questions from 1 to 5. (4 marks)

(LO-22) (Expression / Easy)



1. The main purpose of the poster is
   a) To sell plants
   b) To encourage tree plantation
   c) To advertise a school
   d) To promote a sports event

2. The Tree Plantation Drive will be held in
   a) School Ground
   b) Community Hall
   c) City Park
   d) Bus Stand

3. Is the poster encouraging people to plant trees?
   Yes / No

4. Fill in the blank with suitable word referring the above poster.
   "Plant Trees, Save _____!"

5. Assertion (A): Planting trees helps improve the environment.
Reason (R): Trees provide clean air and support a healthy ecosystem.
   a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
   b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true, but R is false.
   d) A is false, but R is true.

POEM 7: THE BLIND BOY
(MEMORISATION)

I. Answer the following questions in 2–3 sentences each: (2 marks)

1.According to the poem‘The Blind Boy’,what is it that the blind boy cannot enjoy?
(LO-6)(Remember / Easy)

2.What does the blind boy say about the sun? When is it day or night for him? (LO-6)(Remember/Average)

3.How do others feel about the blind boy? What is their reaction? (LO-8)(Comprehension /Average)

4.How does the blind boy react to the feelings of people about him? (LO-9)(Expression / Average)

5.What a normal person can understand is almost a riddle to the blind boy. What is it?
(LO-15)(Expression / Difficult)

6.What is the message of the poem *The Blind Boy*? (LO-15)(Expression / Average)

7.How does the blind person understand whether it is day or night? (LO-6)(Remember / Average)

8.How does the blind boy pacify himself? (LO-10)(Comprehension / Average)

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

9."O say what is that thing called light? Which I must ne'er enjoy." (LO-14)(Expression/ Easy)

a) Why is the speaker asking about the light?
b) Whom is the speaker asking?
c) Why will the speaker never enjoy the sight?

10."My day or night myself I make." (LO-13)(Expression / Average)

a) Who is referred to as 'I'?
b) When does the speaker say that it is day or night?
c) Why does the speaker make his own day or night?

11."But sure with patience I can bear, A loss I never can know." (LO-13)(Expression / Average)

a) Who makes this statement?
b) When does the speaker say this?
c) What is the loss that the speaker can bear?

12."Then let not what I cannot have, My cheer of mind destroy." (LO-14)(Expression / Average)

a) Who is the speaker?
b) What is that the speaker cannot have?
c) How will the boy's cheer of mind be destroyed?

III.13. Quote from memory: (4 marks) (LO-41)(Remember/ Easy)

i.O say what is_____,
_____
_____,
_____blind boy!

ii.You talk of_____,
_____
_____
_____day or night?

iii.My day or_____, (May 2026)
_____;

_____
_____always day.

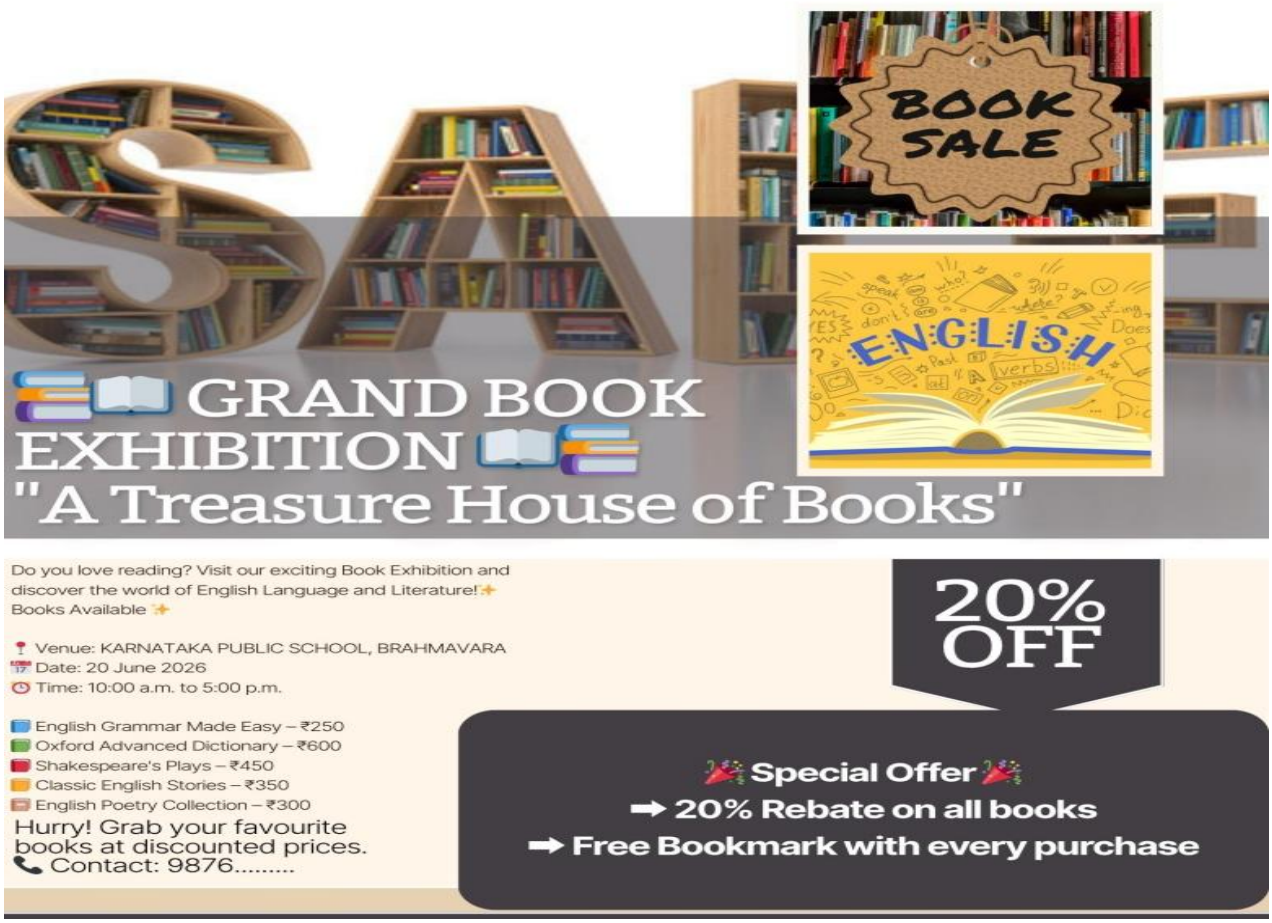
iv.With heavy_____
_____
_____
_____can know.

v.Then let not_____ (March 2026)
_____
_____,
_____blind boy.

IV.14. Given below is a profile of Helen Keller.Write a paragraph using the close given below : (3 marks) (LO-11)(Expression / Average)

Name:	Helen Adams Keller
Date of Birth:	June 27, 1880
Place of Birth:	Tuscumbia
Education:	educated with the help of Anne Sullivan, graduated from Radcliffe College.
Profession:	author, lecturer and political activist.
Award:	the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.
Achievement:	First deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree.

V.15. Read the following advertisement and answer the questions from 1 to 5: (4 marks)
(LO-21)(Expression/Easy)



1.The Book Exhibition being held in

a) City Library
b) Karnataka Public School,Brahmavara
c) Town Hall
d) Community Centre

2.The price of ‘English Grammar Made Easy’ is

a) ₹300
b) ₹250
c) ₹450
d) ₹600

3.The book that costs ₹600 is

a) Shakespeare's Plays
b) English Poetry Collection
c) Oxford Advanced Dictionary
d) Classic English Stories

4.The rebate offered on all books is

a) 10%
b) 15%
c) 20%
d) 25%

5.The free gift given with every purchase is

a) Pen
b) Notebook
c) Bookmark
d) Bag

PROSE 8: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I. Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions/incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet: (1mark)

1. Choose the appropriate question tag and fill in the blank: (LO-8)(Comprehension/Average)

i. Businessmen, lawyers, and doctors enjoy a much higher income, _____.

(A) didn't they? (B) did they? (C) do they? (D) don't they?

ii. Science is an exciting adventure _____.

(A) isn't it? (B) is it? (C) was it? (D) wasn't it?

2. Read the conversation and fill in the blank with the correct "If clause" choosing from the given alternatives: (LO-8) (Comprehension/Easy)

i. Suman: You look sad. Why are you worried, Tejas?

Tejas: I didn't get a seat. If I had worked hard, I _____ got the seat in the university.

(A) would have (B) wouldn't have (C) wouldn't (D) would

ii. Suma: Hello Sujatha, You're a bit down today.

Sujatha: Yes, Suma. We've lost the cricket match by just two runs.

Suma: If your team had selected one more fast bowler, your team _____ won the match.

(A) will have (B) shall have (C) wouldn't have (D) would have

3. Read the conversation and choose the correct infinitive: (LO-8)(Comprehension/Easy)

i. Meghana: Hi Arati, will you come to the market? I want to buy vegetables.

Arati: Sure. Shall we go by bus?

Meghana: No, let's take an auto.

(A) let's take (B) come to (C) to buy (D) go by

ii. Sanjay: Shantha, where are you going now?

Shantha: I'm going to the library to read a novel.

(A) going to (B) are you (C) am going (D) to read

4. Read the following conversation and choose the language function for the underlined sentence: (LO-3)(Comprehension/Easy)

i. Ganesh: It's cloudy, we can't play.

Gouri: Yeah, <u>it may rain today.</u>

(A) Predicting (B) Advising (C) Requesting (D) Possibility

ii. Mahesh: Hi, Good morning. How are you?

Suresh: I am not feeling well.

Mahesh: Oh, <u>shall I drop you to the hospital?</u>

Suresh: That'll be great.

(A) Expressing ability (B) Seeking permission (C) Giving an order (D) Offering help

II. Rewrite as directed.

5. Combine the word in Column A with its collocative word in Column B**:** (1 mark) (LO 8)(Remember/Easy)

A	B
i. scientific	(attachment, research, summon, energy)
ii. Seismic	(ban, call, entry, waves)

iii. commit (crime, doubt, money, lay)
iv. rapid (glance, draw, walk, decline)
v. quick (train, speech, glance, doubt)
vi. speedy (payment, recovery, progress, action)

6. Write the number of syllables for each of the following words: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension / Easy)
i. Practical, mathematics, reward, scientific
ii. Nation, country, school, shoes

7. Fill in the blank with appropriate tense form of the verbs given in bracket: (1 mark)
(LO-8)(Comprehension / Average)
i. The technical experts _____ (be + summon) to solve the problem that arose.
ii. Nobody _____ (be + satisfy) with his wealth, everybody is satisfied with his wisdom.

8. Fill in the blank with suitable article: (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension / Average)
i. In a nuclear war, _____ one who strikes first will be the survivor.
ii. A writer is _____ person who cannot live without writing.

9. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition**:** (1 mark) (LO-8) (Comprehension / Average)
i. Everyone lived under the fear of annihilation _____ nuclear weapons.
ii. The summons came _____ the President of Russia.

10. Fill in the blank using suitable linker: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension / Average)
i. _____ trillions of dollars are spent to contain them by all known techniques.
ii. Science is an exciting adventure _____ major rewards come from the discovery.

11. Fill in the blank using the correct word given in bracket: (1 mark) (LO-8)(Comprehension / Average)
i. My theoretical knowledge had a great _____ (apply) in the area of survival of mankind.
ii. The scientists get rewards from their _____ (discover).

12. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined word**:** (1 mark) (LO-8)(Remember / Average)
i. If <u>humanly</u> used, science is the indispensable guardian and caretaker.
ii. If you are so <u>clever</u>, why are you so poor?

13. Use the ggiven words as noun/verb in your own sentences: (1 mark)(LO-10)(Comprehension / Average)
i. Use the word **'show'** as a **verb** in your own sentence.
ii. Use the word **'problem'** as a **noun** in your own sentence.

14. Change into passive voice: (1 mark) (LO-26)(Comprehension/ Average)
i. The basic research can create a springboard for developing new disaster preparedness industry.
ii. The President showed me a letter.

15. Change the following sentence into the other two degrees of comparison: (1 mark)
(LO-26)(Comprehension/Average)
i. Money is more popular than any other thing in the world.

16. Read the following conversation and change the underlined sentence into reported speech: (1 mark)
(LO-26) (Expression / Difficult)

i. Naveen: Hemanth, did you meet Akash?
Hemanth: Yes, I met him in college yesterday.
Hemanth replied that _____.

ii. Pavithra: Hello Kusuma, how are you?
Kusuma: Hi, I am not feeling well.
Kusuma told Pavithra _____.

iii. Chandan: I met Rani last week in Mysore.
Raghu: Oh. Does she look the same?
Chandan: There's a little change in her appearance.
Chandan informed Raghu _____.

iv. Arathi: How much is that camera?
Henry: It's 13500.
Arathi: I think this one will be fine.
Arathi told Henry _____.

v.Father: Why aren't you doing your homework, Pradeep?
Pradeep: They did not give us any homework today.
Pradeep told his father that _____.

vi. Daughter: I washed the car for you this morning.
Mother: Thank you, my dear.
The daughter told her mother that _____.

III. The following paragraph has two errors. Edit the paragraph and rewrite it. Clues are given: (2 marks) (LO-9)(Expression/Average)

17.i) It is common recognised that the very survival of our civilization is threaten by natural and man made disasters.
Clues: a) Adverb to be corrected b) Verb form to be corrected
ii) It thaught me never to feel lone abroad.
Clues: a) Adverb to be corrected b) Spelling mistake to be corrected
iii) A common lore is that immersion in Scince does not goes with practical sense.
Clues: a) Spelling mistake to be corrected b) Verb form to be corrected
iv) He had receive a messages from the Palace of Nations in Geneva.
Clues: a) Verb form to be corrected b) Noun plural to be corrected
v) Each superpower had more than enough nuclear bomb to destroy the others of the strike.
Clues: a) Preposition to be corrected b) Noun plural to be corrected
vi) Scientific research is a exciting venture into the great unknown and the token of humankinds survival.
Clues : a) Article to be corrected. b) Apostrophe to be corrected.

IV. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

18. Despite low income, why do some people choose to become scientists?
OR (LO-9)(Expression/Average) (April 2018)
According to the author, why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?

19. "According to Kellis Borok, being a scientist is more exciting than being a doctor or an engineer." Why?
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Average) (June 2018)

20. According to Kellis Borok "Science is an exciting adventure". Explain.
(LO-29)(Comprehension/Average) (April 2019)

21. Everybody lived under the threat of annihilation. What caused this threat?
(LO-15)(Comprehension/Difficult) (April 2019)

22. Why did the President of Russian Academy of Sciences summon Borok?
OR (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average) (May 2026)
Why were the technical experts summoned by the three super powers of the world?
OR (June 2019, April 2020, June 2023)
Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?
OR
Why did the UK, USSR and USA meet in Geneva? (April 2016, June 2015, June 2016)
OR
Technical experts from the super power nations met in Geneva. What was the purpose?

23. Name the three nations which possessed nuclear weapons. Who had summoned the writer Kellis Borok to attend the meeting? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Easy)

24. How, according to Borok, is the survival of civilization threatened? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

25. What did the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction imply? (LO-6)Comprehension/Average)

26. How were the scientists able to work on a solution, in spite of political and cultural differences?
OR (LO-9)(Comprehension/Average)
How did the people on the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain work to find a solution for mankind?

27.Give a few examples which illustrate the writer's stand that scientists are the most practical people in the world. OR (LO-7)(Comprehension/Average)
How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world? (April 2017)

28.Who will be headhunted by pharmaceutical industries and financial institutions?
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Easy)

29.Who can best ensure our safety in the world and how?
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Easy)(April 2016, April 2024 -1)

30.Why does Kellis Borok feel that Science is the indispensable guardian and caretaker of humanity?
(LO-9) (Expression/Average) (2017 June) (March,2026)

31.How does the writer praise the feeling of success of the scientists?
(LO-9)(Expression/Average) (2017 June, 2024 June-2, July-3)

32."Nobody is satisfied with his wealth, everybody is satisfied with his wisdom." How does the writer Kellis Borok justify this statement? (LO-9) (Expression/Average) (2025 April)

33.Make a list of lessons that the writer learnt in the Geneva Summit. (LO-15)(Comprehension/Average)

V. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3 marks)

34."My theoretical knowledge had a direct application in the area of survival of humankind."
(LO-23) (Expression/Average)

a) Who does 'my' refer to?
b) In which field did the writer have theoretical knowledge?
c) How would it have a direct application in the area of survival of humankind?

35."The three nuclear powers were willing to come to an agreement." (LO-29) (Expression/Average)

a) Name the three nuclear powers.

b) Why did they decide to come to an agreement?

c) What did they propose to do?

36.Why is that some of us are still deciding to become scientists, despite the fact that businessmen, lawyers, and doctors enjoy a much higher income? (LO-21)(Expression/Difficult)

a) Why do only some people decide to become scientists?

b) What reward do they get by becoming scientists?

c) Why do we need scientists?

37.It turned out that this problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves. (LO-21)(Expression/Average)

a) When did this "problem" arise?

b) What is the "problem" referred to here?

c) What could the theory of seismic waves be connected to the problem?

38."At that time every man and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation." (LO-30)(Expression/Average)

a) What caused this threat?

b) Why did everyone live under the threat?

c) From which lesson is this extract taken?

VI.39.Given below is a profile.Write a paragraph using the clues given below: (3 marks) (LO-11)(Expression/Average)

i)Name:	PoornachandraTejaswi
Born:	September 8th 1938,Kuppalli
Parents:	Kuvempu,Hemavathi
Spouse:	Rajeshwari
Penname:	Poochanthe
Notableworks:	Karvalo,JugaariCross,ChidambaraRahasyaetc.
Occupation:	writer,novelist,photographer,painter.

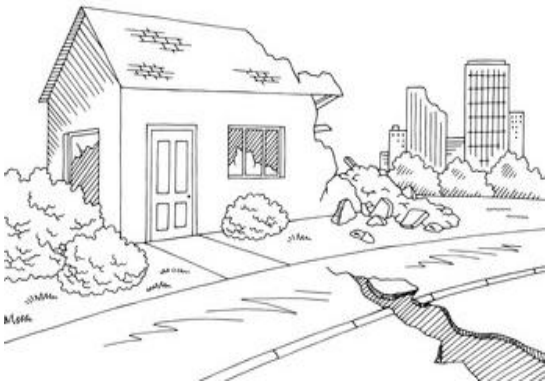
ii) Name:	Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
Date of Birth:	15 October 1931
Native Place:	Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
Education:	Schooling in Rameswaram, B.Sc. in Physics from St. Joseph's College, Aerospace Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology
Profession:	Aerospace Scientist, Author, Teacher and 11th President of India (2002–2007)
Awards:	Padma Bhushan (1981), Padma Vibhushan (1990), Bharat Ratna (1997)
Achievements:	Known as the "Missile Man of India", served as the President of India.

VII. 40. Develop the story using the clues given below:(LO-6) (Expression / Average)

i) Three friends – two geese, a tortoise – drought – decided to migrate – for food and water – geese fly – tortoise can't – thought a plan – carry tortoise – hold stick with their beaks – tortoise not to speak – hold the middle of the stick – some children clap – tortoise angry – burst out – fell on the rock – died – Moral.

ii) Once lion – was asleep – mouse running up and down – awakened the lion – caught the mouse – "Pardon, O King!" – cried little mouse – lion kind – lifted his paw – let him go – after few days – hunters captured lion – net – little mouse passed by – ran to him – chewed the ropes of the net – king of the jungle freed – lion thanked.

VIII. 41. Study the picture below. Write a description of what the picture suggests to you, in a paragraph: (3 marks) (LO-6) (Expression/Average)

i. 

ii. 

IX. 42. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (4 marks)

(LO-25)(Comprehension / Average)

i) Desire, anger, miserliness, lust, pride and jealousy are the six enemies of man. They come in the way of his growth. Great men have always advised us to conquer them. For the purpose, we have to keep our eyes, ears and tongue under control. It is difficult to control them. Great men like Sage Vasista, Sri Rama, the Buddha, Lord Jesus, Prophet Muhammad and Gandhi had succeeded in keeping them under control.

a) What are the six enemies of man? How can we conquer them?

b) Name the great men who have shown us the way to control the six enemies.

ii) Science and technology have transformed human life in many ways. Scientific discoveries and technological inventions have made communication faster, transportation easier, and healthcare more effective. Computers, smartphones, and the internet help people access information instantly and stay connected with others around the world. While science helps us understand the natural world, technology applies that knowledge to solve practical problems and improve our quality of life.

a) How have science and technology transformed human life?

b) How does technology help improve our quality of life?

X. Answer the following question in about 8-10 questions: (4 marks)

43.What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit? (LO-9)(Appreciation/Average)

44.Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?

(LO-3)(Comprehension/Average)

45.'Iron Curtain' is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

(LO-21)(Comprehension/Average)

XI. 46. Write an essay on <u>any one</u> of the following: (4 marks) (LO-7)(Expression/Average)

a) Ban on Plastic

b) Internet

c) National Festivals

d) Advantages and disadvantages of AI.

XII. 47.Read the given passage and answer the questions from 1 to 5: (4 marks)

(LO-24)(Expression/Average)

Fire Safety Precautions

If a fire catches a building or any other premises, people should remain calm and act quickly. The first step is to raise the alarm and inform everyone about the fire. Call the fire service immediately and evacuate the building using the nearest safe exit. Do not use elevators, as they may stop working during a fire. If there is

smoke, cover your nose and mouth with a cloth and crawl close to the floor, where the air is cleaner. Once outside, move to a safe assembly point and do not re-enter the building until the authorities declare it safe. Regular fire drills, awareness, and proper use of fire extinguishers can help prevent panic and reduce the risk of injury during a fire emergency.

1. The first action to be taken when a fire breaks out is
    a) Hide in a room
    b) Raise the alarm and inform others
    c) Use the elevator
    d) Return to collect belongings

2. The emergency service that should be called during a fire is
    a) Police
    b) Ambulance
    c) Fire Service
    d) Postal Service

3. Elevators not be used during a fire as
    a) They are too slow
    b) They may stop working and trap people
    c) They are expensive
    d) They make noise

4. If there is smoke in the building, we should
    a) Run quickly
    b) Stand near windows
    c) Cover your nose and mouth and crawl low
    d) Use the elevator

5. Aftyer a fire accident, it is safe to re-enter a building
    a) Immediately after the fire stops
    b) When friends say it is safe
    c) Only after authorities declare it is safe
    d) Whenever you want to enter

POEM 8: OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2Mark)

1. According to the poet, outer space is solitary confinement for him. Why?
(LO-13)(Comprehension/Average) (2023 March, 2023 June, 2017 April, June 2018)

2. The poet is 'off to outer space tomorrow morning'. What does he ask the readers to do?
OR (LO-6) (Comprehension/Average) (June 2016)
The speaker in 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning' is uncertain of his return.How does he express this?

3. State the reason for the poet to say that "Calendars and clocks are useless in space".
(LO-13)(Remember/Average) (2019 April, 2019 June)

4. The speaker says, "Teacups, circling round me like the planets round the sun". Why does it happen only in space and not on earth? (LO-7)(Comprehension/Average)

5.What might have been the purpose of the poet behind the repetition of the last line in each stanza?
(LO-9) (Expression/Average)

6. How would people on earth watch the astronaut? Would it affect him in any way?
(LO-7)(Comprehension/Average) (April 2018)

7. Give some instances of daily routine mentioned in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'.
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

8. How has the poet described the life in space in the poem 'Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning'?
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

9. The speaker has the feeling that he is imprisoned. What might have been the reason for him to have such a feeling? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

10. What does the poet mean when he says, "I'll be the centre of gravity, a universe of one."
(LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

II. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:(3Marks)

11. "There won't be any calendar, there won't be any clock."
(LO-21)(Expression/Average) (April 2020, September 2025)

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Why won't there be any calendars and clocks?
c) What is the speaker referring to as 'there' in the sentence?

12."Daylight will be on the switch and winter under lock." (LO-21)(Expression/Average)(March,2026)

a) 'Winter under lock' – what does this mean?
b) Where would all the above happen?
c) Who is the poet of this poem?
d) When does the speaker say this?

13."In solitary confinement as complete as any goal."
(LO-21)(Expression/Average)(April 2015; May 2026)

a) What does solitary mean?
b) Why does the speaker say so?
c) What is referred to as solitary confinement?

14."With the teacups circling round me like the planets round the sun." (LO-23)(Expression/Average)

a) What two things are compared here?
b) Why would the poet feel so?
c) Where does this happen?
d) Who is the speaker?

15.“Tracking through your telescope my upward shooting star.” (LO-14)(Expression/Average)

a) Who does ‘your’ refer to?
b) Which instrument does the poet tell us to use to track his journey toward space?
c) What does the phrase ‘my upward shooting star’ mean?

16.“You can cross out my name from the telephone book.”
(LO-7)(Expression/Average)(April 2024 -1, June-2, July-3)

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Why did the speaker say so?
c) When did the speaker say so?

17.“You can start the countdown; you can take a last look.” (LO-7)(Expression/Average)

a) Who is the speaker?
b) Who is the ‘you’ here?
c) When did the speaker say so?

18.“I’m off to outer space tomorrow morning.” (LO-7)(Expression/Average)

a) Who is off to outer space?
b) Why is the above line repeated several times in this poem?
c) What feeling of the speaker is highlighted here?

19.“I’ll doze when I am sleepy and wake without a knock.” (LO-14)(Expression/Average)

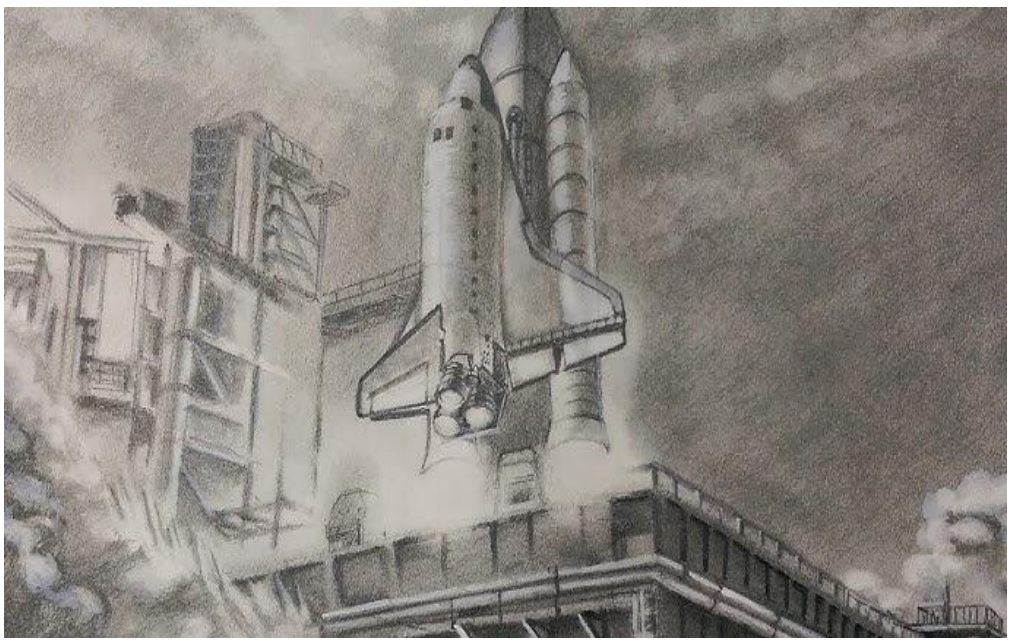
a) Where would the speaker experience this?
b) What do these lines mean?
c) Which lesson is this extract taken from?

20.“Then you and every soul on the earth can go and blow your top.” (LO-7)(Expression/Average)

a) Where does the speaker feel so?
b) Who does ‘you’ refer to?
c) Why should everyone blow their top?

III. 21. Study the picture given below. Write a description or an account of what the picture suggested to you in a paragraph. (3 Mark) (LO-6)(Expression/Average)

i)

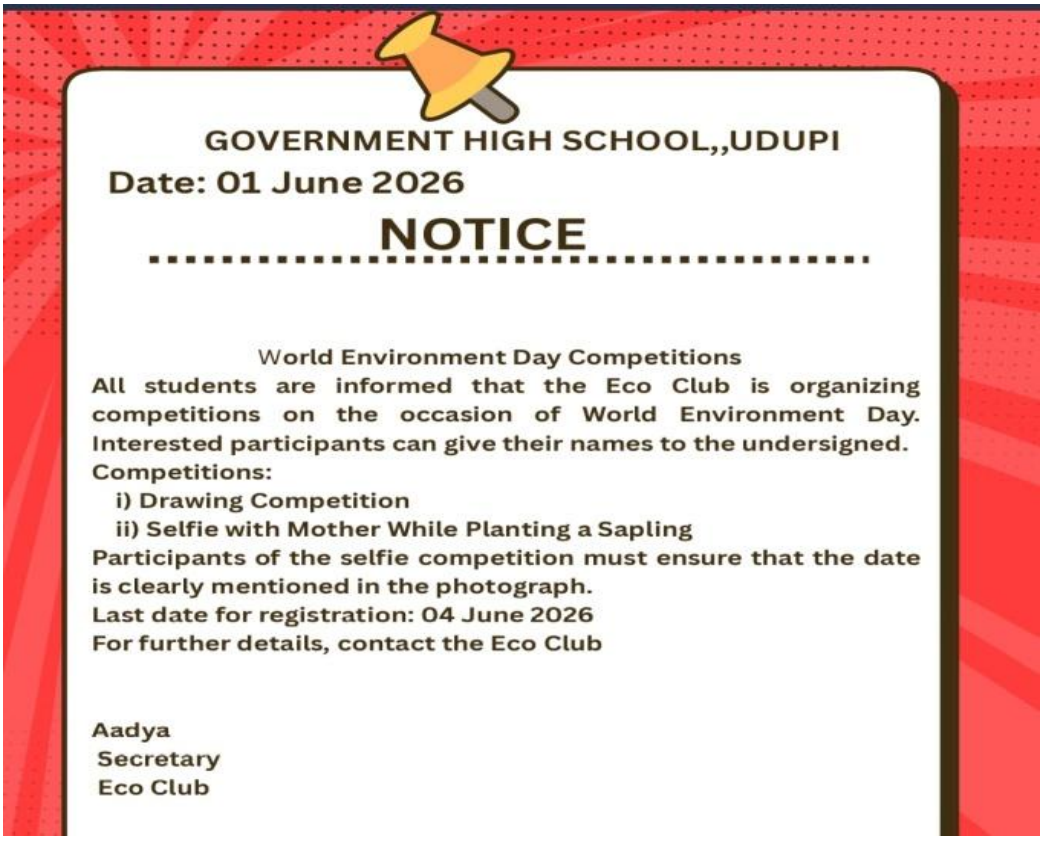


ii)



IV. 22.Read the following notice and answer the questions from 1 to 5: (4 marks)

(LO-24)(Comprehension/Average)



GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL,,UDUPI

Date: 01 June 2026

NOTICE

World Environment Day Competitions

All students are informed that the Eco Club is organizing competitions on the occasion of World Environment Day. Interested participants can give their names to the undersigned.

Competitions:

i) Drawing Competition

ii) Selfie with Mother While Planting a Sapling

Participants of the selfie competition must ensure that the date is clearly mentioned in the photograph.

Last date for registration: 04 June 2026

For further details, contact the Eco Club

Aadya

Secretary

Eco Club

1.The club that is organizing the competitions is

a) Science Club

b) Literary Club

c) Eco Club

d) Sports Club

2. The competition that is organized is

a) Singing Competition

b) Drawing Competition
c) Debate Competition
d) Quiz Competition

3. In the selfie photograph students must mention
a) Student's name
b) School name
c) Date
d) Class

4.Interested participants can give their names to the _____ of the Eco Club.
(Fill in the blank with correct answer)

5.Students have to take a selfie with their mother while planting a sapling. (Yes / No)

SUPPLEMENTARY READING
S.R.1: NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences: (2 marks)

1. Why had the students been marching? How was it an unusual march?
OR (LO-6)Comprehension/ Average) (April 2016)
How was the students' marching an unusual march?

2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching. What was the reason?
(LO 9)(Comprehension/ Average) (April 2018) (May,2026)

3. How did the student leaders manage the protest? Why did they do so?
OR (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average) (April 2015)
The student leaders managed the protest to go peacefully. Why? (April 2021)
OR
Why did Mohan and his friends have a peaceful procession? (April 2024)
OR
How was the march led by the students?

4. What had the police expected about the way of protest? How did the student leaders manage the protest?
OR (LO-9)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2017)
According to Mohan, what did the police expect from the protestors and why? (June 2022)

5. What was there in the 'mysterious parcel'? What suspicion did the police have about that?
(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

6. Why had Patil, the sub-inspector come there? Who believed him? What was the result?
OR (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average) (June2016)
Why did Patil, the Sub-inspector come to Mohan's house?

7. How was the visit of Patil, the sub-inspector, helpful to Mohan's family?
(LO-15)(Expression/ Average) (June 2019) (March 2026)

8. What do you think the writer of the incident trying to impress upon the readers?
OR (LO-10) (Appreciation/ Average) (March 2022)
What can we learn from the lesson' Narayanpur incident'? (September2024)

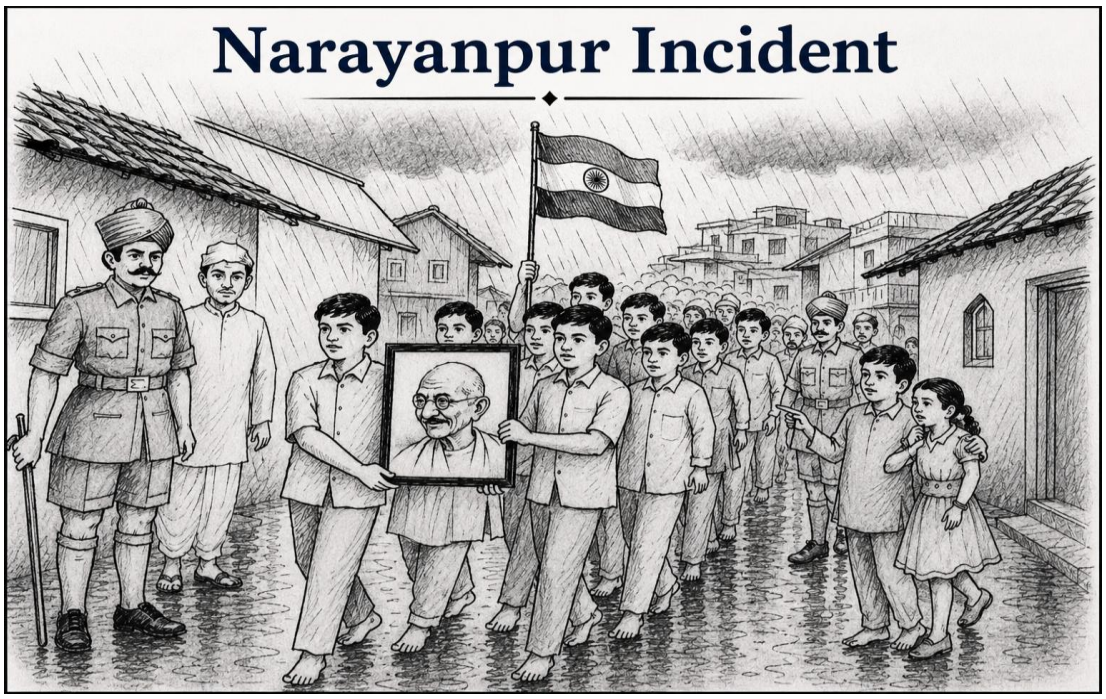
9. How do you know that Mohan's mother was supportive of the college students' struggle?
(LO-10) (Expression/ Average)

10. The DSP was not serious about the students' march. Justify your answer.
(LO-13)Comprehension/ Average)

11. Why do you think Mohan's mother was right in handing over the machine to Mr Patil?
(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

12. How did peaceful nature of the March contribute to its success?
OR (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)
Why was the march successful despite being peaceful?

II. Study the following picture and answer the questions from 1 to 5 based on the Lesson Narayanpur Incident: (4 marks) (LO-51) (Expression/Average)



1. The students in Narayanpur continued the procession despite the heavy rains as
   A) They wanted to reach home quickly.
   B) They were determined to express their patriotism peacefully.
   C) They wanted to avoid the police.
   D) They were participating in a festival.
2. Students carrying Gandhiji's portrait during the procession symbolised
   A) Respect for education
   B) Faith in non-violence and truth
   C) Celebration of a village faith
   D) A religious ceremony
3. The Narayanpur Incident conveys the message that
   A) Violence is the best way to solve problems.
   B) Unity and courage can overcome difficulties.
   C) Wealth brings happiness.
   D) People should avoid public gatherings.
4. The Narayanpur Incident is considered an inspiring event as
   A) It shows students' commitment to the freedom movement despite challenges.
   B) It describes a village celebration.
   C) It teaches farming methods.
   D) It focuses only on children's games.
5. The quality of the participants is highlighted in the lesson is
   A)Carelessness
   B) Determination and patriotism
   C) Laziness
   D) Fearfulness

S.R.2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences: (2 marks)

1.Give an account of hardship and challenges Dicky Dolma faced before she was qualified for this venture.
(LO 6) (Comprehension/ Average) (April 2015, April 2020, April 2022, March 2023)

OR

What hardships did Dicky Dolma face in her early life?

2. How had Dolma described her preparedness for the task of scaling Mount Everest?
(LO-7)(Comprehension/ Average)(June-2016, June- 2017)

3. With zeal determination there is nothing that one cannot achieve. What else do you think are necessary to achieve? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)(September 2020)

4. What was Dicky Dolma fascinated by, since her childhood? LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

5. How did Dicky Dolma prepare herself for her venture? (LO-7) (Comprehension/ Average)

OR

Explain Dolma's preparation and challenges she faced before she was qualified for the venture of scaling the Mount Everest.

6. What was the dream of Dicky Dolma? When did her dream come true? LO 13)(Comprehension/Average)

7. How did Dicky Dolma feel when she climbed the Mount Everest?
(LO 6)(Comprehension/Average)(June-2019)

8. What makes you think that Dicky Dolma's life as a girl, was sorrowful? (LO-6)(Comprehension/Average)

9. What factors encouraged Dicky Dolma to take up basic Mountaineering course?
(LO-10) (Comprehension/ Average) (June- 2023)

10. What does Dolma say about the view from the top of Mount Everest? (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)

11. What can we learn from Dicky Dolma's life? (LO-9) (Appreciation/ Average) (April-2016)

12. How could Dicky Dolma achieve the great feat even with her hardships?
(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average) (Maech,2026)

13. Mention the hobbies of Dicky Dolma? (LO-13) (Comprehension/ Average) (March-2025)

14. What was the biggest headache that Dolma had to face besides her physical and mental problems?
(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

15.Dolma says " It is not a difficult decision for me to take up the challenge of the lofty Mountains." Why does she say so?

OR (LO-10)(Comprehension/Average)(April 2017, June-2018, June- 2022)

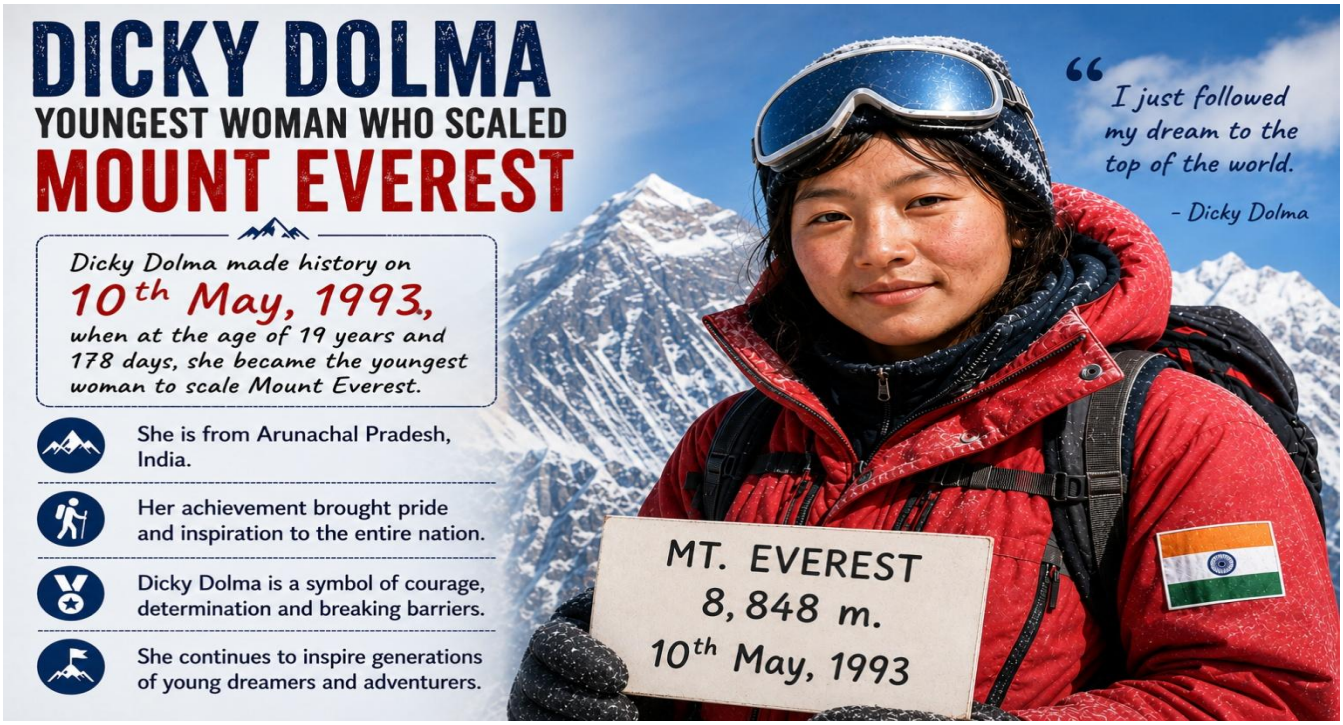
Taking up mountaineering was not a difficult decision for Dicky Dolma. Justify. (May 2026)

16. What does Dolma say about mountaineering after she returns from Mount Everest?
(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

17. How was Dolma able to achieve her goal despite her poor financial condition?
(LO -15) (Appreciation/ Average)

18. As for sincerity and responsibilities, Dolma was not a shirker.Justify your answer.
(LO-15) (Expression/ Average)

II.Study the following picture and answer the questions from 1 to 5 based on the Lesson 'On Top Of The World': (4 marks) (LO-59) (Appreciation/Average)



1. The values that aare best reflected in the author's successful climb to the top of Mount Everest are
   A) Greed and laziness
   B) Determination and perseverance
   C) Laziness and pride
   D) Pride and greed
2. The lesson inspires the readers mainly to
   A) Avoid difficult situations.
   B) Depend only on others for success.
   C) Face challenges with courage and confidence.
   D) Compete with everyone.
3. What emotion does the author experience on reaching the summit of Mount Everest?
   A) Jealousy
   B) Anger
   C) Joy and a sense of fulfilment
   D) Fear
4. The theme most effectively conveyed in the lesson is
   A) The importance of luxury
   B) The power of determination in achieving one's dreams
   C) The beauty of city life
   D) The value of competition
5. A lesson that the readers learn from the author's journey in *On Top of the World* is
   A) Success comes without effort.
   B) Dreams can be achieved through courage, preparation, and persistence.
   C) Failure should always be avoided.
   D) Difficult goals are impossible to achieve.

S. R. 3: A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences: (2 marks)

1. The writer speaks of the 'smile' that welcomes anyone who enters Haneef's house. What more do we know about this 'smile'? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)
2. What did Haneef choose as his mission? Why did he do so? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)
3. Life for Haneef, in the beginning, was never a smooth sail. Why was it so?
(LO-13) (Comprehension/ Average) (May,2026)
4. The absence of the mother, from home, taught the children something. What was that?
OR (LO-13) (Comprehension/ Average) (April 2016)
How did Hema Aziz teach her children the message that "one's duty is the most important thing in life"?
OR (April 2018)
In what way did the absence of their mother make Haneef and his brothers responsible? (June 2018)
OR
What did Haneef and his brothers learn from the absence of their mother from home? (Sept, 2020)
OR
How did Haneef and his brothers learn to be independent at a young age? (April 2022)
OR
What did Haneef's mother's absence from home teach her children? (June 2022)
5. How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef? (LO-9)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2019)
OR
How do you say that Haneef is an introvert? (March 2023)
OR
How does the writer describe the 'introvert' Haneef? (May 2025, Exam 2)
6. Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests. Illustrate this statement from textual examples.
OR (LO-9) (Comprehension/ Average)
How was Haneef able to keep himself cheerful through out? (April 2015)
OR
Haneef Uddin,"A Great Martyr" was a talented young man. Describe. (June 2015)
OR
As a soldier, 'Haneef had various talents and interests in his youth'. Illustrate the statement. (June 2016)
OR
How was life for Haneef always '*ekdam bindas*'? (April2017)(March 2026)
OR
Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests.Support the statement. (June 2019)
OR
Haneef was a young man with varied talents and interests.Explain briefly. (April 2020)
OR
Hanif Uddin was a young man with varied talents and interests.Illustratethe statement. (June 2023)
OR
How do you say that Haneef's life was always '*ekdambindas*'? (April 2024)
OR
Do you think that Haneef was very talented? Substantiate. (June 2024)
7. What were the dreams of Haneef? Do you think they were fulfilled? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)
8. Why did Haneef become very responsible at his tender age? (LO-15) (Comprehension/ Average)
9. How did Haneef's friends call him? What can we guess from his belongings?
(LO -6) (Comprehension/ Average)
10. What were Haneef's brothers doing at the time of the tragedy? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

11. How can you say that Haneef was able to reach out to all? (LO-7) (Comprehension/ Difficult)
12. How did Haneef come to know about the Indian army? (LO-13) (Comprehension/ Average)
13. How was the military training at IMA? How did it effect Haneef? (LO-7) (Comprehension/ Average)
14. How do you say Haneef's family took the family's pride to the next l evel even after Haneef's death? (LO-15) (Appreciation/ Average)
15.What can we learn from Haneef's life? (LO-15) (Appreciation/ Average)

OR

What can the youth learn from Haneef's life? (June 2017)
16. What is the present name of Turtuk sector? Why was it renamed? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

OR

What is the new name of Turtuk sector? Explain the reason behind the change.
17. Give a short account of Haneef's school and college education. (LO-25)(Comprehension/ Average)

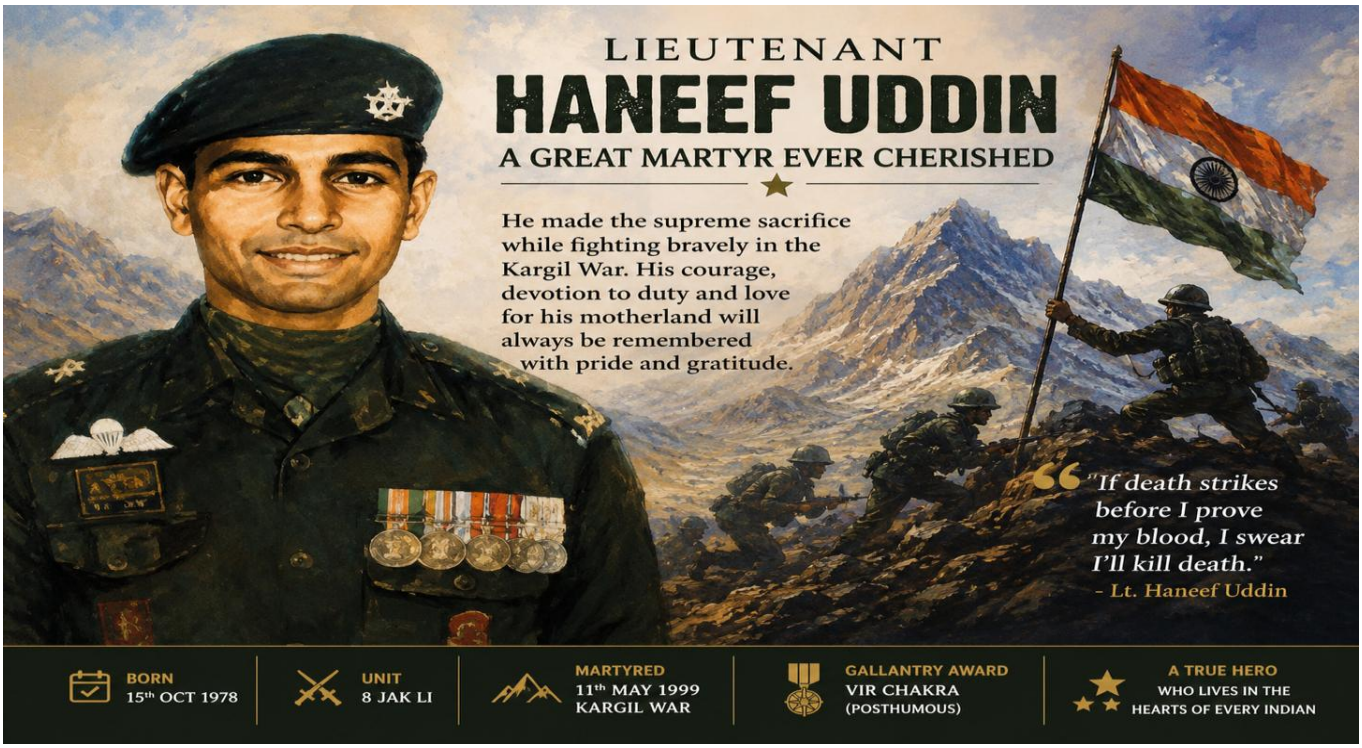
OR

Outline Haneef's educational journey from school to college.
18. What compensation was offered to Hema Aziz by the Indian Army? Did she accept it? Give reason.

OR (LO-25) (Comprehension/ Average)

How did Hema respond to the compensation offered by the Indian Army?

II. Study the following picture and answer the questions from 1 to 5 based on the lesson 'A Great Martyr Ever Cherished': (4 marks) (LO-50) (Expression/Average)



1. Haneef Uddin choose to join the Indian Army to
   A) earn a high salary
   B) serve and protect the nation
   C) ravel around the world
   D) continue his family business

2. Haneef Uddin's sacrifice reveals that

A) He was ambitious for fame.

B) He valued personal comfort above everything else.

C) He showed exceptional courage and patriotism.

D) He was unwilling to face challenges.

3. Haneef Uddin is remembered as a great martyr because

A) He became a famous politician.

B) He sacrificed his life while defending the country.

C) He wrote books about the Army.

D) He won an international award.

4. The message, the lesson *A Great Martyr Ever Cherished* conveys is

A) Wealth is the key to success.

B) Patriotism and selfless service deserve respect and remembrance.

C) War should always be encouraged.

D) Success depends only on luck.

5. Haneef Uddin inspires the readers the most with his qualities of

A) Courage, dedication, and love for the nation

B) Desire for popularity

C) Interest in adventure sports

D) Preference for a luxurious life

S.R.4: THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

I. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each: (2 marks)

1.Why were the people of Tibet unhappy? (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)(May,2026)

OR

Give an account of the difficulties experienced by the people of Tibet.

2. What did the old folk of Tibet say about happiness? (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)

3. Who was selected to find the bird of happiness? What was done on his departure?

(LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)

4. What did the first monster ask Wangjia to do? How did Wangjia react to it?

OR (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)(June 2018)

What was the challenge of the first monster? Why did Wangjia refuse to obey him? (Sept 2020)

OR

How did Wangjia react to the first monster? (March2023)

5. How did the first old monster punish Wangjia? "Will I ever make it?" Why did Wangjia feel so?

(LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)(May 2025-2)

6. How did Wangjia react to the second monster?

(LO -6)(Comprehension/ Average)(April,2024-1) (March,2026)

7. How did the second monster make Wangjia suffer? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

8. What did the third monster warn Wangjia? How did Wangjia respond?

(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

9. How was the third journey difficult for Wangjia? (LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)

10. What contrast do you draw between the wishes of the monsters and the wish of Wangjia?

(LO-15)(Expression/ Average)

11. What do you like the most in the story? Support your answer giving reasons.

(LO-15)(Apprciation/ Average)

12. What hardships did Wangjia undergo on his way to find the bird? (LO 6)(Comprehension/Average)

13. How did the Bird of happiness put an end to the hardships suffered by the people?

OR (LO-10) (Comprehension/ Average)

How did the Bird of Happiness bring happiness to the Tibetan villagers? (June2019)

OR

How did the Bird of Happiness bless Wangjia's village with its three cries? (June 2023)

OR

The cries of the Bird of happiness at the end gave successful expedition for Wangjia. How? (March 2025-1)

14.What changes came over Wangjia as the bird of happiness caressed him?

(LO-6)(Comprehension/ Average)(April 2018;April 2019)

15.How can you say that Wangjia was a brave boy? (LO-9) (Apprciation/ Average) (April 2020)

16. In what way was the bird of happiness guarded? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

17. Why do you think the people of Tibet offered Wangjia a number of things?

(LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

18.Why did Wangjia decide not to go back from his journey? (LO-9) (Expression/ Average)

19. In which direction did Wangjia start to walk and why? (LO-6) (Comprehension/ Average)

II.Study the following picture and answer the questions from 1 to 5 based on the lesson 'The Bird Of Happiness.'(4 marks) (LO-61) (Appreciation/Average)



1. Wangjia decided to search for the Bird of Happiness
   A. To become famous
   B. To help the suffering people of his village
   C. To find hidden treasure
   D. To prove his strengt
2. To show courage while facing the three old monsters, Wangjia
   A. ran away from them.
   B. asked others to fight for him.
   C. faced them fearlessly to complete his mission.
   D. gave up his journey.
3. The quality of Wangjia that inspires the readers, the most is
   A. Selfishness
   B. Greed
   C. Laziness
   D. Bravery and determination
4. Wangjia's journey teaches us that
   A. We should think only about ourselves.
   B. We should act with courage and kindness for the welfare of others.
   C. We should avoid difficulties.
   D. We should expect rewards for every good deed.
5. The statement that best describes Wangjia's character is
   A. He was a brave and kind-hearted boy who risked his life to bring happiness to others.
   B. He was afraid of every challenge.
   C. He wanted only wealth and power.
   D. He depended entirely on others for help

Question Paper Design
Weightage to Cognitive Level

	Weightage to Objectives	Marks	Percentage (%)
1	Remembering	08	**10**
2	Comprehension	32	**40**
3	Expression	36	**45**
4	Appreciation	04	**5**
	Total	**80**	**100**

Weightage to Content

	Objectives	Marks
1	Prose	25
2	Poetry	20
3	Supplementary Reader	05
4	Grammar and Vocabulary	08
5	Comprehension and Composition	10
	Total	**100**

Weightage to Types of Questions

	Types of Questions	No of questions
1	Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark)	**4**
2	Very Short Answer (1 Mark)	**12**
3	Short Answer - 1 (2 Mark)	**8**
4	Short Answer - 2 (3 Marks)	**9**
5	Long Answer - 1 (4 Marks)	**4**
6	Long Answer - 2 (5 Marks)	**1**
	Total	**38**

Weightage to Difficulty Level

	Difficulty Level	Percentage (%)
1	Easy	**30**
2	Average	**50**
3	Difficult	**20**
	Total	**100**

KEY ANSWERS
PROSE 1: A HERO

I.

1. i) (B) hasn't it ii) (C) wasn't it iii) (C) doesn't it iv) (A) didn't he v) (A) are there

2. i) (A) would't have ii) (C) would have
3. i) (A) to sleep ii) (B) to tell
4. i) (B) Giving direction ii) (B) Giving instructions
   iii) (C) Requesting iv) (C) Offering help
   v) (C) Seeking permission vi) (D) Refusing invitation
   vii) (A) Accepting invitation

II.

5. i) sat ii) was sleeping
6. i) on ii) from
7. i) but ii) as / because / for
8. i) there ii) alone iii) story iv) read
   v) buy vi) fare vii) some viii) weakly
   ix) great x) new xi) Principal
9. i) proposition ii) table iii) emphasis
10. i) scorpion ii) nightmare
11. i) night 1 syllable
    lad 1 syllable
    Walking 2 syllable
    Horror 2 syllable
    ii) returning 3 syllables
    safer 2 syllables
    desperately 4 syllables
    speak 1 syllable
12. i) development ii) education
13. i) How did the teachers congratulate Swami?
    ii) Why did he come to the office?
14. i) The burglar was caught by Swami.
    ii) A story was being told by granny.
    iii) A new bag has been purchased by Janaki in the shop
    iv) Answers are being evaluated by Krishna
15. i) Comparative Degree : Swami was cleverer than any other boy in the class.
    Positive Degree: No other boy was as clever as Swami in the class.
    ii) Comparative Degree: Seema is taller than any other girl in the family.
    Positive Degree: No other girl is as tall as Seema in the family.
    iii) Comparative Degree: Rose is more attractive than any other flower.
    Positive Degree: No other flower is as attractive as rose.
    iv) Superlative Degree : The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.
    Comparative Degree: The Pacific is deeper than any other ocean in the world.
16. i) Swami complained to his father that his office room was dusty.
    ii) Burglar cried that something had bitten him.

III. 17. i) a) looked b) with
ii) a) hurriedly b) and
iii) a) gloomily b) at

IV.

18. The newspaper report was about the bravery of a village lad who while returning home by the jungle path fought with a tiger. He stayed half a day on the tree till some people came and killed the tiger.
19. Swami commented that a boy could not kill a tiger and he must be a grown –up person. But Swami's father commented that if one had courage, he could do anything. Strength and age were not important. But for Swami, strength and age were more important than courage.
20. Swami pretended to sleep his granny to avoid sleeping alone in his father's office room. First time, his father forcibly took him to the office room to sleep alone. The second time he left him to his fate.
21. Swami looked at his granny and his mother while following his father to the office room because he thought they would stop his father from taking him to the office room. He wanted to escape the frightful proposition.
22. When the room was quiet Swami could hear the ticking of the clock, the rustle of trees, the sound of someone's snoring and the humming of some vague night insects.
23. As the night advanced Swami's heart began to beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. He was filled with terror and every moment he expected the devils to come up to carry him away.But instead of that a burglar entered. Swami caught him
24. Swami thought his father's proposition was frightful because he always slept beside his granny in the passage and any change in this arrangement kept him awake all night.
25. Swami's classmates looked at him with respect, his teacher patted his back and the headmaster called him a true scout for catching the district's notorious house-breaker.
26. Congratulations were showered on Swami the next day because he had caught a notorious house breaker of the district. He had helped the police.
27. Father wanted Swami to sleep alone in the office room to prove his courage. He also wanted Swami to stop sleeping beside his granny like a baby and develop courage and good habits.
28. Swami used to sleep beside his granny like a baby. This was disgraceful, according to Swami's father.
29. Swami felt relieved at the end because when his father came home, Swamy was already on the bed. Being scolded for putting Swami's life to risk, Swami's father gave up the idea of making Swami sleep alone in the office room, thereafter.
30. Swami did not want to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor, later in life.
31. Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books because he did not like to sleep in the office room and it was just a trick to escape from his father.
32. Swami had an opinion that age and strength of man were very important. His father believed that courage was more important than age and strength. According to him, a man could do anything if he had courage.
33. Swami slept alone in the office room and was able to catch the notorious house-breaker of the district. It was a great show of Swami's bravery and courage. So, the headmaster called him a true scout.
34. Swami was afraid of darkness. When his father challenged him to sleep alone in the office room, he thought the challenge was frightful. He also tried to give many excuses to avoid it.
35. Swami thought his father was a cruel man. He hated the newspaper for printing the story and also wished that the tiger had not spared the boy.
36. Swami thought that the place under the bench in the office room was safe, compact and reassuring. So, he spread his bed there.
37. Swami bit the burglar thinking that it was a devil. The burglar cried out in pain. When Swami's father heard a thundering cry, he, his cook and a servant rushed into the office room with a lamp, to see what had happened.

38. Swami's father knew the importance of courage. He wanted his son to become braver and give up his fear of the darkness. So, he used a newspaper report to challenge him to sleep alone in the office room. He was a wise man.

39. The police inspector congratulated Swami. He praised his courage and advised him to join police, when he had grown up.

40. When the burglar cried with agony, father, cook, and servant came in carrying a light. They fell on the burglar and caught him.

V.

41. The newspaper carried a report about a village lad who had fought bravely against a tiger, while he was returning home by the jungle path. Swami argued that a boy could not fight a tiger and it had to be a strong, grown-up person. His father disagreed saying that courage was more important. Swami was not ready to accept this. His father then challenged him to show his courage by sleeping alone in the office that night. While Swami was sleeping there, he saw a dark figure. Believing it to be the devil, Swami dug his teeth into its leg. It turned out to be a notorious burglar whose loud cry brought others to the scene. The burglar was caught and Swami became a hero overnight.

42. Swami's father challenged Swami to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami was filled with fear and tried to divert his father's attention by talking about the latest news from his cricket club. When his father didn't listen to him, he told his father that he would sleep alone from the first of the next month. But his father did not agree. Swami then went to sleep near his granny, pulled the blanket over his face and pretended to be fast asleep. However, his father soon came there and pulled him out of bed. Swami tried to appeal to his mother and granny but was not successful. Then Swami told his father that the office room was dusty and had scorpions. Swami's father didn't yield to any of his excuses. He made him sleep alone in the office room.

43**.** Swami crept under the bench, shut his eyes tight and covered himself with the blanket. Soon he fell asleep. He began to have a nightmare that a tiger was chasing him. He tried to escape. He groaned in despair. He put his hand out to feel his granny's presence, but he touched the wooden leg of the bench. He moved to the edge of the bench and thought that the devil would pull him out and tear him. As it came nearer, he crawled, hugged and used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon. In this way Swami had a dreadful experience under the bench.

VI.

44. a) Swami

b) The speaker means that the newspaper report was wrong, as a boy could not fight with a tiger and believed that he must have been a grown-up person.

c) According to the speaker both strength and age were important.

45. a) Swami's father .

b) He wanted the 'you' to sleep alone in the office room.

c) The speaker felt that courage was more important than strength or age.

46. a) Swami.

b) To escape from his father's challenge-frightful proposition

c) Swami's father insisted that he should sleep alone from that day itself.

47. a) His granny.

b) In his father's office room.

c) To prove his courage.

48.a) Swami's granny.

b) Swami's father.

c) Swami's father was waking Swami up. He wanted him to sleep alone in the office room.

49. a) Swami.

b) When his father was taking him to the office room to sleep alone, that night.

c) It was an excuse to escape from sleeping alone in the office room.

50. a) Swami.
    b) Swami's father .
    c) To prevent Swami from rolling up his bed and moving to his granny's side, in the middle of the night.
51. a) The burglar.
    b) Something had bitten him.
    c) When Swami tightly hugged his leg and bit him with his teeth.
52. a) Police inspector
    b) Swami caught a notorious burglar of the district.
    c) No. Swami wanted to become a rail way guard, engine driver or a bus conductor.
53. a) Swami.
    b) He was afraid of darkness.
    c) He asked his father for a lamp.
54. a) 'Her' refers to Swami's granny.
    b) Swami's father should tell his mother that it was not the proper way to bring up Swami.
    c) Swami's father replied that his statement was not directed to the speaker.
55. a) Swami.
    b) When Swami was forced to sleep in the office room alone.
    c) If the tiger had killed the boy, there would be no report on the brave boy and his father would not have forced him to sleep alone in the office room.
56. a) Swami's father.
    b) Swami.
    c) When Swami was trying to escape from his father's proposition.
57. a) Swami
    b) They were going to buy new brands of bat and balls and they were even admitting elders to their cricket club.
    c) When he tried to change the subject and divert his father from challenging him.
58. a) Swami
    b) When his father pulled him out of his bed to take him to the office room.
    c) Determination.
59. a) Swami's mother.
    b) When Swami's father returned from office and enquired about Swami, the day after the heroic incident.
    c) As he had slept alone in the office room and was afraid of darkness and sleeping alone.
60. a) Swami's mother
    b) Risking his life by sleeping alone in the office room.
    c) After returning from his office, father saw that Swami had already slept in his usual place. When he expressed his disappointment, the speaker made this statement.
61. a) Swami's mother.
    b) According to the speaker, Swami used to sleep beside his granny. His mother and granny did not advise him to learn to sleep alone and also to be courageous.
    c) Treat someone very kindly and protect the person too much from anything unpleasant.
62. a) Swami
    b) In the office room.
    c) He was a coward. He was afraid of darkness and sleeping alone in the office room.
63. a) Swami
    b) When he heard the news of a village lad fight a tiger .
    c) A very strong and grown-up person could only fight a tiger.

64. a) Swami's mother

b) Swami

c) Swami's father complained about Swami and expressed that he didn't like the way he was being brought up.

65. a) Swami's father

b) To Swami

c) He said so when Swami tried to escape the proposition of sleeping alone in the office room that night by changing the topic.

VII.

66. i) This is the profile of Sri R. K Narayan. His date of birth was 10th October 1906. His place of birth was Madras. His education was in Maharaja College Mysore. His father was R V Krishnaswami Iyer. His wife was Rajam. He was an English Novelist . His books are Malgudi Days, A Tiger for Malgudi, The Guide, Swami and his Friends.

ii) Mr. Raghavendra is an education officer. He studied BSc M.Ed. He is 55 years old. His height is 5feet 4inches and weight is 55Kgs. He has two children-a boy and a girl . His son is an Engineer and the daughter is studying MBBS. He is very popular as he is helpful and as the best gardener. His hobbies are gardening, beekeeping, coin collection.

iii) This is a profile of Dr. K Shivrama Karantha. He was born on 10th October 1902 in Kota, Udupi district. He was a novelist, playwright and conservationist. Some of his writings are Mookajjiya kanasugalu, Marali mannige, Chomana dudi,Yakshagana bayalata, Apoorva paschima etc. He was honoured with: Jnana Pita Award, Sahitya Academy Award and Padma Bhushana. His hobbies were Yakshagana, Photography, Cinema and Exploring nature. He died on 9th December 1997.

VIII. **67.** i) Once upon a time two geese and a tortoise were good friends. They decided to migrate for food and water. Geese could fly, but tortoise can't. So, they devise a way. They told tortoise to hold a stick and they would hold it by their beaks. They informed tortoise not to speak and to hold the stick. They started to fly. Children saw this and clapped happily. The tortoise became angry and burst out and fell down.

ii) Once a tortoise and a hare made an argument to race to find who would win. Then the race started. Hare ran fast. In the middle it wanted to take a rest. While taking rest, it slept. The tortoise ran slowly and steadily. It reached the goal. It won the race. Moral: Slow and steady wins the race.

iii) A miser lost a purse containing thousand rupees. He had promised a reward of one hundred rupees to anyone who found and returned it. An honest farmer found the purse and returned it to the miser. The farmer then claimed the reward. However, the miser played a trick on the farmer. He said that the farmer had already taken the reward because the purse originally contained eleven hundred rupees, but now it only had a thousand rupees. The miser claimed the farmer must have taken the extra hundred rupees as his reward and didn't need to give him any more. The matter went to a court of law. The judge ruled in favour of the farmer, saying the purse wasn't the miser's to begin with because he claimed it had eleven hundred rupees originally but now had only a thousand. The judge asked the farmer to keep the purse with him until the real owner came forward. The judge also asked the miser to wait until a man came with his purse, implying the miser wasn't the rightful owner.

IX.

68. i) A picture is worth a thousand words. This is a black and white picture. This is the picture of a circus. Some animals are on the ground. They are showing some attractive skills. Clowns are entertaining the

people. Some people are sitting around the ground. They are watching the events. It is a breathtaking activity. I like this picture of the circus.

ii) A picture is worth a thousand words. This is a black and white picture. This is a beautiful scene. I can see many things in the picture. The sea is calm in this picture. There are two boats. One is sailing and the other is on the sea shore. Fisher men are fishing in the sea. Some of them are carrying a basket of fish.

iii) A picture is worth a thousand words. This is a black and white picture .The picture shows a simple rural scene with three huts and palm trees. A woman carries a basket on her head, a cow stands nearby, another woman walks, a man drives a tractor, and another man works with a stick in the background.

iv) A picture is worth a thousand words. This is a sceneof a beach.This is a picture with joyful children..

Six children are holding kites. They are enjoying flying kites on the beach. Some people are walking on the beach. Some boats and ships are there in the picture. Here the flow of water is calm. The sky is slightly cloudy here.

X. 69.

i) a) Brave and kind. He was short and thin but full of courage and vitality.

b) Because it was too dark and he wanted to go home.

ii) a) The Abacus is the earliest form of mechanical computer. Calculations are made easily.

b) It consists of a wooden frame with coloured beads that can be moved on parallel rods. Calculations are made by moving beads up and down.

iii) a) People locked their doors and shut the windows as they heard the roar of a leopard.

a) Sunitha picked up a hen from the yard and threw the hen towards the leopard. The hungry leopard took the hen and ran into the forest.

XI.

70. The newspaper carried a report of a brave village lad who fought with a tiger. Swami could not accept that a boy could have fought with a tiger. Swami said that age and strength mattered. His father said that courage was more important than age. The argument led to Swami's father challenging him to sleep alone in the office room that night. Swami, inevitably, had to sleep in the office room. He spent that night with the fear of the devils and nightmares. Then he saw something moving in the darkness. He thought that his end had come and the devil had come to carry him away. Finally, as an attempt for survival he hugged it with all his might, and used his teeth as a mortal weapon on it. Thus, coward Swami became a hero overnight.

XII.

71. **a) Global Warming**

Global warming is a consequence of increased greenhouse gas emissions. It is a significant issue causing rising global temperatures and climate change. This phenomenon is primarily driven by human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial processes. It leads to a rise in green-house gases like carbon-di-oxide and methane. Due to global warming sea level rises. Unexpected climate changes occur. It disturbs the ecosystems. It affects human health. We as responsible citizens, should try to stop global warming. We should use renewable energy. We should plant trees. Our agriculture must be sustainable. It needs international co-operation. Global warming is a pressing issue with far reaching consequences, demanding urgent and collective action to decrease its effects and create a sustainable future for all.

b) Social Media

Social Media has become an integral part of modern life. It has numerous benefits and drawbacks. It connects people globally. It facilitates information sharing. It promotes various forms of expression. Social Media platforms enable individuals to connect with friends, family and colleagues across geographical boundaries, fostering a sense of community and belongingness. It is very helpful for sharing information and creating awareness. It is useful for business and marketing.

Social media has a large number of disadvantages too. Sometimes, it may share misinformation and fake news. It may affect mental health by making man addicted to it. Sometimes, it may breech a person's privacy. It can be a double-edged sword. If we use social media responsibly, it may be a benefit to the society.

c) National Symbols

India has many national symbols that represent its rich culture and heritage. These symbols unite the country's diverse population and remind citizens of their shared history and values.

National Flag: The Tiranga, India's national flag, features three horizontal stripes of saffron, white, and green, with a blue Ashoka Chakra in the center. Saffron represents courage, white symbolizes peace and truth, and green represents faith and prosperity.

National Emblem: The Lion Capital of Ashoka, India's national emblem, features four lions standing back-to-back, symbolizing power, courage, and confidence. The motto "Satyameva Jayate" means "Truth Alone Triumphs".

Other Symbols are

- National Animal: Royal Bengal Tiger, representing strength and power
- National Bird: Indian Peacock, symbolizing beauty and elegance
- National Flower: Lotus, representing purity and spiritual growth
- National Tree: Indian Banyan, symbolizing longevity and resilience
- National Anthem: "Jana Gana Mana", promoting unity and diversity
- National Song: "Vande Mataram", celebrating the motherland

These symbols reflect India's rich cultural heritage and evoke patriotism and national pride. They remind citizens of the country's history, values, and diversity, promoting unity and a sense of shared identity. India's national symbols are an integral part of its identity and play a significant role in shaping the country's future.

XIII. 72.

i) Suhas / Saritha
10th Std
G H S, Narayanapura.

15 July 2026

The Municipal Officer
Municipal office
Narayanapura

Sir,
Sub: Request to provide water facility in our area.

I am a resident of Gandhi Colony, Narayanpura. I would like to bring to your kind notice that water scarcity has hit our area. The pipe line connection was done by the municipal office 6 months back. But no water flows in it. Here, the residents have to buy water for their everyday needs. The poor can't afford to buy water.

So, I request you to kindly provide proper water facility to our area, at the earliest. We will be much obliged.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
xxxxx

ii) Narayanapura

15 July 2026

Dear Janaki,

How are you? I am doing well here and hope everything is fine there.

You will be glad to know that my brother's birthday falls on 7th October. We are organizing a grand party to celebrate the occasion. You are cordially invited to attend the same. The party will be held at our residence from 4 pm onwards. There will be a lot of events like quiz, games, dance, etc. You will surely enjoy it. Request uncle and aunt also, on our behalf to attend the party and bless my brother. Eagerly awaiting your arrival.

Yours affectionately,
xxxxxx

XIV. 73.

i) 1.B 2.C 3.C. 4.C.
ii) 1. B. 2. B. 3. B. 4. C.
iii) 1. B. 2. B. 3. C. 4. C.

POEM 1: GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE

I.

1. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandma a 'genius' as she could climb trees even at the age of sixty-two. She could climb spreading or tall trees, very quickly.
2. Grandma had been the habit of climbing trees for a long time. "Having learned to climb from a loving brother when she was six", is the line from the poem that justifies this statement.
3. The neighbours advised that Ruskin Bond's grandma to stop climbing the trees as she was growing old. They suggested that old people should grow old gracefully. But the grandma did not listen to their advice. She laughed and said that, she preferred to grow old, disgracefully.
4. Others feared that granny would fall from a tree one day or the other. It did not happen as they feared. But one day when the poet and his family were in the town, she climbed up a tree but could not come down. She was rescued with great difficulty.
5. The doctor checked granny's temperature and recommended her a bed rest for a week. The kids sighed with relief that she would not climb up trees and risk her life.
6. 'My dad' (the poet's father /granny's son) knew his duties. He thought his duty was to fulfil his mother's wish. He built a house on the tree top for his mother with the help of the poet's assistance.
7. The poet and his father were considerate towards grandma. They fulfilled her wish by building a house on a tree-top with windows and a door. "My dad knew his duties. He said, that's all right- you'll have what you want, dear." this line from the poem shows us that both the poet and his father were considerate towards grandma.
8. Grandma felt miserable as she lay in bed. She loved to look at the dancing leaves. For her, it was like a brief season in hell.
9. The poet's grandmother had great love for trees. Even at the age of 62, she climbed the trees. When people advised her to stop climbing a tree, she laughed and said she would not stop. After recovering from illness, she got a house built on a tree and lived there happily.

II.

10. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother 'genius' as she could climb trees even at the age of 62. She was passionate about climbing trees. She could climb any type of tree, spreading or high. Everyone feared that granny would fall from the tree one day. Neighbours and friends advised her to stop that practice, she laughed and said she would not stop.

    Once, it so happened that she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue, the doctor bed recommended her a week's rest. But for granny it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a tree house . The poet's father dutifully fulfilled his mother's wish, so that she could live in a tree house, upholding her right to live in a tree.

III.

11. a) She refers to the poet's granny.
    b) Climbing any type of a tree.
    c) She was happier in a tree than in a lift.
12. a) Granny said this to her friends and neighbours/ advisers.
    b) Climbing tree as she grew old was disgraceful.
    c) She had a passion of climbing tree and she would be happier doing it.
13. a) People .
    b) They feared that she would fall from a tree, as she was old.
    c) One day she climbed up a tree but could not come down.
14. a) Doctor.
    b) Because Granny had high fever.
    c) The kids felt a sigh of relief that she would not climb up trees.

15. a) A week in bed was like in hell for granny.
b) Granny wanted to climb and stay on the trees. So, she felt that the bed rest was like hell.
c) Climbing trees was like heaven to her.

IV. 16. Apicture equals many words. This picture gives the lively scene of traditional farming in a paddy field. Many agricultural workers are harvesting crop in the field.Female workers are actively harvesting crops. Male farmers are threshing harvested grain by striking it against a platform. On the edge of the paddy field, dense grove of coconut and areca nut groves are there. There are some houses with tiled roof . In the far distance there is a mountain range. The entire landscape howcases grand beautiful countryside of harvesting season

V.17. The poem 'Grandma Climbs a Tree' is written by Ruskin Bond. He calls his grandmother as "genius" because she could climb trees in a trice even at the age of 62. She was passionate to climb the trees and learned it from her loving brother at the age of six. Everybody feared that granny would fall from a tree one day. One day she climbed a tree but could not come down. After the rescue, the doctor recommended her, a week's bed rest. But for granny it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet's father who was dutiful, fulfilled his mother's wish, with the expert assistance of his son, the poet. Then granny moved up and enjoyed her life as she wished.

18. The poet Ruskin Bond calls his grandmother 'genius' as she could climb trees even at the age of 62. She was passionate about climbing trees. She could climb any type of tree, spreading or high. Everyone feared that granny would fall from the tree one day. Neighbours and friends advised her to stop that practise. But she laughed and said she would not stop. Once, she climbed a tree but couldn't come down. After the rescue, the doctor recommended a week's bed rest. But for granny, it was like a brief season in hell. Once she recovered, she demanded a house to be built on a tree. The poet's father was dutiful, fulfilled his mother's wish, so that granny could live in a tree house, upholding her right to live in a tree.

19. Both the poet and his father were considerate towards the grandmother. When the doctor recommended that grandmother should stay in bed and take complete rest for a week, it was like a brief season in hell to her. When she got better, she called her son and told him that she wanted a house on the tree. Her son was quite obedient and dutiful. He immediately started his work with the help of the poet. He kept his words and built a house with windows and doors, on the tree top.
The narrator was very considerate towards his grandmother too. When granny started living in the tree house, he used to climb up to her room with glasses and tray and drink sherry with her every day.

20. 1.B
2. C.
3. C.
4. C

PROSE 2: THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS

I.

1. i) C) couldn't he? ii) A) can I?
   iii) (D) was there? iv) (D) didn't she?
2. i) B) wouldn't have ii) A) would have
3. i) D) to find ii) C) to hold iii) (B) to find iv) (C) to settle
4. i) (B) giving suggestion ii) (C) expressing gratitude
   iii) (B) showing sympathy iv) (B) showing sympathy
   v) (C) expressing gratitude vi) (A) expressing agreement

II) 5. i) has ii) wait iii) were iv) runs
   v) has vi) was vii) are viii) helps

6. i) at ii) from iii)for iv)by
   v) at vi) at

7. i) but ii) who iii) but iv) and v) though

8. i) here ii) sea iii) right iv) scene

9. i) around ii) centre iii) senseless iv) chest v) pain
   vi) water vii) hope viii) the day ix) to death x) a look

10. i) lurched ii) fiancé iii) commuter iv) grab
    v) shove vi) squeeze vii) snatch viii) rush

11. i) even 2 syllables
    telling 2 syllables
    different 3 syllables
    story 2 syllables
    ii) over 2 syllables
    very 2 syllables
    road 1syllable
    gingerly 3 syllables

12. i) emergency ii) management

13. i) Why was the dog crying? ii) How did Sheela get the first rank?
    iii) How did they come?

14. i) Roma was saved by Baleshwar. ii) Tea is being prepared by Gopi.
    iii) The permission has been taken by the students.

15. i) Superlative Degree: Baleshwar was the quickest commuter inthe train.
    Positive Degree: No other commuter was as quick as Baleshwar in the train.

    ii) Comparative Degree: The truck driver was more helpful than any other man.
    Positive Degree: No other man was as helpful as the truck driver.

    iii) Comparative Degree: Guru is taller than any other boy in the class
    Positive Degree: No other boy is as tall as Guru in the class.

    iv) Superlative Degree: 'Nisarga Farms' is the most beautiful farm in our village.
    Positive Degree: No other farm is as beautiful as 'Nisarga Farms' in our village.

16. i) Baleshwar told that his sister was injured.
    ii) Baleshwar informed Dinesh that his sister Roma had fallen off a train.
    iii) Baleshwar asked Roma that, how she was feeling.

III.17. i) a) for b) but
ii) a) grabbed b) frantically
iii) a) choice b) but
iv) a) On b) arrived

IV.18. The commuters rushing out and into the packed coaches is a regular scene in the most populated metropolis in India. Innumerable passengers travel by train every day to their destination.

19. Roma was finding some space to stand safely on as she boarded the train.

20. Roma was finding some space to stand safely in the train. She suddenly got pushed, lost her tenuous foothold panicked

21. Roma got into the ladies' compartment of the Mumbai suburban train which halted for only 20 seconds. Before she could stand firmly, the train moved ahead, and she suddenly got pushed and this caused the fall.

22. Baleshwar was travelling on the opposite train. He saw a girl in black salwar kameez falling from a moving train. So, he jumped off the moving train to save her life. He had concern for a fellow human being.

23. Baleshwar had concern and compassion for the human being. He wanted to save her. So he risked his life and jumped off a moving train to save a stranger.

24. Baleshwar found Roma sprawled by the tracks. They were alone between two stations, five kilometres apart in Thane district. So, there was no help in sight.

25. Baleshwar found Roma by the tracks. She was unconscious and blood was flowing out of a gash, behind her head. So, there was no response from her.

26. When no one came forward to help him, Baleshwar began to lose hope. Then a tempo truck driver, a middle-aged Gujarati, helped Baleshwar. He helped him to take Roma to the hospital. He also gave his mobile phone to call Roma's family. Without his help, Roma would have died.

27. Roma's condition was very critical; she needed immediate treatment. The doctor asked Baleshwar to stay until Romas's family arrived at the hospital. During that time the truck driver had slipped away with his truck. So, Baleshwar couldn't thank him.

28. As Airoli was 10 kms away, Baleshwar did not agree to take Roma to the hospital in Airoli. He knew that there was a hospital nearby where he could get the first aid for Roma.

29. Baleshwar Mishra was a 20-year-old lanky youngster from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. He was an unemployed high school dropout. He had come to Mumbai in search of a job and was staying with his two older brothers. His job hunt had proved useless in Mumbai.

30. Roma Talreja was a 21-year-old B. Com graduate from Pune. She had been working in the call centre for two years. She loved her job, talking and connecting to customers and making new friends there.

31. As Roma opened her eyes, Baleshwar asked for her name and a contact number. He remembered the contact number though Roma uttered it only once. He remembered the spot where Roma had fallen when he returned to find her handbag and cell phone. This proves that he had good memory and presence of mind.

32. According to Baleshwar, the people of Mumbai were afraid of helping the victims of any accident. He believed that the people fear getting trapped in the courts or with the police.

33.Dr. Anil Agarwal, immediately admitted Roma without any formalities. This shows that the doctor was a kind man and valued life.

34. Roma's brother Dinesh had told Baleshwar that her cell phone and handbag were missing. So, he revisited the spot where Roma had fallen, in search of her belongings.

35. Though Roma was a stranger for Baleshwar, he jumped off the moving train to save Roma's life. This tells us that Baleshwar was very sympathetic and kind. The lesson "There is a girl by the tracks" teaches us the human values like kindness, sympathy and compassion.

V.

36. Baleshwar was shocked to see Roma falling from a moving train. Impulsively, he grabbed the red emergency chain and pulled it frantically. Before the train could stop, he jumped off the moving train risking his own life. He ran back to the spot where Roma had fallen. Carrying the unconscious girl, he reached the road and requested motorists to help him take her to the hospital. Most passers-by did not come forward to help him. Finally with the help of a tempo truck driver, Baleshwar admitted Roma to a hospital and informed her family about the accident. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma, a stranger to him, he saved her life out of human concern. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death.

37. As no one came forward to help him, Baleshwar began to lose hope. Then a tempo truck driver, a middle-aged Gujarati, volunteered to help Baleshwar. They took Roma to the hospital, in his truck where she got the first aid. He also lent his mobile phone to call Roma's family. Later, he helped Baleshwar to take Roma to the Divine Multi Speciality Hospital for further treatment. After helping Baleshwar save a stranger's life, he left silently without expectations. If he had not helped Baleshwar, Roma would have bled to death.

38. Baleshwar saw Roma falling from a moving train. Impulsively, he grabbed the red emergency chain and pulled it frantically. He jumped off the moving train risking his own life to save a stranger. He ran back to the spot where Roma had fallen. He requested the motorists to help him take Roma to the hospital, but in vain. Finally, a tempo truck driver helped Baleshwar to admitt Roma to a hospital and inform her family. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger , he saved her life. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death. So, Roma was grateful to Baleshwar for saving her life.

39. Baleshwar jumped off a moving train to save Roma's life. He lifted her gingerly and reached a nearby road. He requested the motorists to help him take the girl to a hospital. None helped him. Finally, a tempo-truck driver came forward to help him. With his support, Baleshwar was able to take the girl to the Divine Multi Specialty Hospital.

VI.

40. a) the voices from Baleshwar's compartment.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) This was said when theysaw a girl falling from a moving train.
41. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) She had fallen from a moving train and was seriously injured.
42. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) When Baleshwar was far away from Roma and couldn't see her.
    c) He hoped that he was not too late to reach her to save her life.
43. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) There was no response from her as she was knocked senseless.
44. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
    b) The motorists who were passing by.
    c) No one stopped to help Baleshwar.
45. a) Baleshwar Mishra
    b) Roma Talreja
    c) She had fallen off a train, by the tracks.

46. a) Traffic police
b) Baleshwar Mishra
c) She was unconscious and needed treatment as early as possible.
47. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) It was closer and Roma was to be treated immediately.
c) She was given first aid to stop the bleeding. Baleshwar was advised to take Roma to the Divine Multi Specialty Hospital.
d) A cop
48. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) My brother Dinesh.
c) to become unconscious.
49. a) Baleshwar
b) The Gujarati Tempo truck driver
c) To call and inform Dinesh Talreja about Roma.
50. a) Roma Talreja
b) Baleshwar Mishra.
c) He jumped off the moving train, took her to a hospital and saved her life.
51. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) When he saw that neither the people on his train nor any passer by helped him to save Roma.
c) The people of Mumbai were afraid of getting trapped in the courts or with the police.
52. a) Baleshwar Mishra.
b) He came to Mumbai in search of a job.
c) When Roma fell from the moving train, no one came forward to help her. No passer-by stopped to help him.
53. a) Baleshwar.
b) Roma Talreja
c) When the vehicle lurched forward, Roma stirred and her eyes opened. Then this question was asked.
54. a) Dinesh Talreja
b) Baleshwar Mishra
c) By his motorcycle

VII. 55

i) This is the profile of Roma Talreja. She is 21 years old. She is five feet two inches tall. Her weight is 50 Kilos. She is a B.Com graduate. She is a call centre executive..She belongs to Maharashtra.

ii) This is the profile of Baleshwar Mishra. He is 20 years old. He is a high school dropout. He is a lanky youngster. He does not have a job but is searching for one. He belongs to Mirzapur, U.P. His hobbies include watching movies. He is popular as he saved Roma's life.

iii) The above profile describes about Dr. Ramachandra. He is 62 years old. His height is 5'6" and weight is 60 Kilos. He completed MSc and PhD. He is a retired professor. He has 2 children. Both of them are Egineers. Writing stories, singing and social work are his hobbies. He is a very popular person because he helps people in difficulty He is good at leadership training and youth supporter..

VIII. 56.

i) Once there were two notorious thieves. They were on the lookout for a prey. They considered them selves very clever. They entered a rich man's house but find the safe open. They were very happy at their

unexpected luck. Happily, they piled up everything- gold, silver and money. But suddenly lights were on and a man with a gun appeared. The thieves tried to escape but in vain. The man called the police and the thieves were sent to jail.

ii) A salt merchant had a donkey that carried heavy loads of salt on its back. The donkey had to cross a stream to transport the salt to other villages. Once the donkey slipped in water, the salt dissolved in water, and the load became lighter. The donkey felt happy and repeats the donkey's evil intentions/plans to teach it a lesson. So, the merchant loads cotton on the donkey's back. As the donkey falls in water, cotton becomes heavy because it absorbs water. The donkey repents.

Moral: Cheating might lead to a short success.

IX. 57.

i) A picture is worth a thousand words. This is the picture of a village market. Some Vendors are selling fruits and vegetables. There are many men and women. They are buying fruits and vegetables. We can see a few houses in the picture.. There is a lake behind the houses.. There are a few trees in the picture. This picture has a beautiful background of nature.I like this picture.

ii) The picture shows a black-and-white drawing of six people cleaning an outdoor area with brooms and dustpans. They're working in a yard with trees, a house in the background, and a structure on the left. The picture suggests community involvement in keeping a public or shared space clean. People are working together, using traditional cleaning tools like brooms and dustpans. It shows teamwork and care for the environment in a rural or village setting.

iii) A picture is a poem without words. This is a black and white picture. In the school library, students are engrossed in their books. Three kids sit at a table, reading intently. One boy stands by the shelves, picking out a book. At the counter, two girls are speaking with a librarian, likely checking out books. Another boy talks to a student at the counter while a librarian assists. The scene depicts a quiet, studious atmosphere typical of a school library. Students are focused on reading and borrowing books. The librarians are helping with book transactions. Overall, it's a calm and academic environment fostering learning.

X 58.

i) a) Benefits of having a balanced diet is maintaining a healthy weight, supporting energy levels and redusing the rsk of chronic diseases..

b) A balanced diet should include a variety of foods such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins and healthy fats.

ii) a) Discipline is the practice of adhering to a set of rules or code of conduct, and it is important for achieving goals and leading a more organized life.

b) Discipline helps individuals prioritize tasks, manage time effectively, and develop good habits, leading to personal growth and professional success.

XI.

59. Baleshwar was a high school dropout from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. He had come to Mumbai in search of a job. When he saw a girl falling from the moving train the first thing that came to his mind was to save her life. Though she was a stranger for him, he jumped off the moving train to save her life. He risked his own life to save the life of another. This quality of being compassionate is admirable. His love for humanity and his compassion for others is very appreciable. His service to others is heart touching. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger for him. He saved her life out of humanity. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death and a very precious life would have cut short.

60. Yes, it is true that Love and compassion are the true religions. Baleshwar was new to Mumbai, and he did not know Roma. But he risked his life and jumped off the moving train to save a stranger's life. It was his love for humanity and compassion that he possessed for others motivated him to serve Roma. His love for humanity and his compassion for others is very appreciable. His selfless service to others is heart touching. Though he was new to Mumbai and Roma was a stranger for him he saved her life out of humanity. If Baleshwar had not risked his life, Roma would have bled to death and a very precious life would have cut short. The selfless service of Baleshwar reminds us that love and compassion are the roots of our life and humanity is the only religion to be practiced.

XII.

61. **a) Air pollution**

Air is one of the most essential elements of life. All living organisms need air to live. Air is being abused by our wanton activities. Air pollution is mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. In the long run of progress and development our air is losing its quality. All the pollutants that pollute air are very dangerous. The pollutants of air are found in two forms. One is the gaseous form and second one is solid form. Theses pollutants remain suspended into the air. They are called, in scientific terms as, the aerosols. The emission of smoke from factories, industries, houses and vehicles largely pollute air.

Air pollution has left many adverse effects on the lives of humans and animals. Inhaling air pollutants cause health problems. The major health impacts due to inhaling dirty air include various respiratory, heart and lung diseases. Apart from that, it has damaged the ozone layer that protects us form harmful rays of sun. It has also affected the wildlife and many animals.

If we want to live a healthy life we must save tress and plant new trees to breathe fresh air. For the stability and wellbeing of our environment, it is mandatory that we adopt the climate friendly methods. We have to save our planet earth to save the life from total extinction.

b) Mobile Phones/ Smart Phone

A mobile phone or cell phone or smart phone is a hand-held portable radiophone that uses the cellular or satellite network for voice or data communication. Unlike landline phones, which are fixed, mobile phones can be easily carried, and one can contact a person anywhere whether at home, on the bus, in street, or in a meeting. Apart from talking, it can be used for sending SMS, e-mail and for taking photos and videos.

High-end mobiles or Smart phones act as minicomputers, offering services like internet, diary, music, iPod, calculator, alarm clock, etc. It is extremely useful in emergencies. But there is a tendency to abuse it. To many, it is an addiction rather than a necessity.

A cell phone ringing in an auditorium is most annoying. Using a mobile phone while driving a car or a motorbike and crossing a road or a railway track has led to many accidents.

Teleshopping is a great nuisance as much as it is useful. Privacy is often violated, as most mobile users are unaware that they could be photographed or tracked. Terrorists use this gadget to trigger bombs and achieve their ends. Mobiles can also cause health hazards. The radiations from mobiles may cause injury to the brain. Cell phones on vibration mode put in front pocket may damage the heart. With all its advantages, what is therefore needed, is judicial use of mobile phones.

c) Need of moral education

Moral education is essential for individuals to develop a strong character and make informed decisions. It helps individuals distinguish right from wrong, fostering empathy, kindness, and responsibility. By incorporating moral education, we can shape the next generation's values and principles. This education can start at home and be reinforced in schools, enabling children to grow into compassionate and thoughtful individuals.

Moral education promotes critical thinking, self-awareness, and better relationships. It teaches individuals to respect others, appreciate diversity, and contribute positively to society. By emphasizing moral education, we can create a more empathetic and responsible society.

While there are resources available for support and guidance, particularly for those struggling with difficult thoughts or behaviours, the importance of moral education in preventing such issues cannot be overstated . By prioritizing moral education, we can empower individuals to make positive choices and lead fulfilling lives. This, in turn, contributes to a more harmonious and compassionate community. Moral education is vital for personal growth and societal development.

VIII.

62. i)

From,
Akash
X Std, Government P U College
Thekkatte.

15 May 2026

To,
The Headmaster,
Government Pre-University College,
Thekkatte

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Request to help my friend to pay the school fees

I am the student of class X of your institution. I have been studying in your school since class 8th standard. I am quite aware of your benevolent and charitable nature. I want to request you to help in paying the school fees of one of my friends, Amar Pal, studying in class 10th A. His father is suffering from cancer for last two years. Moreover, he has to take care of his two younger brothers. His mother is a teacher in a private school. So, it is not easy for them to manage all the expenses. I hope you will do the needful and oblige. I shall be very thankful for your help.
Thanking you,
Your obediently,
Akash.

ii) Preethi
X Std
GHS, Gundmi

15 May 2026

The Forest Officer
Forest Department
Gundmi

Sir,

Sub: Request to provide 100 saplings to school.

I am Preethi, a student at Government High School, Gundmi. We have planned to celebrate the 'Environmental day' on June 5th in our school under Eco- club activities. I request you to provide 100 saplings to our school for this activity.

Thanking you,

Your faithfully
Preethi.

iii) Follow 1 and 2 and write the letter.

63. 1. B) 2. C) 3. C) 4. B)
64. 1. C) 2. B) 3. C) 4. A)
65. 1. C) 2. B) 3. C) 4. B)

POEM 2: QUALITY OF MERCY

I.

1. As the gentle rain falls on the earth, so also when mercy is shown it blesses the giver and the taker and given comfort.
2. The king who has sceptre in his hands evokes a feeling of fear in the minds of others. While a king who has kindness in his heart, has the divine quality of mercy.
3. The speaker says that mercy brings blessings in two ways. The person who shows mercy is blessed. The person who receives mercy is also blessed.
4. A sceptre is the symbol of a king's earthly power. In the poem, it contrasts with the quality of mercy which is equated to the divine God.
5. This poem consists of fourteen lines but it is not a sonnet as there is no rhyme scheme in the poem.And also three quatrains and a couplet or one octave and a sestet is not seen in the poem.

II.

6. a) Mercy
   b) Mercy
   c) According to the speaker, the person who shows mercy and the person who receives mercy, both are blessed.
7. a) A decorated rod carried by a king or queen.
   b) The sceptre creates fear among people.
   c) Mercy stands for divine quality and it flows from the heart.
8. a) Mercy and a King
   b) Powerful
   c) The speaker wants to say that the quality of mercy is more powerful than the power of a king.
9. a) Mercy
   b) The giver gets the blessing as he has helped the other person.
   c) The one who receives is blessed as he is getting a gift (due to the quality of mercy in the other person).
10. a) It is a decorated rod carried by monarchs.
    b) Mercy is divine
    c) mercy

III.

11. In the poem, Quality of Mercy, the poet tells us that man cannot be forced to show mercy. Mercy is a quality that is gentle and comes spontaneously. In fact, it drops like the gentle rain from heaven which cools the earth below. The poet says that the quality of mercy twice blessed. It blesses the man who shows mercy to someone in need of it. It also blesses the person who receives it.
    Mercy is a powerful quality. It is more powerful than the earthly power of a king who wears a crown. The crown and sceptre are the symbols of the power of the king. They are symbols which make people fear. So, out of fear, they respect the king. But mercy, is more powerful than a king's crown and sceptre. If a king shows mercy, it makes people look up to him as if he is God. The earthly power of the king then seems like God's power. The poet is trying to tell the readers that the quality of mercy is good and one must cultivate it. According to the poet, mercy is a divine quality, the greatest virtue of all.

IV. 12

i) Simile
ii) Personification
iii) Simile

V. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:

It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes.

The throned monarch better than his crown,
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awę and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;

It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself:
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

VI. 14. 1) B 2) B) 3) 4) B
15 1) B 2) C 3) B 4) B

PROSE 3: GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

I

1. i) (B) didn't he? ii) (B) hadn't they? Iii) (C) shall we iv) (B) will you
2. i) (C) would have ii) (A) wouldn't have iii) (C) would have
   iv) (A) would have v) (C) wouldn't have vi) (B) would have
3. i) (A) to hurt ii) (A) to attend iii) (C) to refer iv) (D) to receive
4. i) (C) Requesting ii) (C) Asking opinion iii) (A) Seeking advice
   iv) (C) Seeking information v) (B) Expressing gratitude

II.

5 i) signed ii) were speaking iii) removed iv) was reading
6. i) through ii) to iii) across iv) for
7. i) but ii) because/as iii) but iv) Although
8. i) week ii) farmer iii) cell iv) bare
9. i) innumerable kin ii) shake hands iii) table salt iv) mouth watering
10. i) Orchard ii) Ranch iii) Janitor iv) broach
11. i) ago ii) little iii) body iv) happy
12. i) interesting ii) conversation
13. i) How did Don Anselmo remove his hat and gloves?
    ii) Why did they come back to the office one day?
14. i) Kites are being flown by them.
    ii) The trees were sold by me.
15. i) No other girl is as tall as Seema in the class. (Positive degree)
    Seema is clever than any other girl in the class. (Comparative degree)
    ii) No other person was as generous as Don Anselmo in the village. (Positive degree)
    Don Anselmo was more generous than other person in the village. (Comparative degree)
16. i) Rakesh asked Raju that if he was working in that company.
    ii) Nikhitha replied Latha that she was completing her maths homework.

III.

17. i) a) individually b) descendants
    ii) a) legally b) but
    iii) a) ! b) Finally

IV.

18. Don Anselmo lived in Rio en Medio. His house was small and wretched, but quaint. A little creek ran through his land. The orchard was gnarled and beautiful.
19. Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. His gloves were old and torn. His fingertips were shown through them. He carried a cane which was the skeleton of a worn - out umbrella. When he entered the room, he bowed to all and slowly removed his hat and gloves.
20. The old man bowed to all of them in the room. He then removed his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully, handed his things to a boy who stood obediently behind his chair.
21. After the survey, the Americans discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land which extended across the river.
22. The story teller offered the old man, double of what he had quoted earlier as he had discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land.
23. The old man hung his head for a moment in thought, stood up and stared at the story teller.
24. The story teller failed to convince Don Anselmo to accept more money as Don Anselmo felt that he was insulted by the offer.

25. Don Anselmo had agreed to sell his land to the Americans for 1200 dollars. After the survey, they discovered that Anselmo owned more than eight acres, twice as much as he had thought. So, the Americans were ready to pay more money to Anselmo.
26. The story teller said that the Americans are *buena genta* because they did not want to cheat Don Anselmo and they were willing to pay Don Anselmo twice the money for his land.
27. After the survey Americans the Americans found that land was more than eight acres. They offered double the amount for the land. Anselmo rejected the offer and stuck to his words. This shows that he was man of principle.
28. The Americans complained the story teller that the children of the village were running around the land, playing in the orchard, putting fences around their play area, plucking the flowers from the trees, laughing whenever they were spoken to and replied in Spanish. So, they could not enjoy their property.
29. Don Anselmo loved the children of Rio en Medio. Every time a child was born in the village, he had planted a tree for that child. He said that the trees in that orchard were not his; they belonged to the children of the village. So, he could not sell the trees to the Americans.
30. The story-teller was unable to convince the old man because the old man insisted that he had sold the property and not the trees which belonged to the children.
31. The Americans bought the tree in the orchard from the descendants of Don Anselmo. lt took a long time as they purchased them from each child of Rio en Medio.
32. A little creek ran through Anselmo's land. His orchard was beautiful and his house was quaint.
33. The Americans replastered the old house. They pruned the trees, patched the fence and moved in summer.

V.

34. Don Anselmo wore an old, green faded coat. He had a hat and a walking stick. Whenever he met his friends, he would bow to all. He would remove his hat and gloves, slowly and carefully. He would hand over his things to the boy who stood obediently behind the old man's chair. While leaving the place, he would shake hands all around, put on his ragged gloves, take his stick and walk out with the boy.
35. The Americans discovered that Don Anselmo had more th that after survey, they found that he owned more than eight acres of land. They were good and so were willing to pay double the amount. Later , they purchased the the trees from the children of the village individually.This shows that the Americans were honest, generous and .

    Don Anselmo was a man of principles. He stuck to his words.He said that the trees in the orchard belonged to the children of the village. He refused to take anything more than the amount agreed upon and expressed his generosity. He made the Americans buy the trees, individually, from the children of the village.
36. Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land for twelve hundred dollars. After the survey the Americans found that the land was more than 8 acres. They were willing to offer twice the amount for the extra land. When he heard this, he hung his head for a moment and stared at the story teller. He felt that he was being insulted. He told them that he had agreed to sell his property for twelve hundred dollars to the Americans because they were good and he stuck to his words. This reaction of the old man was truly unexpected.

VI.

37. a) Don Anselmo.
    b) Selling of the old man's land.
    c) He was in no hurry to sell the land.
38. a) The story teller and the Americans
    b) They discovered that Don Anselmo owned more than eight acres of land.
    c) As a result, they offered Don Anselmo double the price of what he had quoted earlier.
39. a) The story teller.
    b) Don Anselmo

c) Good people.

40. a) Don Anselmo

b) The Americans

c) They belonged to the children of the village.

41. a) Don Anselmo

b) The story teller/narrator.

c) He felt he was being insulted.

42. a) Don Anselmo.

b) The story teller.

c) The speaker was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

43 a) Don Anselmo.

b) He took twelve hundred dollars.

c) He was not greedy and he was a man of principles.

44 a) Don Anselmo.

b) The Americans.

c) According to Don Anselmo, the trees belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.

45 a) Don Anselmo

b) The tree belonged to the children of Rio en Medio.

c) When Americans complained about the children's disturbances in the orchard.

46 a) The author/ story teller/ narrator.

b) Don Anselmo.

c) The old men did not accept double the amount, that was offered to him.

VII.

47. Rabindranath Tagore was affectionately known as "Gurudeva" in Bengal. He was born on May 7, 1861, in Calcutta. His father was Debendranath Tagore and mother, Sarala Devi. A multi-faceted genius, he was a writer, painter, singer and educationist. His notable works include Gitanjali, for which he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, making him the first non-European laureate in that category. Tagore also composed the national anthem of India, Jana Gana Mana, and national anthem of Bangladesh, Amar Sonar Bangla. He was a social reformer and philosopher, founding Visva-Bharati University to promote a holistic approach to education. Tagore passed away on August 7, 1941, but his legacy continues to inspire generations.

VIII.

48. **i) The Honest Woodcutter**

A poor woodcutter was cutting the wood on a river bank. His axe fell in to the river accidentally. A goddess appeared and offered him a golden axe, but he refused, saying it wasn't his. She then offered a silver axe, which he also declined. Finally, she presented his own iron axe, which he gladly accepted. Impressed by his honesty, the goddess rewarded him with all the three axes.

Moral: Honesty is always rewarded.

ii) The Greedy Dog

A hungry dog found a piece of meat and carried it in his mouth. While crossing a bridge, he saw his reflection in the water and thought it was another dog with a bigger piece. He barked to snatch the other piece, causing his own to fall into the river. Left with nothing, the dog regretted his greed.

Moral: Greed can lead to the loss of what you already have.

IX.

49. i) A picture is worth thousand words. This is a black and white picture. The orchard is big and beautiful. A small stream is flowing through the orchard. There is a house which is old fashioned. There are many different trees. The orchard is attractive. I like the picture.

ii) This is a beautiful picture. I can see many things in the picture. There are many huts. We see many trees behind the huts. Many women are working. There is a hand pump. Some women are filling the pots. A few children are playing. There are some street dogs. This picture shows the village life of India. I like village life.

X.

50. i)a) The Grasshopper spent all summer singing songs. It did not bother to store food for the winter. So, it starved.

b) The ants were alert. They did not waste their time in summer. They worked hard to store food for the winter.

ii) a) The old man began to weep to get the sympathy from people and expect more money from them.

b) Robert was smiling to himself and went on his way and amazed at the man's audacity.

iii) a) Running and jogging keep our body and mind in good condition.

b) Running, jogging, yoga and prayer.

iv) a) The general idea about the ass is that it is a stupid animal.

b) Tom was lame and used to limp along holding on the tail of his ass.

XI.

51. Don Anselmo agreed to sell his land to the Americans for twelve hundred dollars. When the Americans surveyed the land, they found that Don Anselmo had more land than he expected. They were ready to offer extra money for the extra land. But, Don Anselmo, a man of principles, was not ready to accept more than the amount agreed upon. So, the argument turned useless.

52. The old man explained that he was the oldest person in the village. Almost everyone there was related to him and all the children of Rio en Medio were his nieces and nephews. He planted a tree for every child that was born in the village. So, the trees in the Orchard belonged to the children. Hence there was no way he could sell the trees along with the land.

XII.

53. a) Save Trees, Save Earth

Trees are the best gift of nature for us. They make the environment beautiful and clean. Water and sunlight are very important to help trees grow. Human beings get food from trees. Trees also give us wood and shade. Houses, chairs and toys are made from wood we receive from trees.

Trees can be called the best friend to mankind. Many animals get their food from leaves, vegetables and fruits grown on trees. They also live near the shadow of trees. We should stop cutting trees to save nature. Children and adults need to plant more trees and teach each other to stop causing harm to nature. One tree can save many lives.

B) Smart Phones

Technological Developments have made our life easy. We use mobiles for every purpose in all fields/by all people. With the help of mobile we can easily talk or video chat with anyone across the globe. These phones operate many functions so they are called 'smart phones'

It gives all information within a short time. With help of phones we can get connected with the world. Sitting in our home, we can talk / see video with any people or friends living in India / across the world. Mobile phones are source of entertainment, we may listen, watch songs programmes, films. We may

send documents /massages through mobile phones. we can do so to anybody/anywhere in the world. Easily and quickly documents / massages. Knowledge changes, it is like moving water, we can update our knowledge we may learn many new ideas / information.

There is a saying ―Students' life is Golden Life but with invent of mobile students are getting involved in playing games. Physically they become weak. They are addicted to mobiles. Even they lose morality and commit crimes. Too much use of mobiles makes them idle and back in studies.

Thus, mobile has its own uses and misuses. We should use it properly. Judicious use of mobile makes our life easy and happy.

XIII.

54.

Shashank/ Shamita
Govt. High School Vidyanagar
Udupi
31 May 2026

Dear Father,

I am fine here with my studies and health. I hope the same from you. As the Annual Examination is around the corner, I have been studying well. At least 6-8 hours a day. I have secured more marks in all the subjects in the Formative Assessments. My teachers have a very good opinion about me. They expect my results will be in top ranks.

Now I am studying as per their plans and suggestions. I am confident that I will do very well in the exam.

Please convey my best regards to sister, brother and mother.

Yours loving son/daughter.
Shashank/Shamita

OR

Shashank/Shamita
Govt. High School Vidyanagar
Udupi

31 May 2026

The Manager
K.S.R.T.C.,
Kundapura

Dear Sir,

Sub: Request to provide more buses.

I am a resident of Vidyanagar, Udupi. There are more than two hundred families living in this area. There are about ninety college going boys and girls. Many people go to the town for jobs and business. There is only one bus running between Udupi and our area. We find it very difficult to reach the town in time.

Sometimes the bus does not come at all. So, on behalf of the residents of this village. I humbly request you to provide two more buses to our area.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Shashank/Shamita

IV. 55. 1. i. B ii. C iii. D iv. A

2. i. B ii. C iii. C iv. A
3. i. C ii. B iii. B iv. C

POEM 3: I AM THE LAND

I.

1. Human beings are troubling the earth. They say that they own the lands claim that the land is theirs. Mother earth has an ocean of patience and bears all the cruelty committed by man.
2. The speaker in the poem is land. It says that it is always patient and bears all that is done to it. The reader uses the land in many ways. He digs the land, grows fruits and trees and even fights for land.
3. Man buys land, digs and plants trees, grows fruit on it. Children dance and play on land. Man, also fences and makes boundaries over the land. Man pollutes the land by waging war.
4. It is a tone of self-assertion. The poet mocks at greedy men. They wage wars to acquire more land. The earth has given everything to us. Despite all the injustice man is doing, the earth bears everything patiently. So, the poet, is conveying that 'We cannot put a fence around mother earth.'
5. It is a perception as if earth were staring with the lights of the car parked on it. This line is an imaginary perception to the planet which has no light of its own.

II.

6. The poem 'I am the land' is written by Marina de Bellagenta. In this poem, the poet depicts mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at the people's behaviour with a tone of self-assertion.

III.

7. a) The land / Mother Earth
   b) 'You' refers to the people
   c) The line tells that land has patience.
8. a) I Am the Land
   b) 'I' refers to the land
   c) virtual holes in the land
9. a) According to the context tickle means to plough the land.
   b) The mother earth waits patiently when the people plough the land, plant, trees and grow fruits.
   c) A farmer/ man
10. a) The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land.
    b) When people wage war for land, mother earth feels suffocated.
    c) 'chain-link necklace' refers to the chain of bullets men have around their neck, during wars.

IV.

11. a) Ashoka spent all his time thinking of the welfare of his subjects. He had a strong desire to make his subjects happy.
    b) Ashoka had planted trees on either side of the roads; he had dug wells by the roadside; he had built rest houses for both men and animals.

V.

12. The poem 'I am the land' is written by Marina de Bellagenta. In this poem, the poet depicts the mother earth as the speaker. Mother earth tells that she waits with patience when people claim that the land belongs to them. They occupy the land, plough, plant trees, grow fruits and grass. The children dance and play on the land. The land bears everything without a complaint. The soldiers come with guns fighting for the land. People build fences on the land to divide nations and wage war to expand their nation, which suffocates like chains in her neck. But mother earth mocks at people's behaviour with a tone of self- assertion.

VI. 13 i) 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B
ii) 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C

PROSE 4 : Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

I.

1. i) (B) didn't he ii) (C) isn't it
2. i) (A) wouldn't have ii) (D) would have.
3. i) (B) to create ii) (A) to bring
4. i) (A) Giving suggestion ii) (A) request
   iii) (B) Expressing gratitiude

II.

5. i) class ii) reader iii) justice iv) thirst
6. i) pillar 2 syllables
   fundamental 4 syllables
   legislature4 syllables
   executive 4 syllables
   ii) dedication 4 syllables
   demonstrate 3 syllables
   direction 3 syllables
   tyranny 3 syllable
   iii) curtail 2 syllables
   conference 3 syllables
   leader 2 syllables
   judiciary 4 syllables
   iv) anarchy 3 syllables
   minister 3 syllables
   edifice 3 syllables
   disobedience 5 syllables
   v) constitution 4 syllables
   oppression 3 syllables
   class 1 syllable
   organ 2 syllables
7. i) influenced ii) wererecognised
8. i) by ii) in
9. i) who ii) which
10. i) Write grammatically correct sentence.
    ii) Write grammatically correct sentence.
    iii) Write grammatically correct sentence.
    iv) Write grammatically correct sentence.
11. i) adjective ii) adverb
12. i) observation ii) curtailing
13. i) an ii) the iii) an iv) a
    v) an vi) the
14. i) A car is being purchased by them.
    ii) The Constitution of India was drafted by the Drafting Committee.
15. i) No other boy in our class is as tall as Sharan. (Positive degree)
    Sharan is the tallest boy in our class.(Superlative degree)
    ii) The Ganga is the longest river in India. (Superlative degree)
    The Ganga is longer than any other river in India. (Positive degree)
16. i) Rakesh said that he had joined that company the previous year.
    ii) Nikhitha replied that she was completing her Maths homework.

III.

17. i) a) amendment b) gave
    ii) a) woman b) carrying

18.

1. C. Being a voracious reader with an insatiable thirst for books
2. B. By curtailing his own daily needs
3. C. 2,000 books
4. C. At the time of the Second Round Table Conference in London
5. B. Impossible to satisfy

19.

1. B. Examining his university records, lists of the 2,000 books purchased, and his early academic papers in New York.
2. B. He drew upon examples from multiple world constitutions while adapting them to Indian needs.
3. C. Ideological approach and methods to achieve the goal.
4. C. The practice of satyagraha, non-cooperation, and unconstitutional methods in a democratic setup.
5. B. By demonstrating that one should use legal education, vision, and information responsibly to champion social justice and protect the oppressed.

IV.

20. Dr B R Ambedkar had an insatiable thirst for books. He bought books curtailing his daily needs. In New York, he purchased about 2000 old books. During theSecond Round Table Conference in London, he bought so many books, that they had to be sent to India in 32 boxes.
21. When Dr B R Ambedkar was in the USA, he was drawn to the 14th amendment of the constitution of the USA, which gave freedom to the black Americans. He saw aparallel of the situation for the depressed classes in India. When he returned to India, he came to be greatly influenced by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of a classless society and women's upliftment.
22. Dr B R Ambedkar was impressed by the life and work of Mahatma Phule, the votary of classless society. So, Ambedkar decided to devote his time for the underprivileged. He started newspapers which were recognized as the voices of the depressed classes. Likewise, he started institutions which became vehicles of change.
23. Dr B R Ambedkar had started the newspapersMooknayak, Bahishkrit Bharat and Samatha. The Institutions started by him were Hitatkarini Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India. They became vehicles of change.
24. Dr B R Ambedkar was an effective member of Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the elections under the constitution of India Act 1935. Dr B R Ambedkar made effective contributions to the debates in the Assembly on a variety of subjects.
25. The constituent assembly of India gave Dr Ambedkar, the opportunity to give a shape to his social philosophy and his undying faith in the dignity of human beings. He was well- read too. So, the Congress made him the chairman of the drafting committee.
26. The other members of the drafting committee were B N Rau, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K M Munshi and N Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
27. Jawaharlal Nehru chose Dr Ambedkar to be the first law minister of independent India. This was the recognition of Dr. Ambedkar's skills in the field of law and legislation. It was also a tribute to his vision of Social Justice. But above all, this was a tribute to the success of Baba Saheb Dr Ambedkar's own campaigns against social injustice.
28. Both Dr B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhiji tried their level best to wipe out caste discrimination. Mahatma Gandhiji and Babasaheb Ambedkar tried to bring uunity among the Indians. Gandhiji did so by reminding the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb reminding the

oppressed of their rights to Equality with the upper castes. One stressed on the duties, while the other stressed on the rights.

29. In the four decades and more since Independence much progress has been achieved in providing equality of opportunities to the members of the scheduled caste. They now find eequal opportunities. They are enrolling themselves in Institutes of Higher Learning and entering public services. They have come to occupy high offices of the centre and the states.

30. The right to rebel is recognised against any alien government, that is without people's consent, but not in a democratic nation which is based on free and fair elections.So, agitation against an elected government is unconstitutional.

31. Dr BR Ambedkar was a voracious reader. He always thought about social justice and was the voice of the depressed. He had good knowledge of law and legislation.

32. Dr Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objective. He once described that the methods of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and Satyagraha were the grammar of anarchy. According to him, when people elect a government, they will be wrong in using these methods of agitation against the elected government.

33. About 2500 years ago, Buddha had questioned the caste division in India and maintained that the only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome

V.

34. The constitution is a fundamental document. It is a document which define the position and power of the three organs of the state, the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. It also defines the powers of the executive and the powers of the legislature as against the citizens. The purpose of a constitution is not mearly to create the organs of the state but to limit their authority too. If no limitation is imposed upon the authority of the organs there will be complete tyranny and complete oppression.

35. Babasaheb Ambedkar always stressed the importance of constitutional methods to achieve social objectives. He once described Civil disobedience, Non-cooperation and Satyagraha as the "Grammar of Anarchy". According to him, it was correct to use these methods in a struggle against a foreign power. But if the same is used against a government elected by the people, in a democracy based on free and fair elections, it was unconstitutional.

VI.

36. a) Dr B R Ambedkar.
    b) The magnificent edifice is the Indian Constitution.
    c) The author of the lesson made this statement.

37. a) Mahatma Gandhiji and Dr B R. Ambedkar.
    b) The revolution is bringing changes in the caste discrimination.
    c) One stressed on the importance of duties and the other stressed on the rights.

38. a) Dr B, R. Ambedkar.
    b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
    c) He had skills in the field of law and legislature. He was the chairman of the drafting committee of our Constitution.

39. a) Dr B R Ambedkar
    b) Judiciary, Executive and Legislative.
    c) Perception means 'intuitive understanding and insight'.

40. a) Gautam Buddha.
    b) The valid divisions are those who noble and those who are ignoble.
    c) About 2500 years ago .

VII.

41. i) This is a profile of P T Usha.She was born on June 27, 1964, in Kerala. Her parents were Paithal and Lakshmi. She is an Indian track and field athlete, a sprinter. She is popularly known as the "Payyoli Express" and the "Golden Girl." She is an employee of the Indian Railways. She won the Asian Athletics Championship in 1983. She was given the prestigious 'Padma Shri' award in 1985.

ii) This is the profile of Subhash Chandra Bose. He was known as Netaji. He was born on 23rd January 1897 in Cuttack which was in the Bengal Presidency in British India. His parents were Janakinath Bose and Prabhabati Bose. He completed his graduation in philosophy. His wife was Emilie Schenkl. He was an Indian nationalist of freedom fighter and a member of the Indian National Congress. He passed the Indian civil services examination in 1920. He was the President of INC from 18th January 1938 to 29th April 1939. He became the President of all India forward block from 22nd June 1939 to 16th January 1941. He was the founder of Indian National army INA. He died on 18th August 1945.

VIII.

42. **i) The Greedy Dog**

Once, a hungry dog found a piece of meat and carried it in his mouth. While crossing a bridge, he saw his reflection in the water and thought it was another dog with a bigger piece. He barked to snatch the other piece, causing the piece in his mouth to fall into the river. Left with nothing, the dog regretted his greed.
Moral: Greed can lead to the loss of what you already have.

ii) Two Goats

In the jungle, two goats lived near a river with a narrow bridge. One day, both goats wanted to cross this bridge to get to the other side. But the bridge was so narrow that only one animal could cross at a time.
As they approached the bridge from opposite sides, they didn't like each other and started arguing. "You should go first!" said one goat. "No, you should go first!" said the other. Both were tired of waiting for the other to move.
Just then, neither goat wanted to give up. So, both decided to start crossing the bridge anyway. They met in the middle of the bridge. There, they started fighting because neither wanted to back down.In the end, they lost their balance while fighting on the narrow bridge. Both goats fell into the river below and sadly died.
Moral: Stubbornness leads to loss.

IX.

43. This is a very nice picture. Four children, two boys and two girls are planting saplings in the garden. Of the four, two are helping the friends by pouring water and handing out a sapling. They are enjoying the activity. I liked this picture .

X.

44**.** a) In olden days kites were used kites in wars. They were used to lift battle supplies and drop them near the place of fighting. Kites were used to carry other things also. Hundreds of years ago, there were kites which could carry men.

b) The Chinese celebrated the ninth day of the ninth month as 'Kites Day'. On this day, they fill the sky with their kites. The Japanese make special kites, of attractive designs. They fly kites on the day of 'Boy's festival'.

XI.

45. About 2500 years ago the Buddha had questioned the caste divisions in India. He said," The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are Noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome". The Tamil poetess Avvai had said, that there are only two castes in the world. Namely, the charitable who give and are superior and the misers who do not and are, therefore, inferior. Throughout

the course of Indian history, great sages and saints have exposed the hollowness of these divisions and sought to bring all the communities of India together, in creative partnership.

46. When Babasaheb passed away, in December 1956, Jawaharlal Nehru made a moving reference in the Lok Sabha, describing Babasaheb as a 'Symbol of Revolt'. He said this as Baba Saheb's life journey was full of revolutions. He had participated in many campaigns against social injustice. Ambedkar tried his level best to give justice to his brethren who were suffering in the society. He agitated against the government. He had done all these for social justice. He stressed the importance of equality. He fought for the caste discrimination in the society. He had fought for the women's upliftment. He had given more importance to education.
47. The Indian National Congress that it requested Dr Ambedkar to serve on the drafting committee of the constituent assembly and made him its chairman. As a chairman of the drafting committee Dr Ambedkar anticipated every conceivable requirement of the new polity. Drawing from the examples and experience of other Nation and the distinctive needs of our own society, he raised, brick by brick, the magnificent edifice which now stands as the fundamental rights in the constitution of India. There were so many Luminaries in the committee. But Dr Ambedkar took the position of the pilot.
48. Dr B R Ambedkar passed away on 6 December 1956. In the Lok Sabha, Mr. Nehru was delivering the condolence speech. In his condolence speech he mentioned that Dr Ambedkar, was "a symbol of revolt ". He also said that in many matters his perseverance, persistence and virulence of his opposition had kept the people's mind awake . He did not allow them to become complacent about matters which could not be forgotten. He helped in rousing of those groups in our country, which had bbeen oppressed in the past. Nehru, therefore said that such a prominent champion of the oppressed and activist had passed away.

XII.

49. a. Deforestation

Trees are very important for the survival of our life. We cannot live without trees. Human life is impossible without these trees. Forests provide more than a home for a diverse collection of living things; they are also an important resource for many around the world. But nowadays people are restlessly cutting down trees. Deforestation is the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest. This can include clearing the land for agriculture or grazing, or using the timber for fuel, construction or manufacturing. If it continues then one day will surely come when will have no trees left with us. Trees are responsible for the survival. They give us Oxygen which is needed for our respiration. Even, trees can only stop soil erosion. Deforestation not only removes vegetation that is important for removing carbon dioxide from the air, but the act of clearing the forests also produces greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, we must understand the importance of trees and we must plant a sapling whenever we cut down a tree.

Save Trees, Save Environment, save World.

b. Importance of Yoga

Yoga is an ancient Indian practice that connects the body, mind, and soul. It has been practiced for thousands of years to achieve good health. Today, people all over the world practice yoga for its amazing benefits. It includes physical exercises, breathing techniques, and meditation.

Doing yoga every day helps to keep our body healthy and active. It increases our body flexibility and makes our muscles stronger. It also improves our body posture and balance. Yoga is excellent for our heart and regularizes blood circulation. It boosts our immune system and helps the body fight diseases.

Apart from physical health, yoga is very good for mental peace. It reduces daily stress, tension, and anxiety. It helps us to increase our focus, concentration, and memory power. Practicing yoga in the morning gives us positive energy for the whole day. It teaches us to control our emotions and stay calm in difficult situations.

Yoga is not a religion; it is a healthy way of living. People of all age groups, from children to elders, can practice it. It does not require any expensive equipments, just a simple mat is enough. International Yoga Day is celebrated every year on June 21st to spread its awareness. In short, yoga is the best natural medicine to live a happy, healthy, and peaceful life.

c. The Disasters of Excess Rainfall

Rainfall is essential for life on Earth, but excess rainfall can cause severe disasters. When it rains continuously for many days, it leads to heavy floods. These floods submerge roads, houses, and entire villages under water. People lose their homes and are forced to move to safer places.

Heavy rainfall causes massive destruction to agriculture and crops. Farmers suffer huge financial losses as their fields get completely washed away. Excess water also damages infrastructure like roads, bridges, and railway tracks. This disrupts transportation and cuts off communication between cities.

In hilly areas, excess rainfall triggers dangerous landslides. Large rocks and mud slide down, destroying houses and blocking roads. Many people and animals lose their lives due to these sudden disasters. Moreover, heavy rains cause regular power cuts and disrupt daily life activities.

After the rain stops, the stagnant water becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes. This leads to the spread of waterborne diseases like malaria and cholera. Drinking water gets polluted, creating a shortage of clean water. It takes months or even years for affected areas to recover from such disasters. In short, while rain is a blessing, excess rainfall can turn into a major natural disaster that disrupts mankind.

XIII.

50**.** From,
Padmanabh
32, Kuteera, 5th Cross, 3rd Main
Kuvempunagar
Mysuru

Date: 6 March 2019

To,
The Editor
English Daily
Mysuru

Sir,

Sub: Vehicles parking on roads

The corporation has done a good job by repairing the pavements and evicting the vegetable and fruit vendors from the Irvin Road. However, some people are now parking their vehicles on the roadsides. The traffic authorities should take steps to prevent vehicles from being parked on roadsides.
Kindly publish an article in your newspaper about the subject mentioned.

Thank you

Yours faithfully
XXXXX

OR

From,

Padmanabh
32, Kuteera, 5th Cross, 3rd Main
Kuvempunagar
Mysuru

July 26, 2026

To,

The Editor,
Star of Mysore,
Mysore.

Subject: Problems caused by roadside vehicle parking

Sir/Madam,

I want to highlight a major problem faced by the residents of Kuvempu Nagar due to illegal vehicle parking on our street.People are regularly parking their cars and bikes on both sides of the road. This makes the street very narrow, causing daily traffic jams. It has become difficult for school buses to pass through and unsafe for children and senior citizens to walk.I request the authorities to take strict action against this careless parking immediately.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Padmanabh / Padmalatha

POEM 4: SONG OF INDIA

I.

1. India is covered with Himalayan mountains and snow-born peaks. It is covered on three sides by seas . The poet talks of clear mornings with golden sun rays.
2. Mother India wants the poet to show about beggars and lepers who swarm her streets, filth and dirt filled in her land.
3. Epics are long poems or stories. Temples have stories from our epics, carved on them. So, the poet calls our temples as ‘epics in stone’.
4. The seers and prophets have contributed their valuable lessons and experience to the people.
5. ‘ beggars and leper that swarm my street’, ‘millions that toil’, ‘helpless child born in a bleak, dark home’, are a few examples in the poem that depicts that India is poor.
6. The poet wished to sing about the dams, steel mills, ship-building yards of our nation and about those who work hard to put India on the page of Atomic age.
7. The poet was querulous because the mother India did not wish to listen to a song about physical beauty of India, its temples, dams, lakes and technology of the country.
8. Mother India complains about the strikes in the society and mutual conflict between the people of upper class and lower classes in terms of economic and social status.

II.

9. Mother India asks the poet to sing about beggars and lepers who swarm her streets, filth and dirt filled in her land. She asks him to tell about the millions of hard-working people with wrinkled face who are ignored and about many children who are helpless, being born in bleak and dark homes. She wants the poet to focus on strikes and class- wars that lead to social unrest.
10. The poet described the achievements and progressive activities of India. He points at the construction of damas, lakes which are developed for agriculture. By singing about steel mills, ship building yard, he wants to point towards industrial progress. He also wants to show how scientists are working towards science and technology and taking India to the atomic age.
11. The poet praises the attractive snow-covered peaks of Himalaya and the three seas that surround India . The seas seem to wash her palms. He describes the cultural heritage of India by saying that temples have stories of heroic deeds on their walls. He calls them epics in stone. He also praises the scientific and technological progress that our country has made. He indicates that India is moving towards an Atomic age.
12. The poet describes the positive aspects like attractive beauty of Himalaya and its snow- born peaks, the three seas wash the palm of mother India and hints at a shining India. The poet praises the cultural beauty of India and its rock cut temples and epics that are carved on the walls of the temples. He recalls the sacrifice of the many brave soldiers of mother India. He and also contribution of prophet and seers. The poet recallshow India has progressed in the field of Science and technology like dams, lakes, steel mills, ship building yards and is progressing in the field of Atomic energy.
13. The poem ‘The Song of India' is a conversation between the poet V.K.Gokak and mother India. The poet asks if he could sing about Himalaya mountains and three seas. But mother asks him to sing about beggars, lepers and the poor who swarm the streets. When the poet asks the mother if he might sing about temples, soldiers, seers and prophets, she becomes furious and orders him to sing about millions of hard-working people and helpless poor children living in bleak and dark homes. Further the poet nervously asks her if he could sing about dams, lakes, ship building yards, technology and atomic age. She told him to add in his song about the many strikes and social unrest that happens in the society.Ultimately the poem ends with an optimistic view. Mother India shows him the vision of a bright future of our nation.
14. After the conversation between the poet, V.K Gokak and mother India about what to include in his song, the mother gave him a beautiful vision of the future of India. In the vision, mother India was draped in

blue sky, frilled with the waves of the milky-white ocean. She was sitting on the shining waves and was writing in the book of morrow. She revealed how she had cancelled the sorrow of the people. She showed that India's future was clear and bright.

III.

15. a) Poet V.K. Gokak
    b) Mother India
    c) The poet wished to sing a song in praise of mother India.

16. a) Mother India
    b) The poet, V.K. Gokak
    c) In the street

17. a) As temple walls have stories of epic, carved on them.
    b) Metaphor
    c) An epic is a heroic poem in narration.

18. a) Mother India
    b) Freedom fighters and soldiers.
    c) Children died for the cause of their motherland.

19. a) The poet, V. K .Gokak.
    b) Indignant words of the mother
    c) Simile

20. a) Poet V.K. Gokak
    b) He was querulous
    c) He wanted to sing an unalloyed song about mother India.

21. a) The poet V.K. Gokak
    b) As the mother rejected most of his ideas.
    c) To sing a song in praise of Mother India (to write poetry).

22. a) The poet, V.K. Gokak.
    b) Mother India.
    c) Bright future to India.

IV.

23. The poet wants to praise mother India for having the beautiful Himalayas and its snow born peaks. He says that she is covered with three oceans, which seem to wash her palm. He wants to describe the pure golden streaks of the sun that fill the mind with pleasure. The poet intends to praise the cultural beauty of India and the attractive rock cut temples that immortalize our epics.In the poem, the poet wants to remind us of the sacrifice of the soldiers and freedom fighters; contributions of our seers and prophets, who have made India great. The poet wants to tell us about the achievements of our people in the field of construction, industry and the enormous progress in the field of atomic science.

24. The poem song of India is conversation between the poet V.K. Gokak and mother India. The poet asks if he could sing about the nature of the Himalayas and the three seas. Mother India, instead asks him to write about beggars and lepers and the hard-working people. When the poet asks the mother if he could sing about the beauty of the temples or about soldiers or seers and prophets, she becomes furious and

orders him to sing about millions of hard- working people and helpless poor children dwelling in bleak and dark homes. Further, the poet nervously asks if he could sing about technological and scientific advances like building dams, lakes, Steel Mills, ship building yards. She urges him to add information about strikes and class wars in the society. Finally, when he asks her if he cannot write an unalloyed poem in praise of mother India, she reveals a vision where the beautiful mother, is writing in a book of tomorrow, a bright and clear picture for the country's future. Ultimately, the poem ends on an optimistic view. The poet is now happy to write about the bright future.

25. 1.B. The ancient temples and architectural marvels carved in rock
    2.C. The beggars, lepers, and ignorant, helpless children
    3.B. It must sing of progress while acknowledging the sorrows and struggles of the people.
    4.C. A bright future and destiny that will erase the country's sorrows
    5.B. A realization that true patriotism involves celebrating development while actively addressing social evils and poverty

PROSE 5: THE CONCERT

I.

1. i). (C) didn't she? ii). (A) hadn't they? iii) (D) mustn't I?
iv) (B) haven't we? v) (D) Must you? vi) (B) won't he?
2. i.) (C)to write ii)(A) to play iii) (D) to die
iv) (B) to compose v) (A) to keep off vi) (C) to move
3. i)(B) Advice ii) (A) Suggestion
iii) (A) Giving suggestion iv) (C) Offering help
4. i) (A) would have ii) (B) would have

II.

5. i) sprang ii) struck
iii) curtain iv) Perform
6. i) hospital ii) player
7. i) the ii) a iii) an
8. i) Adjective ii) Adverb
iii) Adjective iv) Adverb
v)Noun
9. i) and ii) Whenever
iii) but iv) who
10. i) at ii) with iii)for
iv) of v) with vi) from
11. i). were leaving ii) had gathered
12. i) astonishment ii) announcement
13 i) A walk in the park might make you feel better.
ii) My friend always smiles
14.A. i) wanted. ii) came iii) promised iv) enjoyed

B.

Finite	Non- Finite
i. Smitha attended the concert.	ii. Playing the Sitar needed years of practice.
iii. The artists received a standing ovation.	v. Eating a healthy breakfast is essential.
iv. The organiser gave a long , boring speech.	vi. Smitha was thinking of a plan, in the park.
vii. Ananth missed the concert due to his illness.	viii. The family members were trying to be positive.

15.i) A song is sung by Rishika.
ii). Mangoes are being eaten by them.
iii). The course has been completed by Ruthvik.
iv). The awards were distributed by the President.
v). A story was being written by them.
vi). An essay had been written by her.
vii). The question will be answered by me .
viii). The book has been taken by them.
xi). Some chocolates are being given by him.
x). The problem can be solved by her.
xi). Your life will be changed by this book.
xii). Noise was being made by students.

xiii). A coin was given to the beggar by her .
xiv). A pen will be given to me by him.
xv). Water is not wasted by me.
xvi). By whom was the truth spoken?
xvii). Let the door be closed.
xviii)Poems have to be typed by Vani.
xix). Mistakes were not made by him.
xx). By whom was Shakunthala written?
xxi). Let the lights be switched on.
xxii). A book was given to her by me.
16. i). Ananth expressed his wish that he had always wanted to hear him and see him.
ii). Smitha told Anant that he would come with the tabla Ustad and they would play for him the next morning.
17 i) a) at b) remembered
ii). a) softly b) Sushila's

III.

18. Smitha said excitedly, "Pandit Ravishankar is playing the sitar tomorrow at Shanmukhananda auditorium". Ravi Shankar was a sitar maestro and she was his great fan. She always wanted to see him and hear him.
19. Smitha's brother Anant was very sick and was lying on the bed. He needed sleep and complete rest. So, the mother cautioned Smitha not to disturb Ananth.
20. Anant didn't want to miss the chance of attending Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert. He missed the chance on that day because he was suffering from cancer. He could not even get up.
21. Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. When he heard of Pandit Ravishankar's concert, he excitedly raised himself on his elbows. This made Anant's mother emotional. She murmured with a catch in her throat.
22. Smita had known the frightening truth that Anant was going to die. Doctors had told the family members to give him the things he liked and indulge him.
23. Anant was the best table tennis player in the school and the fastest runner. He was learning to play sitar with his sister. He was able to compose his own tunes.
24. Anant's family stayed with Aunt Sushila in Bombay. Her apartment was not big but there was always room for them.
25. Whenever Smita's family came to Bombay for Anant's treatment, they stayed in aunt Sushila's house. Her apartment was small but there was always room for them. By this, we can say that aunt Sushila was a generous lady.
26. Anant's parents had come with hopes in the miracles of modern science. They hoped that Anant would be cured in the hospital. He would again walk and run and even take part in the table tennis tournament. He would play the sitar and would be a great sitarist one day.
27. The doctors at the cancer hospital asked the parents to take the boy home and give him the things he liked and indulge him. It is because his condition grew worse each passing day.
28. Anant's family members laughed and smiled and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need and gave whatever he asked for.
29. Mother told her son Anant that she would take him to the concert after he recovered from his illness. She also told him that Pandit Ravishankar would be visiting Bombay again and this would not be the last time.
30. They are definitely tears of sorrow. When her brother said that the opportunity of hearing Pandit Ravi Shankar wasa chance of a lifetime, her eyes filled with tears, thinking that he would miss the chance, due to his condition.

31. Smita was feeling bad as her brother was too sick to attend the concert. She could not take him with her. So, her aunt suggested her to take a walk in the park to feel better.
32. The daring thought that Smitha got was to fulfil herbrother's wish of listening to Pandit Ravi Shankar. Smita planned to request the artists to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.
33. Smitha's intention of going to the concert was to request Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play for her brother Anant. She wanted to fulfil her brother's wish.
34. The concert was entertaining to Smita. The first notes came over the air, and Smitha felt as if the gates of enchantment and wonder were opening. She had listened to music in a spellbound state.
35. Smita was nervous as she stood before the wizard. The sentence 'Her knees felt weak, her tongue dry' suggests this.
36. The moustachioed man told Smitha that Pandit Ravi Shankar was a busy man. He asked her not to bother him with such requests. Ravi Shankar motioned him to be quiet.
37. After the concert, Smita went up to the stage and approached Pandit Ravishankar. She explained the condition and the wish of her brother. The musicians were touched by her brother's story and agreed to perform for the boy.
38. The neighbours could not believe their eyes, as Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were very famous artists and very busy. Here were such great persons who came to common people's apartment to give a concert.
39. Smitha's plan was to request Pandit Ravishankar to play the sitar for her brother. After the concert she went up the stage, approached him and explained her brother's condition and wish to him. They agreed and came to her house and fulfilled Anant's last wish.
40. Smitha's brother Anant had a wish to see and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar. But he could not go to the concert with her sister because he was suffering from cancer and was bedridden. To fulfil her brother's wish Smitha requested Ravi Shankar to play the sitar for her brother.
41. Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great maestros. They were busy people. Despite their busy schedule, they accepted Smita's invitation. They visited Anant's house and played for him and fulfilled his last wish. Indeed, it was a good example for generosity and humanity of great artists.
42. After listening Smitha's story about her brother Pandit Ravi Shankar and ustad Allah Rakha were moved. They promised to play for the boy. The next day they came to Smitha's house and played for her brother and fulfilled his last wish.

IV.

43. a) Smitha's mother
    b) Smitha
    c) Ananth
    d) Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.
44. a) Ananth
    b) Attending Pandit Ravishankar's music concert.
    c) The boy was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.
45. a) Anant
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
    c) He wanted to hear the sitar concert of Pandit Ravishankar.
46. a) Ananth
    b) To see and hear Pandit Ravi Shankar was the chance of a lifetime
    c)He was a great fan of Pandit Ravishankar, a sitar maestro.
47. a) Smitha and her parents
    b) Bombay
    c) That Ananth would be cured and would walk and play as before.

48. a) Doctors who were treating Ananth .
    b) Anant
    c) Ananth's condition grew worse with each passing day and the doctors knew that the boy had not many days to live.
49. a) Ananth's family members
    b) Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live.
    c) They laughed and talked and surrounded Anant with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.
50. a) Anant
    b) Attending Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert.
    c) He was a great fan of Pandit Ravishankar, a sitar maestro.
51. a) Anant's mother said these words to Anant.
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar was going to play the sitar.
    c) Anant wished to go to Pandit Ravi Shankar's concert
52. a) Smitha's mother
    b) Smitha
    c) Father would take her to the concert.
    d) Smitha felt sad because Ananth would not go with her to the concert and she had to go alone.
53. a) Smitha
    b) Ananth and Smitha
    c) Because Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden.
54. a) Aunt Sushila
    b) Smitha
    c)Because Smitha was very sad and much worried about her brother's health .
55. a) In the park .
    b) Smitha
    c) She thought of requesting Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.
56. a) Smitha
    b) Requesting Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play the sitar for her brother.
    c) Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha agreed to come to her house and play for her brother.
57. a) Ananth
    b) Smitha.
    c) Ananth could not go because of his ill health while Smith could attend the concert,
58. a) A large moustachioed man.
    b) Smitha
    c) Smitha requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play for Ananth.
    d)the organiser of the concert.
59. a) Pandit Ravi Shankar
    b) Tabla master
    c) Smitha requested Pandit Ravi Shankar to come to her house and play for her dying brother.
60. a) Pandit Ravi Shankar and -Ustad Allah Rakha
    b) Because they understood the boy's pathetic condition and wish.
    c) The boy enjoyed the performance and breathed his last.
61. a) Ananth
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar
    c) Smitha told Ananth that Ravi Shankar would come to her house the next day and play.
62. a) Smitha
    b) Pandit Ravi Shankar

c) Smitha told Ravi Shankar about her brother's condition and wish and requested him to come to her house and play for her brother.

d) To play sitar for her sick bother.

63. a) The neighbours of aunt Sushila.

b) The fact that Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha had come to aunt Sushila's house to play for Ananth.

c) Because Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Allah Rakha were great musicians and busy people.

V.

64. In my opinion Smitha was very much worried about Anant's condition and wish. Anant was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. When he came to know about Pandit Ravishankar's concert, he wanted to see him and hear him. Smitha had great love and affection for her brother Anant. Both of them always did the work together. She was very much worried because she had to go to the concert without him. Finally, she decided to go to the concert to request Pandit Ravishankar to play for her brother. The maestros were moved by the story of Anant and promised her that they would come to her house and play for Anant.

65. Smitha and her brother Anant were great fans of Pandit Ravishankar. Smitha came to know that there was a concert by Ravi Shankar. She could not take Anant with her because he was suffering from cancer and he was bedridden. Finally, Smitha decided to go to the concert to fulfil her brother's wish. After enjoying the concert, she requested Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play for her brother. No one could imagine that a great musician like Pandit Ravi Shankar would accept her request. He accepted her invitation and played for the boy. Anant enjoyed the performance and breathed his last,peacefully. By this we can say that both Smitha and Ravi Shankar deserve the appreciation.

66. 1. B)Pandit Ravi Shankar

2.C) She wanted her sick son, Anant, to get enough sleep and rest.

3.C)Because he was a great admirer of Pandit Ravi Shankar and played the sitar himself.

4.B) To get treatment for Anant's cancer at a hospital.

5.B) He was a talented sitar player, a fast runner, and a top table-tennis player.

POEM 5: JAZZ POEM TWO

I.

1. Jazz player has a wrinkled old face. He is unshaven and has a tired look. He wears a faded blue shirt, an old necktie and jacket. His shoes old and worn out.
2. The Jazz player is a poor, old man. He has led a hard life. He has lost interest in his life. He is tired and keeps his head down.
3. The jazz player's face is rough and unshaven. He has a wrinkled face indicates sorrows and worries of his life.
4. The Jazz player wants to convey to the world, that peoplewho keep him away, as he is a black man,are drawn to him due to a god given gift, music. He wants to convey that art unites all.
5. As the Jazz player starts playing the Saxophone, he no longer remains an old or black man. He produces wonderful music and appears to be like a bird, flying higher and higher.
6. The Jazz player is a simple, poor, old man. He is a pathetic figure, but a commanding artist. He has the power in him to make people listen. He is silent in speech but eloquent in music.
7. Jazz player was eloquent in music. Once he started playing music, he was no longer a Black man, but a bird which gatheredits wings and flew higher and higher. He seemed to be spreading the message of God through his music, that all are one.

II.

8. The Jazz player was like an Ancient Mariner. He had a wrinkled face, closed eyes with full of wearies. His wore a faded blue old shirt which had turned dark due to sweat. Its collar was frayed. He wore an old undone necktie and an old jacket held his sagging stomach. He had a rundown shoe with paper in them. His unshaven face showed pain. Across his chest was an old alto saxophone. He felt, he had a message for the people of the world.

III.

9. The poet describes the appearance of old Jazz player and how he gets transformed when he plays the music he loves.

   The Jazz player had a rough unshaven face and a sagging stomach. He wore a faded blue shirt, a loose necktie and an old jacket. His shoes were run down. Across his chest was an old alto saxophone supported from his neck, by a wire coat hanger. The Jazz player at first had a weary expression on his face. He kept his head down and seemed lifeless.

   When it was his turn to play, he lifted the saxophone to his lips. Suddenly, he was filled with a new life. He was no longer a helpless old man; there was some magical power in his music which drew people to him. His music made him forget all his pains and made his mind free, like a bird flying higher and higher. He was totally lost in the beautiful music he produced, till he stopped playing it.

IV.

10. a) Jazz player
    b) As his mind was heavy with the worries of life.
    c) Simile
11. a) The poet, Carl Wendall Hines, Jr
    b) The Jazz player.
    c) The problems faced by Jazz player.
12. a) The Jazz player
    b) Through music.
    c) Gospel means a type of religious music.
13. a) Jazz player
    b) He was deeply involved in the music.
    c) When he played on his saxophone.

14. a) Jazz player
    b) His shoes were old and torn.
    c) Jazz player was a very poor and simple man.
15. a) An Alto Saxophone.
    b) To play the music.
    c) He wanted to tell the world that he was a Black man but was gifted with divine music which could attract anyone too him, irrespective of the skin colour.
16. a) The Jazz player
    b) Perked means brighten up / sharp.
    c) The jazz player's head was down as he was pained. His eyes were closed and ears perked as he was about to play his saxophone.
17. a) The Jazz player.
    b) 'It' referred to Black Gospel of Jazz.
    c) Alto saxophone had loud sound. He wanted the people to understand that music was divine and it went beyond ones colour.

18.
    1. B. He is a pathetic figure, poor, aged, and burdened by life.
    2. A. An old Alto Saxophone
    3. C. Paper
    4. B. Music releases his spirit, and he becomes a free bird spreading the Black Gospel.
    5. C. Neglected and impoverished physical state

PROSE 6: THE DISCOVERY

I.

1. i) (D) Ordering
2. i. (B) Aren't you?
3. i. (B) Would have.
4. i. (C) to come

II.

5. i. deck
   ii. moon
   iii. free
6. i. Mutinous - thoughts
   ii fast- food
7. i. a
   ii. an
   iii. The
   iv. an
8. i. and
9. i.to ii. for iii. of iv. in
   v. at vi. near vii. among viii. for
   ix. by x. above xi. for xii. by
   xiii. behind xiv. across xv. on xvi. under
   xvii. on xviii. with xix. about xx. for
   xxi. at xxii. to xxiii. from
10. i. loves
11. i. noun ii. Adjective iii. Adjective iv. Pronoun
    v. Adverb vi. Noun
12. invention
13. Ex. I water to the plants every day.
14. Ooty is the coolest place in India.
15. i. (D) carry on ii. (C) gave up iii. (A) put out iv. (C) took off
    v.(B) looks after vi. (A) set out vii.(D) look down on viii. (B) turned down
    ix. (B) hand in x. (B) look into xi. (C) takes after xii (A) called off
    xiii.(A)came across xiv.(A)looking forward xv. (B) turn off xvi.(A) look up
    xvii.(A) picked up xviii.(A)broke down xix. (A) makeup xx.(A) set off
16. i. incorrect. ii. impossible iii. disrespect iv. unpopular
    v. immortal vi. incomplete vii. discontinued viii. dishonest
    ix. disobey x. disagree xi. nonviolence xii. irregular
    xiii. unlucky xiv. undisciplined xv. misspelt xvi. illiterate
    xvii. uncertain xviii. unheard xix. dissatisfied xx. irreligious
17. i. fare, fair ii. quiet, quite
    iii. bear, bare iv. hear, here
    v. inn, in vi. meet, meat
    vii. steel, steal viii. off, of
    ix. cot, caught x. dear, deer
    xi. far, for xii. route, root
    xiii. ice, eyes xiv. right, write
    xv. sea, see xvi. soul, sole
    xvii. peace, piece xviii. knew, new

xix. know, no
xx. last, lost
xxi. practice, practise
xxii. break, brake
xxiii. week, weak
xxiv. price, prize
xxv. cheque, check
xxvi. prey, pray
xxvii. by, buy
xxviii. loose, lose
xxix. tale, tail
xxx. some, sum

18. i. a) bade b) dangerous
ii. a) Guillermo b) excellent

III.

19. The seamen had been away from home for a long time. They had not sighted land. They were homesick. They requested Columbus to take them back to Spain. But Columbus refused. Diego said that Columbus was playing with the lives of 50 seamen.
20. The song was over a cup of rum. It showed the despair of the seamen. They talked about God being dumb and doubted the success of the voyage. It voiced the pessimistic attitude of the seamen. So, Columbus was furious.
21. Columbus was a tall, well-built man. His hair was prematurely white. He had a fair complexion.
22. Columbus feels that his uncontrolled tongue is his worst enemy. Columbus was a man who soon lost his temper wouldget irritated quickly. He would often speak rudely to his men which made them angry towards him.
23. Columbus felt that the seamen were drinking too much. Pedro replied that they were simple men and wanted to relax by drinking They did not have the same vision as Columbus. Pedro was not right in defending the seamen because their drinking was leading to unruly behaviour.
24. Pepe preferred to be in the company of Columbus. Unlike the other seamen, he had faith in Columbus. He also felt that the others drank too much and behaved badly. So, he hated them.
25. One of the seamen. Guillermo Ires, had disobeyed Columbus and spoken against him. Columbus wanted to punish him and so he ordered that Guillermo should be brought to him. Francisco refused to bring him. Columbus then said these words.
26. The seamen rushed towards Columbus, growling like wild animals. When Columbus shouted at them, they stopped but Guillermo Ires broke away from the others and moved forward to attack Columbus.
27. Guillermo was highly excited and shouted that they had suffered enough. Like other human beings, they too wanted to be in their homes with their families. He demanded that the Santa Maria should be turned back towards Spain at once.
28. Pepe had faith in Columbus. He warned Columbus to be careful about the desperate seamen. When the seamen rushed to kill Columbus, Pepe stood before them with his arms spread out and told them that they would have to kill him first. His loyalty put the others to shame.
29. Columbus had set out to discover a new world, a beautiful land far away from Spain. This discovery would help to find new wealth and a new territory for his King and Queen to rule.
When his men rebelled against him. Columbus said that he discovered one thing that if a manhad a vision, he must follow alone. He should not expect loyalty, friendship, discipline obedience from others.
30. Columbus felt that it was the will of God that he should discover new world which would bring wealth to his country and help them bring new souls on the path to God.Columbus had been sailing for many days and not yet sighted land. But, Columbus felt that if God had sent him, he would surely help him find a way.
31. Columbus had told his men that they would discover a new world However, they had sailed for months and found nothing. They were tired and wanted to return to their homes. But Columbus would not give up. So, they were desperate.

32. Columbus had faith in God and there was purity in his intentions. All his men wanted to give up, but he had patience and he persevered till he reached his goal. He did not lose heart. Columbus had love for his country, love for God.
33. Pepe had faith in Columbus. Other sailors had no faith and belief in Columbus. Pepe was specially gifted and he stood with Columbus when other sailors revolted against him.
34. Columbus was an able captain and he had patience and perseverance. When Guillermo and other seamen attacked and tried to kill him, he checked them with his authoritative and commanding voice. He tried to reason with them. He commanded Guillermo to obey the captain's order.

IV.

35. a) Columbus
    b) Columbus said "Discipline knows no buts."
    c) Francisco was an undisciplined seaman. He had no respect for Columbus.
36. a) Juan said these words.
    b) The word ‘They' refers to the seamen.
    c) The word 'it' means song sung by the seamen.
37. a) Diego said these words.
    b) The word ‘sir’ refers to Pedro.
    c) Pedro asked Diego, if he was becoming impatient.
    d) Diego and other seamen had reached their patience’s limit. They were no longer willing to obey and follow Columbus.
38. a) Columbus said this.
    b) Pepe
    c) Seamen.
    d) Pepe said, "I don't like them. I hate them."
39. a) ‘I’ refers to Pedro.
    b) The speaker said this to Diego.
    c) The mutinous thoughts were about revolting against Columbus.
    d) Diego replied, "Mutiny is an ugly word. Sir."
40. a) The word I’ refers to Pepe.
    b) The word 'them' refers to seamen.
    c) When Columbus asked what the seamen would say about the preference.
    d) As the seamen drank too much and revolted against Columbus.
41. a) Diego asked this question.
    b) The speaker asked Juan.
    c) Juan said. They ought to stop that. The captain is furious when he hears it."
42. a) Columbus called the boy.
    b) Pepe.
    c) The speaker called the boy to know what Guillermo had said about him.
    d) The Santa Maria will be lighter for his carcass.
43. a) Columbus is the speaker.
    b) The speaker asked Don Pedro to send Guillermo to him.
    c) Guillermo revolted against him and therefore he wanted to punish him.
44. a) Columbus said these words.
    b) He asked Pedro.
    c) He asked him to send Guillermo to him because he wanted to punish him.
    d) Gaol / chains/ jail.
45. a) The seamen made this statement.
    b) Columbus was called devil's tool.

c) Columbus refused to take them back to Spain.
d) The phrase ‘in irons’ means in jail.

46. a) The word ‘me’ refers to Pepe.
b) Everyone's doubt was about the success of the voyage.
c) They thought that Columbus was taking them to nowhere. They doubted that they would not sight land.

47. a) Pepe exclaimed.
b) The word ‘they’ refers to the seamen.
c) When Pepe noticed the disobedience of the semen towards Columbus.
d) The seamen can't do anything to Columbus as long as Pepe was alive.

48. a) Columbus said this.
b) The word ‘her’ refers to the Santa Maria
c) Guillermo said,” I say the Santa Maria shelter her helm towards Spain at once or we are not men but sheep”
d. Guillermo said that the seamen who are used to the sea and they would navigate her

49. a) ‘I’ refers to Columbus
b) Francisco refused to bring Guillermo to him
c) To put the first man to move towards Columbus in the irons

50. a) Diego made this statement
b) The seamen
c) Bats can't see during the day. If they fly during the day they may fly somewhere. In the same way the seamen thought that they were going somewhere and they would not sight the land

51. a) Columbus said these words
b) The singing of the seamen changed to a roar
c) Bad

52. a) Guillermo said these words to Columbus
b) They had planned to kill Columbus
c) They could not do because they reached the land

53. a) Francisco made this statement
b) ‘Desperate men’ refers to the seamen
c) They had sailed for a long time without any result. Columbus refused to take them back to Spain till he discovered the new world

54. a) ‘I’ refers to Columbus
b) He said this to Francisco
c) Francisco said,” desperate man do not always act to their best that is in them”

55. a) Columbus said this
b) Juan said,” we are simple men, sir”
c) The ‘Simple men’ referred to hear are the seamen

56. a) Pedro said this
b) Columbus said,” A light faintly flickering, rises up and down. Look”
c) They sighted the land after many months of voyage

57. a) Diego said these words to Pedro
b) The fifty are the semen
c) They are in the hands of their captain Columbus
d) Columbus
e) The crew did not want to be on the sea anymore, controlled by Columbus.

58. a) Pedro said to Diego,” I hope we are not entertaining mutinous thoughts”
b) Mutiny wood result in the loss of property and lives

c) Mutiny means revolting against the authority.

59. a) Columbus said this to Diego when he found him on the quarter deck
    b) Columbus was giving an indirect command to Diego. He wanted to point out that Diego had no right to be on the quarter deck.
    c) Diego tried to suppress his anger and with a scowl went of from there

0. a) The word 'they' refers to seamen
    b) Pedro told Columbus that the semen were simple people and wanted to relax by drinking
    c) He was not right because drinking would lead to unruly behaviour

61. a) 'I' refers to Pepe and 'theirs' refers to the other seamen
    b) He preferred the company of Columbus
    c) Columbus had a vision. Pepe had faith in him. But the other seamen were not loyal and faithful to Columbus.

62. a) Pepe gave this warning to Columbus
    b) The seamen had been away from their home for a long time Columbus was not ready to turn the ship back to Spain
    c) The seamen were desperate. They might do anything to Columbus at any time.

63. a) Guillermo Ires made this statement and Pepe inform these words to Columbus
    b) Dead body
    c) Guillermo and some seamen were upset Guillermo wished Columbus was dead.

64. a) This was said by Columbus to Francisco
    b) When Columbus asked Francisco to bring Guillermo to him. But Francisco replied 'Sorry sir'
    c) One should not hesitate to enforce discipline

65. a) This was said by Guillermo to Columbus
    b) The seamen felt that Columbus was perhaps possessed by the devil. He was risking their lives and taking them on a voyage which would take them nowhere
    c) Guillermo had given a day's time to Columbus for turning the ship back to Spain. Very soon land was sighted and a new world was discovered so they proved to be wrong

66. a) Columbus said these words to Guillermo
    b) Guillermo rebelled against Columbus and thought of killing him Columbus reminded him of his duty and
    asked him to obey his order just as he obeyed his Royal sovereign
    c) Columbus was not only an efficient captain but also loyal to his king and queen

67. a) Pepe is the speaker and he called Guillermo and other seamen as cowards
    b) Guillermo and some seamen tried to attack Columbus when he refused to turn the ship back to Spain
    c) This shows that the speaker was loyal and obedient to Columbus

68. a) Columbus made this statement.
    b) Pepe
    c) When Pepe stopped Guillermo and other seamen tried to attack Columbus by spreading his arms.

69. a) Guillermo said these words
    b) The first man to move towards Columbus would be kept in irons throughout the night
    c) Some of the sailors rushed towards Columbus like wild animals. They were doing it against their captain

70. a) Columbus is the speaker.
    b) The speaker is indirectly making a reference to Guillermo.
    c) Columbus asked Guillermo to do whatever he liked the same night instead of waiting till the next day.

71. a) Pedro said this.
    b) When Columbus remarked that the seamen would drink too much and behave badly.
    c) The captain wanted to discover a new world.

72. a) 'I' refers to Columbus.

b) Some of the desperate sailors asked Columbus to take them back to Spain.

c) He had discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it alone.

73. a) Pedro said this to Columbus

b) The seamen say that if they drink too much they would forget

c) The seamen had been away for a long time from their homes

VI.

74. The picture depicts a classic, dramatic scene of historical maritime exploration, capturing the pivotal moment a crew spots distant land. Standing on the elevated quarterdeck, a dignified captain—likely Christopher Columbus—holds a navigational tool while a young boy stands beside him, gazing out at the horizon. Below them, a visible cross-section of the ship shows the structured reality of life at sea: barrels packed tightly in the "Stores of Provisions," exhausted sailors resting in the "Seamen's Quarters," and muskets stacked in the "Weapon Armory." The true drama, however, unfolds on the main deck, where animated sailors point excitedly toward a faint break of light and land on the horizon under a stormy, cloud-filled sky, perfectly capturing the tension, relief, and profound sense of discovery at the end of a long voyage.

VII.

75. Columbus started his voyage with strong will of discovering a new world. When land was not sighted the seamen became desperate. They requested Columbus to take them back to Spain Columbus refused. Therefore the seamen under the leadership of Guillermo Ires revolted against him and tried to murder him. Guillermo called him a devil. He disobeyed his order and spoke against him. But Columbus withstood all the difficulties patiently He had patience and perseverance. He had learnt to face the brute. He was loyal to his king and queen. At last he was able to discover a new world.

76. Pepe was a page boy. He preferred the company of Columbus because he had faith in him. He did not like most of the seamen because they used to drink and revolt against Columbus. He warned Columbus to be careful about the desperate seamen. When other seamen doubted about the success of the voyage. Pepe was sure that Columbus would discover a new world. One day most of the seamen rushed towards Columbus like wild beasts to kill him. Pepe who was there stood before them with his arms spread and told them that they would have to kill him first. He was ready to sacrifice his life for his captain. His loyalty put the others to shame

77. Columbus had a vision. He had determined that he would not return to Spain till he discovered the new world. He thought that it was a God's will, he should do it. He set sail for a voyage on the Santa Maria to discover the new world. He and his 50 seamen sailed for many days but there was no sight of land. Many of his seamen became desperate, impatient and homesick. They asked Columbus to take them back to Spain. Columbus told them that he would not take them back to Spain till he discovered the new world. Guillermo, Diego and Francisco disobeyed his order. Guillermo said to Columbus" I say the Santa Maria should turn her helm towards Spain at once or we are not men but sheep." Diego said, "Why should one man have the lives of 50 in his hands' Francisco refused to bring Guillermo to Columbus. Most of the seamen revolted and tried to kill Columbus. But Columbus was not afraid of their threats He told Guillermo that he should obey his order just as he obeyed his Royal Sovereign. In spite of their protests, he continued the voyage and discovered the new world in ice.

POEM 6: BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

I i) (B) didn't she? ii) (A) weren't they?

2. i) (C) to pray ii) (B) to check

3. i) (C) would have been ii) (C) would have lost

4. i) (A) Expressing reassurance / faith ii) (B) Making a request / giving a directive

II.

5. i) storm ii) sail

6. i) The winter night was so dark that we could not see anything out at sea.

ii) The ocean waves were so high that they shook the entire cabin.

7. i) an ii) a

8. i) Verb ii) Adverb

9. i) that ii) but

10. i) against ii) in

11. i) was raging ii) was shining

12. i) relief ii) fearfully

13. i) The crew decided to anchor the ship before the storm hit.

ii) We heard a loud shout from the darkness.

14. i) The tempest was the most frightening storm faced by the captain.

ii) No other night out at sea was as dark as this winter night.

15. i) The stoutest sails were shattered by the sudden blast.

ii) Her father's cheek was kissed by the little child.

16. i) The captain exclaimed in despair that they were lost.

ii) The crew asked if they could survive that terrible storm.

III.

17. i) The captain shouted hoarsely and said that nothing could save them.

ii) As we crowded inside the small cabin, nobody could sleep peacefully.

IV.

18. The captain lost all hope and shouted, ‘we are lost’. At that time, his little daughter came to him and took h is icy- hand and innocently questioned , if God , who is on land, not present on ocean. This instilled hope in all, on the ship. They kissed her and spoke cheerfully to each other.

19. A ship was out at sea. It was a dark, stormy night in winter. Huge waves crashed against the shipand the sea was roaring. The sailors with scared. They crowded together in a cabin. None could sleep. They sat in the darkness and prayed. As the storm continued, the captain gave up hope and said that they were lost. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and questioned him, if the God,who protected them on land would not protect them at ocean. Her faith in God filled the seamen with hope. By next morning, the storm cleared and they reached the harbour safely.

V

20. a) Seamen/ sailors

b) There was a storm on the sea.

c) They had lost hope that they would survive the storm.

21. a) Captain’s little daughter.

b) When all the sailors including her father thought that they would die, due to the storm, the little girl said this reminding everyone that God will protect them.

c)The statement influenced the seamen positively. They thanked the little girl and started being hopeful.

22. a) The captain’s daughter.

b) She said that God would save on sea just as on land.

c) Listening to her words, all the sailors became hopeful and started speaking to each other, cheerfully.

23. a) The blast of the storm.
    b) The thunder.
    c) "Cut away the mast!"
24. a) In silence.
    b) As a "hungry sea".
    c) The stoutest (strongest) person.
25. a) Praying.
    b) The captain.
    c) “We are lost!”
26. a) In the harbour.
    b) In the morning.
    c) The daughter's words of faith.

VI

27. It was a dark, stormy night in winter. A ship was out at sea. Huge waves hit against the ship while the sea was roaring hungrily. The sailors with scared that they would die. So, they crowded together in the cabin. None could sleep. Not even the strongest among them. They sat in the darkness and prayed. As the tempest continued, the captain gave up hope and said that they were lost. At that point, the captain's little daughter held his hand and innocently spoke to her father saying that the same God,who protected them on land would protect them at ocean. Her faith in God filled the seamen with hope. The seamen kissed her for being so hopeful. All of them relaxed and they started cheering each other’s spirit. By next morning, the storm cleared and they reached the harbour safely.

VII.

28. We were crowded in the cabin,
    Not a soul would dare to sleep,
    It was midnight on the waters,
    And a storm was on the deep.

PROSE 7: COLOURS OF SILENCE

I.1. i) (A) don't you? ii) (A) didn't he?
2. i) (B) would ii) (C) would have
3. i) (B) to remain ii) (B) to look
4. i) (D) suggestion ii) (C) enquiry

II.5.i) was awarded ii) left
iii) is, goes, returns iv) completed, is working
v) was crying, called, did vi) writes
vii) were doing viii) is playing, plays
ix) earns, is going x) was awarded
xi) is visiting xii) are, are working, left
xiii) were set xiv) was ruled
xv) forget, got xvi) stood up
xvii) saw, lying xviii) thanked
xix) renders xx) watched, were drinking
xxi) are preserved xxii) was selected
xxiii) was xxiv) plays xxv) is
6. i) from ii) of
7. i) since ii) but
8. i) hear ii) tail
9. i) rickety bridge ii) drawing sheets
10. i) expedition ii) calligraphy
11. i) Dis-play 2 syllables
ii)Art 1 syllable
iii)Am-ple 2 syllables
iv)Phys-i-cal 3 syllables
v) bird 1 syllable
vi)Paint-ing 2 syllables
vii)Vis-it 2 syllables
viii)Re-main 2 syllables
12. i) consciousness ii) pronunciation
13.i) Where did Satish and his family go?
ii) What did Satish see at the far corner of the garden?
14. i) Four books have been published by Satish Gujral.
ii) His father was hugged by Satish tightly.
15. i) Satish Gujral is greater than any other artist in India. (Comparative Degree)
Satish Gujral is the greatest artist in India. (Superlative Degree)
ii) No other writer in Hindi literature is as popular as Munshi Premchand. (Positive Degree)
Munshi Premchand is the most popular writer in Hindi literature. (Superlative Degree)
16. i) Satish replied that he was sketching the bird from his memory.
ii)Satish asked Surender why he was speaking so softly.

OR

i) Satish is too week to go to school. (too…..to)
Satish is so weak that he couldn't go to school. (so…. that ….not)
ii) The sound of the swirling water was too loud for them to hear the scream of Satish.(too…to)
The sound of the swirling water was so loud that they couldn't hear the scream of Satish. (so… that …not)

III.17. i) a) various b) books
ii) a) Satish b) popularly
iii) a) hole b) became

IV.18. Satish had gone to Kashmir during his holidays. While crossing a rickety bridge, he had falleninto the river and since then had been suffering from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the ear. So, he had not gone to school.
19. During a holiday in Kashmir, Satish had gone hiking with his father and brother. As they were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids, Satish looked down at the rushing waters. His foot slipped and he fell into the rapids.
20. Satish was confined to bed because his legs remained weak even after getting healed. Moreover, he also suffered from bouts of fever and infections, especially of the ear. The worst thing for him was the silence which surrounded him. It was caused by medicines given to treat his leg.
21. Many schools refused to take Satish in. This had a negative impact on him. Satish became very moody. He could not talk freely to others. He began to avoid going out to play.
22. Satish did not want to go to a new school because he could not talk to other children and he thought everyone would make fun of his deafness.
23.The headmaster refused to continue Satish in the school. He suggested Avtar Narain to take his son to the school for deaf and dumb children. This made Narain angry.
24. Satish's brother Inder used to sit with Satish for hours and talked to him. He taught him words and their pronunciation.
25. The books that Satish read were meant for older children or adults. They made him feel depressed and left a deep impression on his sensitive mind. He came to know that there was so much suffering in the world and he thought about this for long hours.
26. It was a beautiful bird with a longish tail and black crest. It was energetic. Its eyes kept moving here and there and its whole body seemed ever ready for flight.
27. Avtar Narain did not like his son's love for painting at the beginning because he believed that artists were paid less. Their allowances were insufficient and so they lived in poverty. He did not feel it to be a good carrier for a bright boy.
28. Satish's father wanted him to gain a lot of knowledge. So, he bought many books for him to read. His mother, on the other hand, was a soft-hearted lady who felt that he should be allowed to do painting, if he was happy, doing so.
29. Satish's father did not approve of Satish keeping himself busy with painting. But Satish did not stop doing it. One day, Satish was mixing colours on a palette and his father didn't say anything to him. He rather put his hand on Satish's shoulder as if encouraging him. Satish was unable to believe that his father was not angry with him for painting.
30. Satish's eyes filled with tears when he saw that his father had brought colours, brushes and rolls of drawing sheets for him. He took a step forward and hugged his father tightly to show his love and gratitude to him.
31. Satish Gujral is one of the few accomplished artists who is famous in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.
32. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists in India, excelling in painting, sculpture and architecture. Exhibitions of his work have been held all over the world. He is also a writer and has published books of his works in the various arts. From his life, we learn that physical disability is no barrier to success.
33.The silence was the worst thing for Satish. He felt as if some huge weight was pressing upon his head making everything seem far away and silent. Everythingseemed like scenes from some pantomime show.He wanted to scream to break the silence but he didn’t.For the 8 year old boy, this was really terrible

34. Satish was unable to believe that his father was not angry with him for painting. Whenever Satish involved himself in drawing and painting, his father never encouraged him. But for the first time, his father placed his hand on Satish's shoulder, which made Satish realize that his father had finally accepted and appreciated his interest in drawing and painting.
35. Satish Gujral has made his name in several fields of arts likepainting,sculpture and architecture.
36. Satish Gujral's artworks have been exhibited in prestigious museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima Collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art,New Delhi.

V. 37. When on a holiday in Kashmir, Satish was hiking with his father and brother. They were crossing a rickety bridge over some rapids. Satish looked down at the swirling water below him. His foot slipped. He lost his balance and fell into the rapids. As a result of this, his legs were injured. His legs became weak. He suffered frequentbouts of fever and infections. He could not hear properly. The headmaster did not allow him to come to school because he was hard of hearing and frequently absent for the class. His father tried to get admission for him in some other school, but in vain. Satish felt that children would tease him. Therefore, he was compelled to stay at home.
38. When Satish went to Kashmir with his family, he fell into rapids and got fractured. He suffered from frequent fever and infections, especially of the ear. He felt as if some huge weight was pressing upon his head, making everything seem far away and silent. He felt helpless and upset at being confined to bed as he was. The silence was the worst for Satish. Everything seemed like scenes from pantomime show as he was slowly losing his hearing capacity.
39. Satish met with an accident and lost his sense of hearing and was also sick for a long time. He could not go to school. His father was more interested in sending his son to school to get him educated. In the beginning he was not happy with his son's paintings. But as he was deaf for life he could not attend the normal school so he began to do painting. But later on when his father encouraged his son's talent and nurtured it he became a great artist of India. Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India and accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture.
40. A beautiful sight of a bird changed Satish's life. One day, Satish saw a rare bird which had a long tail, a black crest and moving eyes. It was an active bird. For a long time, he stared at it. Then he took out his notebook and pencil and began sketching the bird from his memory, with a few deft strokes. That day, he had discovered another pastime which he could indulge in. He began filling pages of his notebook with doodles. This incident, lead Satish to become one of the greatest artists of India.
41. Despite his physical disability, Satish Gujral became a great artist. He worked hard to reach that feat. Due to an accident, he lost his hearing. He was refused admission in normal schools. One day he saw a beautiful bird. That made him to take interest in painting and drawing. Later, his father admitted him in one of the best art schools. Today, he is among the foremost artists of India. He is an architect, painter, sculptor, and writer. His works are exhibited all over the world. He was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. His work has been exhibited all over the world and displayed in various museums like the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hiroshima collection, Washington and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi. He has published four books on his works in various arts. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan. His achievementsshow that 'Physical Disability is no Barrier to Success'.
42. Satish had to face many struggles after the accident. His legs were plastered, his head was badly injured and he suffered injuries all over his body. His legs remained weak and required several operations. He sufferedfrequently from fever and infections, especially of the ear. He felt as if a huge weight was pressing upon his head, making everything seem far away and silent.Being confined to bed, Satish felt helpless and upset. The silence was the worst part for him. Everything seemed like scenes from some pantomime show. He wanted to scream and break the silence, but he could not. For an eight-year-old boy, this was a truly terrible experience.

43.Satish's father believed that reading and education were the keys to success. While Satish was bedridden, his father provided him many books. When Satish started reading books, another world opened out for him.He became a voracious reader.Some books were all serious works meant for older children and even for adults.They made him feel depressed and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind. He came to know of another world which is full of suffering and anguish.He brooded long and hard about why there was so much suffering in the world while his own world looked comfortable in comparison.

VI. 44. a) Surender

b) Satish was absent to school on that day.

c) When Surender came to his house to ask why Satish was absent that day.

45. a) 'I' refers to Satish

b) 'you' refers to Surender.

c)Satish was slowly losing his hearing capacity. So, he barely heard his friend's words.

46. a) Satish's father

b) Due to frequent absence and hearing problem, the school in which Satish was studying,refused to keep him. So, he had to look for a new school.

c) 'To look for' means search or find out.

47. a) The headmaster of the school said this to Satish's father.

b) When Avatar Narain requested headmaster to take his son to his school.

c) The speaker said so when Satish was frequentlyabsenting himself from school and was having hearing problem.

48. a) Avatar Narain, Satish's father.

b) He said this to the headmaster.

c) When the headmaster told him to admit Satish in a deaf and dumb school.

49. a) Mr. Avtar Narain.

b) 'You' refers to Satish.

c) The speaker encouraged learning by providing him armful of books.

50. a) Mr. AvtarNarain (Satish's father)

b) 'You' refers to Satish.

c) Drawing and painting is referred to, here as an idle pastime.

d) He brought an armful of books for his son.

51. a) Satish's mother.

b) 'You' refers to her husband Mr. Avtar Narain.

c) His source of entertainment was painting, drawing and sketching.

52. a) Avtar Narain said these words to his wife.

b) Satish's mother was pessimistic about her son Satish.

c) Satish's mother told her husband that Satish lost his hearing for more than three years. She lost her hope on his chances of recovering.

53. a) Satish's father said these words.

b) Though his father was disliked it, Satish continued to draw and paint. Later, his father realised that his son had a great love and talent for art.

c) He bought paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets for Satish.

d)Satish Gujral

e) Drawing and Painting.

f) The speaker brought many books . But Satish always chose to draw and paint despite being dissuaded. So, the speaker said so.

54. a) When Satish's father bought art materials for Satish and decided to put him in an art school.

b) 'Uncharacteristic' means 'not typical'.

c) Satish hugged his father tightly.

55. a)Satish Gujral's father/ Avatar Narain
b) Drawing, sketching
c) He thought that artists made a pittance.
56. a) Satish's father (Mr.AvtarNarain)is the speaker
b) 'Your' refers to Satish.
c) The speaker decided to admit his son to the best schoolof arts because finally he accepted the truth that his son's destiny lay in canvas and paint.
57. a) Satish's father (Mr.AvtarNarain) said the above words.
b) 'Beta' here is Satish.
c) When Satish was not ready to go to a new school, the speaker said these words.

VII. 58. i) This is a profile of Satish Gujral, the great Indian artist. He was born on 25th December in the 1925. His native place is Jhelum which is in Punjab during the British rule in India. He was died on 26th March, 2020 at New Delhi in India. He is a good painter, sculptor, architect and also a writer. Reading books, painting and sketching pictures are some of his hobbies. He is also good at Urdu calligraphy. He completed his education at Mayo School of Art, Lahore and then at sir JJ school of Art Mumbai. He had also studied in Palacio de Bellas Artes at Mexico. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award in the year 1999 and also received numerous National and International honours for his great achievements in the field of art and architecture. In spite of his deafness, he had become one of the foremost artists of India so he is still remembered even today.

ii)This is a profile of the youngest world Chess Champion, D Gukesh. His full name is Dommaraju Gukesh.He was born on 29th May in 2006 at Chennai in Tamil Nadu. His father's name is Dr Rajinikant, who is an ENT surgeon and his mother, Dr Padma is professionally a microbiologist. His achievements are really inspiring to everyone especially youth. He became the second youngest Grandmaster in January 2019. You added another feather to his cap by winning FIDE Candidates Tournament in 2024.He alsomade history by grabbing the World Chess Championship held on December 12, 2024 and became the youngest World Champion. He served highest world ranking number 3 recently on March 2025.

iii) This is the profile of Rahul Dravid. He was born on January 11th 1973 in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. His parents are Sharad Dravid and Pushpa Dravid. He studied commerce and pursued an MBA. Professionally, he is a cricket player. He is known for his solid defensive technique strong work ethics and exceptional concentration. So, he has got nicknames like 'the wall' and 'Mr dependable'. He was the captain of Indian cricket team. He has played 164 test matches. He has taken 13288 runs and has an average score of 52.31. He holds the record for playing the most number of test cricket matcheswhich is 210. He has got Padmashree and Padma Bhushan awards for his contribution.

VIII. 59. i) Satish Gujral even as a boy was weak and deaf. He was refused admission by schools aas he was not a normal boy. Boys made fun of him and he remained at home. One day, he saw a beautiful bird through his window and was much attracted by a bird. That made him to take interest in painting and drawing. His father admitted him in one of the best schools of art. Within a short time, Satish learnt not only drawing and painting but also about life. Today, Satish is one of the best artists in India. Exhibitions of his works have been held all over the world. The Government of India honoured him with the Padma Vibhushan.
Moral: Physical disability is no barrier to success.

ii) One day an extremely bright boy named Wangjia went to see the bird of happiness. He came across three monsters on his way and each one of them made him suffer. He refused to do what they asked because all their wishes were cruel. As a result, he had to cross stony path, boundless desert on his way. In his difficult

journey he had become totally blind. At the end of the journey, he was nothing but skin and bone. Only because of his courage and patience he was finally able to reach the bird of happiness. Hence, he brought happiness back to his village.
Moral: Courage is everything strength and age are not important.

iii)A fox fell into a well that wasn't very deep. Since he couldn't jump out, a thirsty goat came to the well. The fox thought of a trick - what he was doing there was purest and sweetest. The fox didn't want the goat to come out - he invited the goat to jump in. The foolish goat jumped into the well. Then, the clever fox climbed on the goat's back and jumped out of the well

IX.

60.i) A picture speaks a thousand words. This is the picture of a boy who is watching a bird. The bird is perching on the branch of a tree. It has a longish tail and looks very energetic. There is a hill and some trees in the picture. The boy is staring at the bird through the window of a room. This picture is symbolic but teaches many things. He looks alone and sad but is getting some kind of satisfaction and relaxation after watching it. It seems like he finds his own happiness in watching the bird.

ii) The image shows a busy street scene near a pedestrian crossing. A group of people is standing at the edge of the road, waiting to cross. Among them is a visually impaired man with dark glasses and a walking stick. A young boy is kindly holding his hand and helping him cross the road, showing an act of kindness and responsibility. Other pedestrians, including a man and a woman, are waiting patiently behind them. A traffic signal can be seen, indicating a safe place for crossing. A man on a scooter has stopped at the zebra crossing, obeying the traffic rules, while a car is also visible on the other side, waiting for the pedestrians to pass. The picture sends a strong message about road safety, kindness, and helping others, especially those in need like the blind man. It also highlights the importance of following traffic signals and rules for everyone's safety.

iii) The picture shows a cheerful boy drawing a colorful picture in a bright and pleasant room. He is sitting at a table filled with crayons, paints, and other art materials. The boy has a happy smile on his face, which shows that he enjoys drawing very much. Sunlight is coming through the window, making the room look warm and welcoming. Beautiful paintings and sketches can be seen around him, creating a creative atmosphere. The boy is completely focused on his artwork and appears proud of what he is creating. The picture highlights the joy and satisfaction that drawing can bring. It conveys the message that art can make people feel happy and relaxed.

iv)The picture shows a physically challenged person who achieves success through determination and hard work. Despite facing many obstacles in life, he never gives up on his dreams. He uses his talent and creativity to excel in art and other activities. His journey inspires others to believe in themselves and overcome difficulties. The applause and recognition he receives reflect his achievements and perseverance. The picture conveys the message that physical disability is not a barrier to success if one has courage, confidence, and dedication.

X.61.i) a) Satish Gujral is among the foremost artists of India. He is one of the few artists who is accomplished in several art forms like painting, sculpture and architecture. He is also a writer.
b) Satish Gujral was awarded the Order of the Crown for the best architectural design of the 20th century for his design of the Belgium Embassy in New Delhi. He has also been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

ii) a) The city of Hiroshima was flattened after the bomb blast. At least 78000 people and possibly many thousands more were killed or fatally injured. As a great number of people were injured and all their

dwellings were damaged or destroyed. The city's military garrison was wiped out. Only a handful doctors remained alive and most hospitals and medical supplies were destroyed.
b) The citizens of neighbouring towns described the burned, living and dead as no longer recognizably human, with their flesh raw and blackened and their hair gone and their features melted on their faces. This tells us that the condition of the bomb affected people was really horrible.

iii) a)AI analyses large amount of data, makes predictions or decisions. It is used in healthcare, finance,entertainment and transportation.
b)AI is a potential job displacer. It can breach data privacy.

iv)a) This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various sparts. Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study says that Sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chick peas.
b) Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development.

XI.62. i)
Soorya
10th Standard
Government High School, Gorur

26th December,2026

Dear father,

How are you? I am fine and hope the same from your side.My studies are smoothly going on.

I have adjusted to the hostel life. Our hostel is neat and clean and there are about 60 students. It has 20 rooms and each roommate shared by three students. Usually two juniors are put under a senior, who takes care of them. We have a good natured, soft spoken and disciplined warden. She is friendly with all the students, she doesn't tolerate any indiscipline. She has a firm conviction which makes the girls to follow all the rules and regulations of the hostel. The food served is of very good quality. We are provided breakfast, lunch and dinner which is not only tasty but also healthy and nutritious. My roommates are very friendly with me. My senior is a very caring and affectionate. We all live in an amicable, friendly environment.

Convey my regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly
Soorya

ii)
Soorya
10th Standard
Government High School, Gorur

29th April, 2025

The Editor
The Hindu
Bangalore

Dear sir,

Subject**:**Accidents Caused by Rash Driving in Our Town

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities and the public to the growing menace of rash driving in our town.In recent months, there has been a noticeable rise in the number of road accidents caused by reckless and speeding vehicles. Youngsters, in particular, are often seen riding two-wheelers without helmets and ignoring traffic rules. This not only endangers their lives but also poses a serious risk to pedestrians and other drivers.Many accidents have taken place near schools, residential areas, and busy market roads. Despite repeated complaints, traffic regulation is poor, and there is little to no presence of traffic police in key areas.I sincerely request the concerned authorities to take immediate steps, such as stricter enforcement of traffic laws, installation of speed breakers and CCTV cameras, and regular awareness campaigns on road safety. Let us work together to make our roads safer for everyone.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Soorya

XII.63.
1. Ans: b) To encourage tree plantation
2. Ans: c) City Park
3. Ans: Yes
4. Ans: Lives
5. Ans: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

POEM 7: THE BLIND BOY
(MEMORISATION)

I. 1.Blind boy cannot enjoy the sight. He does not even know what it is. He can also never experience the blessings of sight.
2.The blind boy says that he cannot see the Sun but he can feel it through its warmth. To him, it is day when he is awake and playing and night when he sleeps.
3.People feel sorry for the blind boy and try to show sympathy towards him.
4.People feel sorry for the blind boy but he does not feel sorry for himself. He does not want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels like a king as he was happy and contented in his own world.
5.We can very well recognise day and night. The blind boy does not know what is day and night. When he is awake,it is day and night when he sleeps.
6. We should always be happy and contented with what God has given us. We should not try to attempt to have what we do not have or what we can't get. If we do so, we become unhappy and miserable. Though, the boy was poor and blind,he felt as if he was a king, as he was happy with what he had.
7. Whenever the blind person awakes it is day and when he sleeps it is night for him.He can understand the day and night like this.
8. People sympathize with the blind boy.But the boy doesn't want to be unhappy about what he cannot get. Though he is poor and blind, he feels rich because he is happy.

II. 9. a) The boy is asking about light because he has never experienced it.
b) He is asking to the people having eyesight.
c) The boy is blind. Hence, he can never enjoy the light.
10. a) 'I' is the blind boy.
b) When he is awake it is day for him and when he sleeps it is night.
c) He himself makes day and night because he cannot differentiate it due to his blindness.
11. a) The blind boy makes this statement
b) When people feel sorry for his blindness.
c) The loss of eyesight.
12. a) The blind boy
b) The blind boy cannot have the gift of sight.
c)The blind boy's cheer of mind would be destroyed if he felt sad for missing the joy of sight, due to his blindness.

III. 13. **The Blind Boy *by Colley Cibber***

i) O say what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy.
What are the blessings of the sight,
O tell your poor blind boy!

ii) You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?
iii) My day or night myself I make,
Whene'er I sleep or play;

And could I ever keep awake
With me ’twere always day.

iv) With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne’er can know.

v) Then let not what I cannot have
My cheer of mind destroy:
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

IV. 14.This is a profile of Helen Keller.She was born on June 27, 1880, in Tuscumbia. Despite being deaf and blind, she received her education with the help of her teacher, Anne Sullivan. Helen graduated from Radcliffe College in 1904 and became the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. She worked as an author, lecturer, and political activist. Her determination and achievements inspired people around the world. In 1964, she was honoured with the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her outstanding contributions to society.

V.15.
1. b) Karnataka Public School,Brahmavara
2. b) ₹250
3.c) Oxford Advanced Dictionary
4.c) 20%
5. c) Bookmark

PROSE 8: SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL

I. 1. i) (D) don't they? ii. (A) isn't it?
2. i) (A)would have ii) (D) would have
3. i) (C)to buy ii) (D) to buy
4. i) (D) possibility ii) (D) Offering help

II.5. i) Scientific -research ii) seismic –waves
iii) commit-crime iv) rapid-decline
v) quick-glance vi) speedy-recovery
6. i) practical - 3
mathematics - 4
reward - 2
scientific - 3
ii. nation - 2
country - 2
school - 1
shoe - 1
7. i) were summoned ii. is satisfied
8. i) the ii) the
9.i) of ii) from
10. i) though ii) and
11. i) application ii) discovery
12. i) adverb ii) adjective
13.i. I show my homework to my teacher.
ii. I don't have any problem in learning English.
14. i. Spring board for developing new disaster preparedness industry can be created by the basic research.
ii. A letter was shown to me by the president.
15.i. No other thing in the world is as popular as money. (P.D)
Money is the most popular thing in the world.(S.D)
16.i. Hemanth replied that he had met him in college the last day.
ii. Kusuma told Pavithra that she was not feeling well.
iii. Chandan told Raghu that he had met Rani the previous week in Mysore.
iv. Arathi told Henry that she thought that one will be fine.
v.Pradeep told his father that they had not given them any homework that day.
vi)The daughter told her mother that she had washed the car for her mother that morning.

III. 17.i. a) Adverb to be corrected - commonly b)Verb form to be corrected- threatened
ii. a) Adverb to be corrected –lonely b) Spelling mistake to be corrected-taught
iii.a) spelling mistake to be corrected-science b) Verb form to be corrected –go
iv. a) Verb form to be corrected-received b) Noun plural to be corrected-message
v. a) Preposition to be corrected-in b) Noun plural to be corrected-bomb
vi.a)Article to be corrected- an b)Apostrophe to be corrected- humankind's

IV.18. Some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Discovery is their reward. They enjoy teamwork, independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.
19.The scientists would get money and honour only after their discovery. Instead of money, they get freedom, friendship, and independence.

20. The pursuit of science is an exciting adventure. When we take up a scientific venture, we do so without knowing what the outcome is going to be. If the outcome is good, it gives joy as is directed at the welfare of common people.
21. The U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R possessed nuclear weapons. It was possible for them to destroy their enemy nations within 20 minutes of attacking the enemy. They were under this threat.
22. The three super powers in the world had nuclear weapons to destroy the world. People lived under the threat of destruction. There was a need to ban the use and test of nuclear weapons. If a country violated the agreement, they wanted to know about it. Kellis Borok'sresearchabout earthquakes, could tell if the quake was natural or man-made. So, he was invited to educate the technical experts who were summon to Geneva.
23. The U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R possessed nuclear weapons. The Russian President summoned the writer Kellis Borok to attend the meeting.
24. According to Borok, our civilization is threatened by natural and man-made disasters. Some of them are earthquakes, environmental catastrophes, self-inflicted destruction of mega cities, economic and social crisis
25.There was the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction. As nuclear tests continued, stronger bombs were being made. The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, putting a ban on the nuclear weapon test to save themselves and the world.
26. In spite of being on opposite sides of the Iron Curtain, the men worked together as scientists. Though there was a lot of political tensions and cultural differences. They were able to work out a common language. They looked only at the facts and recognized the expertise of those among them. This helped them to find a solution.
27. According to the author, the scientists are the most practical people in the world. It is through the work of the scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new sources of energy, modes of transport, the green revolution, new brands of the industry from defence to entertainment. antibiotics, biotechnology, synthetic fibres, genetic forensic diagnosis, etc. This proves that scientists are the most practical people in the world.
28. People trained in theoretical physics will be sought by financial institutions. Scientists who do biological research would become founders and directors in the pharmaceutical industry.
29.The world is threatened by natural and man-made disasters. No doubt money is necessary but it is scientific research which can really save us. It is through science that we can develop new methods of disaster preparedness and prevention.
30. Science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker because it is only Science that can ensure that we move with time safely. When it comes to the question of ensuring that countries that have signed the treaty of not carrying out nuclear explosions keep to their word, it is only Science that can differentiate between the tremors caused by nuclear explosions and natural earthquakes. It is Science that can give us new sources of energy, new mineral deposits, and efficient defence from terrorism.
31. Science is an exciting adventure. Major reward comes from the discovery itself. They get freedom, friendship, and independence. Intellectual resources alert man about the natural disasters.
32.Money is more popular but the fundamental knowledge, resources and basic science are essential to survival of the mankind.
33.The following are the important points that the writer had learnt from the Geneva Summit:
*As a scientist, the author had people like him all over the world who could think and interact like him.
*At abroad he never feel lonely.
*Science gives hope of Survival and well being for the whole mankind.

V.34. a) Kellis Borok
b) The author was doing research on seismic waves and had theoretical knowledge in this field.
c) Underground nuclear explosions produced earth tremors like those generated by earthquakes. With his knowledge, the author would know the difference between the two.This would help in checking the violation of the Nuclear Test Ban agreement.

35. a) The three super nuclear powers were the U.S.A, the U.K and the U.S.S.R.
b) The threat of Mutually Assured Destruction made them come to an agreement.
c) They wanted to put a ban on the nuclear weapon tests to save themselves.

36. a) They are not after money. They can't live without science. They get the benefit of team work, friendship and independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.
b) The major reward comes from the scientific discovery.
c) Scientists make our lives happier and more comfortable and they solve many of our everyday problems.

37. a) This problem arose when the super power countries tried to improve their nuclear capacity, secretly.
b) The "problem" referred here was that the three super powers thought that one could not make out the difference between natural earthquakes and quakes due to nuclear explosion.
c) The theory of seismic waves showed that there was difference in natural and man-made quakes. This knowledge could stop nuclear power countries from testing underground.
38.a) Nuclear weapons of the three nations caused this threat.
b) Everyone lived under the threat because the three superpower nationshad more than enough nuclear bombs to destroy the others in the first strike. Each super power feels stronger than other.
c) This extract is taken from Science and Hope of Survival.

VI. 39.i) This is a profile of Poornachandra Tejaswi. He was born on 8th September 1938 at Kuppalli. The most famous poet Kuvempu and Hemavathi are his parents. Rajeshwari is his spouse. Poornachandra Tejaswi is one of the most famous poets of Karnataka. His pen name is Poochanthe. Hisnnotable works areKarvalo, Jugari cross, Chidambara Rahasya etc. He is not only poet but also famous writer, novelist, photographer and painter.

ii) This is a profile of Dr.A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.He was born on 15 October 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. He completed his schooling in Rameswaram, earned a B.Sc. in Physics from St. Joseph's College and later studied Aerospace Engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology. He was a renowned aerospace scientist, author, teacherand served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Dr.Kalam played a key role in India's missile development programme and was popularly known as the "Missile Man of India." He made significant contributions to India's space and defence research and inspired millions of students through his speeches and books. In recognition of his achievements, he received the Padma Bhushan in 1981, the Padma Vibhushan in 1990 and the Bharat Ratna in 1997.

VII.40.i) Once upon a time, in a forest, there lived three friends - two geese and a tortoise. There was a severe drought.Scarcity of food and water became a challenge for the inhabitants. The three friends decided to migrate to a different place in search of food. The two geese could fly, but the tortoise couldn't. The friends thought of a plan to carry the tortoise with them. They held a stick with their beaks, and the tortoise held the middle of the stick with its mouth. The geese flew, carrying the tortoise, and as they soared through the sky, some children below clapped at the sight. The tortoise, feeling insulted and got angry, burst out, "Whose idea was this?". Unfortunately, as soon as the tortoise spoke, it lost its grip on the stick and fell onto a rock, dying instantly. The moral of the story is that sometimes, it's better to keep quiet and not boast or seek unnecessary attention, as it can lead to one's downfall.

ii) Once, a lion was asleep in the forest. A little mouse began running up and down on the lion's body, awakening him. The lion caught the mouse and was about to eat it when the mouse cried, "Pardon, O King!" The lion, being kind, lifted his paw and let the mouse go. Sometime later, a few hunters captured the lion

and tied him to a tree. The little mouse happened to pass by and saw the lion's predicament. The mouse gnawed through the ropes, freeing the lion. The lion was grateful to the mouse for saving his life. The moral of this story is one should never underestimate others based on their size or strength. Kindness and gratitude can lead to unexpected friendships and assistance in times of need.

VIII.41. i) The image depicts a cartoon-style drawing of a house and its surroundings, The house is situated on the left side of the image, with a gable roof and a small front door. A window is visible to the right of the door, while another window is located on the front facade of the house. In front of the house, there are several bushes and plants, as well as a large crack in the ground that extends from the bottom-right corner of the image towards the centre. The crack appears to be caused by some kind of seismic activity or natural disaster.

ii) A picture speaks better than words. This is a picture of a village where people are cleaning their surroundings. Both men and woman are sweeping the road and a child is watching it very curiously. People of this area understood the importance of cleanliness. They are performing their duty without gender discrimination. They are inspired by Swachh Bharath Abhiyan. This village also has plenty of greenery.

IX. 42.i) a) Desire, anger, miserliness, lust, pride and jealousy are the six enemies of man. we have to keep our eyes, ears and tongue under control to overcome these 6 enemies.

b) Great men like sage Vasista , Sri Rama, the Buddha, Lord Jesus, prophet Muhammad and Gandhi had succeeded in keeping them under control.

ii) a) Science and technology have transformed human life in many ways. Scientific discoveries and technological inventions have made communication faster, transportation easierand healthcare more effective.

b) Science helps us understand the natural world, technology applies that knowledge to solve practical problems and improve our quality of life.

X.43. The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker. If there is science; there is hope of survival and wellbeing for all of us.

44. After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world couldbe destroyed. In order to save themselves the superpowers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a few scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Test Ban.

45. A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not hinder their contributions to mankind.

XI. 46.**i) Ban on Plastic**

Plastic things are integral part of human being. We have been using plastic day-to-day for many reasons. We use plastic bags, plastic container, plastic bottles, plastic toys and so on. These are cheaply available in the market. All of these do make our lives easier. But the more we use plastic and dispose of it into the environment, we are facing more risks.

There are numerous reasons to ban plastic. Some of these includes Plastics are non-biodegradable. Thus, disposing them of is the biggest challenge. Waste plastics are polluting the land and water. Plastics have become a threat to the life of animals living on earth as well as in water. Chemicals released by waste plastics enter the soil and make it infertile. Plastics lead to drainage problem. Burning plastic causes air pollution. Plastics are a major cause of environmental pollution. It is necessary to ban plastics before they ruin our planet completely.

We, the educated should control the use of plastic bags. Instead of using plastic bags we should use eco-friendly alternatives to plastic bags. We should carry cloth bags. We should spread awareness about the harmful effects of plastics.

The government has taken many measures to ban single use plastics. However, the implementation of this rule is yet to reach perfection. We should remember to Reduce, Refuse, Reuse and Recycle plastics. "Think green. Avoid plastics"

ii) Internet

Today the Internet is the most powerful tool in the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources. However, like every single innovation in science and technology, Internet has played an important part in our daily life,

The foremost target of Internet has always been the communication. We can avail the facilities of email; we can chat for hours with our friends. With the help of such services, it has become very easy to establish a kind of global friendship where you can explore other cultures of different countries. Information is the biggest advantage internet is offering. The Internet is a virtual treasure of information. Any kind of information on any topic is available on the Internet, Entertainment is another popular reason explaining why many people prefer to surf the Internet. Downloading games and songs, visiting chat rooms or just surfing the web are some of the pleasures people have discovered. Students have also benefitted immensely with the use of internet. In case any of their lectures gets missed in the class, Internet has all the required information. Online coaching has also benefitted the students who do not have access to good educational institutes in their area for the preparation of competitive exams such as JEE and NEET, etc.

Apart from those advantages, Internet also has some disadvantages; Misuse of internet can spoil our life. These days the teenagers are found addicted to internet as they spend most of their time in internet playing online games, surfing social networking sites etc. As a result, they are lagging behind in their study. On the other hand, lots of people have become the victim of cybercrime. Some anti-social group use internet to deceive people through cheat-funds. Hackers may easily access our personal information that has been stored in internet. There are a host of games that are available on the internet and this has made most children to shun all outdoor activity.

Internet acquaints us with the latest happenings around the world. Internet has made our lives extremely comfortable as well as interesting. Nowadays we can't live without Internet.

iii) National Festivals:

Indian National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, and Gandhi Jayanthi play a vital role in uniting the nation. They remind citizens of India's rich history, struggles for freedom, and the values of democracy and non-violence. These festivals foster patriotism, cultural pride, and a sense of belonging among Indians.

Independence Day (August 15):

Independence Day celebrates India's freedom from British rule in 1947. It's a day of pride, reflecting on the sacrifices of freedom fighters. The Prime Minister hoists the flag at the Red Fort, and citizens across the country celebrate with flag-hoisting, parades, and cultural events.

Republic Day (January 26):

Republic Day marks the adoption of India's Constitution in 1950. It's a celebration of India's transition to a democratic republic. The President unfurls the flag at Rajpath, New Delhi, with grand parades showcasing India's diversity, military strength, and cultural heritage.

Gandhi Jayanthi (October 2):

Gandhi Jayanthi honours Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. It's a day to reflect on his principles of non-violence, truth, and simplicity. People pay tribute through prayer meetings and events promoting peace and community service, keeping Gandhi's ideals alive.

d) Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a technology that enables machines to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence. It is widely used in education, healthcare, business and many other fields.

AI has several advantages. It can work quickly and accurately, saving both time and effort. AI-powered systems help doctors diagnose diseases, assist students in learning, and improve productivity in workplaces. It can also analyse large amounts of data and provide useful information for better decision-making. AI-based devices such as virtual assistants and navigation systems make daily life easier and more convenient.

However, AI also has some disadvantages. One major concern is unemployment, as machines may replace workers in certain jobs. Developing and maintaining AI systems can be expensive. AI also raises privacy concerns because it often collects and stores personal information. Another limitation is that AI lacks human emotions, creativity, and moral judgment. It can make mistakes if it is given incorrect or biased data.

In conclusion, AI is a powerful technology that offers many benefits, including efficiency, accuracy, and convenience. However, it also presents challenges such as job loss and privacy issues. Therefore, AI should be used wisely and responsibly to ensure that it benefits society while reducing its negative effects.

XII. 47.

1. b) Raise the alarm and inform others
2. c) Fire Service
3. b) They may stop working and trap people
4. c) Cover your nose and mouth and crawl low

5.c) Only after authorities declare it is safe

POEM 8: OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING

I.1. In space there will be no communication, no letters, no mails. Nobody will visit the poet.He will be alone and so, he will feel that he was in prison and he will be imprisoned in it.
2. He asks the readers to start the count down and have a last look at him. He asks them to pass on his helmet from its plastic hook. He asks the readers to cross out his name from their telephone books.
3. Days and nights are seen when earth rotates on its axis. This is not seen in space. And there is no change of seasons. Everything is decided by the astronauts. So,calendars and clocks are useless in space.
4. The earth has gravitational force which is not these in the space. That is why tea cups or other things keep circling in space, in the absence of the gravitational pull.
5.The repetition of the last line in each stanza is intentional. It suggests that the poet is quite excited about his visit to outer space and he wants to convey it to everyone.
6. People would watch the astronaut on television or track him through their telescope. But astronaut would not care about any of this. He would be in his own world in space.
7. The daily routine mentioned in the poem includes writing letters, posting mail, people visiting others, knocking at the door in the morning etc. The speaker can't do all these things because he will be alone in space.
8. The poet, Norman Nicholson, has mentioned that there is absence of gravitation pull in space. Everything keeps on swirling inside the capsule. The concept of day and night doesn't apply in space. There is no communication in the form of letters and mails in space. Calendars and clocks are useless in space. Totally, he depicts that life in space is different from the life on earth.
9. The speaker is alone and he feels lonely. He cannot have contact with anybody. No one can visit him.
10. The poet says that he will be the universe in space.As there isno gravitation,he will be the centre of gravity.There is also a sense of total freedom.

II. 11. a) The poet, Norman Nicholson.
b) There is no concept of day and night or time in space. So, calendars and clocks are not useless.
c) In space.
12. a) It means, that in space, there will be no change in the seasons.
b) In space
c) Norman Nicholson
d) The day before going to space.
13. a) Alone
b) The speaker uses this comparison to emphasize that he will be completely isolated from the world. He has to remain inside the spaceship as one lives in a jail. So, the poet describes his experience in the spaceship as solitary confinement.
c) Life in the spaceship is referred to as solitary confinement.
14. a) Teacups and planets.
b) In space, there is no gravitational force like on Earth. So, teacups would circle him like planets around the sun.
c) In space
d) The poet, Norman Nicholson.
15. a) The people on the earth.
b) Telescope
c) It refers to the space craft which is moving towards the space, in which the poet is travelling.
16. a) The poet Norman Nicholson.
b) He was uncertain about his return from space.
c) When he was prepared to go to outer space.

17. a) The speaker is Norman Nicholson.
b) ‘You’ refers to the poet’s friends or well wishers.
c) The day before going to the space.
18. a)The poet Norman Nicholson.
b) Repeated lines in the poem indicate the poet’s eagerness to go to the spaceand he would be alone in a world of his own.
c) The poet’s eagerness and excitement.
19. a) Speaker would experience this in the space.
b) The speaker says that when he is in the space, nobody will disturb him,when he is sleepy he will sleep and no one will knock at the door to wake him up.
c) This extract is taken from “Off to Outer Space Tomorrow Morning.”
20. a) The speaker feels so in the space.
b) ‘You’ refers topoet’s friends or well wishers.
c) The poet feels that everyone on the earth would be angry as they didn't get a chanceto go to the space but he doesn't care about them.

III. 21. i) A picture is worth thousand words. This is the picture of spacecraft which is set to be launched. Space mission is an exciting and an amazing adventure. Yet, it is a dangerous mission too. It shares the view of some of the machineries and the launching pad. The central focus is the launching of the space shuttle. Flames and smoke are seen coming out of its engines, indicating immense power and heat. The scene is set against a cloudy atmosphere.

ii. A picture speaks more than words. This picture depicts a beautiful view of our solar system. Our solar system is present in the milky way galaxy. The sun is the centre of the solar system and all the 8 planets revolve around the sun in the fixed orbit. There are four planets with rings. Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. Among all the planets in our solar system Earth is the only planet which sustains life. There are various stars which twinkle.

IV. 22.
1.c) Eco Club
2.b) Drawing Competition
3.c) Date
4. Secretary
5.Yes

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

S.R.1. NARAYANPUR INCIDENT

I.1. The students had been marching to give notice to the British collector to quit India. It was an unusual march because the students marched in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts. Just the shuffle of feet, the drip of rain and a low murmur from the watching crowd.
2. Babu and Manju were a bit disappointed with the way students were marching because the students marched in complete silence. There were no slogans, no shouts. They expected the protest to be violent.
3. The student leaders managed a peaceful protest. They did so because they knew that the police wanted them to be violent so that they could beat them up and put them to jail.
4. The police had expected a violent protest so that they would send them to the jail. The student leaders planned to have a silent march. There were no shouts, no slogans.
5. A cyclostyling machine was there in the mysterious parcel. The police suspected that they were making the copies of Gandhiji's speech.
6. Patil, the sub-inspector had come there to enquire about the cyclostyling machine and to warn about a raid. Mohan's mother believed him. She allowed him to take the cyclostyling machine.
7. Mr.Patil, the sub inspector came to Mohan's house to warn him about the police raid. He helped Mohan's family by taking away the cyclostyling machine from their house.
8. The writer of the incident is trying to impress upon the readers that people were anxious to gain freedom, through struggle, sacrifice and patriotism.
9. When the cyclostyling machine was brought to her home,Mohan's mother asked them to keep it in the puja room.When the Sub Inspector came in initially,she acted as if everything was normal and nothing took place at their home.
10. When the students approached the DSP, he laughed showing all his teeth,but the students remained serious. One of the students handed him a piece of paper. He took it without glancing at it and simply nodded.This shows that the DSP was not serious about the march of the students.
11. Mohan's mother was right in handing over the cyclostyling machine to Mr. Patil because she trusted him and understood the seriousness of the situation. If she had refused, the police might have seized the machine by force and arrested the students involved. Her decision helped prevent further trouble and ensured everyone's safety.
12.As the students of Narayanpur were the followers of Gandhiji, they led a silent march against the British and it went on according to their plan.They knew the police expectedviolence,so that they could beat them up and take away to jail. The students did not allow them to do so and became successful in conveying the message to the British.

II. 1.B) They were determined to express their patriotism peacefully.
2. B) Faith in non-violence and truth
3. B) Unity and courage can overcome difficulties.
4. A) It shows students' commitment to the freedom movement despite challenges.
5. B) Determination and patriotism

S R 2. ON TOP OF THE WORLD

I.1. Dicky Dolma was born in a poor family. When she was 11 years, she lost her mother and lost her elder brother too. She suffered a lot.
2. From the childhood days she had an urge to climb the Mount Everest. Daily she watched the beautiful mountains. Her firm determination and hard work helped her. She practiced mountain climbing, four hours, daily. She had one track mind and was ready to face hardships. Her desire grew when she came to know about the Mountaineering Institute.
3. Besides zeal and determination, one should have willingness to go any lengths to achieve goal. Practice, hard work and dedication are the other factors which leads to the goal.
4. Dicky Dolma was fascinated by the grandeur of the snow – cloud peaks of the Himalayas since her childhood. Her native place Palchan was surrounded by the Mountain peaks and she was also interested in skiing.
5. Dicky Dolma prepared herself to the venture of scaling Mount Everest by joining the newly opened Mountaineering institute in Manali. She took up the basic training at the institute and worked with dedication and determination. She got A grade and was selected by the All-India expedition to Mount Everest.
6. The dream of Dicky Dolma was to scale the Mount Everest. Her dream came true when her name was cleared by All- India expedition to the Mount Everest. She climbed the Mount Everest on 10thMay, 1993 and became the youngest woman in the world to climb the world's highest peak.
7. Dicky Dolma could not describe the sight of Mount Everest. She had never imagined the beauty of Mount Everest. She felt that all the state awards and national awards were a nothing when compared to the experiences of seeing the sight of Mount Everest.
8. Dicky Dolma lost mother when she was 11. Unfortunately she lost elder brother also.These two bitter experiences have lefta a deep impact on the young girl, Dicky Dolma.
9. Dolma came to know that a Mountaineering institute was set up at Manali and it would give training to those who were interested in climbing mountains. Her friends and her family members also encouraged her to join this course. Her home in Palchan surrounded by beautiful Mountain, motivated her to climb mountains.
10. Dolma said that only an Everester can feel and understand the experienced, but it cannot be described in words. She said that it was an unimaginable and breathtaking view. No award could match the view from the above.
11. Whenever hurdles come, we must face them boldly. Dolma's determination and hard work and zeal for the work are really inspiring.
12. Dicky Dolma never felt mountaineering as a tough sport. She had zeal for work. She was determined and sincere in her work. She knew that success followed hard work and dedication, from her earlier hardships of life.
13. Besides Mountaineering, Dicky Dolma loves to listen to music, especially old Hindi film songs. She is teaching Mountaineering at the Mountaineering Institute at Manali.
14. Dolma's father was bedridden. She was not financially sound and she needed a lot of money for father's treatment, so the family had very little to offer her.
15. Dolma never thought that mountaineering is a tough sport. Seeing peaks is a second nature to her.Beautiful mountain peaksinPalchan and that was a common sight to see every morning. So taking up mountaineering was not a difficult decision for Dolma
16. Dolma says though Mountaineering is a tough sport, she never thought so .It isher zeal for the work. Seeing peaks is a second nature to her. She says that had never been scared when it comes to hard work.

17. When Dolma was getting ready for the final frontier, her father was bit ridden and a lot of money was needed for his treatment. So the family had very little to offer her. Do she was not financially sound, she never once considered leaving the spot and became successful.
18. As for sincerity and responsibilities,Dolma was not a shirker.Infact,the early hardships of life had helped her realise that success always follows hard work and dedication. In her quest for the Everest, she used to practice four hours daily.

II.1.B) Determination and perseverance
2. C) Face challenges with courage and confidence.
3. C) Joy and a sense of fulfilment
4. B) The power of determination in achieving one's dreams
5. B) Dreams can be achieved through courage, preparation, and persistence.

S R 3. A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED

I.1. The smile that welcomes anyone who enters Haneef's house gives the memory of a twenty-five-year-old martyr lieutenant HaneefUddin's painful and brave story.
2. Haneef Uddin chose to join the army as his mission because he knew that life was short. Even though who came from a family of musicians, he repeatedly reminded himself of his mission to serve India.
3. Life for Haneef in the beginning was never a smooth sail because Hanif lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother Hema Aziz had to take care of three young boys. But she had to leave the children alone and travel with the performance team of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.
4. The absence of mother from home taught the children to become responsible, getting up and getting ready for school without having to tell them. It gave the children a message that one's duty is the most important thing in life.
5. An 'introvert' Haneefbegan to make friends only when he was 14 years of age. He would often go out of his way to help people because that gave him a certain kind of joy.
6. Haneef dabbled in art, sketched very well, made beautiful cards out of waste material, read a great deal and loved playing the drums. That is why the officers at 'Raj Rifs' made him get all his instruments from Delhi and form the music group 'Haneef'.
7. Haneef had dreamt that he would rise up the ranks. This dream could not be fulfilled because he was killed in the Kargil war. Another dream of his was that a post be named after him. This dream came true when a sub-sector was named after him.
8. Haneef lost his father when he was just eight years old. His mother a vocal artist, was out very often with the performance wing. Therefore, he became very responsible at his tender age.
9. Haneef's friends called him 'Khalifa'. We can guess from his belongings that he was a true patriot who believed in 'We change lives".
10. Haneef's elder brother Nafisuddin went was a teacher at the JD Tyler School, New Delhi. His younger brother was a music composer. Haneef would often team up with him on the drums.
11. Haneef was able to reach out to all. His mother Hema Aziz mentioned that a 77 year-old gentleman, who paid a condolence visit to Haneef's house, recalled how Haneef had approached him with some queries related to Sufism.
12. Haneef didn't know much about the army. The only exposure was that from his mother who was a vocal artist, she often went to perform for the Armed Forces Entertainment Wing.
13. According to Haneef the military training at IMA was tough. The trainees had to take a 'Mussourie bath' at midnight, which was a cold-water bath at midnight. Through this training, gentle Haneef became a tough army man.
14. The family started to give scholarship in his name and started a school in Kullu under the Haneef Foundation. His mother politely declined the Indian army's compensation offer of a petrol pump and suggested to give it to a family whose sole bread-earner was gone.
15. We can learn the lesson of self-dependency. We must be ready to sacrifice our lives for the cause of our nation. We must face difficulties boldly. We should have an aim in life. Nation is more important than the individual.
16. The present name of Turtuk sector in Kargilis Sub sector Haneef. It was renamed in memory of Haneef Uddin's bravery and dedication in Kargil war.
17. Haneef completed his school education in Kerala school, New Delhi. He was graduated from Shivaji College, New Delhi. After his graduation, he had applied to the Indian Army.
18. The Indian Army offered a petrol pump as a compensation to Haneef's mother HemaAziz. But she did not accept. She had the opinion that such compensations must be given to the family whose sole bread earner is gone.

II.1. B) To serve and protect the nation
2. C) He showed exceptional courage and patriotism.
3. B) He sacrificed his life while defending the country.
4. B) Patriotism and selfless service deserve respect and remembrance.
5. A) Courage, dedication, and love for the nation

S R 4. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS

I.1. A certain village in Tibet was very poor. It had no rivers or good land, no warmth or fresh flowers. People suffered from hunger and cold all year around. So, they were unhappy.
2. The old folk used to say that happiness was a beautiful bird. It lived in a snowy mountain far away in the East. Wherever the bird flew, happiness went with it.
3. Wangjia, a bright boy was selected to find the bird of happiness. On his departure, the girls of the village offered him barley wine and the mothers spread barley grains on his head to wish him a good journey.
4. The first monster told Wangjia to kill Lousang's mother if he wanted to see the bird of happiness. Wangjia replied that he loved his own mother and would never kill another person's mother.
5. When Wangjia was not ready to kill Lousang's mother, the first monster began to blow his long beard. Immediately, the smooth road became a vast scree. Wangjia had to walk on a stony path. Every stone was as sharp as a knife. His boots got torn, his feet got cut and his hands torn to shreds. At that time, he wondered if he would ever make it.
6. The second monster asked Wangjia to poison his enemy old gaffer Sillong. Wangjia was fond of his own grandpa and he would never kill another man's grandpa.
7. The second monster blew through his beard and Wangjia's bread bag flew into the air. The mountains and rivers turned into a vast desert with no food to be found. Wangjia's stomach rumbled, head swam and as he went further, he felt a shooting pain in his stomach due to hunger.
8. The third monster told Wangjia to bring Bhima's eyeballs and if he refused, he would take out Wangjia's eyeballs. Wangjia responded that he would not do itas no one had the right to destroy a pretty girl's eyes.
9. When Wangjia refused to bring Bhima's eyeballs, the third monster made him blind. Groping his way with his hands on the ground, he had to crawl another nine hundred miles.
10. All the three monsters wanted to harm others. On the other hand, Wangjia wished to make the people of his land happy. Though the monsters troubled Wangjia, he bravely faced all the difficulties. His wish came true and finally good won over the evil.
11. The best part of the story is patience, selflessness and courage shown by Wangjia bravely. He refused to perform the evil deeds they asked him to do. He was suffered by the punishments given by the monsters but did not lose his hope. Hence, he was able to bring back the happiness to his village.
12. Wangjia came across three monsters on his way. Each of them gave him an inhuman task. He refused to do them.So, the first monster changed a smooth road into a vast scree. Walking on that road, Wangjia's boots got torn, his feet were cut to pieces, his hands were torn to shreds. The second monster turned everything into a desert with no food at all. Wangjia felt hungry. His head swam and he had a sharp pain in the stomach. The third monster blew his beard and Wangjia's eye balls jumped out of the sockets and he became blind. Groping his way, Wangjia finally reached the top of the mountain and found the bird of happiness.
13. Standing on the mountain top the bird of happiness gave three loud cries. At the first cry,the golden sun appeared through the clouds and the warm breeze began to blow. At the second cry, the mountains were covered with forests. Flowers began to bloom and birds started singing. At the third cry, green fields and rivers appeared and white rabbits danced merrily on the grass. From that day onwards, the people never suffered hardships again.
14. The bird of happiness caressed Wangjia gently with its wings and sang for him. His eyeballs flew back to their sockets and he could see much more brightly than before. All his wounds were healed and he was stronger than ever. The bird offered him some dried meat and cream cake and then bore him back his village.
15. Wangjia had two ways to find the bird of happiness. He never chose the easy way by killing enemies of the monsters. He rejected the wishes of the monsters politely and obeyed the most difficult tasks given by them. Whenever he thought of his village people, he forgot all his sufferings. Due of his courage, patience

and love towards his people, he was able to find the bird of happiness and succeed in bringing back happiness to his village.
16. The Bird of Happiness was guarded by three old monsters,who could kill a man by simply blowing through their long beards. Every year people of Tibet went to look for this bird but not one of them did ever return.
17. The people offered Wangjia many things because they knew his journey would be long, difficult, and dangerous. He had to face three powerful monsters to bring back the Bird of Happiness. They gave him food, barley wine and other useful items to help him on his journey. They also wished for his success and hoped he would return safely with the Bird of Happiness.
18.After the first stage of his journey, Wanjia felt that it was tough going. He wondered whether he would succeed in finding the bird of happiness. However he did not loose courage and thinking of turning back. He reminded himself that the people in his village were waiting for him to bring back happiness. So he continued his journey.
19. Wangjia started to work eastwards for many days until he saw a large mountainbecause he knew that the Bird of Happiness lives on a snowy mountain in the east.

II.1.B.To help the suffering people of his village
2. C. He faced them fearlessly to complete his mission.
3. D. Bravery and determination
4. B. We should act with courage and kindness for the welfare of others.
5. A. He was a brave and kind-hearted boy who risked his life to bring happiness to others.

****** ALL THE BEST ******

CONSOLODATION OF UNIT-WISE
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS AND TYPE OF QUESTIONS

SLNO	NAME OF LESSON/POEM	MCQ	1 M	2 M	3 M	4 M	5 M	PARAKH MODEL 1M	TOTAL
1	A HERO	16	38	26	35	6	1	17	139
2	GRANDMA CLIMBS A TREE	0	0	9	6	3	0	4	22
3	THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS	16	58	22	27	7	3	12	145
4	QUALITY OF MERCY	0	3	5	1	4		8	21
5	GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO	19	38	19	18	8	2	12	116
6	I AM THE LAND	0	0	9	7	1		4	21
7	DR. B R AMBEDKAR	9	35	15	12	8	1	10	90
8	THE SONG OF INDIA	0	0	8	14	2	0	5	29
9	THE CONCERT	18	66	27	21	2	0	5	139
10	JAZZ POEM TWO	0	0	7	9	1	0	5	22
11	THE DISCOVERY	4	94	18	40	3	0	0	159
12	BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST	8	23	4	3	2	0	0	40
13	COLOURS OF SILENCE	8	49	30	31	0	1	5	124
14	THE BLIND BOY	0	0	8	5	5	0	5	23
15	SCIENCE AND HOPE OF SURVIVAL	8	31	26	14	3	0	5	87
16	OFF TO OUTER SPACE TOMORROW MORNING	0	0	10	12	0	0	5	27
17	NARAYANPUR INCIDENT	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	17
18	ON TOP OF THE WORLD	0	0	19	0	0	0	5	24
19	A GREAT MARTYR EVER CHERISHED	0	0	18	0	0	0	5	23
20	THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS	0	0	19	0	0	0	5	24
	TOTAL	06 6 106	435 435 435	311	311 311 255	255 255 55	8	555 55 122	1292