

Govt. of Karnataka



Office of the commissioner for public Instruction, Bangalore

&

Directorate of Urdu and other Minority Languages, Bangalore

In Collaboration with

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

**A question answer bank for improvement
of Xth Std. results**

Card - I

Subject

English (IIIrd Lang.)

Organizer

Sri. Md Mohsin IAS

Commisioner of Public Instruction, Bangalore

Concept

Smt Zohra Jabeen M

Director Urdu and Other Minority Languages, Bangalore

Card - I

1

Coordinator
Smt. Manjola R

Senior asst Director urdu and Other Minority Languages

Guidance and Suggestions
Syed Furqan

H.M. Govt H.S., Handikera, Bidar

Resource Teachers

1. **Syed Khursheed Qadri**
Govt. HS Mandaknalli
2. **Sri Khursheed**
Shaheen Talent HS Bidar
3. **Smt. Swarupa Rani**
GPU college Bidar
4. **Sri Sharanabasappa K.**
GHS Chandirapur
5. **Smt. Kaveri Biradar**
Govt. Urdu HS Amlapur
Tq. Dist. Bidar
6. **Miss Pratibha N. Korparde**
GUHS Chidri Bidar
7. **Smt. Renuka K**
Govt Urdu HS Nirna
8. **Smt. Zakiya Begum**
H.M.S. HS Bidar
9. **Smt. Shakeel Fathima**
GUHS Talmadgi
10. **Miss Tasmiya Banu**
GHS Dubalgundi Tq. Humnabad
11. **Smt Meher Afroze**
Syed Umarhasmi HS Bidar
12. **Sri Saleem Pasha**
Al-Ameen UHS Mannaekheli Tq
Humnabad
13. **N.Asma**
Al-Hameed HS Bidar
14. **Sri Hanmanth Vitalrao Nelge**
Ramkrishna HS Ghorwadi
15. **Sri Mallikarjun Belagall**
GHS Kongalli Bhalki
16. **Smt Kouser Sultana Alvi**
NTC Al-Mehboob HS Bidar

CARD -1
UNIT -I
LESSON - 1 CHANAKYA AND RAKSHASA

I. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

1. What was the great task that Chanakya did?

Ans: Chanakya helped Chandragupta to become the king of Magadha.

2. Who became the king of Magadha?

Ans: Chandragupta became the king of Magadha.

3. Only one thing remained for Chanakya to do. What was that thing?

Ans: That thing was to find a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the kingdom.

4. Who was the greatest minister of Nanda Kingdom?

Ans: Rakshasa was the greatest minister of Nanda kingdom.

5. Who was a dear friend of Rakshasa?

Ans: Chandan Das was a dear friend of Rakshasa.

6. Why did Chanakya want to win over Rakshasa?

Ans: Chanakya wanted to win over Rakshasa because he was on the side of Nandas

7. What did Chanakya offer to Chandan Das?

Ans: Chanakya offered rich presents to Chandan Das.

8. Who were the enemies of Chandragupta?

Ans: Nandas were the enemies of Chandragupta.

9. Who appeared at the market place when the order was read out?

Ans: Rakshasa appeared at the market place when the order was read out.

10. Who was Rakshasa?

Ans: Rakshasa was a great minister of Nanda Kingdom.

III. Read the following statement and answer the following questions.

1. Here, I am?

a. Who said this?

Ans: Rakshasa said this.

b. Who was it said to?

Ans: It was said to Chanakya.

c. When was it said?

Ans: It was said when the order was read out to cut off the head of Chandan Das.

2. Oh! It is minister Rakshasa?

a. Who said this?

Ans: The people gathered at the market place said this.

b. When was it said?

Ans: It was said when Rakshasa appeared at the market place.

c. Where was it said?

Ans: At the market place.

d. What was the emotion expressed?

Ans: Happiness and surprise.

3. Only one thing remained for him to do?.

a. What was one thing remained for him to do?

Ans: To find a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the Kingdom.

b. Who does the word 'him' refer to?

Ans: 'Him' refers to Chanakya'

c. For whom did he want to do that 'thing'?

Ans: For Chandragupta he wanted to do that thing.

4. The news spread for and wide like wildfire?

a. What was the news about?

Ans: The news was that the head of Chandan Das would be cut off.

b. Who announced this news?

Ans: Chanakya announced this news.

c. Where was the news announced?

Ans: The news was announced throughout the kingdom.

5. He made him agree to be the minister of Magadha?

a. Who made him agree?

Ans: Chanakya made him agree.

b. Who does the word 'him' refer to?

Ans: The word 'him' refers to Rakshasa.

c. Why was he made the minister?

Ans: Because he was wise and able to become the minister.

UNIT – I

POEM – 1 FAITHFUL FRIENDS

I. Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each.

1. Who can't be your faithful friend?

Ans: One who praises us on face and leaves us in misery can't be our faithful friend.

2. When will everyone be your friend?

Ans: When we have wealth to spend on them.

3. What will one call you when you are prodigal?

Ans: One will call us bountiful.

4. What will faithless friends do when you lose your wealth?

Ans: Faithless friends will not supply our want when we lose our wealth.

5. What will such friends do if you are inclined to vice?

Ans: The friends will tempt us to do evil.

6. Will faithless friends be with you when you part with your fortune?

Ans: No, faithless friends will not be with us.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentence each.

1. How can you test the faithfulness of your friends?

Ans: We can test the faithfulness of our friends in many ways. We can see if he helps us in our miseries or not. We can see if he stands by us in our difficulties or not and protects us from doing evil or not.

2. Who according to the poet can be a faithful friend?

Ans: According to the poet, a friend who helps us in miseries and stands by us in difficulties can be a faithful friend. A friend who protects us from harm can be a faithful friend.

UNIT – 2

LESSON- 2 AT THE ZOO

2 – Marks questions.

1. Why was the mother Elephant looking sad?

Ans: The mother elephant was looking sad because its baby elephant was tied with a chain.

2. Make a list of animals mentioned in the lesson.

Ans: The animals mentioned in the lesson are Elephants, Antelope, Camels, Beasts, Giraffe, Lions, Tigers, Polar bears, Monkeys etc.

3. What was the young antelope doing?

Ans: The young antelope was racing madly around. It leaped, sprang and turned round and round.

4. What type of animals were the camels?

Ans: The Camels were looking ugly but they were very kind and good.

5. What was Giraffe doing in the zoo?

Ans: Giraffe was standing by a huge shed and eating the leaves from a tall tree.

6. What were the storks doing in the zoo?

Ans: The storks were making a loud din. Amidst all this clatter a stork was having a quiet doze, standing on one leg. It seemed as if it would topple over. But it never did.

7. Make a list of birds mentioned in the lesson.

Ans: The birds mentioned in the lesson are Cranes, Storks, Parrots, Snow-white, Cockatoos and funny Ducks.

8. When did the writer remember his childhood days?

Ans: The writer remembered his childhood days when he saw the children who were sitting on the elephant.

9. What animal did Gopi see first in the zoo?

Ans: At first, Gopi saw the elephants in the zoo.

10. How was the Grandpa elephant used for enjoyment of children?

Ans: The Grandpa elephant was saddled and girthed with his trapping. The elephant moved about with a cargo of excited children on its back.

UNIT – 2

POEM – 2 THE TIGER AND THE DEER

2 – Marks questions.

1. How does the Tiger attack its prey?

Ans: The Tiger attacks its prey by crouching, slouching and creeping silently through the bushes.

2. What does the poet compare ‘The Tiger and the Deer to in this poem’?

Ans: The poet compares the Tiger and the Deer to the strong cruel beauty and the mild harmless beauty in this poem.

3. What does the Tiger stand for in this poem?

Ans: The Tiger stands for the strong cruel beauty in this poem.

4. According to the poet what does the Deer remember at the time of death?

Ans: According to the poet Deer remembers its mates or companions at the time of death.

5. Pick out the words used by the poet to describe the nature of the Tiger.

Ans: The words used by the poet to describe the nature of the Tiger are brilliant, pitiless, strong mighty and cruel.

6. According to the poet what would happen to the mighty and the weak in the future?

Ans: According to the poet the mighty may get destroyed in the nature and the weak will survive on the earth.

7. What does the Deer stand for in the poem ‘The Tiger and the Deer’?

Ans: The Deer stands for good, right, innocent and beauty in the poem, ‘The Tiger and the Deer’.

8. Why did the wind slip through the leaves?

Ans: The wind slipped through the leaves because it was afraid of the Tiger’s voice and noise of its steps.

9. Where was the Tiger creeping?

Ans: The Tiger was creeping through the green heart of the forest.

10. When did the Tiger attack the Deer?

Ans: The Tiger attacked the Deer when it was drinking water from the great pool.

UNIT-III

LESSON – 3 Kashmir ,the Garden of India

(One Marks Questions)

I. Answer the following question in a sentence?

1. Which is the capital city of Kashmir?

Ans. Srinagar is the capital city of Kashmir.

2. Which city is called "The city of the sun"?

Ans. Srinagar is called the city of the sun.

3. Where do the travelers enter the valley of Kashmir?

Ans. The travelers entered the valley of Kashmir at Baramulla.

4. What does the peak of Nanga Parbat look like?

Ans. The peak of Nanga Parbat looks like a huge sentinel pointing to the sky .

5. Which city' is called "The venice of India"?

Ans. Srinagar is called the venice of India.

6. How do the Kashmiries build their house?

Ans. The Kashmiries build their houses of wood and bricks.

7. Name the river which flows in Kashmir.?

Ans. Jhelum

8. Name any two flowers which grow in Kashmir ?

Ans. Irises and lilac

9. Name the lake which is located in Kashmir ?

Ans. Dal Lake

10. Name the lake on which floating gardens are found?

Ans. Dal Lake

(4.Marks Questions)

1. Describe the spring season of Kashmir?

Ans. The early spring is the season when flowers start blooming .The flowers like pink almond blossom, white cherry blossom,pink and white apple blossom,royal purple

irises ,Persian lilacs blossom during spring season in Kashmir.

2. Describe the floating garden of Dal Lake?

Ans. The floating garden of Dal Lake are unique. The ground for the garden is manmade. The garden requires no watering and can easily be tended from the end of a boat which extends from them.

3. Explain the varieties of flowers and fruits of Kashmir?

Ans. The varieties of flowers like pink almond blossom white cherry blossom, pink and white apple blossom, 'royal purple irises, Persian lilacs blossoms bloom in the spring season and when summer begins, roses of crimsons, white scarlet and yellow colours bloom. Blue flax of red poppies grow among the wheat and fields of yellow mustard. After the season of flowers, It's the season of fruits like luscious pears, peaches ,nectarines and plums.

4. Why is the city of Srinagar called ?The Venice of India?

Ans. The Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar and with its canals cut it up into somany Islands as to give it the name of the venice of India. As the sun melts the snow on the mountain tops the snow water flows. Down the valley and causes the river to rise and supply her life –giving waters to the fields and gardens

UNIT – III

POEM – 3 Autumn Song

I. Answer the following in two or three sentences each:

1. How does the poet compare a cloud to sorrow?

Ans: The setting sun brings joy to our hearts it is very beautiful to look at, but the clouds cover it & obstruct the views similarly sorrow clouds our hearts.

2. Who wrote the Poem ‘Autum Song’?

Ans: Dr. Sarojini Naidu wrote the Poem Autum Song.

3. What does the poet compare the joy to?

Ans: The Poet compares joy to the sunset behind clouds, sending a golden storm as glittering sheaver in the heart of sorrow.

4. Does the Poet go faster then the dreams? If so, what does she mean to convey?

Ans: No, the Poet does not go faster then her dreams beacuase they have gone before her like fluttering leaves. Now that her dreams are gone, she is weary sad and alone.

5. Why do you need a voice? Can it sooth your heart?

Ans: We need a voice to comfort & console us in our sorrows. We also need a voice to encourage us in our joys. Yes, the voice can sooth our hearts.

6. What may be the dream of the poet?

Ans: The Poetess might have had dreams of long life with her beloved. But unfortunately he had passed away.

7. Whose voice does the poet think is calling? How?

Ans: The Poet thinks that the voice of her beloved is calling to her heart in the voice of the wind.

8. What happens when wind blows?

Ans: When wind blows, trees are blowing leaves are raltling, clouds are flattering.

9. How was Autum presented in this Poem?

Ans: In Autumn morning was foggy. Wind was breezy, damp gardens, orange in sky.

UNIT – IV

LESSON – 4 The Two Great Musicians

Two Mark question

1. How did Pandit Jasraj express his joy in the award ceremony?

Ans: Pandit Jasraj said the event was a moment of glory for classical music in the golden jubilee year of Indian Independence.

2. How did Semmangudi Srinivas Iyer express his joy in the award ceremony?

Ans: He said that the music cord and Tamil Naidu have been honoured.

3. Mention some awards given to M.S Subbulakshmi?

Ans:- She was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1954, Indira Gandhi award in 1990 Bharat Ratna in 1998.

4. Mention some awards given to Latha Mangeshkar?

Ans: She was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1999, Nansaheb Phalke award 2001

5. How was Latha Mangeshkar listed in Guinness Book of records?

Ans:- The Guinness book of records listed her as the most recorded artist in the world with not less than 30,000 solo. Duet and chorus-backed songs recorded in 20 Indian languages between 1948 and 1987

6. Why did the burden of the family fall on Latha Mangeshkar?

Ans:- Her father died in 1942. The onus of being the breadwinner of the family fell on Latha.

7. Why did Latha Mangeshkar act in films in her early days?

Ans:- She acted in films to take care of the family's economic problems.

8. Why did Latha's singing go unnoticed in the beginning?

Ans:- Her singing went unnoticed because heavier voice like Noorjahan, Shamshad Begum and Zohrabai Ambalewali ruled the industry.

9. Why was Latha rejected for Shaheed (1948) produced by S. Mukherjee?

Ans:- Ironically Latha was rejected for Shaheed (1948) by producer S. Mukherjee who complained that her voice was too thin.

10. How did Latha change the wave of film industry?

Ans:- Latha changed the wave of film industry with her pitched singing rendered obsolete the heavy, nasal voices of the day.

UNIT – IV

POEM – 4 THE NOBLE NATURE

1. Quote from memory (Three marks)

- a) It is not _____

_____ dry, bald and sere.
- b) A lily _____

_____ die that night.
- c) Although it fall _____

_____ may perfect be.

UNIT – V

LESSON – 5 LIFE IN BANJARUMALE

One mark questions:

1. How many families live in Banjarumale?

Ans: 25 families.

2. Name the tribe living in Banjarumale?

Ans: Malekudiyas.

3. How far is the petty shop from Banjarumale?

Ans: 20 km. away.

4. How far is the school from Banjarumale?

Ans: 25 km. away.

5. Where is Banjarumale?

Ans: Banjarumale is in Belthangady Taluka of Dakshina Kannada District.

6. Name the residential school near to Banjarumale?

Ans: The Ashram School in Neriya Village.

7. How far is the primary health centre from Banjarumale?

Ans: 25 km. away.

8. What is a boon to Banjarumale?

Ans: The crystal clear water that flows round the year and the fresh air.

9. When was the micro hydel power project started in Banjarumale?

Ans: In 2002.

10. How much did each house in Banjarumale contributed for the construction of micro hydel project?

Ans: 7500 Rupees.

11. What is the task assigned to Mr. Prakash?

Ans: He switches on and off the turbine every day.

12. How many units does the micro hydel project produce every day?

Ans: 8 kw.

13. What did the tribals cultivate earlier?

Ans: Paddy.

14. What are the chief crops cultivated in Banjarumale?

Ans: Areca nut, Coconut, Rubber and Banana are the crops cultivated in Banjarumale.

15. What is the shocking fact about Banjarumale?

Ans: The shocking fact is that no DC has ever visited this village.

16. Where do the local children study?

Ans: The local children study in the Ashram school in Neriya.

17. What should be done to make mobile calls?

Ans: They have to climb a hill to get network.

18. What is the reason behind the clear air in Banjarumale?

Ans: Because there is no vehicular pollution.

Two marks questions:

1. Why is it difficult to reach Banjarumale?

Ans: It is difficult because the only road to Banjarumale is through the Charmadi Ghat. One can take a diversion at the ninth curve of the Ghat and travel nine Kilometers into the dense forest to get there.

2. How did the people of Banjarumale utilize their nature's boon?

Ans: The crystal clear water that flows round the year is a boon. Realizing its potential, the tribals with the help of the district administration, Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project and Technology informatics design endeavour, set up a 8kw micro hydel power project in 2002.

3. What are the few basic demands of Banjarumale people?

Ans: The few basic demands of Banjarumale people are they want the existing road to be repaired, a bridge to be constructed across Sunalu river and Lakkdarpe stream and a doctor to be appointed for the PHC at Neriya.

4. Why is Banjarumel a paradise for visitors?

Ans: Banjarumale is paradise for visitors as they are welcomed by the sweet sounds of birds & insects and magnificent sights.

5. What is D.C Katte?

Ans: The villagers of Banjarumale had constructed a stage to welcome a former D.C and since then it is known as 'DC Katte'..

6. Name the river and the stream that need bridges across them to reach Banjarumale.

Ans: The bridge that has to be constructed is across Sunalu river and Lakkdarpe stream.

7. According to G.P member electricity is supplied only at night. Give reason.

Ans: Beacuase they fear the youth and children may waste time watching television.

UNIT – 5
POEM -5 PLANT TREE

II. TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is the message of the poem plant tree?

Ans: The poem gives us a message that by planting the trees it will help us in all around development.

2. What are the joys that you get after planting a tree?

Ans: The man who plants a tree gets hope, joy, peace, youth & love.

3. How does the tree help creature and how does the creature appreciate the tree?

Ans: Tree helps by providing shelter & comfort to creature & creature appreciate this by singing a song with joy & bliss.

4. How does the tree help the tired person?

Ans: The tree provides shade and comfort and a tired person can sleep under its green branches and soothing breeze. Thus the tree helps the tired person.

5. Who blesses the person planting a tree?

Ans: The people who get the benefit and comfort always bless the person who has planted the tree.

6. How is a person rewarded after planting a tree?

Ans: When a person plants a tree it grows sturdy and tall and provides support and comfort to many then the tree itself is a reward to king.

7. How does the man reach his glory with the help of the tree?

Ans: When we plant a tree, we plant a hope and holding on to the roots and branches of this hope man climbs up and reaches his glory.

8. According to the poet one who plants a tree can get five kinds of joys. List those joys in an order?

Ans: Hope, Love, Joy, Peace, Youth.

9. How can you say that tree is very useful?

Ans: We can say that tree is very useful to us because it gives us fresh air, fruits. Shadow and it also gives shelter to animals and birds.

UNIT – VI
LESSON- 6 SIMPLETON

I. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each.

1. What did the older brothers call their younger cousin?

Ans: The older brothers called their younger cousin 'Simpleton'.

2. What did the three brothers see on the path when they were walking?

Ans: When the three brothers were walking, they saw an ant-hill on the path.

3. Why did the simpleton's brothers wish to catch one of the ducks?

The Simpleton's brothers wished to catch one of the ducks to roast & eat.

4. How many pearls did the second brother collect?

Ans: The second brother was able to collect only two hundred pearls by sunset.

5. What was the second task given to Simpleton?

Ans: To bring the key of the Princess sleeping room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk.

6. Who helped Simpleton to find the youngest daughter of the King?

Ans: The Queen bee helped Simpleton to find the youngest daughter of the King.

7. How did the Queen bee find the youngest daughter of the King?

Ans: The Queen Bee found the youngest daughter of the King by sitting on her lips which were laced with honey.

8. Whom did the brothers find in the castle?

Ans: The three brothers found an old man. Who seemed to be dealt in the castle.

9. What did the two brothers want to do when they saw a bee's nest in a tree?

Ans: The two brothers wanted to light a fire under the tree to smother the bees.

10. What had the youngest daughter eaten before going to sleep?

Ans: The youngest daughter had eaten a spoon full of honey before going to sleep.

III. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follows.

1. Don't spoil their nice house?

a) Who said this?

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Simpleton said this.

a) What does the word 'their' refer to?

Ans: The word 'their' refer to the ants in the anthill.

b) Why did he say so?

Ans: He said so because his elder brother wanted to upset the ant hill.

2. She quickly flew to each of the sisters and bit on their lips as it they were flowers?.

a) Which lesson is this extract taken from?

Ans: The extract is taken from the lesson Simpleton.

b) Who is 'She' here?

Ans: 'She' is the queen Bee.

c) Who does she help here?

Ans: She helped to Simpleton.

3. She remained sitting on the mouth of the youngest.

a) Who is 'She' here?

Ans: She' is the Queen Bee.

b) When was it said?

Ans: When the Queen Bee sits on the lips of the youngest Princess.

c) Why did she sit on the mouth of youngest?

Ans: To make Simpleton know who the youngest was.

4. When the Simpleton went back to the castle with the pearls. He was given another task to do.

a) What was the another task?

Ans: To find key of the Princess room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk.

b) Who gave him the task?

Ans: The old man at the castle gave him the task.

c) Who helped him to do the tasks?

Ans: The ducks whose lives he had saved helped Simpleton to do the tasks.

5. I cannot bear to have you kill any of them?.

a) Who said this?

Ans: Simpleton said this.

b) Who was it said to?

Ans: It was said to his cousin brothers.

c) Why did he say so?

Ans: Because they wanted to catch one of the ducks and roast it.

6. But he was very unhappy at having to do it.?

a) Who was unhappy?

Ans: Simpleton was very unhappy.

b) Why was he unhappy?

Ans: Because he thought that he was much more stupid than his brothers.

c) What task made him unhappy?

Ans: To find the pearls from wood under the moss was the task, which made him unhappy.

UNIT-VI
POEM-6 Prayer For Dumb Creatures

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 5-6 SENTENCES

II. 1. Make a list of dumb creatures you come across and discuss in groups and write a few things about any two.

Ans:- Dumb creatures are Dog, cat, cow, hen, sparrow, duck, deer, crow, cock, peacock, etc.

Cow:- Cow is a very useful animal. It provides milk, which is very good food for human beings. cow gives ideal fertilizer for crops.

Dog:- a dog is a faithful animal. He protects us from thieves. He is securing our houses. He loves you for the love you provide him.

2. Using the ideas of the poem write a paragraph on prayer for dumb creature?
OR

Write the summary of the poem prayer for dumb creature

Ans: This poem Prayer for dumb creatures is written by G.E Goodrich. In this poem the poets compassion and kindness to dumb creatures is expressed in a very poetic manner. He prays to the God Almighty who makes the earth, sea and sky. As God is the lord and king of his own creation. He describes Gods work and praises him as the creator of the stars. He prays to the Almighty to bless the dumb creatures who are in his care and pleads god to hear their voiceless prayer.

The humble creature are gods creations who live and die for us the poet says that we cannot deny the rights of these dumb humble creatures. Because Gods seal of love is also laid on them. He pleads God to teach us to hear their plea. Just as God hears our prayers when we pray to God

UNIT-VII
LESSON – 7 Sohrab and Rustum

One Mark Questions:

I. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who was Rustum?

Ans: Rustum was the great warrior in Persia.

2. Where did Rustum live?

Ans: Rustum lived in Persia.

3. Why did Rustum go out?

Ans: Rustum went out for hunting.

4. Name the animal which drew Rustum near the border of the land of Turan?

Ans: A wolf drew Rustum near the border of the land of Turan.

5. Who chanced to see Rustum?

Ans: A chieftain of Turan chanced to see Rustum.

6. Who was Tahminah?

Ans: Tahminah was the daughter of the chieftain of Turan.

7. Who did Rustum marry?

Ans: Rustum married Tahminah.

8. Why did Rustum go back to his army?

Ans: Rustum was tired of his idle life at home so he went back to his army.

9. What did Rustum give to Tahminah before going back to his army?

Ans:- Rustum gave a seal to Tahminah before going back to his army.

10. What did Tahminah name her baby boy?

Ans: Tahminah named her baby boy sohrab.

11. How long did sohrab and Rustum fight?

Ans: Sohrab and Rustum fought for three days.

12. Whose name became a terror to the Persian army?

Ans: Sohrab's name became a terror to the Persian army.

13. Who sent Rustom to fight with Turan?

Ans: The king of Persia sent Rustom to fight with Turan.

14. Who had a chance to kill Rustom?

Ans:- Sohrab had a chance to kill Rustom.

15. Who killed Sohrab?

Ans: Rustom killed sohrab.

Two Mark Questions:

II. Answer the following in two or three sentence each.

1. Who was Rustom? Where did he live?

Ans: Rustom was the great warrior of Persia He lived in Persia.

2. Who was Tahminah? Who did she marry?

Ans: Tahminah was the daughter of the chieftain of Turan. She married Rustom.

3. What made Rustom ride away to his army in Persia?

Ans: Being a warrior Rustom got tired of his idle life at home so he wanted to go back to his army so he rode away.

4. Why did the king of Persia send for Rustom?

Ans: Turan was at war with Persia. Sohrab became a terror to the Persian army so the king of Persia sent for Rustom to save the honour of the country.

5. How did Rustom come to know that Sohrab was his son?

Ans:- Rustom was fighting with Sohrab When Sohrab felt fainted and fell on the ground and showed the seal tied an his right arm then Rustom came to know that Sohrab was his son.

6. What reply did Sohrab get when he was questioned?

Ans:- Sohrab got the reply that why he wanted to know who he was and he told him to fight or accept the defeat.

7. Why did Sohrab not avail of the chance to kill Rustom?

Ans:- Sohrab did not avail of the chance to kill Rustom because his heart did not permit him.

8. What truth did Sohrab reveal when he was in a pool of blood?

Ans:- Sohrab revealed the truth when he was in a pool of blood that he was his son and showed the seal which Rustom had given to Tahminah.

9. How did Rustum react when he came to know that he had killed his own son?

Ans: Rustum drew near the arm of Sohrab and looked closely at the seal. It was the same seal he had given to Tahminah, Rustum was struck with horror at his own deed. He uttered one sharp cry saying that he was his father. His voice choked there.

10. Why did tahminah sent false information?

Ans:- Tahminah send false information to Rustum thinking that he would wean him away from her. He might make him a great warrior. She told that a daughter was born to her.

11. What made Rustum very angry?

Or

What made Sohrab drop the covering shield?

Ans: The first stage of fighting ended in Sohrab's favour this made Rustum very angry so in his great rage Rustum shouted his own name. The moment Sohrab heard the name of his father. He dropped the covering shield. He felt fainted and sank to the ground.

12. How did Rustum marry Tahminah?

Ans: The chieftain of Turan had a beautiful daughter called Tahminah. Rustum during his stay in his house fell in love with Tahminah. Thus Rustum married Tahminah.

UNIT-VII
POEM- 7 A Nurse's Song

I: Mark Questions

1. Whose voices are heard on the green?

Ans. The voices of children are heard on the green.

2. Where is the laughing heard?

Ans. The laughing is heard on the hill.

3. Does the heart of the poet really take rest in 'A nurse's song'?

Ans. No the heart of the poet doesn't really take rest in the poem 'A nurse's song':

4. Who wrote the 'A nurse's song'?

Ans. William Blake wrote the poem 'A nurse's song'

5. How long according to the nurse the children give up playing?

Ans. According to the nurse the children should give up playing till the morning appears in the sky.

6. Where do the little birds fly?

Ans. The little birds fly in the sky.

7. How does the Nurse feel when the voices of the children are heard on the green ?

Ans. The Nurses heart will rest within her breast and everything else will be still.

8. Why does the nurse ask the children to leave off play?

Ans. The nurse asks the children to leave off play because the sun has gone down and the dews of night arise.

9. Why did the little ones leap and shout and laugh?

Ans. The little ones leaped, shouted and laughed because their nurse allowed them to play till the light fades away.

3Marks Questions

Reference to context

1. Come come leave off play. And let us away Till the morning appears in the skies.?

a. Who said these lines ?

Card - I

Ans. The nurse said these lines.

b. Who are these lines said to ?

Ans. These lines are said to the children .

c. Why does the nurse say so ?

Ans. The nurse says so because the sun has gone down.

2. No no let us play for it is yet day and we cannot go to sleep?.

a. Who said these lines?

Ans. The children said these lines.

b. Who does the word 'we' refer to ?

Ans. The word we refers to the children.

c. Why did the children say so?

Ans. The children said so because they wanted to play for some time.

3. The little one's leaped and shouted and laughed and all the hills echoed?

a. The little one's refers to ----- ?

Ans. The little one's refers to children.

b. What mood do the lines convey?

Ans. The lines convey the mood of happiness.

c. What did the hills echo?

Ans. The hills echoed the voices of the children.

4. Well well go and play till the light fades away and then go to bed.?

a. Who said this?

Ans. The nurse said this .

b. Who was it said to?

Ans. It was said to the children.

c. How long did the nurse allow the children to play?

Ans. Till the light fades away.

5. Then come home my children. The sun is gone down and the dews of the night arise?

a. Who said this?

Ans. The nurse said this.

b. Who was it said to?

Ans It was said to children.

c. Why did she say so?

Ans. She said so because the sun had gone down.

d. From which poem these lines are taken from ?

Ans. A Nurse's song.

UNIT-VIII

Lesson No – 8 A SCENE FROM SHAKUNTALA

I. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each:

1. Who, according to the two policeman, did the ring belong to?

Ans. According to the two policemen, the ring belonged to the king.

2. What according to the policemen, did the king think of the moment, he got the ring?

Ans. According to the policemen, the king thought about the some body he loved, when he got the ring.

3. When did the policemen arrest the fisherman?

Ans. The policemen arrested the fisherman when he was trying to sell the ring in the market place.

4. How did the fisherman support his family?

Ans. The fisherman supported his family with the trade of fishing.

5. Who is Januka?

Ans. Januka is one of the policemen.

6. What did the chief of the police, bring from the king?

Ans. The chief of the police brought a written order from the king.

7. What reward did the king give to the fisherman?

Ans. The king gave the reward of a precious bracelet to the fisherman .

8. Where did the fisherman live?

Ans. The fisherman lived on the bank of River Ganga.

9. What did the fisherman get in the belly of a carp?

Ans. The fisherman got a ring with a magnificent gem in the belly of a carp,

10. Who went to meet the king?

Ans. The chief of the police went to meet the king.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

1. How did the policeman identify that the ring belong to the king?

Ans. The policeman identified that the ring belonged to the king with the magnificent gem and

the letters engraved on it.

2. What truth did the fisherman reveal to the policeman?

Ans. The truth that the fisherman revealed to the policeman that he got the ring with magnificent gem while cutting the belly of a carp.

3. Why did the policeman release the fisherman?

Ans. The policeman released the fisherman at the order of the king.

4. Why did the king break down for a moment?

Ans. When the king saw the ring , he remembered somebody he loved and broke down for a moment.

5. Why did Januka say the fisherman was his best friend?

Ans. Januka said that the fisherman was his best friend because he gave half part of his reward.

6. How did the chief confirm that the ring was in a fish's belly?

Ans. By smelling the ring , the chief confirmed that the ring was in a fish's belly.

7. Why do you think, the chief warns Suchaka not to be careless?

Ans. The cheif did not want fisherman and to ran away because of carelessness of Sachaka.

8. Why did the king give a reward to the fisherman?

Ans. The king gave a reward of bracelet to the fisherman because he remembered somebody he loved on looking at the ring.

UNIT-VIII
POEM – 8 IT NEVER COMES AGAIN

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A WORD OR SENTENCE EACH.

1. What doesn't come again according to the poet?

Ans: Youth doesn't come again.

2. What happens when the youth departs?

Ans: When the youth departs it takes something from our hearts.

3. When are we stronger and better?

Ans: We are stronger and better at youth.

4. Where do we see youth?

Ans: We see youth on the earth and in the air.

5. What do we behold everywhere?

Ans: We behold youth.

6. When do we feel something sweet?

Ans: We feel something sweet in the period of 'youth'.

7. What is the message of the poem, "It never comes again"?

Ans: The message of the poem is when the youth departs it never comes again.

8. What are the things we lose when youth departs?

Ans: We lose strength and dream when youth departs.

9. What does one do when something beautiful vanishes?

Ans: When something beautiful vanishes, he sighs for it in vain.

10. What do the first two lines of the poem mean?

Ans: There are benefits for all our losses and solutions for each problem in man's life.

III. READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. "We behold it everywhere on the earth and in the air"?

(a) What does 'it refer to'?

Ans: 'It' refers to the youth.

(b) Where do we behold it?

Ans: We behold it on the earth and in the air.

(c) Why does the poet say so?

Ans: Because man tries to find the youth when it passes which is not possible to get back.

2. “We are stronger and are better”?

(a) When do we feel stronger and better?

Ans: We feel stronger and better at youth.

(b) ‘Here’ reign’ refers to _____?

Ans: Here ‘reign’ refers to man’s youth.

(c) How do we feel in our youth?

Ans: We feel stronger and better in our youth.

3. “Something beautiful is vanished.

And we sigh for it in vain.

(a) What is beautiful?

Ans: The youth is beautiful.

(b) Why do we sigh for it?

Ans: We sigh for it because it vanishes.

(c) Where is this extract taken from?

Ans: This extract is taken from the poem, ‘It never comes again’.

UNIT-IX
SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

I: The Future is yours

I. Answer the Following Questions in two or three Sentences each:-

1. How does Rajaji teach a lesson in 'discipline to his young ADC ?

Ans. One morning, Rajaji's ADC forgot to shave himself and joined him at breakfast. Rajaji looked at him and told him that he was not looking well and suggested to go to the doctor immediately. The young ADC went to his room and watched himself in the mirror and realized that he had not shaved that morning, in this Rajaji taught a lesson to his ADC.

2. Who was Rajaji ? What kind of a man was he ?

Ans. Rajagopalchari, popularly known as Rajaji was the last Governor general of India, after the British. He was a man of discipline.

3. What did Rajaji say about the Indians?

Ans. Rajaji said about the Indians that they are more talented than other people and they are blessed with good brains and a capacity to do big things.

4. When is the sky limit for the young men?

Ans. The sky is the limit for the young men when they are provided with discipline and encouragement.

5. What is the opinion of Minoos Masani about young people of our country?

Ans. The opinion of Minoos Masani is about the young people of our country is, not to wait for their parents and teachers to take the lead. The future of India is in their hands.

UNIT – IX
SUP. READING -2(A) -HEROES FOR TODAY

I. Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

1. How did the children receive Roger Johnson at Pole Brook?

Ans: When Johnson arrived at Polebrook the children honoured him with songs, dances and gifts.

2. What did Johnson become after the war?

Ans: After the war Roger Johnson became a successful trauma surgeon, a licenced pilot and earned a law degree.

3. Why did the stealing of bicycle continue to nag Johnson?

Ans: The stealing of bicycle continued to nag Johnson because he had taken a bicycle leaning against a fence without seeking permission.

4. Why did Roger steal a bicycle?

Ans: Roger stole a bicycle to reach his base in time, as he was 30 kms away from his base in Pole Brook.

5. How was Rogar Johnson able to make amends for his theft of a bicycle?

Ans: Roger was able to make amends for his theft of a bicycle by paying \$ 19,000 to the Raleigh bicycle company in England in 1992 before his arrival in pole Brook in order to give away 100 new bicycle to children of the Pole Brook area.

UNIT - IX
Supp. Reading- 2(B)- Honest Driver

(2-MARKS QUESTIONS)

I. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

1. Who was M.G. Menon? What did he lose?

Ans: M.G. Menon was a retired Mumbai Personnel officer. He lost his black leather pouch.

2. Where did M.G. Menon lose his black leather pouch? What did it contain?

Ans: M.G. Menon lost his black leather pouch in auto-rickshaw. It contained Rs.560/ in cash, an important medical prescription and the duplicate keys of his apartment.

3. Who was Tansukh Vora? What did he find when he was 18?

Ans: Tansukh Vora was an auto-rickshaw driver. He had found a wallet, containing Rs.1000/- and a first class railway season ticket.

4. Why did the auto-rickshaw driver come to Menon's house?

Ans: The auto-rickshaw driver came to Menon's house to return the black leather pouch, which belonged to him.

5. How did Tansukh Vora prove to be an honest driver?

Ans: Tansukh Vora found a black leather pouch, which belonged to Menon. He returned the pouch to him without accepting any reward. Thus he proved his honesty.

6. Is there any resemblance between Tansukh Vora's father and M.K Gandhi's father? How?

Ans: Yes, there is a resemblance between Tansukh's father and M.K. Gandhi's father because both of them advised their sons to be honest.

7. What did M.G. Menon's daughter leave in auto-rickshaw? What did it contain?

Ans: M.G. Menon's daughter left a bag in auto-rickshaw. It contained around Rs.45,000 worth of gold jewellery and cash.

8. What did Tansukh Vora's father advise?

Ans: Tansukh Vora's father was an honest man. He advised his son not to make money by unfair means.

UNIT - IX
Supp. Reading 2(C)-The Peon Novelist

Two marks questions.

1. Which prizes did Uttam Tupe win by private and Govt. organizations?

Ans: Uttam Tupe won literary prizes by private and Govt. organizations.

2. When did Uttam Tupe contact a Magazine publisher and why?

Ans: Uttam Tupe contacted a Magazine publisher in 1975. Because he was interested in writing some lyrics.

3. Why did Uttam Tupe receive a Rs.501/- cash prize?

Ans: Uttam Tupe received 501/- cash prize for a story on the evils of the dowry system.

4. What does Tupe's novel 'Zulva' deal with?

Ans: Tupe's popular novel 'Zulva' deals with the rights of devadasis.

5. What are the different themes of Tupe's novels?

Ans: Themes of Tupe's novels are villagers superstitions, dowry murders and the problems of unemployed youth and migrants.

6. How did Uttam Tupe show his passion for literature.

Ans: Uttam Tupe has written several hundred of short stories and 16 Novels. He has also written lyrics for songs.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION SECTION
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)
DEGREES OF COMPARISON

1. Very few countries are as large as India.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into superlative degree as-

- a) India is one of the largest countries.
- b) India is the largest countries.
- c) India is one of the largest country.
- d) India is one of the larger country.

2. Ashoka is the greatest King.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into comparative degree as-

- a) Ashoka is greater than most other King.
- b) Ashoka is greater than any other King.
- c) Ashoka is greater than many other Kings.
- d) Ashoka was greater King.

3. He is cleverer than many other boys.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into positive degree as-

- a) He is clever boy.
- b) He is the cleverest boy.
- c) He is one of the cleverest boys.
- d) Very few boys are as clever as he.

4. Sachin Tendulkar is the most famous cricketer.

Ans: The above sentence can be chaged into positive degree as-

- a) No other cricketer is as famous as Sachin Tendulkar.
- b) Sachin Tendulkar is famous cricketer.
- c) No other cricketer was as famous as Sachin Tendulkar.
- d) Very few cricketers are as famous as Sachin Tendulkar.

5. Sunita is wiser than any other girl in the class.

Ans: The above sentence can be chaged into Superlative degree as-

- a) Sunita is the wisest girl in the class.
- b) Sunita is wisets girl.
- c) Sunit is wiser girl in the class.
- d) Sunita is one of the wisest girl.

6. Very few leaders of India are as able as Gandhiji.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into Comparative degree as-

- a) Gandhiji is abler than any other leader of India.
- b) Gandhiji is abler than most other leaders of India.
- c) Gandhiji is the ablest leader of India.
- d) Gandhiji is ables leader of India.

7. Hemanth is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into Superlative degree as-

- a) Hemanth is the most intelligent boy in the class.
- b) Hemanth is one of the intelligent boy in the class.
- c) Hemanth is the intelligent boy in the class.
- d) Hemanth is intelligent boy in the class.

8. Global warming is more serious than many other problems.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into Superlative degree as-

- a) Global warming is the serious problem.
- b) Global warming is one of the most serious problems.
- c) Global warming is most serious problems.
- d) Global warming is one of the serious problem.

9. No other mountain is as high as Mount Everest.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into Comparative degree as-

- a) The Mount Everest is highest than any other mountain.
- b) The Mount Everest is higher than most other mountain.
- c) The Mount Everest is higher mountain.
- d) The Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain.

10. Horse is the fastest animal.

Ans: The above sentence can be changed into Positive degree as-

- a) Very few animals are as fast as horse.
- b) No other animal is as fast as horse.
- c) No other animal is faster than horse.
- d) Very few animals are faster than horse.

Answers:-

1) a 2) b 3) d 4) a 5) a 6) b 7) a 8) b 9) d 10) b

ARTICLES

1. He is _____ honourable man.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) a b) an c) the d) None
2. I have bought _____ Violin.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) the b) a c) an d) none
3. He ate _____ ice cream sitting at _____ corner.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) an, the b) a, an c) the, the d) a, the
4. Dr. Vikarm Sarabhai was _____ ideal manager of human resources.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) a b) the c) an d) none
5. He is _____ officer of _____ U.N.O.
The suitable articles to fill in the blanks are
a) a, the b) an, the c) an, an d) the, the
6. She is _____ European girl.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) an b) the c) a d) none
7. He is _____ F.B.I officer.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) an b) a c) the d) none
8. There lived _____ King, _____ King was fond of clothes.
The suitable articles to fill in the blanks are
a) an, the b) a, the c) the, the d) a, an
9. _____ Sun rises in _____ east.
The suitable articles to fill in the blanks are
a) a, an b) an, a c) the, the d) an, the
10. I have _____ one rupees coin.
The suitable article to fill in the blank is
a) an b) a c) the d) none

Answers:- 1) b 2) a 3) a 4) c 5) b 6) c 7) a 8) b 9) c 10) b

REMOVE TOO..... TO AND USE SO.... THAT NOT

1. She is too coward to oppose corruption.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not‘

- a) She is so coward that she cannot oppose corruption.
- b) She is so that coward that she cannot oppose corruption.
- c) She is so coward to oppose corruption.
- d) She is so coward that she can oppose corruption.

2. The Coffee is too hot to drink it.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not‘

- a) The Coffee is so hot to drink.
- b) The Coffee is so hot that to drink.
- c) The Coffee is so hot that it cannot be drunk.
- d) The Coffee is so hot that it cannot be drink.

3. He is too skilled to be defeated.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not‘

- a) He is so skilled to be defeated.
- b) He is so skilled that he cannot be defeated.
- c) He is so skilled that to defeated.
- d) He is so skilled he cannot be defeated.

4. Hemanth is too short to play basket ball.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not‘

- a) Hemanth is so short that he cannot play basket ball.
- b) Hemanth is so short to play basket ball.
- c) Hemanth is so short that to play basket abll.
- d) Hemanth is so short he can play basket ball.

5. French is too difficult to understand.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not‘

- a) French is so difficult to understand.
- b) French is so difficult that to understand.
- c) French is so that difficult to understand.
- d) French is so difficult that it cannot be understood.

6. The bag is too heavy to lift it.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not'

- a) The bag is so heavy that it cannot be lifted.
- b) The bag is so heavy that it can be lift it.
- c) The bag is so heavy to lift it.
- d) The bag is so heavy that not to lift it.

7. He is too slow to win the race.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not'

- a) He is so slow to win the race.
- b) He is so slow that he cannot win the race .
- c) He is slow that he cannot win the race. d)He cannot win the race.

8. The problem is too difficult to solve.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not'

- a) The problem cannot be solve.
- b) The problem is so difficult to solve.
- c) The problem is so difficult that it cannot be solved.
- d) The problem is difficult to solve.

9. They are too poor to travel by air.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not'

- a) They are so poor to travel by air.
- b) They are so poor that they cannot travel by air.
- c) They cannot travel by air.
- d) They are so poor that to travel by bus.

10. Mathematics is too difficult to learn in a month.

The above sentence can be re-written by using So..... that not'

- a) Mathematics is so difficult that it cannot be learnt in a month.
- b) Mathematics is so difficult to lean in a month.
- c) Mathematics cannot learn in a month.
- d) Mathematics is so difficult that to lean in a month.

Answers:-

1) a 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) d 6) a 7) b 8) c 9) b 10) a

PLURALS / NUMBERS

1. The plural of thief? is, _____
a) Thief b) thieves c) thieves d) thiefies
2. The plural of tooth? is _____
a) teeth b) tooths c) toothes d) toothies
3. The plural of ox? is _____
a) oxes b) oxen c) oxs d) oxies
4. The plural of Story? is, _____
a) storys b) stories c) storyes d) storises
5. The plural of woman? is, _____
a) womans b) women c) womanes d) woman
6. The plural of child? is, _____
a) children b) childs c) child d) childes
7. The plural of lady? is, _____
a) ladys b) ladies c) ladyes d) lady
8. The plural of activity? is, _____
c) activity b) activities c) activity s d) activityes
9. The plural of wolf? is, _____
a) wolfs b) wolves c) wolfes d) wolf
10. The plural of foot? is, _____
a) feet b) foots c) foot d) footes

Answers:-

1) c 2) a 3) b 4) b 5) b 6) a 7) b 8) b 9) b 10) a

PREFIXES

1. Regular : Irregular : : Decent _____
a) indecent b) undecent c) disdecent d) imdecent
2. Honour : Dishonour : : Understand _____
a) inunderstand b) disunderstand c) misunderstand d) ilunderstand
3. Obey : Disobey : : Literate _____
a) irliterate b) illiterate c) unliterate d) disliterate
4. Honest : Dishonest : : Perfect _____
a) imperfect b) inperfect c) unperfect d) disperfect
5. Social : antisocial : : Kind _____
a) Inkind b) unkind c) diskind d) imkind
6. The correct prefix that can be added to the word Violence? _____
a) im b) un c) non d) dis
7. The correct prefix that can be added to the word Politely? _____
a) in b) il c) un d) im
8. The correct prefix that can be added to the word management? _____

- a) mis b) un c) in d) ir
9. choose the correct prefix of the word responsible?
a) ir b) il c) in d) un
10. choose the correct prefix of the word Complete?
a) in b) un c) dis d) ir

Answers:-

1) a 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) b 6) c 7) d 8) a 9) a 10) a

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. She goes to school regularly.
The underlined word is an/a
a) noun b) verb c) adverb d) conjunction
2. He is a wise man.
The underlined word is an/a
a) adverb b) adjective c) preposition d) verb
3. Mohan brought a pot of water from the well.
The underlined word is an/a
a) Noun b) pronoun c) conjunction d) adjective
4. Rohan is living amongst his country men.
The underlined word is an/a
a) conjunction b) preposition c) adverb d) verb
5. He said, "It is mine".
The underlined word is an/a
a) noun b) verb c) adjective d) pronoun
6. She does not disobey her teachers.
The underlined word is an/a
a) noun b) pronoun c) verb d) adverb
7. Oh! He is too late today.
The underlined word is an/a
a) preposition b) conjunction c) interjection d) verb
8. They can either play cricket or football.
The underlined word is an/a
a) noun b) verb c) preposition d) conjunction
9. I have given a gift to my friend on his birthday.
The underlined word is an/a
a) noun b) pronoun c) adjective d) adverb
10. Rahul is one of the tallest boy.
The underlined word is an/a
a) Preposition b) conjunction c) noun d) adjective

Answers:-

1) c 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) d 6) c 7) c 8) d 9) a 10) d

FRAMING QUESTIONS

1. India had got independence in the year 1947.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) where b) what c) when d) which

2. She has bought a book from the book stall.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) which b) when c) where d) what

3. Rahul completed his graduation from Oxford University.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) Who b) which c) where d) when

4. He can write either a personal letter or formal letter.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) what b) which c) where d) when

5. She studied very well to get good marks in SSLC.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) why b) where c) which d) what

6. Hemanth helped a poor man from his village.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) where b) why c) whom d) who

7. The trophy was given away to the winning team.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) To whom b) To what c) To where d) To when

8. She found a cell-phone on the road.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) where b) what c) which d) why

9. He went to Bangalore to percieve higher education.

To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.

a) what b) which c) why d) where

10. Rahul woke up early in the morning to prepare for the examination.
To get the underlined word as answer, the question word should be.
a) what b) where c) why d) when

Answers:-

1) c 2) c 3) b 4) b 5) a 6) d 7) a 8) b 9) d 10) c

PREPOSITIONS

1. He is a student _____ Govt. High School Bidar.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) off b) of c) from d) for
2. My friend is insisting ____ to have dinner with him.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) upon b) above c) over d) on
3. Rahul is working _____ Wipro Company _____ Bangaluru.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) at, in b) into, at c) within, in d) at, into
4. The boy is walking _____ the road.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) upon b) over c) across d) aside
5. He is living in Karnataka _____ 1980 .
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) for b) since c) with d) from
6. Children are very fond _____ sweets.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) of b) off c) with d) for
7. I have been learning english _____ the last five years.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) by b) for c) since d) over
8. The cat jumped _____ the well.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) at b) in c) under d) into
9. The elephant sat _____ the tree.

The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
b) within b) into c) under d) over

10. The child depends _____ the parent.
The suitable preposition to fill in the blank is
a) on b) upon c) over d) above

Answers:-

1) b 2) d 3) a 4) c 5) b 6) a 7) b 8) d 9) c 10) b

AUXILIARY VERB

1. She _____ not come to school yestarday.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) does b) did c) do d) was
2. _____ you ever seen God?
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) Has b) Is c) Have d) Had
3. How _____ you prepare for exams in the last month?
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) do b) does c) did d) has
4. She says, "I _____ play cricket".
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) may b) can c) must d) could
5. I _____ memorised two poems, today.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) has b) had c) have d) am
6. In 1983, India _____ got the first cricket world cup.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) was b) has c) had d) is
7. Suma _____ always Puntual when she was in school.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) is b) was c) has d) am
8. He _____ not like to study now-a-days.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) does b) do c) did d) is
9. India _____ struggling to curb down the poverty.
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) has been b) have been c) will have been d) will be
10. _____ you eaten breakfast today?
The suitable auxiliary verb to fill in the blank
a) Has b) Have c) Did d) Will

Answers:- 1) b 2) c 3) c 4) b 5) c 6) c 7) b 8) a 9) a 10) b

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

1. One word used for “The study of plant in relation with living creature is
a) Biology b) Zoology c) Sociology d) Ecology
2. One word used for The Spectators or listeners assembled at a performance is
a) Listener b) Audience c) Crowd d) Visitors
3. One word used for 50th year of celebration is
a) Silver Jubilee b) Golden Jubilee c) Platinum Jubilee d) None
4. One word used for A person whose voice enriches the song in the movies is
a) Singer b) Musician c) Lyricist d) Composer
5. One word used for one who writes dramas is
a) Novelist b) Poet c) Essayist d) Play writer
6. One word used for describing the life of some one else is
a) Auto biography b) Biography c) History d) None
7. One word used for a person who is very famous is
a) Renowned b) Dignified c) Royal d) King
8. One word used for The person who is very skilled in arms and a good fighter in the war
is
a) Warrior b) Soldier c) Fighter d) King
9. One word used for one who drops bombs from a boomer (aeroplane) is
a) Bomber b) Bombardier c) Pilot d) None
10. One word used for ‘a person who is foolish is
b) wise b) simple c) simpleton d) idiot

Answers:- 1) d 2) b 3) b 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) a 8) a 9) b 10) c

TRANSFORMATIN OF SENTENCES

1. What a long wall this is !
The above sentence is change into assertive as
a) This is a very long wall b) This is long wall
c) This is a wall d)This is long

2. How great the King Akbar was !
The above sentence is change into assertive as
a) Akbar was great b)Akbar had been great
c) Akbar was a great King d)Akbar was a King

3. How beautiful the nature is !
The above sentence is change into assertive as
a) The nature is beautiful. b)The nature is very beautiful
c) The nature is nice. d)The beautiful nature.

4. Wow! How red the rose is !
The above sentence is change into assertive as
a) How red the rose was. b)The rose red.
c) The rose is very red d)The red rose.

5. What an intelligent boy he is !
The above sentence is change into assertive as
a) He is a very intelligent boy b)An intelligent boy.
c) He is intelligent d)The boy was intelligent.

6. What a beautiful Picture it is !
The above sentence is change into assertive
a) What beautiful Picture. b)It is a very beautiful picture.
c) It is not a very beautiful picture. d)It is piture.

7. How horrible the animal is !
The above sentence is change into assertive
a) The animal is very horrible b)The horrible animal.
c) The horrible animal was. d)The animal was horrible.

8. How clever Tenalirama was !
The above sentence is change into assertive
a) Clever Tenaliram b) Tenaliram was very clever.

- c) Tenaliram is very clever d) Tenaliram was famous for cleverness.

9. How great India is !

The above sentence is change into assertive

- a) Inida was great c) Inida is very great .
b) The great country was India d) How great country India is.

10. What a high mountain the K-2 is !

The above sentence is change into assertive

- a) The K-2 is a very high mountain c) The K-2 is a mountain.
b) High mountain the K-2 is d) The K-2 was a mountain.

Answers:- 1) a 2) c 3) b 4) c 5) a 6) b 7) a 8) b 9) c 10) a

CONJUNCTIONS

1. They should ____ change their plan ____ give up.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) Neither-nor b) either-or c) wheter-or d) None

2. He saw a dog on the road ____ decided to adopt it.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) and b) but c) though d) or

3. ____ she had studied well, she would have scored well.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) Though b) If c) Although d) But

4. They played well ____ lost the game.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) so b) because c) but d) and

5. Neither my mother ____ my father will be able to attend the party on sunday.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) or b) but not c) and d) nor

6. John was late to the office ____ his car broke down on the high way.

The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is

- a) if b) because c) although d) where

7. He uses helmet ____ riding the bike .

- The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is
a) while b) during c) for d) because
8. I go to the park every Sunday _____ I love to watch the ducks on the lake.
The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is
a) for b) but c) so d) because
9. _____ he is poor, he is honest.
The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is
a) after b) though c) how d) in
10. She was late _____ she missed the first train.
The suitable conjunction to fill in the blank is
a) because b) so c) and d) but

Answers:- 1) b 2) a 3) b 4) c 5) d 6) b 7) a 8) d 9) b 10) b

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

1. He writes a book.
The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.
(a) A book was written by him b) A book is being written by him
(c) A book is written by him (d) A book was being written by him
2. They are playing cricket in the ground.
The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.
(a) Cricket is being played by them in the ground
(b) Cricket was played by them in the ground
(c) Cricket is played by them in the ground
(d) Cricket has played by them in the ground
3. India has won the world cup.
The above sentence can be changed into passive as.
(a) The world cup had been won by India
(b) The world cup has been won by India
(c) The world cup have been won by India
(d) The world cup was won by India
4. We have bought ten books.
The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.
(a) Ten books have been bought by us
(b) Ten books had been bought by us
(c) Ten books has been bought by us
(d) Ten books were bought by us.

5. He ate an apple in the breakfast

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) An apple is eaten by him in the breakfast.
- (b) An apple was being eaten by him in the breakfast
- (c) An apple has been eaten by him in the breakfast
- (d) An apple was eaten by him in the breakfast.

6. She was singing a song

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) A song was sung by her
- (b) A song was being sung by her.
- (c) A song had been sang by her
- (d) A song has been sang by her.

7. He had seen the Taj Mahal.

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) The Taj Mahal had been seen by him
- (b) The Taj Mahal was seen by him
- (c) The Taj Mahal has been seen by him.
- (d) The Taj Mahal was being seen by him.

8. She can play foot ball in Indian Team .

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) Foot ball can played by her in Indian team
- (b) Football will be played by her in Indian team
- (c) Football can be played by her in Indian team.
- (d) Football shall be played by her in Indian team.

9. I will have scored good marks in S.S.L.C.

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) Good marks will have been scored by me in S.S.L.C
- (b) Good marks would have been scored by me in S.S.L.C
- (c) Good marks have been scored by me in S.S.L.C
- (d) Good marks shall have been scored by me in S.S.L.C

10. They made a mistake.

The above sentence can be changed into passive voice as.

- (a) A mistake was being made by them.
- (b) A mistake was made by them
- (c) A mistake had been made by them.
- (d) A mistake is made by them

Answers:- 1) c 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) b

I. Write a letter to the Headmaster requesting for three days leave on account of sister's marriage.

From
Sudha
X Standard 'B' Section
G.H.S
Bidar
25th Feb 2015

To,
The Head Master
Govt. High School
Bidar

Respected Sir,

Subject : Requesting to grant three day leave.

I am studying in 10th standard 'B' section of your school, I am unable to come to school from 02/03/2015 to 04/03/2015 because of my elder sister's marriage.

Kindly grant me three days leave.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Sudha

2. Imagine that you are Rama of X Standard Govt. High School, Gulbarga. Write a letter to your father about your progress in studies using the class given below. - Hours of study - test, conducted – marks, scored – opinion of teachers – your plant to score good marks.

Rama,
X Standard,
Govt. High School,
Gulbarga
25th Feb 2015

Dear Father,

I am fine here & hope all are fine and keeping well. I have received the IV test marks. I have secured. 65% in it. I am not happy with my performance. Teachers are of the opinion that I can perform much better if I put in more efforts. I have come to know that I should take up my studies more seriously. I have decided to plan my work & put in many hours of studies than before. I have made the time table

which covers 6 hours of studies every day after school. I have planned my way to secure 80% in it.

Convey my regards to mother, brother & sister.

Yours lovingly,
Rama

To,
Manjunath,
4, Nehru Colony
MYSORE

3. Write a letter to the Head Master or class teacher requesting him to grant you one day leave.

From,
Suresh,
X Standard,
Govt. High School,
Koppal.
25th Feb 2015.

To,
The Head Master / Class Teacher,
Govt. High School,
Koppal.

Respected Sir,

Subject: - Requesting to grant one day leave.

I am studying in X standard in your school. As I am suffering from server fever, I cannot attend the class. I am taking treatment from a doctor. The doctor has advised me to take rest. Hence, I request you to grant me leave for one day.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,
Suresh

Essay Writing

Dowry System

Social evils are prevalent in all the backward countries .It is a wonder that India, a country of her ancient culture is not free from them, Bonded labour, Devdasi system, exploitation of women are still found in India. Male superiority or male domination has been still continued .As a result girls suffer humiliation and dowry system has made its appearance in our society just to establish male domination .In the olden days child marriage was vogue and in order to extend a helping hand to the bridegroom , brides father used to give him various thing like money ,gold, household requirement ,a house etc, In the form of gift .This system has been continued till today but it has changed its purpose and has taken a new form .Now it has become a demand and has spread its tentacles to all sections of society .It varies from caste to caste, person to person or depending on brides or grooms strong points or weak points amount of dowry is assessed.

All must understand the fact that demands of the greedy parents of rich from the helpless families of girls will be great danger to the society and this has made the parents tear the birth of girls of a female child .An able bridegroom although doesn't bother to demand dowry ,can't find a suitable bride.

If the people co-operate with the Government in abolishing this evil, then only its eradication will be possible.

Value of Time:

There is a saying "Time and tide wait for none" The saying is indeed true .Time waits for none .It comes and goes .Time is absolutely unbound able .Neither money nor position can buy it. Nothing on earth can subdue or conquer it. The most remarkable feature of time is its preciousness. Its value is priceless and its power is inestimable. Its potential is something which we cannot calculate .A minute is enough to win a victory. A second is enough to make you the richest man in the world. A fraction of second can make a difference between life and death.

Those individuals, who plan before hand, seldom fail. They are able to start their work on time and are able to complete it in time .Having worked out every minute of the allotted time, they do not hurry. Planning and proper implementation of that always bring in success. Those who can plan their living and activities seldom face heartaches, mental tensions and worries .A careful glance in to the life history of successful men and women all over the world will reveal the basic truth that success is

the outcome of planned utilization of time.

Therefore, if we want to succeed in life we ought to chalk out what we are going to do with the minutes, hours, days month and years at our disposal .This is the first step to success. Secondly, work must never be postponed, tomorrow; may never materialize .We can only be sure of the present‘ which in our hands. Postponement and laziness are the ropes which strong time. Thus time can create us or destroy us. It all depends on how we can utilize time.

Essay on –Noise pollution:-

Noise can be defined as unwanted sound and noise pollution can be defined as release of unwanted sound in the atmosphere. The unpleasantness of noise is determined by its loudness and duration .The sound is measured in decibels.

There are various sources of noise pollution they are –noise from different industries, noise generated from vehicles, domestic appliances and defence activities .Besides , these sources, noise is also generated on festivals, marriages, political functions and so on. Noise pollution is extremely harmful and can cause various types of health problems. Belonged exposure to high level of noise can result in loss of hearing power .It may cause several diseases like health trouble, high blood pressure ,nervousness ,gastric and so on.

Several measures can be taken to reduce noise pollution .Heavy machinery should be installed in sound proof chambers. Less sound producing machines should be used. All the vehicles should be serviced regularly and soft homes should be used.

The Role of News paper:-

News paper is an effective means of communication:-

Life without news paper is difficult to imagine .It brings us view and news from all corners of the world. It tells as about the universal happenings in the world and beyond. A common man who is interested in his own world is drives out of his narrow shell by the news papers .They help to awaken the conscience of man. News papers provide an opportunity to the people to express their views or to complain against any injustice. In the field of education also they make suggestions and raise their voices against the corrupt practices followed in the education fields.

So news papers cover socials .political, economical, cultural and educational aspects. Therefore they are still the most important part of the media even in 21st century.

Population explosion:-

OR

The problem of growing population

The word explosion in the term population explosion rightly points out the destructive edge of increase in population. India has already crossed the one billion mark and the population is increasing unabated.

Although positive references have been made to population by optimists, all of us know that an overly populated nation is always on the brink of disaster. Where the population goes out of control, the governments are unable to provide even basic necessities to its citizens. There is also the problem of unemployment.

That is why educating the masses is of paramount importance. Only through education and awareness programmes can we make the lower classes realize that there is no point in increasing the number of children. Thus, the children will get the chance to grow as healthy citizens and society too will progress without unrest and dissatisfaction among its people.

QUESTION BANK

CARD -2

UNIT -I

LESSON - 1 CHANAKYA AND RAKSHASA

I. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence.

1. What was the great task that Chanakya did?

Ans: Chanakya helped Chandragupta to become the king of Magadha.

2. Who became the king of Magadha?

Ans: Chandragupta became the king of Magadha.

3. Only one thing remained for Chanakya to do. What was that thing?

Ans: That thing was to find a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the kingdom.

4. Who was the greatest minister of Nanda Kingdom?

Ans: Rakshasa was the greatest minister of Nanda kingdom.

5. Who was a dear friend of Rakshasa?

Ans: Chandan Das was a dear friend of Rakshasa.

6. Why did Chanakya want to win over Rakshasa?

Ans: Chanakya wanted to win over Rakshasa because he was on the side of Nandas

7. What did Chanakya offer to Chandan Das?

Ans: Chanakya offered rich presents to Chandan Das.

8. Who were the enemies of Chandragupta?

Ans: Nandas were the enemies of Chandragupta.

9. Who appeared at the market place when the order was read out?

Ans: Rakshasa appeared at the market place when the order was read out.

10. Who was Rakshasa?

Ans: Rakshasa was a great minister of Nanda Kingdom.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

1. Why was Chandan Das taken to the market place?

Ans: Chandan Das was taken to the market place to cut off his head as Rakshasa didn't return within a fortnight.

2. Who was Chandan Das? What kind of a man was he?

Ans: Chandan Das was a dear friend of Rakshasa. He was a confidential man.

3. What happened when the order was read out?

Ans: When the order was read out, Rakshasa came to the place rushing and crying to save the life of Chandan Das.

4. How was Chandan Das treated in the end?

Ans: Chandan Das was treated with great honour in the end. He was given rich presents.

5. How did Rakshasa look when he appeared at the market place?

Ans: Rakshasa seemed to have come from a long distance and his clothes were dusty. He was all over with sweat and looked tired.

6. Why did Chanakya imprison Chandan Das?

Ans: Chanakya imprisoned Chandan Das because he knew where Rakshasa was.

7. Why did the people at the market place shout in joy?

Ans: The people at the market place shouted in joy as Rakshasa appeared there and Chandan Das was saved.

III. Read the following statement and answer the following questions.

1. Here, I am?

a. Who said this?

Ans: Rakshasa said this.

b. Who was it said to?

Ans: It was said to Chanakya.

c. When was it said?

Ans: It was said when the order was read out to cut off the head of Chandan Das.

2. Oh! It is minister Rakshasa?.

a. Who said this?

Ans: The people gathered at the market place said this.

b. When was it said?

Ans: It was said when Rakshasa appeared at the market place.

c. Where was it said?

Ans: At the market place.

d. What was the emotion expressed?

Ans: Happiness and surprise.

3. Only one thing remained for him to do?.

a. What was one thing remained for him to do?

Ans: To find a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the Kingdom.

b. Who does the word 'him' refer to?

Ans:- His refers to Chanakya

c. For whom did he want to do that 'thing'?

Ans: For Chandragupta he wanted to do that thing.

4. The news spread for and wide like wildfire??

a. What was the news about?

Ans: The news was that the head of Chandan Das would be cut off.

b. Who announced this news?

Ans: Chanakya announced this news.

c. Where was the news announced?

Ans: The news was announced through the kingdom.

5. He made him agree to be the minister of Magadha?

a. Who made him agree?

Ans: Chanakya made him agree.

b. Who does the word 'him' refer to?

Ans: The word 'him' refers to Rakshasa.

c. Why was he made the minister?

Ans: Because he was wise and able to become the minister.

IV. Answer the following question in a paragraph each.

1. Why did Chanakya want to win over Rakshasa?

Ans: Chanakya was a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the kingdom. He found these qualities in Rakshasa but he was on the side of the Nandas. To make Rakshasa Chandragupta's minister he wanted to win over him.

2. What plan did Chanakya hit upon to find out Rakshasa?

Ans: Chanakya knew that Rakshasa would come to save the life of Chandan Das. So, he imprisoned Chandan Das, the friend of Rakshasa. Then he announced through the kingdom of minister Rakshasa did not return within a fortnight he would cut off the head of Chandan Das. This plan hit upon Chanakya to find out Rakshasa.

3. How did Chanakya succeed in securing the service of Rakshasa?

Ans: Chanakya played an important role in placing Chandragupta on the throne. He wanted a wise and able minister to help Chandragupta to rule the kingdom. He found these qualities in Rakshasa but he was on the side of the Nandas and had hidden himself somewhere. Chanakya knew that Rakshasa would come to save the life of his close friend Chandan Das. So, he imprisoned him. Then he announced through the kingdom if minister Rakshasa did not return within a fortnight he would cut off the head of Chandan Das. When Rakshasa came to save the life of Chandan Das, he caught him and persuaded to be the minister of Chandragupta. Thus he secured his service.

UNIT – I

POEM – 1 FAITHFUL FRIENDS.

I. Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each.

1. Who can't be your faithful friend?

Ans: One who praises us on face and leaves us in misery can't be our faithful friend.

2. When will everyone be your friend?

Ans: When we have wealth to spend on them.

3. What will one call you when you are prodigal?

Ans: One will call us bountiful.

4. What will faithless friends do when you lose your wealth?

Ans: Faithless friends will not supply our want when we lose our wealth.

5. What will such friends do if you are inclined to vice?

Ans: Such friends will tempt us to do evil.

6. Will faithless friends be with you when you part with your fortune?

Ans: No, faithless friends will not be with us.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

1. How can you test the faithfulness of your friends?

Ans: We can test the faithfulness of our friends in many ways. We can see if he helps us in our miseries or not. We can see if he stands by us in our difficulties or not and protects us from doing evil or not.

2. Who according to the poet can be a faithful friend?

Ans: According to the poet, a friend who helps us in miseries and stands by us in difficulties

can be a faithful friend. A friend who protects us from harm can be a faithful friend.

III. Answer the following questions in a paragraph each :

1. Sketch the Characteristics of a faithful friend.

Ans: A faithful friend shares joys and sorrows in friend's life. He never tells a lie and is honest to his friend. He doesn't disclose his friend's secrets and remains loyal to his friend. He forgives his friend's mistakes. He criticises in face and loves also.

2. Write the summary of the poem 'Faithful Friends'.

Ans: The poem tells us about the difference between faithful and unfaithful friend. The friends who flatter us on face are easy to find but they are not true friends. They stay with us as long as we spend on them. Such friends do not help in difficulties. They are not our well wishers on the contrary they motivate us to incline to vice. They pretend to be true friends. Faithful friends are difficult to find but they always stand by us in miseries and joys. Faithful friends protect us from harm. They never leave their friends in difficulties. They do not reveal their friends' secrets.

UNIT – 2

LESSON- 2 AT THE ZOO

2 – Marks questions.

11. Why was the mother Elephant looking sad?

Ans: The mother elephant was looking sad because its baby elephant was tied with a chain.

12. Make a list of animals mentioned in the lesson.

Ans: The animals mentioned in the lesson are Elephants, Antelope, Camels, Beasts, Giraffe, Lions, Tigers, Polar bears, Monkeys etc.

13. What was the young antelope doing ?

Ans: The young antelope was racing madly around. It leaped, sprang and turned round and round.

14. What type of animals were the camels?

Ans: The Camels were looking ugly but they were very kind and good.

15. What was Giraffe doing in the zoo?

Ans: Giraffe was standing by a huge shed and eating the leaves from a tall tree.

16. What were the storks doing in the zoo?

Ans: The storks were making a loud din. Amidst all this clatter a stork was having a quiet doze, standing on one leg. It seemed as if it would topple over. But it never did.

17. Make a list of birds mentioned in the lesson.

Ans: The birds mentioned in the lesson are Cranes, Storks, Parrots, Snow-white, Cockatoos and funny Ducks.

18. When did the writer remember his childhood days?

Ans: The writer remembered his childhood days when he saw the children who were sitting on the elephant.

19. What animal did Gopi see first in the zoo?

Ans: At first, Gopi saw the elephants in the zoo.

20. How was the Grandpa elephant used for enjoyment of children?

Ans: The Grandpa elephant was saddled and girthed with his trappings. The elephant moved about with a cargo of excited children on its back.

4 – MARKS QUESTIONS.

1. What are the things said about each of the animals?

Ans: The baby elephant was rocking. The mother elephant was looking sad. The Grandpa elephant was saddled and girthed with his trappings. A very young antelope was racing madly around. The deer were romping. A Giraffe towered high above the other animals was standing by a huge shed and eating the leaves from a tall tree.

2. Describe the antics of the young antelope?

Ans: The young antelope was racing madly around. It leaped sprang. And turned round and round. After a while it stopped all of a sudden and stood still. None the worse for its antics. Then it tumbled down in the very middle of a heap of grass.

3. How was the Grandpa elephant used for the enjoyment of children?

Ans: The Grandpa elephant was saddled and girthed with his trappings. The keeper had unchained its legs. And the elephant was moving about with a cargo of excited children on its back.

4. Is it right to capture and cage birds and animals? Why?

Ans: No, it is not right to capture and cage birds and animals. Every living being has the right to be free. But due to cutting down trees in our forests, many species of birds and animals are becoming extinct, so we have to keep these birds and animals in a zoo to conserve, study and to display them to people.

UNIT – 2
POEM – 2 THE TIGER AND THE DEER

3 – Marks questions.

11. How does the Tiger attack its prey?

Ans: The Tiger attacks its prey by crouching, slouching and creeping silently through the bushes.

12. What does the poet compare 'The Tiger and the Deer to in this poem'?

Ans: The poet compares the Tiger and the Deer to the strong cruel beauty and the mild harmless beauty in this poem.

13. What does the Tiger stand for in this poem?

Ans: The Tiger stands for the strong cruel beauty in this poem.

14. According to the poet what does the Deer remember at the time of death?

Ans: According to the poet Deer remembers its mates or companions at the time of death.

15. Pick out the words used by the poet to describe the nature of the Tiger.

Ans: The words used by the poet to describe the nature of the Tiger are brilliant, pitiless, strong mighty and cruel.

16. According to the poet what would happen to the mighty and the weak in the future?

Ans: According to the poet the mighty may get destroyed in the nature and the weak will survive on the earth.

17. What does the Deer stand for in the poem 'The Tiger and the Deer'?

Ans: The Deer stands for good, right, innocent and beauty in the poem, 'The Tiger and the Deer'.

18. Why did the wind slip through the leaves?

Ans: The wind slipped through the leaves because it was afraid of the Tiger's voice and noise of its steps.

19. Where was the Tiger creeping?

Ans: The Tiger was creeping through the green heart of the forest.

20. When did the Tiger attack the Deer?

Ans: The Tiger attacked the Deer when it was drinking water from the great pool.

UNIT-III

LESSON – 3 Kashmir ,the Garden of India

(One Marks Questions)

I. Answer the following question in a sentence?

1. Which is the capital city of Kashmir?

Ans. Srinagar is the capital city of Kashmir.

2. Which city is called "The city of the sun"?

Ans. Srinagar is called the city of the sun.

3. Where do the travellers enter the valley of Kashmir?

Ans. The travellers entered the valley of Kashmir at Baramulla.

4. What does the peak of Nanga Parbat look like?

Ans. The peak of Nanga Parbat looks like a huge sentinel pointing to the sky .

5. Which city' is called "The venice of India"?

Ans. Srinagar is called the venice of India.

6. How do the Kashmiries build their house?

Ans. The Kashmiries build their houses of wood and bricks.

7. Name the river which flows in Kashmir.?

Ans. Jhelum

8. Name any two flowers which grow in Kashmir ?

Ans. Irises and lilac

9. Name the lake which is located in Kashmir ?

Ans. Dal Lake

10. Name the lake on which floating gardens are found?

Ans. Dal Lake

(Two Marks Questions).

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentence each?

1. Why do the houses in Srinagar city look beautiful in summer?

Ans. The houses in Srinagar city look beautiful because the roofs of many houses are covered

with flowers like tulips ,wild irises and red poppies.

2. Why do certain grow only in Kashmir?

Ans. Why The climate and soil in Kashmir helps only certain flowers to grow.

3. Why is the city of Srinagar called "The Venice of India"?

Ans. The river Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar and with its canals cuts it up into so many islands and hence has got the name of "The venice of India"

4. Why are fruits and vegetables dried?

Ans. The fruits and vegetables are dried to be stored for winters use. The vegetables are cut up in to strips and dried in the sun.

5. What does the visit of Kashmir result?

Ans. A visit to Kashmir always leaves on imprint in one's mind .The fragrance of Kashmir's ,Garden remains with us and the memory of their beauty fills us with quiet joy.

6. How do the travellers reach Srinagar from Baramulla? '

Ans. At Baramulla the travellers board the house boat and are towed twenty miles up the Jhelum till they reach Srinagar ,the capital of Kashmir.

7. How does Jhelum provide life —giving water to the fields and gardens?

Ans. The Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar cutting the city to many Islands. When the sun melts the snow on the mountain tops, the snow water flows down the valley making the river rise and supply her life giving water to the fields and gardens.

(4.Marks Questions)

1. Describe the spring season of Kashmir?

Ans. The early spring is the season when flowers start blooming .The flowers like pink almond blossom white cherry blossom,pink and white apple blossom,royal purple irises ,Persian lilacs blossom during spring season in Kashmir.

2. Describe the floating garden of Dal Lake?

Ans. The floating garden of Dal Lake are unique.The ground for the garden is manmade. The garden requires no watering and can easily be tended from the end of a boat which extends from them.

3. Explain the varieties of flowers and fruits of Kashmir?

Ans. The varieties of flowers like pink almond blossom, white cherry blossom, pink and white apple blossom, 'royal purple irises, Persian lilacs blossom bloom in the spring season and when summer begins ,roses of crimsons, white scarlet and yellow colours

bloom. Blue flax of red poppies grow among the wheat and fields of yellow mustard. After the season of flowers, It's the season of fruits like luscious .pears,peaches ,nectarines and plums.

4. Why is the city of Srinagar called ?The Venice of India?

Ans. The Jhelum flows through the city of Srinagar and with its canals cut it up into somany Islands as to give it the name of ?The venice of India? As the sun melts the snow on the mountain tops the snow water flows down the valley and causes the river to rise and supply her life –giving waters to the fields and gardens

UNIT – III
POEM – 3 Autumn Song

I. Ansewer the following in two or three sentences each.

10. How does the poet compare a cloud to sorrow?

Ans: The setting sun brings joy to our hearts it is very beautiful to look at, but the clouds cover it & obstruct the views similarly sorrow clouds our hearts.

11. Who wrote the Poem Autum Song' ?

Ans: Dr. Sarojini Naidu wrote the Poem Autum Song.

12. What does the poet compare the joy to?

Ans: The Poet compares joy to the sunset behind clouds, sending a golden storm as glittering sheaver in the heart of sorrow.

13. Does the Poet go faster then the dreams? If so, what does she mean to convey?

Ans: No, the Poet does not go faster then her dreams beacuase they have gone before her like fluttering leaves. Now that her dreams are gone, she is very sad and alone.

14. Why do you need a voice? Can it sooth your heart?

Ans: We need a voice to comfort & console us in our sorrows. We also need a voice to encourage us in our joys. Yes, the voice can sooth our hearts.

15. What may be the dream of the poet?

Ans: The Poete might had dreams of long life with her beloved. But unfortunately he had passed away.

16. Whose voice does the poet think is calling? How?

Ans: The Poet thinks that the voice of her beloved is calling to her heart in the voice of the wind.

17. What happens when wind blows?

Ans: When wind blows, trees are blowing leaves are rattling, clouds are fluttering.

18. How was Autumn presented in this Poem?

Ans: In Autumn morning was foggy. Wind was breezy, damp gardens, orange in sky.

UNIT – IV
LESSON – 4 The Two Great Musicians

One Mark questions

1. Who was the first musician to be awarded with Bharat Ratna?

Ans:- M.S Subbhalakshmi

2. In which year was M.S Subbhalakshmi awarded Bharat Ratna?

Ans:- In 1998

3. Who is famously known as nightingale of India?

Ans:- M.S Subbhalakshmi

4. In which year was Subbhalakshmi awarded padma Bhushana?

Ans:- In 1954

5. Which is the highest civilian award in India?

Ans:- Bharat Ratna.

6. When was M.S Subbhalakshmi born?

Ans:- On 16th Sept 1916.

7. Who was the first woman recipient of the title of sangit kala nidhi?

Ans:- M.S Subbhalakshmi.

8. Who popularized carnatic music in north India and in the west?

Ans:- M.S Subbhalakshmi.

9. In which year M.s Subbhalakshmi passed away?

Ans:- On 11 December 2004

10. When was Lata Mengeshker born?

Ans:- In 28th sept 1929 at Indore.

11. Who is the most reputed and popular voice of Indian cinema?

Ans:- Lata Mangeshkar.

12. Who was the Guru of Lata Mangeshkar?

Ans:- Dinanath Mangeshker her father.

13. When was Lata Mangeshker awarded a Honorary doctorate?

Ans:- In 1990.

14. When was Lata Mangeshker awarded padma Bhusham?

Ans:- In 1999

15. When was Lata Mangeshker awarded dada sahib Dhalke award?

Ans:- In 2001

16. When was she awarded Bharat Ratna?

Ans:- In 2001

17. In which Hindi film did Lata Mangeshkar gave her first her voice?

Ans:- App ke seva main in 1947

18. Who is considered the most powerful woman in film Industry?

Ans:- Lata Mangeshker

19. Who was Latha's first guru in music?

Ans:- Her father, Dinanath Mangeshkar.

20. When did M.S Subbhalakshmi give her first recital?

Ans:- At the age of 10

Two Mark question

1. How did pandit Jasraj express his joy in the award ceremony?

Ans:- Pandit jasraj said the event was a moment of glory for classical music in the golden jubille year of Indian Independence.

2. How did semmangudi srinivas layer express his joy in the award ceremony?

Ans:- He said that the music cord and Tamil Naidu have been honoured.

3. Mention some award given to M.S Subbhalakshmi?

Ans:- She was awarded padma Bhushan in 1954 Indira Gandhi award in 1990 Bharat ratna

in 1998.

4. Mention some award given to Latha Mangeshkar?

Ans:- She was awarded padma vibhushan in 1999 nansaheb phalke award 2001

5. How was Latha Mangeshkar listed in Guinness Book of records?

Ans:- The Guinness book of records listed her as the most recorded artist in the world with not less than 30,000 solo. Duet and chorus-backed songs recorded in 20 Indian language between 1948 and 1987

6. Why did the burden of the family fell on Latha Mangeshkar?

Ans:- Her father died in 1942. The onus of being the breadwinner of the family fell on Latha.

7. Why did Latha Mangeshkar act in films in her early days?

Ans:- She acted in films to take care of the family's economic problems.

8. Why did Latha singing go unnoticed in the beginning?

Ans:- Her singing went unnoticed because heavier voice like Noorjahan, Shamshad Begum and Zohrabai Ambalewali ruled the industry.

9. Why was Latha rejected for shaheed (1948) produced by S. Mukherjee?

Ans:- Ironically Latha was rejected for shaheed (1948) by producer S. Mukherjee who complained that her voice was too thin.

10. How did Latha change the wave of film industry?

Ans:- Lata changes the wave of film industry with her pitched singing rendered obsolete the heavy busy nasal voices of the day.

Three Mark question

1. Her moment of joy was tinged with sadness?

(a) Who is 'her' in this statement?

Ans:- M.S Subbulakshmi?

(b) What was the moment of joy?

Ans:- She being awarded with padma Bhushan

(c) What tinged her with sadness?

Ans:- Her husband Thyagaraja Sadasivam passed away just a couple of months earlier.

2. He gave her singing lessons from around the age of five?.

(a) Who is referred as 'he'?

Ans:- Dinanath Mangeshkar.

(b) Who is referred as 'her' in this statement?

Ans:- Latha Mangeshkar

(c) From which lessons is this statement taken from?

Ans:- The two great musicians.

3. The Two singing up to the end of 20 century?.

(a) Who are two sisters referred in this statement?

Ans:- Latha Mangeshkar & Asha Bhosle

(b) Why are they referred as queens of Indian playback singing?

Ans:- Because they changed the wave of Indian playback singing.

(c) From which lesson this statement is taken?

Ans:- The Two great musicians

Four Mark question

1. Why was M.S Subbulakshmi called Nightingale of India?

Ans:- M.S Subbulakshmi was born on September 16 1916. Her seemingly effort Lessness music was rooted in technical mastery ceaseless practice, restraint and constant self appraisal. No other artist had been as successful in blending the initiative and the reflective elements of art. M.S was the first woman recipient of the 'Sangit kalanidhi she also won Padma Bhushan Bharath Rathna Indira Gandhi award & many other awards and accolades. Therefore she was called nightingale of India.

2. How did Lata rise as a great singer?

Ans:- The first Hindi film in which she gave playback was aapki seva main (1947). But her singing went unnoticed because when Latha entered the film industry heavier voice like Noorjahan, Shamshad Begum and Zohrabai Ambalewali ruled the industry Ironically Latha was even rejected by producer S. Mukherjee for his film 'Shaheed' complaining that her voice was too thin. But Ghulam Haider gave Latha her breakthrough song with 'Dil Toda' from 'Majboor' (1948). By 1950 the Latha wave had changed the industry.

3. Describe the achievement of smt. M.S Subbulakshmi

Ans:- Smt. M.S Subbulaskmi has been called the nightingale of India. She was the first musician to be awarded this distinction. She got serial awards Dada Bhushan in 1954, Indira Gandhi award in 1990, Bharat Rathna in 1998. M.S Subbulakshmi was born on September 16, 1916. She was the first woman recipient of the sangit kala nidhi a title and the first one to popularize karnatic music in North India and in the west.

4. Compare the achievement of smt. M.S Subbulakshmi and smt. Latha Mangeshkar

Ans: Smt. M.S Subbulakshmi and smt. Latha Mangeshkar are very famous in their own

ground. Subhulakshmi is famous as nightingale of India. Lata Mangeshkar is the most reputed and popular voice of Indian cinema Both have received several popular awards subbulakshmi has received padma Bhushan in 1954 Indira Gandhi award in 1990 Bharath Rathna in 1998. Latha Mangeshkar got Honorary doctorate in 1990. Padma Vibhushan in 1999 Dada sahib phalke award and Bharath Ratna in 2001 and Lata Mangeshkar is also the member of Rajya Sabha

UNIT – IV

POEM – 4 THE NOBLE NATURE

Ben Johson (One mark questions)

1. What is not growing like a tree?

Ans: Man is not growing like a tree.

2. What does ‘bulk‘ mean?

Ans: ‘Bulk‘ means great size.

3. How long does lily live?

Ans: Lily lives for a day only.

4. Which flower is called a flower of light?

Ans: Lily flower is called a flower of lights.

5. What is an oak?

Ans: An oak is a tree which lives three hundred years.

6. Where do we see the beauties?

Ans: We can see beauties in small life which is useful to others.

7. Which two things does the poet compare in the Noble Nature?

Ans: An oak tree and a lilly flower plant.

8. How can a life be perfect?

Ans: A life may be perfect in short measures.

9. Who is the poet of the poem the Noble Nature?

Ans: Ben Johnson.

10. How long does an oak live?

Ans: An oak lives for three hundred years.

11. What does 'it' refer to in the poem the Noble nature?

Ans: 'it' referred to the man's life.

12. What is the life span of an oak tree?

Ans: Three hundred years.

13. When does the lily look more beautiful?

Ans: In the month of May.

Two marks questions:

1. How many years an oak tree stand and how it falls at last?

Ans: An oak tree tree lives three hundred years and falls dry, bald and sere at last.

2. How is the lily in the month of may?

Ans: The lily is fairer and beautiful in the month of may.

3. How long does the lily live and what does it give us?

Ans: The lily live for only one day it gives us light and happiness.

4. How is the lily flower?

Ans: The lily flower is beautiful, fair & perfect.

5. How is the lily perfect?

Ans: Lily lives for one day only and it gives us life. It spread beauty and delight. Its life is meaningful.

6. Why the lily life is perfect and an oak is imperfect?

Ans: Though lily lives for a day its plant of flower and light, where oak lives for three hundred years only to fall dry, bald and sere

7. What does the poet say about the tree?

Ans: An oak tree stands for three hundred years.

8. Why is the lily called the plant and flower of light?

Ans: Lily tree is for short period it spreads beauty and delight in our hearts.

9. According to the poet, when is life seen in perfection?

Ans: Life is seen in perfectim when we help others. And make other noble, duds.

10. What do you learn from this poem Noble nature?

Ans: We learned that we should stand always to help other. We must spread delight and inner beauty to other.

Read the extract and answer the questions that follows.

Three marks questions.

2. It is not growing like a tree.

a) What is 'it' referred to?

Ans: It referred here to a man's life.

b) Which poem is this extract taken from?

Ans: The Noble nature.

c) Who is the poet of the Poem?

Ans: Ben Johson

3. A lily of a day is fairer far in may

a) Which poem is this extracts taken from?

Ans: The Noble nature.

b) How long does the lily live?

Ans: The lily live for a day.

c) In which month lily is fairer?

Ans: In the month of May.

4. Although is fall and thus night, it was the plam and flower of light.

a) Which flower falls and dies that night?

Ans: A lily flower.

b) How long does a lilly flower live?

A lily live for a day.

c) What does it give?

Ans: A lily give us happiness and spread delight. (flower & light)

5. Or standing long an oak three hundred years, to fall a log at last, dry, bald and sere.

a) Which poem is this extract taken from?

Ans: The Nobel nature.

b) Which tree lives for three hundred years?

Ans: An oak tree.

c) How does it end its life?

Ans: It falls dry, bald and sere.

6. Quote from memory (Three marks)

d) It is not _____

_____ dry, bald and sere.

e) A lily _____
_____ die that night.

f) Although it fall _____
_____ may perfect be.

UNIT – V
LESSON – 5 LIFE IN BANJARUMALE

One mark questions:

19. How many families live in Banjarumale?

Ans: 25 families.

20. Name the tribble living in Banjarumale?

Ans: Malekudiyas.

21. How far is the petty shop from Banjarumale?

Ans: 20 km. away.

22. How far is the school from Bajarumale?

Ans: 25 km. away.

23. Where is Banjarumale?

Ans: Bajarumale is in Belthangady Taluka of Dakshina Kannada District.

24. Name the residential school near to Banjarumale?

Ans: The Ashram School in Neriya Village.

25. How far is the primary health centre from Banjarumale?

Ans: 25 km. away.

26. What is a boon to Banjarumale?

Ans: The crystal clear water that flows round the year and the fresh air.

27. When was the micro hydel power project started in Banjarumale?

Ans: In 2002.

28. How much did each house in Banjarumale contributed for the construction of micro hydel project?

Ans: 7500 Rupees.

29. What is the task assigned to Mr. Prakash?

Ans: He switches on and off the turbine every day.

30. How many units does the micro hydel project produce every day?

Ans: 8 kw.

31. What did the tribals cultivate earlier?

Ans: Paddy.

32. What are the chief crops cultivated in Banjarumale?

Ans: Areca nut, Coconut, Rubber and Banana are the crops cultivated in Banjarumale.

33. What is the shocking fact about Banjarumale?

Ans: The shocking fact is that no DC has ever visited this village.

34. Where do the local children study?

Ans: The local children study in the Ashram school in Neriya.

35. What should be done to make mobile calls?

Ans: They have to climb a hill to get network.

36. What is the reason behind the clear air in Banjarumale?

Ans: Because there is no vehicular pollution.

Two marks questions:

8. Why is it difficult to reach Banjarumale?

Ans: It is difficult because the only road to Banjarumale is through the Charmadi Ghat. One can take a diversion at the ninth curve of the Ghat and travel nine Kilometers into the dense forest to get there.

9. How did the people of Banjarumale utilize their nature's boon?

Ans: The crystal clear water that flows round the year is a boon. Realizing its potential, the tribals with the help of the district administration, Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project and Technology informatics design endeavour, set up a 8kw micro hydel power project in 2002.

10. What are the few basic demands of Banjarumale people?

Ans: The few basic demands of Banjarumale people are they want the existing road to be repaired, a bridge to be constructed across Sunalu river and Lakkdarpe stream and a

doctor to be appointed for the PHC at Neriya.

11. Why is Banjarumel a paradise for visitors?

Ans: Banjarumale is paradise for visitors as they are welcomed by the sweet sounds of birds & insects and magnificent sights.

12. What is D.C Katte?

Ans: The villagers of Banjarumale had constructed a stage to welcome a former D.C and since then it is known as 'DC Katte'.

13. Name the river and the stream that need bridges across them to reach Banjarumale.

Ans: The bridge that has to be constructed is across Sunalu river and Lakkdarpe stream.

14. According to G.P member electricity is supplied only at night. Give reason.

Ans: Because they fear the youth and children may waste time watching television.

Three marks questions:

1. We are happy as we don't get newspapers?.

a) Who said this?

Ans: This is said by Laxman.

b) Why are they happy?

Ans: Because they are unaware of the happenings in the world.

c) How did he says this?

Ans: He said this in a sad mood.

2. The villagers themselves constructed a 650 meters channel from the stream to the power station?.

a) Who said this?

Ans: This is said by A.B Annappa.

b) About what is he speaking?

Ans: He is speaking about Micro-hydel power project of Banjarumale.

c) On which stream is it constructed?

Ans: It is constructed on Lakkdarpe stream.

UNIT – 5
POEM -5 PLANT TREE

I. ONE MARKS.

1. What unfolds into horizon? In “Plant tree”?

Ans: The Branches of the tree which grow from the ground unfolds in to Horizons.

2. How is the man's life compared with the tree?

Ans: Just like the tree grows upward and spreads its branches a man must grow and spread glory in his life.

3. Where does the glory of man reach?

Ans: The glory will reach to the great heaven.

4. Where do the branches of tree reach?

Ans: The Branches of tree reach to the sublime sky.

5. Who take the Benefit from the shelter of tree?

Ans: The creature who need the comfort & shade.

6. What does the tree provide to the creature?

Ans: The tree provides to the creature great comfort that will not be imitating.

7. Where do the tired people creep?

Ans: The tired people creep under the branches of the tree which provide shade to all.

8. What do people do in the shades of tree?

Ans: People sleep blissfully.

9. How do the plant help people to sleep?

Ans: The shady leaves & soothing wind help people to sleep.

10. Who will reward the person one who plants a tree?

Ans: Heaven & earth reward the person who plants a tree.

II. TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is the message of the poem plant tree?

Ans: The poem gives us a message that by planting the trees it will help us in all around development.

2. What are the joys that you get after planting a tree?

Ans: The man who plants a tree gets hope, joy, peace, youth & lone.

3. How does the tree help creature and how does the creature appreciate the tree?

Ans: Tree helps by providing shelter & comfort to creature & creature appreciate this by singing a song with joy & bliss.

4. How does the tree help the tired person?

Ans: The tree provides shade and comfort and a tired person can sleep under it's green branches and soothing breeze. Thus the tree helps the tired person.

5. Who blesses the person planting a tree?

Ans: The people who get the benefit and comfort always bless the person who has planted the tree.

6. How is a person rewarded after planting a tree?

Ans: When a person plants a tree it grows sturdy and tall and provides support and 'comfort to many then the tree itself is a reward to a person.

7. How does the man reach his glory with the help of the tree?

Ans: When we plant a tree, we plant a hope and holding on to the roots and branches of this hope man climbs up and reaches his glory.

8. According to the poet one who plants a tree can get five kinds of joys. List those joys in an order?

Ans: Hope, Love, Joy, Peace, and Youth

9. How can you say that tree is very useful?

Ans: We can say that tree is very useful to us because it gives us fresh air, fruits. Shadow and it also gives shelter to animals and birds.

UNIT – VI
LESSON- 6 SIMPLETON

I. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each.

1. What did the older brothers call their younger cousin?

Ans: The older brothers called their younger cousin 'Simpleton'.

2. What did the three brothers see on the path when they were walking?

Ans: When the three brothers were walking, they saw an anthill on the path.

3. Why did the simpleton's brothers wish to catch one of the ducks?

Ans: The Simpleton's brothers wished to catch one of the ducks to roast & eat.

4. How many pearls did the second brother collect?

Ans: The second brother was able to collect only two hundred pearls by sunset.

5. What was the second task given to Simpleton?

Ans: To bring the key of the Princess sleeping room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk.

6. Who helped Simpleton to find the youngest daughter of the King?

Ans: The Queen bee helped Simpleton to find the youngest daughter of the King.

7. How did the Queen bee find the youngest daughter of the King?

Ans: The Queen Bee find the youngest daughter of the King by sitting on her lips which were laced with honey.

8. Whom did the brothers find in the castle?

Ans: The three brothers found an old man. Who seemed to be dealt in the castle.

9. What did the two brothers want to do when they saw a bee's nest in a tree?

Ans: The two brothers wanted to light a fire under the tree to smother the bees.

10. What had the youngest daughter eaten before going to sleep?

Ans: The youngest daughter had eaten a spoon full of honey before going to sleep.

II. Answer the following questions in two or three sentence each.

1. How did the two elder brothers spend their time?

Ans: The two elder brothers wasted their time and money & never did very much good in the world.

2. Why did they call their younger brother a Simpleton?

Ans: The two elder brothers called their younger brother Simpleton, because he was quite & simple.

3. What quality did the younger cousin show towards the three things he met on the way?

Ans: On all three occasions the younger brother displayed the quality of mercy and kindness towards helpless creatures.

4. Why did Simpleton feel unhappy?

Ans: Simpleton thought that he was so much more stupid than his brothers that if they had failed to find the pearls. So he was unhappy. Both of his brother failed to find the pearls. So there would be no chance for him to find. So he felt unhappy.

5. Who wanted to catch the ducks? Why?

Ans: The elder brothers of Simpleton wanted to catch the ducks to roast and eat.

6. How did Simpleton's brothers make fun of him?

Ans: Simpleton's brothers make fun of him, telling him that he would never get along in the world because he was not as clever as they were.

7. What was the final task given to the Simpleton by the old man?

Ans: Simpleton had to go into the room where the King's three daughters were sleeping. Who were much alike to find out who was the youngest and wake her.

8. How was the castle free from the spell?

Ans: When Simpleton knew who the youngest daughter of the King was. He wake her up, the castle was free from its spell.

9. Who wanted to light the fire under the tree? Why?

Ans: The elder brother of Simpleton wanted to lit the fire under the tree. to smoothen the bees, so that they could take away the honey.

10. What were the three tasks set to the youngest brother?

Ans: To find hidden thousand pearls lost in the wood under the moss, to bring the key of the Princess's sleeping room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk, to find the youngest Princess among the alike daughters of the King. Were the three tasks given to the Simpleton.

III. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follows.

7. Don't spoil their nice house?.

a) Who said this?

Ans: Simpleton said this.

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

Ans: The word 'their' refer to the ants in the anthill.

c) Why did he say so?

Ans: He say so because his elder brother wanted to upset the ant hill.

8. She quickly flew to each of the sisters and bit on their lips as if they were flowers?.

a) Which lesson is this extract taken from?

Ans: The extract is taken from the lesson Simpleton.

b) Who is 'She' here?

Ans: 'She' is the queen Bee.

c) Who does she help here?

Ans: She helped to Simpleton.

9. She remained sitting on the mouth of the youngest?.

a) Who is She' here?

Ans: 'She' is the Queen Bee.

b) Said how did he come to know about younger princess?

Ans: When the Queen Bee sits on the lips of the youngest Princess.

c) Why did she sit on the mouth of youngest?

Ans: To make Simpleton know who the youngest was.

10. When the Simpleton went back to the castle with the pearls. He was given another task to do.?

d) What was the another task?

Ans: To find key of the Princess room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk.

e) Who gave him the task?

Ans: The old man at the castle gave him the task.

f) Who helped him to do the tasks?

Ans: The ducks whose lives he had saved helped Simpleton to do the tasks.

11. I cannot bear to have you kill any of them?.

d) Who said this?

Ans: Simpleton said this.

e) Who was it said to?

Ans: It was said to his cousin brothers.

f) Why did he say so?

Ans: Because they wanted to catch one of the ducks and roast it.

12. But he was very unhappy at having to do it.?

d) Who was unhappy?

Ans: Simpleton was very unhappy.

e) Why was he unhappy?

Ans: Because he thought that he was much more stupid than his brothers.

f) What task made him unhappy?

Ans: To find the pearls from wood under the moss was the task, which made him unhappy.

IV. Answer the following in a paragraph each.

1. What was the attitude of the two elder brothers towards the three things they met on the way?

Ans: The attitude of the two elder brothers towards the three things they met on the way was that of destruction. They wanted to destroy the anthill there by making the ants homeless. They wanted to catch a duck and roast it to eat. They wanted to light a fire under the tree and kill all the bees.

2. Write out the attitude of the Simpleton and elder brothers towards the following any two.

Ans: Anthill : The elder brothers wanted to destroy it and the attitude was destructive. The simpleton did not want it to be destroyed and his attitude was compassionate.

Ducks : The elder brothers wanted to kill a duck, to roast and the attitude was cruel. The Simpleton asked them to spare its life and his attitude was kind.

Bees : His brothers displayed their cruel attitude by wishing to burn them. The Simpleton showed mercy when he asked them not to do it.

3. What were the three tasks set to the youngest brother? How did he manage to solve each of them?

Ans: The first task was to collect thousand pearls which has fallen in the moss in the wood by collecting the pearls for him. The second task was to bring the key of the room from the bottom of the lake where it was sunk. The duck whom he had saved, quickly dived to the bottom of the lake and got the key for him. The third task was to identify the youngest Princess of the King, who was much alike as her sisters and wake her. The queen bee sat on the lips of the youngest Princess for him to identify.

4. How did the old man in the castle list the three brothers?

Ans: The old man in the castle seemed to be deaf, after providing them with food to eat and place to rest, the next day he took them to a stone table on which three sentence were written. They were in the wood. A thousand pearses were last in the moss by the King's daughter whoever brought it before sunset would free the castle from its spell. But if the person was successful, he would turn in to a stone. All the brother tried to attempt it. Only the youngest cousin was successful.

UNIT-VI
POEM-6 Prayer For Dumb Creatures

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each.

1. Who is the poem addressed to?

Ans:- The poem prayer for dumb creature is addressed to Almighty God.

2. Who is the maker of earth, sea and sky?

Ans:- God is the maker of earth, sea and sky.

3. Who is the lord and king of whole creatures?

Ans:- Almighty God

4. Where did the starry world hang?

Ans:- The starry world is hang in high.

5. Who listens to the voiceless prayer?

Ans:- God listens to the voiceless prayer

6. For us they live, for us they die who is referred to as 'us'?

Ans:- Here 'us' referred to the human being.

7. These humble creatures thou hast made who are these 'humble creatures' being refer to?

Ans:- Here humble creatures is refer to dumb animals.

8. Who wrote the poem? Prayer for dumb creature?

Ans:- G.E Good rich is the poet of the poem Prayer for dumb creature.

9. What request is made in the fifth and sixth lines?

Ans:- The poet requests God to bless the dumb creatures and listen to their voiceless prayers.

10. What is the request made in the last two lines?

Ans:- In the last two lines of the poem. The poet requests God the Almighty to teach our hearts to hear the plead of the dumb animals as God himself hears our prayers.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 5-6 SENTENCES

II. 1. Make a list of dumb creatures you come across and discuss in groups and write a few things about any two.

Ans:- Dumb creatures are Dog, cat, cow, hen, sparrow, duck, deer, crow, cock, peacock,

etc.

Cow:- cow is a very useful animal. It provides milk, which is very good food for human beings. cow gives ideal fertilizer for crops.

Dog:- a dog is a faithful animal. He protects us from thieves. He secures our houses. He loves you for the love you provide him.

2. Using the ideas of the poem write a paragraph on 'prayer for dumb creature'.

or

Write the summary of the poem prayer for dumb creature

Ans: This poem prayer for dumb creatures? is written by G.E Goodrich. In this poem the poets compassion and kindness to dumb creatures is expressed in a very poetic manner. He prays to the God Almighty who makes the earth, sea and sky. As God is the lord and king of his own creation. He describes Gods work and praises him as the creator of the stars. He prays to the Almighty to bless the dumb creatures who are in his care and pleads god to hear their voiceless prayer. The humble creature are gods creations who live and die for us the poet says that we cannot deny the rights of these dumb humble creatures. Because Gods seal of love is also laid on them. He pleads God to teach us to hear their plea. Just as God hears our prayers when we pray to God

UNIT-VII

LESSON – 7 Sohrab and Rustum

One Mark Questions

I. Answer the following in a sentence each.

1. Who was Rustum?

Ans:- Rustum was the great warror in Persia.

2. Where did Rustum live?

Ans:- Rustum lived in Persia.

3. Why did Rustum go out?

Ans:- Rustum went out for hunting.

4. Name the animal which drew Rustum near the border of the land of Turan?

Ans:- A wolf drew Rustum near the border of the land of Turan.

5. Who chanced to see Rustum?

Ans:- A chieftain of Turan chanced to see Rustum.

6. Who was Tahminah?

Ans:- Tahminah was the daughter of the chieftain of Turan.

7. Who did Rostum marry?

Ans:- Rostum married Tahminah.

8. Why did Rostum go back to his army?

Ans:- Rostum was tired of his idle life at home so he went back to his army.

9. What did Rostum give to Tahminah before going back to his army?

Ans:- Rostum gave a seal to Tahminah before going back to his army.

10. What did Tahminah name her baby boy?

Ans:- Tahminah named her baby boy sohrab.

11. How long did sohrab and Rostum fight?

Ans:- Sohrab and Rostum fought for three days.

12. Whose name became a terror to the Persian army?

Ans:- Sohrab's name became a terror to the Persian army.

13. Who sent Rostum to fight with Turan?

Ans:- The king of Persia sent Rostum to fight with Turan.

14. Who had a chance to kill Rostum?

Ans:- Sohrab had a chance to kill Rostum.

15. Who killed Sohrab?

Ans:- Rostum killed sohrab.

Two Mark Questions

II. Answer the following in two or three sentence each.

1. Who was Rostum? Where did he live?

Ans:- Rostum was the great warrior of Persia He lived in Persia.

2. Who was Tahminah? Who did she marry?

Ans:- Tahminah was the daughter of the chieftain of Turan. She married Rostum.

3. What made Rostum ride away to his army in Persia?

Ans:- Being a warrior Rostum got tired of his idle life at home so he wanted to go back to his army so he rode away.

4. Why did the king of Persia send for Rustum?

Ans:- Turan was at war with Persia. Sohrab became a terror to the Persian army so the king of Persia sent for Rustum to save the honour of the country.

5. How did Rustum come to know that Sohrab was his son?

Ans:- Rustum was fighting with Sohrab When Sohrab felt fainted and fell on the ground and showed the seal tied an his right arm then Rustum came to know that Sohrab was his son.

6. What reply did Sohrab get when he was questioned?

Ans:- Sohrab got the reply that why he wanted to know who he was and he told him to fight or accept the defeat.

7. Why did Sohrab not avail of the chance to kill Rustum?

Ans:- Sohrab did not avail of the chance to kill Rustum because his heart did not permit him.

8. What truth did Sohrab reveal when he was in a pool of blood?

Ans:- Sohrab revealed the truth when he was in a pool of blood that he was his son and showed the seal which Rustum had given to Tahminah.

9. How did Rustum react when he came to know that he had killed his own son?

Ans:- Rustum drew near the arm of Sohrab and looked closely at the seal. It was the same seal he had given to Tahminah, Rustum was struck with horror at his own deed. He uttered one sharp cry saying that he was his father. His voice choked there.

10. Why did tahminah sent false information?

Ans:- Tahminah send false information to Rustum thinking that he would wean him away from her. He might make him a great warrior. She told that a daughter was born to her.

11. What made Rustum very angry?

Or

What made Sohrab drop the covering shield?

Ans:- The first stage of fighting ended in Sohrab's favour this made Rustum very angry so in his great rage Rustum shouted his own name. The moment Sohrab heard the name of his father. He dropped the covering shield. He felt fainted and sank to the ground.

12. How did Rustum marry Tahminah?

Ans:- The chieftain of Turan had a beautiful daughter called Tahminah. Rustum during his stay in his house fell in love with Tahminah. Thus Rustum married Tahminah.

UNIT-VII
POEM- 7 A Nurse's Song

1 Mark Questions

1. Whose voices are heard on the green?

Ans. The voices of children are heard on the green.

2. Where is the laughing heard?

Ans. The laughing is heard on the hill.

3. Does the heart of the poet really take rest in 'A nurse's song'?

Ans. No the heart of the poet doesn't really take rest in the poem 'A nurse's song':

4. Who wrote the 'A nurse's song' ?

Ans. William Blake wrote the poem 'A nurse's song '

5. How long according to the nurse the children give up playing?

Ans. According to the nurse the children should give up playing till the morning appears in the sky.

6. Where do the little birds fly?

Ans. The little birds fly in the sky.

7. How does the Nurse feel when the voices of the children are heard on the green ?

Ans. The Nurses heart will rest within her breast and everything else will be still.

8. Why does the nurse ask the children to leave off play?

Ans. The nurse asks the children to leave off play because the sun has gone down and the dews of night arise.

9. Why did the little ones leap and shout and laugh?

Ans. The little ones leaped and shouted and laughed because their nurse allowed them to play till the light fades away.

3Marks Questions

Reference to context

1. Come come leave off play. And let us away Till the morning appears in the skies.?

a. Who said these lines ?

Ans. The nurse said these lines.

b. Who are these lines said to ?

Ans. These lines are said to the children .

c. Why does the nurse say so ?

Ans. The nurse says so because the sun has gone down.

2. No no let us play for it is yet day and we cannot go to sleep?.

a. Who said these lines?

Ans. The children said these lines.

b. Who does the word 'we' refer to ?

Ans. The word 'we' refers to the children.

c. Why did the children say so?

Ans. The children said so because they wanted to play for some time.

3. The little one's leaped and shouted and laugh's and all the hills echoed?

a. The little one's refers to ----- ?

Ans. The little one's refers to children.

b. What mood do the lines convey?

Ans. The lines convey the mood of happiness.

c. What did the hills echo?

Ans. The hills echoed the voices of the children.

4. Well well go and play till the light fades away and then go to bed.?

a. Who said this?

Ans. The nurse said this .

b. Who was it said to?

Ans. It was said to the children.

c. How long did the nurse allow the children to play?

Ans. Till the light fades away.

5. Then come home my children. The sun is gone down and the dews of the night arise?

a. Who said this ?

Ans. The nurse said this.

b. Who was it said to ?

Ans It was said to children.

c. Why did she say so ?

Ans. She said so because the sun had gone down.

d. From which poem there lines are taken from ?

Ans. A Nurse's song.

UNIT-VIII

Lesson No – 8 A SCENE FROM SHAKUNTALA

I. Answer the following questions in a word or a sentence each?

1. Who, according to the two policeman, did the ring belong to?

Ans. According to the two policemen, the ring belonged to the king.

2. What according to the policeman , did the king think of the moment ,he got the ring?

Ans. According to the policemen, the king thought about the some body he loved, when he got the ring.

3. When did the policemen arrest the fisherman?

Ans. The policemen arrested the fisherman when he was trying to sell the ring in the market place.

4. How did the fisherman support his family?

Ans. The fisherman supported his family with the trade of fishing.

5. Who is Januka?

Ans. Januka is one of the policemen.

6. What did the chief of the police, bring from the king?

Ans. The chief of the police brought a written order from the king.

7. What reward did the king give to the fisherman?

Ans. The king gave the reward of a precious bracelet to the fisherman .

8. Where did the fisherman live?

Ans. The fisherman lived on the bank of River Ganga.

9. What did the fisherman get in the belly of a carp?

Ans. The fisherman got a ring with a magnificent gem in the belly of a carp,

10. Who went to meet the king?

Ans. The chief of the police went to meet the king.

II. Answer did the following questions in two OR three sentences each.

1. How did the policeman identify that the ring belong to the king?

Ans. The policeman identified that the ring belonged to the king with the magnificent gem and the letters engraved on it.

2. What truth did the fisherman reveal to the policeman?

Ans. The truth that the fisherman revealed to the police man that he got the ring with magnificent gem while cutting the belly of a carp.

3. Why did the policeman release the fisherman?

Ans. The policeman released the fisherman at the order of the king.

4. Why did the king break down for a moment?

Ans. When the king saw the ring , he remembered somebody he loved and broke down for a moment.

5. Why did Januka say the fisherman was his best friend?

Ans. Januka said that the fisherman was his best friend he gave half part of his reward.

6. How did the chief confirm that the ring was in a fish's belly?

Ans. BySmelling the ring , the chief confirmed that the ring was in a fish's belly.

7. Why do you think, the chief warns Suchaka not to be careless?

Ans. Becuase of carelessness of Suchaka the chief did not want to leave the fisherman run away. So he want Suchaka not to be careless.

8. Why did the king give a reward to the fisherman?

Ans. The king gave a reward of bracelet to the fisherman because he remembered somebody he loved on looking at the ring.

Unit – 8 Extracts:-

III. Read the following statements and answer the following questions?

1). You can't just drop in on a king?.

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans. Januka is the speaker.

b. Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans. 'you' refers to Suchaka

c. Why did the speaker say so?

Ans. Because the chief didn't return soon.

2). This man has come back to life?

a. Who is the speaker?

Ans. Suchaka is the speaker.

b. Who has come back to life?

Ans. The fisherman has come back to life.

c. Why has he come back to life?
Ans. He has come back to life because the king had ordered to release him.

3). I owe you my life?.

a. Who does 'I' refer to?
Ans. 'I' refers to the fisherman.

b. Who does 'you' refer to?
Ans. 'you' refers to the chief

c. When did the speaker say so ?
Ans. The speaker said this when he was released.

4). 'I live on the Ganges at the spot where Indra came down?'

a. Who said these words?
Ans. The fisherman said these words.

b. Who does 'I' refer to?
Ans. 'I' refers to the 'Fisherman'

c. Where did he live?
Ans. He fisherman lived on the banks of river Ganges at the spot where Indra came down.

5. Wait here at the big gate until I come out of the palace and don't be careless

a. Who said these words?
Ans. The chief said these words

b. Who does 'I' refer to ?
Ans 'I' refers to the chief

c. Why did he warn him not to be careless?
Ans. He warned him not to be careless because he might escape.

6. I think when the king saw it, he remembered somebody he loves?.

a. Who said these words?
Ans. The chief said these words

b. What does it refer to?
Ans. It refers to the ring

c. What did the king see?
Ans. The king saw the ring

IV. Answer the following questions in a paragraph each.

1. Write a brief note on Fisherman?

Ans. The Fisherman was an the character of honest man. He lived on the Ganges at the spot where Indina came down. He supported his family with the things he caught with his fishrits, one day he found the ring while cutting up a carp. When he was trying to sell it

in the market place was arrested by the policemen.

2. Describe the scene in the street before the palace .

Ans. The two policemen were striking a man holding his hands to the chief. They found the man trying to sell a ring in the market place. The ring was engraved with letters and magnificent gem. They thought that the ring belonged to the king . the fisherman was telling to them he was not guilty of such a crime .

3. How did the king get back his ring ?

Ans. One day the fisherman was cutting a carp. He found the ring in its belly. He thought to sell it and went to the street before the palace. While selling he was grabbed by the policemen. They recognized the ring as kings ring and went before the chief the chief took the ring showed the king Inthis way the king got back his ring.

UNIT-VIII

POEM – 8 IT NEVER COMES AGAIN

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A WORD OR SENTENCE EACH.

1. What doesn't come again according to the poet?

Ans: Youth doesn't come again.

2. What happens when the youth departs?

Ans: When the youth departs it takes something from our hearts.

3. When are we stronger and better?

Ans: We are stronger and better at youth.

4. Where do we see youth?

Ans: We see youth on the earth and in the air.

5. What do we behold everywhere?

Ans: We behold youth.

6. When do we feel something sweet?

Ans: We feel something sweet in the period of 'youth'.

7. What is the message of the poem, "It never comes again"?

Ans: The message of the poem is when the youth departs it never comes again.

8. What are the things we lose when youth departs?

Ans: We lose strength and dream when youth departs.

9. What does one do when something beautiful vanishes?

Ans: When something beautiful vanishes, he sighs for it in vain.

10. What do the first two lines of the poem mean?

Ans: There are benefits for all our losses and solutions for each problem in man's life.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES EACH.

1. How does a man feel at his youth? Explain whether you agree or not?

Ans: Man feels strong at his youth. He dreams for better things. He thinks something good will follow his youth Yes, I agree to it.

2. How do we feel when the youth departs?

Ans: We sigh for it in vain and see it on the earth and in the air but it doesn't return.

3. According to the poet, How does a man feel at his youth?

Ans: According to the poet, a man feels something sweet followed youth with flying feet which will never return.

III. READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

1. "We behold it everywhere on the earth and in the air"?

(a) What does 'it' refer to?

Ans: 'It' refers to the youth.

(b) Where do we behold it?

Ans: We behold it on the earth and in the air.

(c) Why does the poet say so?

Ans: Because man tries to find the youth when it passes which is not possible to get back.

2. "We are stronger and are better"?

(a) When do we feel stronger and better?

Ans: We feel stronger and better at youth.

(b) 'Here' 'reign' refers to _____?

Ans: Here 'reign' refers to man's youth.

(c) How do we feel in our youth?

Ans: We feel stronger and better in our youth.

3. “Something beautiful is vanished.

And we sigh for it in vain.

(a) What is beautiful?

Ans: The youth is beautiful.

(b) Why do we sigh for it?

Ans: We sigh for it because it vanishes.

(c) Where is this extract taken from?

Ans: This extract is taken from the poem, 'It never comes again'.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN A PARAGRAPH.

1. Write the summary of the poem, „It never comes again.

Ans: The poem, 'It Never Comes Again' was written by 'Richard Henry Stoddard. In this poem he describes the sweetness of youth in the life of a man. The stage of youth remains forever in the heart of a man. He never forgets it. If we lose something in our life, there are gains for it. But when the youth departs, it takes away something from our hearts and it never comes again. We behold it on the earth and in the air. We become sad when it vanishes.

**UNIT-IX
SUPPLEMENTARY READING.**

2. The Future is yours

I. Answer the Following Questions in two or three Sentences each:-

1. How does Rajaji teach a lesson in 'discipline' to his ADC ?

Ans. One morning, Rajaji's ADC forgot to shave himself and joined him at breakfast Rajaji looked him and told him that he was not looking well and suggested to go to the doctor immediately. The young ADC went to his room and watched himself then he in to mirror realized that he had not shaved that morning in this way Rajaji taught a lesson to his ADC.

2. Who was Rajaji ? What kind of a man was he ?

Ans. Rajagopalchari, popularly known as Rajji was the last Governor general of India, after the British. He was a man of discipline

3. What did Rajaji say about the Indians?

Ans. Rajaji said about the Indians that they are more talented than other people and they are blessed with good brains and a capacity to do big things.

4. When is the sky limit for the young men?

Ans. The sky is limit for the young men when they are provided with discipline and encouragement.

5. What is opinion of Minoo Masani about young people of our contry ?

Ans. The opinion of Minoo Masani is about the young people of our country is, not to wait for their parents and teachers to take the lead the future of India is in their hands.

UNIT – IX

SUP. READING -2(A) -HEROES FOR TODAY

I. Anaswer the following in two or three sentences each.

6. How did the children receive Roger Johnson at Pole Brook?

Ans: When Johnson arrived at Polebrook the children hounoured him with songs, dances and gifts.

7. What did Johnson become after the war?

Ans: After the war Roger Johnson became a successful trauma surgeon, a licenced pilot and earned a law degree.

8. Why did the stealing of bicycle continue to nag Johnson?

Ans: The stealing of bicycle continued to nag Johnson because he had taken a bicycle leaning against a fence without seeking permission.

9. Why did Roger steal a bicycle?

Ans: Roger stole a bicycle to reach his base in time, as he was 30 kms away from his base in Pole Brook.

10. How was Rogar Johnson able to make amends for his theft of a bicycle?

Ans: Roger was able to make amends for his theft of a bicycle by paying \$ 19,000 to the Raleigh bicycle company in England in 1992 before his arrival in pole Brook in order to give away 100 new bicycle to children of the Pole Brook area.

UNIT - IX

Supp. Reading- 2(B)- Honest Driver

(2-MARKS QUESTIONS)

I. Answer the following qustions in two or three sentences each.

9. Who was M.G. Menon? What did he lose?

Ans: M.G Menon was a retired Mumbai Personnel officer. He lost his black leather pouch.

10. Where did M.G. Menon lose his black leather puch? What did it contain?

Ans: M.G. Menon lost his black leather pouch in auto-rickshaw. It contained Rs.560/- in cash, an important medical prescription and the duplicate keys of his apartment.

11. Who was Tansukh Vora? What did he find when he was 18?

Ans: Tansukh Vora was an auto-rickshaw driver. He had found a wallet, containing Rs.1000/- and a first class railway season ticket.

12. Why did the auto-rickshaw driver come to Menon's house?

Ans: The auto-rickshaw driver came to Menon's house to return the black leather pouch, which belonged to him.

13. How did Tansukh Vora prove to be an honest driver?

Ans: Tansukh Vora found a black leather pouch, which belonged to Menon. He returned the pouch to him without accepting any reward. Thus he proved his honesty.

14. Is there any resemblance between Tansukh Vora's father and M.K Gandhi's father? How?

Ans: Yes, there is a resemblance between Tansukh's father and M.K. Gandhi's father because both of them advised their sons to be honest.

15. What did M.G. Menon's daughter leave in auto-rickshaw? What did it contain?

Ans: M.G. Menon's daughter left a bag in auto-rickshaw. It contained around Rs.45,000 worth of gold jewellery and cash.

16. What did Tansukh Vora's father advise?

Ans: Tansukh Vora's father was an honest man. He advised his son not to make money by unfair means.

UNIT - IX

Supp. Reading 2(C)-The Peon Novelist

Two marks questions.

7. Which prizes did Uttam Tupe win by private and Govt. organizations?

Ans: Uttam Tupe won literary prizes by private and Govt. organizations.

8. When did Uttam Tupe contact a Magazine publisher and why?

Ans: Uttam Tupe contacted a Magazine publisher in 1975. Because he was interested in writing same lyrics.

9. Why did Uttam Tupe receive a Rs.501/- cash price?

Ans: Uttam Tupe received 501/- cash price for stories on the evils of the dowry system.

10. What does Tupe's novel 'Zulva' deal with?

Ans: Tupe's popular novel 'Zulva' deals with the rights of devadasis.

11. What are the different themes of Tupe's novels?

Ans: Themes of Tupe's novels are villagers superstitions, dowry murders and the problems of unemployed youth and migrants.

12. How did Uttam Tupe show his passion for literature.

Ans: Uttam Tupe has written several hundred short stories and 16 Novels. He has also written lyrics for songs.