

संरक्षक

श्रीमान मदन दिलावर

कैबिनेट मंत्री, स्कूल शिक्षा, संस्कृत शिक्षा एवं पंचायती राज (राजस्थान सरकार)

संरक्षक

श्री नवीन जैन (आईएएस)

सचिव, स्कूल शिक्षा, भाषा एवं पुस्तकालय विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर

अविचल चतुर्वेदी (आईएएस)

राज्य परियोजना निदेशक एवं आयुक्त
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

श्री आशीष मोदी (आईएएस)

निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा
बीकानेर, राजस्थान

मुख्य मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. अनिल कुमार पालीवाल

अतिरिक्त राज्य परियोजना निदेशक
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

ज्योति ककवानी

अतिरिक्त राज्य परियोजना निदेशक
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संयोजक एवं मार्गदर्शक

श्रीमती उर्मिला चौधरी

उपनिदेशक, गुणवत्ता एवं प्रशिक्षण
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

सहयोगकर्ता

रमेश चंद मान

सहायक निदेशक, राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

लेखन

राकेश कुमार सैनी

वरिष्ठ अध्यापक, रा.उ.मा.वि. नटाटा, जयपुर (राज.)

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SECTION. A

(READING)

(Unseen passages 100 words)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

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

(i) Swami Vivekananda had-

- (a) an insipid personality (b) a discouraging personality
(c) an inspiring personality (d) an insensitive personality

(ii) Where was the parliament of religions held?

- (a) in India (b) in Newyork (c) in Chicago (d) in Seatle

(iii) Which religion did Swamiji represent in America?

- (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity (d) Jainism

(iv) Which of the following qualities did Vivekananda had?

- (a) Vast knowledge of Eastern and Western Culture.
(b) Broad human sympathy.
(c) Colourful personality.
(d) All of the above.

- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'ineptness' from the below given options-
(a) fervid (b) irresistible (c) insight (d) inspiring
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'ardent' from the below given options-
(a) brilliant (b) fervid (c) spiritual (d) cherish

2. One of the greatest mysteries of bird's life is travelling. Every year during autumn and early winter birds travel from northern regions of Asia, Europe and America to the southern warmer lands. They make the return journey again during spring and early summer. They are very punctual unless they are delayed by bad weather. They face many dangers and hardships while travelling long distances through the air over hills, forests, plains and large stretches of water. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of course. Often they are blown right out to sea and are drowned in the wild waves. At night brightlights attract and confuse the birds. They cannot fly at their fastest.

- (i) What is one of the greatest mysteries of a bird's life?
(a) flying (b) travelling (c) eating (d) nesting
- (ii) They are very punctual unless they are delayed by -
(a) charming weather (b) cloudy weather
(c) shiny weather (d) badweather
- (iii) At night what confuses the birds?
(a) sudden storms (b) bad weather
(c) bright lights (d) wild waves
- (iv) When do they make return journey?
(a) during autumn (b) early winter
(c) during late summer (d) during spring and early summer
- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'clearness' from the below given options:-
(a) mysteries (b) return (c) punctual (d) sudden
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'difficulty' from the below given options:-
(a) mysteries (b) warmer (c) hardship (d) arise

3. These days, it is not unusual to see people listening to music or using their electric gadgets while crossing busy roads or travelling on public transports, regardless

of the risks involved. I have often wondered why they take such risks, is it because they want to exude a sense of independence or is it that they want to tell the world to stop bothering them? Or is it that they just want to show how cool they are? Whether it is a workman or an executive, earphones have become an inseparable part of our lives, sometimes even leading to tragicomic situations.

- (i) What is not unusual to see these days?
(a) Listening to music (b) Using electronic gadgets
(c) Both(a) & (b) (d) None
- (ii) People are regardless of risk involved.
(a) On busy roads (b) Travelling on public transport
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None
- (iii) In author's view, why they take such risk?
(a) To tell the world to stop bothering them. (b) To flaunt about their lifestyle.
(c) Because they are addicted. (d) To pass their time happily.
- (iv) What have become inseparable part of our lives?
(a) Television (b) Earphones (c) Music (d) Public transport
- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'hot' from the below given options-
(a) exude (b) tragicomic (c) cool (d) inseparable
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'surprised' from the below given options-
(a) wondered (b) bothered (c) unusual (d) sense

4. Florence Nightingale was the first woman who was awarded "The order of merit for her pioneering work in nursing profession. She was born on May 12, 1820 in a rich family in Florence, Italy. It was unthinkable for a woman of a respectable family to go out for a job in those days. She offered herself to provide healing touch to the wounded soldiers in the Cremean war. She served them so well and with great love that she became a legend in the nursing profession. We remember her as an embodiment of love, sacrifice and dedication for mankind. At the overcrowded Scutori Hospital, she was often found serving the wounded soldiers even in the midst of night by holding a lamp in her hand.

- (1) Florence Nightingale was a-
(a) doctor (b) nurse (c) ward boy (d) surgeon

- (ii) The order of merit' is an-
 (a) award (b) book (c) officer (d) engineer
- (iii) Where was Nightingale born?
 (a) India (b) Italy (c) America (d) France
- (iv) In which profession did she become a legend?
 (a) Nursing (b) Teaching (c) Architect (d) Chef
- (v) Write the opposite word of 'revoked' from the below given options-
 (a) healing (b) wounded (c) awarded (d) served
- (vi) Write the similar word of 'icon' from the below given options-
 (a) sacrifice (b) legend (c) dedication (d) mankind

5. Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

Questions:

- (i) One who cannot see is called:
 (a) deaf (b) dumb (c) lame (d) blind
- (ii) Being able to see was:
 (a) Something Mary was not happy with
 (b) A welcome surprise for Mary
 (c) What Mary wanted
 (d) What Mary was accustomed to
- (iii) According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was:
 (a) A handicap caused by her doctors (b) What had upset her
 (c) Present from her birth (d) What had caused her to move into her own flat.

- (iv) Mary got a job after:
- (a) She could see.
 - (b) Years of training to live in a dark world.
 - (c) She had left her studies.
 - (d) The doctors had found a new technique.
- (v) Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'pain':
- (a) Several (b)Sight (c) Frightened (d) Anguish
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which is opposite to 'abnormal':
- (a) Sad (b)Normal (c) Happy (d) Able

6. You must have heard the name of Red Cross. The Red Cross Society is an international organization. Its aim is very noble. It helps the mankind suffering from disasters like earthquake, flood and famine. It helps the sick and the wounded during wars. It helps without any consideration of nationality, creed or colour. Sir Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross Society in 1863 in Switzerland. In 1920 the Indian Red Cross Society was formed. To inculcate the spirit of Red Cross in students, junior Red Cross was started. Students under 16 can be enrolled in junior Red Cross (J.R.C.). The motto of J.R.C. is 'I serve'. Its main objectives are Health, service and Friendship. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is called the Counsellor. The students as members of junior Red Cross. work under the guidance of their counsellor in the service of human beings who need care and support.

Questions:

- i. Red Cross Society is an-

a. National Organization	b. Local Organization
c. Intemational Organization	d. State Organization.
- ii. Who founded the Red Cross Society?

a. Sir William Shakespeare	b. Sir William Wordsworth
c. Sir Henri Dunant	d. Sir Macaulay
- iii. When did Red Cross Society found?

a. 1920	b.1863	c. 1947	d. 2000
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- iv. The teacher in charge of J.R.C. is known as:
a. Captain b. Lieutenant. c. Counsellor d. None of these
- v. Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'counsel':
(a) Friendship (b) Society (c) Guidance (d) Support
- vi. Find out the word from the passage which is opposite to 'oppose':
(a) Service (b) Support (c) Friendship (d) Care

(Unseen passages 250 words)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child-things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known. A child finds pleasures in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are; he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free-from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. If he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of troubles and has good health. He can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society. Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely.

- (i) What will be marvellous adventure for a child?
- (ii) When does a young man become free from the discipline of school and parents?
- (iii) What ability does come with old age?
- (iv) What does happen if a child has good parents?
- (v) What pain a child has?
- (vi) What will happen when a youth breaks the laws of society?
- (vii) In what does a child find pleasure?
- (viii) Write the opposite word of 'absurdity' from the passage.
- (ix) Write the similar word of 'awesome' from the passage.

2. Forests are considered the 'green gold' of a country. The very survival of humans and other living beings is dependent on trees and plants which are a major source of oxygen-the vital gas for our respiration. They also act as a 'sink' for the carbon dioxide exhaled by humans and animals and spewed from the chimneys and by the automobiles. Forests play a vital role in sustaining our life and the nation's economy. They provide oxygen without which life is not possible on earth. They maintain a healthy gaseous balance in the atmosphere. They are great moderators of climate. Plants increase the humidity of water vapour from their exposed surfaces by way of transpiration.

As one may be aware, forests extensively control soil erosion and landslides. Forests in the hilly areas keep the soil of riverbanks intact with their extensive root system. They also maintain the stability of the mountain slopes. The aerial parts of the plants intercept rain, decreasing its erosive power. Ground flora and the thick layer of litter and humus in the forests act as sponge and help to retain the water received in the form of rain or through the melting of snow; this prevents floods in the plains. By decreasing the velocity of water coming down the hills, forests help in greater absorption of water by the soil in the plains and thus preventing droughts. As the soil retains its moisture, it is released slowly, giving rise to perennial streams and rivulets. The material advantage offered by forests needs no mention. Through centuries forests have provided us fuel, fodder and timber wood. Our several industries are based on certain resources which are found in the woods.

- What are considered 'green gold' of a country?
- Which gas is vital for our respiration?
- For which gas do the trees and the plants act as a sink?
- How do the trees maintain a healthy gaseous balance in the atmosphere?"
- How do forests control soil erosion?
- How do forests prevent droughts?
- Mention two material advantages offered by forests.
- Find from the passage the word which means 'continuing to live'
- Find from the passage the opposite of inhaled"

3. Shivaji, the great, was a very wise and brave king. When Aurangzeb imprisoned him at Agra, he thought of a clever plan, and escaped from there in 1666. At this, the whole of Maharashtra was filled with great joy. Aurangzeb, on the other hand, got furious, and broke all the treaties made by him with Shivaji and began to trouble the small Maratha Kingdom in many ways. Shivaji did not watch all this quietly. He at once decided to take suitable steps to face the new danger. He consulted his brave and trusted generals, like Pratap Rao Gurjar and Niraji Raoji, organised his own forces and began to wrest fort after fort from the hands of Aurangzeb. The Maratha soldiers were determined even to die for Shivaji. This bravery and determination helped them to recover the forts under the Moghul possession one after another. Such was the state of affairs in January, 1670.

Though Shivaji's forces captured many forts in the Deccan, he did not feel very happy till he took back the great and important fort of Kondana. His mother Jijabai was also equally anxious that her son should get back the strategic fort soon. She said to him. "Shivaji, I love the fort of Kondana because of its importance, and unless that is taken back from the Moghuls my heart will never be at rest. I am pleased to see the brave deeds of your Mavalas and faithful generals who have so far driven out the Moghuls from many a fort. I shall be happier if they can recapture Kondana too as soon as possible."

Shivaji felt immensely happy at this, for he too had the same keen urge. He said. "Dear Mother, your wish will be carried out and that too without delay. I will not enjoy a hearty meal or sound sleep till we recapture Kondana."

- (i) Who imprisoned Shivaji at Agra?
- (ii) Which fort was the strategic fort?
- (iii) Who were Shivaji's trusted generals?
- (iv) How did Shivaji come out of the prison of Aurangzeb?
- (v) What did Shivaji do to get back his forts?
- (vi) What helped the Maratha to recover the forts?
- (vii) What pledge did Shivaji make to recapture Kondana?
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'win back from the enemy'
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'coward'

4. India is a great country with rich heritage where since Vedic times doing one's duty has been preached and practised. In the Bhagwat Geeta, Lord Krishna stresses the performance of duty in the Karma Yoga. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his commentary on the Geeta explains: "It is our duty to act but not to expect reward thereof. Expectation of fruit causes bondage. Action should therefore be performed without seeking the fruit, but it should not be forsaken. The former leads to salvation and the latter to sin, i.e, action must be performed as a duty without attachment."

This philosophy of the Karma Yoga was pursued further when Niti Shastras were written. In Kautilya's Arthshastra, non-performance of duties was made punishable under law. Kautilya championed the cause of civilized society and specifically laid stress on the concept of neighbourhood. For instance, one of the duties for which he made laws was "No one shall interfere in the affairs of a neighbour without due cause. However, everyone has the duty to run to the help of a neighbour in distress." Our country achieved freedom after a long period of slavery. Therefore, the framers of our Constitution thought it proper to grant certain fundamental rights to the citizens of India so that they might experience a sense of freedom. Some of the main rights given to the people are the right to equality, to freedom, to life and individual freedom, to religious freedom, to cultural and educational freedom.

It is human nature to desire rights first and then to think of duties. That is to say, every individual wants only rights, not the fulfillment of his/her duties.

- (i) Since when it has been preached that one should do one's duty?
- (ii) Who has preached about duties without expectations in the Bhagwad Geeta?

- (iii) Who has written Arthshastra?
- (iv) How, according to Kautilya, should one behave with his neighbour?
- (v) Write down the fundamental rights mentioned here.
- (vi) Which human tendency of our citizens does the author criticise?
- (vii) How, according to Tilak, should we perform our duty?
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'example' .
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'former.'

5. Very few persons know how to read. Considerable experience with literature is needed before taste and discrimination can possibly be acquired; and, without these, it is almost impossible to learn how to read. I say, almost impossible; since there are some rare men who, through a kind of inherited literary instinct are able to read very well even before reaching the age of twenty-five years. But these are great exceptions, and I am speaking of the average; for to read the characters of the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense. You will often find yourselves reading words or characters automatically, even pronouncing them quite correctly, while your minds are occupied with a totally different subject. This mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life, and can be performed irrespective of attention. Neither can I call it reading to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one's personal amusement, or in other words, to read a book "for the story". Yet most of the reading that is done in the world is done in exactly this way. Thousands and thousands of books are bought every year, every month, I might even say every day, by people who do not read at all. They only think that they read. They buy books just to amuse themselves, "to kill time" as they call it; in one hour or two their eyes have passed over all the pages, and there is left in their minds a vague idea or two about what they have been looking at, and this they really believe is reading. Nothing is more common than to be asked, "Have you read such a book?" or to hear somebody say, "I have read such and such a book."

- (i) Who, according to author, knows how to read?
- (ii) About which readers is the author speaking?
- (iii) Whom is this passage about?
- (iv) What is needed before taste and discrimination can possibly be acquired?
- (v) What is the mechanism of reading at an early period of life?

- (vi) How is most of the reading done?
- (vii) Which type of readers is the author speaking about?
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'entertainment'
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'after'.

6. From the beginning, children should be allowed to develop in their own natural happy way within the control of parental love, guidance and care and without too much pressure. A change of some conventional parental attitudes may help to prevent many cases of drug dependence and other adolescent problems.

We should also understand our parental responsibilities to the world environment. Remember that the living space of this world is limited and we must leave enough space for our future generations to live happily. To achieve that aim, we must practise family planning and limit the birth rate by having only one or two children per couple. Between each birth there should be a gap of three or four years so that each child is not deprived of the right to sufficient parental love and care. Family planning really means family welfare, as it helps to keep women healthy enough to contribute to a happy home environment. A happy healthy mother is a key to the welfare of the whole family.

The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health. To develop a healthy mind it is important to learn to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day to day stress. Many diseases such as high blood pressure and some heart problems are thought to be related to stress, so by using relaxation techniques you may avoid many health problems.

However, even when we enjoy good health, diseases may occur. According to international statistics, each person is at risk of becoming sick or injured about twice a year on average. It is important to deal with any sickness or injury in a realistic and intelligent way without panic.

- (i) What should we also understand?
- (ii) Who is the key to the welfare of the whole family?
- (iii) What is most important in the maintenance of positive health?
- (iv) How should we allow the children to develop?
- (v) What can help to prevent adolescent problems?
- (vi) How can we develop a healthy mind?
- (vii) How should sickness and injury be dealt with?
- (viii) Locate from the passage the word which means 'traditional'.
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'ending'.

SECTION B

(WRITING)

(Letter Writing- Personal,Official,E-mail)

- (i) Imagine that you are Prakash living in Jaipur. You have received a very bad report about your younger brother Ashok from his principal. Write a letter to Ashok advising him to work hard and avoid the company of bad boys.
- (ii) Suppose you are Sumana/Sunil living at Civil Lines, Jaipur. Write a letter to your friend describing about your new school.
- (iii) Imagine that you are Ram Narayan Sinha and the monitor of your class X reading in Government Senior Secondary School, Sikar. There are no proper library facilities in the school. Write an application of complaint to your Principal.
- (iv) Imagine that you are Geeta living in Ajmer. Write an application to the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer to issue you a duplicate copy of Mark-Sheet.
- (v) You are Prakash Sethia living at 128, Vyas Colony, Bikaner. Write a letter to the Chairman, Municipal Board, of your town complaining about insanitary conditions in your locality.
- (vi) Imagine you are Kailash living in Jaipur. Your younger brother Mohan living at Shahpura, is very good at studies but he is physically weak. Write a letter advising him to improve his health by taking part in games and sports.
- (vii) You are Khushi living in Jaipur. Your friend Tejasvita has passed Secondary Examination with first division. Write a letter to her congratulating her on her success in the examination.

or

E-Mails

- 1) You have formed an online group of your friends. You were sick for some days. You have come to know of second tests. Write an email to your friends requesting them to share the syllabus for all subjects of your class. The email id is: wisescholars@gmail.com.
- 2) You are Mona/Manish. Write an e-mail to the editor of a newspaper complaining about insanitary condition in your locality.
- 3) You are Parul of X class. Write an email to your father to send you 700/- for Board Exam Fee. The email address is ramesh@gmail.com.
- 4) You are Sachin, the captain of football team of your school. Your team wants to play a friendly football match with Govt Secondary School, Sarola. Compose an e-mail to be sent to your headmaster for getting the permission for the same.
- 5) Suppose you are Sunita/Roshan. Write an e-mail to be sent to your friend who has asked you to make arrangements for the stay of an uncle of his/her in your town.
- 6) Suppose you are the owner of the New Ajanta Furniture, Suratpur. You have supplied some furniture in Govt Senior Secondary School, Kekari. Send an e-mail to the principal requesting him to send the payment of the furniture. His e-mail address is : principalgssskekari@yahoo.com.

(Story Writing)

Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it.

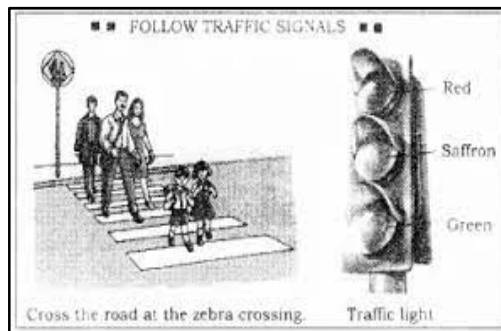
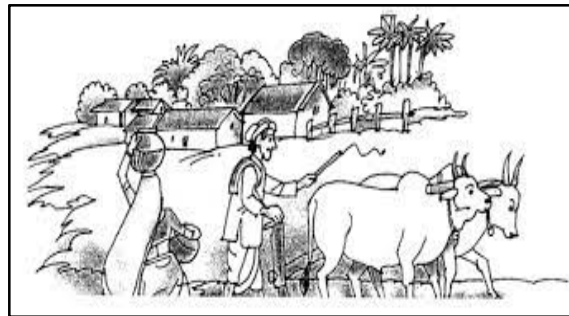
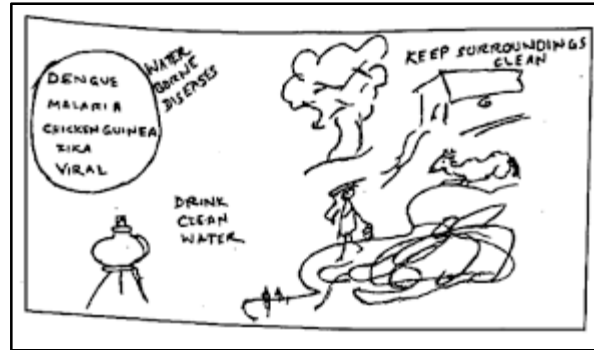
- (1) A good boy.....falls.....bad company.....disobeys.....father advises to shun.....all in vain.....decides to teach a lesson.....brings apples.....puts them in almirah.....notices one rotten apple.....next day all apples rotten.....teaches a lesson.

- (2) A bee.....falls into a river.....life in danger.....a dovegreatly moved.....drops a leaf.....bee rides.....saved.....later on.....a hunter aims his gun.....kill the dove.....dove unaware.....bee flies to the hunter..... stings.....gun goes off.....aim missed.....loud sound.....dove flies off.....saved.
- (3) A hare.....proud of his speed.....laughs at a tortoise.....challenges for race.....race begins.....hare runs fast.....leaves the tortoise behind.....sleeps under a tree.....loses the race.....tortoise wins the race.
- (4) Two friendstavel to earn money through forest wild animals they promise to help each other one climbs up a tree the other does not know how to climb dangerlies on the ground bear smells thinks dead leaves never rely on false friends.
- (5) A wood-cutterhonestgoes to woods axe falls into the river criesgod mercury appears brings axe of gold nojumps. backaxe of silver norepeatsaxe of iron yespleased gives all the axes.
- (6) A farmerfour sons do not work falls ill calls his sons a treasure buried in the field diessons dig field no treasure friends advise sow seed rich crop understand meaning work hard become rich.
- (7)hungrysearchesfoodwanders here and there findsbonewantsquiet place while crossing bridge sees reflection waterthinksanother dog wants other bone opens mouth barksbone falls water sad.

(Short Writing Task- Based on Verbal and Visual Stimulus)

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on the event shown in the picture.

1



OR

1. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "Morning Walk".
2. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "Village Fair".
3. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "The Annual Function of My School".
4. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "My Favourite Teacher".
5. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "An Accident".

SECTION-C
(GRAMMAR)
(Correct Form of the Verb)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:

1. you this man? (recognize)
2. I..... a single letter yesterday. (not, post)
3. He..... his mistake. (not, admit)
4. When I first met her, she in a small school. (study)
5. It late so they left. (get)
6. he Madam? (not lie)
7. Mother to someone over the telephone. (talk)
8. All the studentsa noise in the class at that time.
9. They to leave this company after the incident. (plan)
10. She to persuade me but failed. (try)
11. The boys said that they their work. (finish)
12. We..... the ground before the match started. (reach)
13. He on his clothes before the bell rang. (not put)
14. The Principal was happy to find that the clerk all letters. (type)
15. Water on heating. (evaporate)
16. Shantanu all the chocolates. (eat)
17. If I you I would not repeated that mistake. (be)
18. I this book for last four years. (write)
19. I you in writing the essay. (help)
20. He back yet. (not come)
21. While I to the music, my younger son was dancing. (listen)
22. Some of my friends theTajMahal last week. (visit)

(Reported Speech)

Rewrite the following sentences changing them into Indirect Speech:

1. Kanhaiya said, "I am going to see father tomorrow."
2. Our lecturer said to me, "Have you prepared well for your examination?"
3. Mother said to father, "Can you spare some time for me?"
4. The old lady said to us, "Go away from here immediately."
5. We said to him, "You were wandering here at night."
6. He said to me, "Whose book did you borrow last night?"
7. He said to me, "You did not take lunch with me today."
8. Uncle said to Sonu, "May you pass with very good marks!"
9. The maid-servant said, "Alas! I have lost my bag."
10. Father said to his daughter, "We should not tell a lie."
11. Reeta said to Veena, "Where will Mohan go tomorrow?"
12. He said to them, "Why did you laugh at me?"
13. The guide said to visitors, "Don't drive so fast."
14. Mohan said to Ram, "Please don't tease me."
15. I said to Rama Kant, "He plays cricket in the morning."
16. Mahesh said to Suresh, "When will you return my money?"
17. The teacher said to the students, "Where did you go yesterday?"
18. I said to my teacher, "Please give me a book of History."
19. Mother said to her sister, "I had finished my work."
20. Johnson said to Howard, "I am going to New York next month."
21. I said to her, "Is your money safe in the bank?"
22. The physician said to him, "You may have to stay in hospital for one month."
23. They said to their cook, "Prepare the breakfast early today."
24. Mother said to her daughter, "You should not forget your jewellery."
25. They said to me, "The Earth moves round the Sun."
26. My brother said to me, "Do you have any problem?"

(Subject –Verb Concord)

Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject:

1. My father (know/knows) as much as my teacher.
2. A great many sheets of fine paper (was/were) on the bed-table.
3. There (was/were) a regular traffic of rats.
4. A shower of young flowers (fall/falls) upon the child.
5. One of my aunts (come/comes) near him.
6. People (was/were) watching the scene.
7. Winds (beats/beat) against the hourses.
8. Slow and steady.....the race. (win/wins)
9. Cattle.....grazing in the field. (is/are)
10. The jury.....divided in their opinion. (was/were)
11. Hari besides his sisters.....to school by car. (go/goes)
12. The number of questions in this paper.....twenty-five.(is/are)
13. The cost of all these articles.....risen. (has/have)
14. All the students of my class..... English. (learn/learns)
15. The policeman.....caught the thief. (have/has)
16. Dal and Bati.....the famous dish of Rajasthan. (are/is)
17. Each of the boys..... punished. (was, were)
18. Two and two.....four. (make, makes)
19. Neither Sita nor her sisters..... playing. (was, were)
20. Everyone.....a football match. (has seen, have seen)
21. Neither of the girls.....brought tiffin-box. (has, have)
22. Mohan and Sohan..... gone to Delhi. (has, have)
23. The captain with all his soldiers.....killed in the war. (was, were)
24. Either you or I.....a thief. (is, are, am)
25. Either of his friends.....sitting in the room. (is, are)
26. My friend as well as I.....going to cinema. (is, are, am)
27. Bread and butter..... necessary for him. (is, are)
28. The poet and writer.....dead. (is, are)
29. The poet and the writer.....dead. (is, are)
30. One hundred miles.....a great distance. (is, are)

(Voice)

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:

1. Ramesh does not sing a song.
2. The Principal punished the naughty boys.
3. Will Sanju not help Manju?
4. We should not tease the poor.
5. Students are taking exercise in the open air.
6. Who teaches you English?
7. Have you polished your shoes?
8. Someone has stolen my ornaments.
9. The mechanic has repaired the watch.
10. When did you take bath?
11. Why did he punish you?
12. We bring cloth from the draper.
13. Daniel had killed the scorpion with a stone.
14. They were playing volleyball.
15. Children have finished the work.
16. Switch off the fan.
17. Let him play cricket.
18. I am going to open a new shop.

(Framing Questions & Question Tags)

Frame question of the following sentence:

1. They are studying History. What
2. He is going to field now. Where
3. The servant broke this beautiful cup yesterday. Who
4. I work hard because I want to pass the examination. Why
5. I shall come to your office tomorrow. When
6. He got 70 marks in English. How many
7. Ten boys were playing football. How many
8. He gave me a lot of money. How much
9. I shall be here for a short time. How long

10. I am sitting under a tree. Where
11. I want to see you. Whom
12. Your scooter was stolen yesterday. Whose
13. I went to Agra to see the TajMahal. Why
14. Your brother came here yesterday in the morning. When
15. He does his work very carefully. How
16. Bikaner is 225 kms. from Jaipur. How far
17. I like English most. Which subject
18. Yes, I have visited Agra.
19. No, I will never do it again.

Add Question Tag to the statement given below:

1. I have no books,
2. I never abuse others, ?
3. She and her sons never help others,?
4. Someone opened the door, ?
5. Please help me,
6. Don't kick this ugly girl, ?
7. Let the boys make a noise,
8. She used to play with toys,
9. Ramesh can do nothing for his sister, ?
10. You will go to Ajmer, ?
11. I am a student, ?
12. It is raining outside,
13. Raju has purchased a rain-coat, ?
14. Leela can dance in the party,
15. She does not bathe daily,
16. He has seen the picture twice, ?
17. You did not make any complaint about his misbehaviour,
18. A farmer grows food for the country, ?
19. Students must not leave bicycles unlocked,.....?
20. We seldom spare time for ourselves,

21. Few people are grateful in this world, ?
22. A few people helped her, ?
23. None of us liked to stay there, ?
24. You should write down what you hear, ?
25. Everybody likes money, ?
26. There is no use waiting here, ?
27. Mrs. Sharma teaches us English, ?
28. You aren't very strong, ?
29. Look at the board, ?
30. He wouldn't tell it to anyone, ?

SECTION D
(TEXT BOOK)
(Seen passage from First Flight)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. He wrote "To God on the envelope, put the letter inside and, still troubled went to town. At the post office, he placed a stamp on the letter and dropped it into the mailbox. One of the employees, who was a postman and also helped at the post office, went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter to God. Never in his career as a postman had he known that address. The postmaster-a fat, amiable fellow- also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and, tapping the letter on his desk, commented, "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!"

So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper.

- (i) The postman went to his boss laughing heartily because-
- (a) he had heard a joke from Lencho.
 - (b) someone had addressed a letter to God.
 - (c) he had seen a funny sight
 - (d) none of the above.
- (ii) What idea did the postmaster form about the writer of the letter?
- (a) The writer had great faith in God
 - (b) The writer did not know the correct
 - (c) The writer was mad.
 - (d) All of the above.
- (iii) To whom the letter was written?
- (a) God
 - (b) Postmaster
 - (c) Postman
 - (d) One of the employees
- (iv) What had the postman never known in his career?
- (v) What impressed the postmaster about the writer of the letter?
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which means-‘friendly and pleasant in Temperament’.

2. A few moments later we all lifted our eyes in awe as a spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings. It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but a demonstration of the military's loyalty to democracy, to a new government that had been freely and fairly elected. Only moments before, the highest generals of the South African defence force and police, their chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted me and pledged their loyalty. I was not unmindful of the fact that not so many years before they would not have saluted but arrested me.

Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke trail of the black, red, green, blue and gold of the new South African flag.

- (i) The air-show by the South African jets and helicopters demonstrated-
- (a) Pinpoint precision and military force.
 - (b) The military's loyalty to democracy and to the new government.
 - (c) Both(a) and (b).
 - (d) None of the above.
- (ii) The highest generals of South African defence force and police a few years before-
- (a) would have saluted.
 - (b) would not have saluted but arrested.
 - (c) would have pledged their loyalty.
 - (d) None of the above.
- (iii) The colours in new South African flag are-
- (a) black, red, green, blue, gold
 - (b) red, black, green, blue, white
 - (c) green, black, red, blue, yellow
 - (d) blue, black, red, green, saffron
- (iv) What did the air-show symbolize?
- (v) What did the highest generals of the South African defence force and police do and why?
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which means-striking or wonderful.

3. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant

of the house! What we longed for were those bread bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

- (i) Who set out for a selling round?
(a) Beggar (b) Priest (c) Friend (d) Baker
- (ii) Why did children run from their sleep?
(a) To see the procession (b) To meet and greet the baker
(c) To meet and greet the priest (d) Due to illness
- (iii) Which hand banged the bamboo?
(a) one (b) other (c) both (d) none
- (iv) What noise woke the children up?
- (v) Who brought the loaves of bread in the house? .
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage similar in meaning to-big.

4. "CHAI-GARAM..... garam-chai", a vendor called out in a high-pitched voice.

He came up to their window and asked, "Chai, sa'ab?"

"Give us two cups." Pranjol said.

They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too.

"Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?" Rajvir said.

"Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular."

The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment he was keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

- (i) How many tea cups did Pranjol order?
(a) One cup (b) Two cups (c) Three cups (d) None of the above
- (ii) What book was Pranjol reading in the train?
(a) A book of religious stories (b) A book of army stories
(c) A book of detective stories (d) He was reading a newspaper

2. What made him angry when he counted the money ?
3. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter 'God'?
4. How did the postmaster help Lencho?
(Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom)
5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa ?
6. Why were two national anthems sung ?
7. What does courage mean to Mandela ?
8. What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?
9. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration?
What did it signify the triumph of ?
(Two Stories about Flying-His First Flight)
10. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?
11. What was the reaction of his family on the seagull's soaring successfully?
(Two Stories about Flying-The Black Aeroplane)
12. "I'll take the risk." What is the risk ? Why does the narrator take it?
13. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?
(From the Diary of Anne Frank)
14. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?
15. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people?
16. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?
(Glimpses of India-A Baker from Goa)
17. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?
18. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
19. What does a 'jackfruit-like appearance' mean?
20. Why did the writer not wash and clean his mouth?
(Glimpses of India-Coorg)
21. Where is Coorg ?
22. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent ?
(Glimpses of India-Tea from Assam)
23. What is the Chinese legend associated with the discovery of tea?
(Mijbil the Otter)

24. Why was the otter named 'Maxwell's otter'?
25. Why does Maxwell say the airhostess was "the very queen of her kind"?
26. What happened when the box was opened?
(Madam Rides the Bus)
27. What was Vall's favourite pastime ?
28. Why does the conductor call Valli 'madam'?
29. Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?
30. How did Valli save up money for her first journey?
31. What was Valli's deepest desire ?
(The sermon at Benares)
32. Why did Kisa Gotami go from house to house?
33. What did she understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time?

Answer the following questions in about 80 words:

(First Flight-Prose)

(A Letter to God)

1. Draw a character-sketch of Lencho.
2. Why did Lencho call the post office employees 'a bunch of crooks' ?
(Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom)
3. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience ?
4. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life ?
(Two Stories about Flying-His First Flight)
5. "The sight of the food maddened him." What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly ?
(Two Stories about Flying-The Black Aeroplane)
6. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.
(From the Diary of Anne Frank)
7. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable ? How ?
8. Draw a character-sketch of Mr Keesing.
(Glimpses of India-Coorg)

9. How can it be said that the people of Coorg are men of valour?
(Mijbil the Otter)
10. How was Mij to be transported to England?
(Madam Rides the Bus)
11. Draw a character-sketch of Valli.
12. What did Valli see on her way that made her laugh?
(The sermon at Benares)
13. What sights of sufferings did prince Siddhartha see and why did he leave his palace and family?

Answer the following questions in about 40 words:

(The Proposal)

1. How did Chubukov react at the proposal of Lomov?
2. Why did Lomov want to marry Natalya immediately ?
3. What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?
4. What does Chubukov tell Lomov about the Oxen Meadows?
5. Give a character-sketch of Lomov.
6. What does Chubukov at first suspect that Lomov has come for?

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

(First Flight- Poetry)

(Dust of Snow)

1. The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree.

- Q.1. What fell over the poet?
- Q.2. What caused these snow particles to fall ?

(A Tiger in the Zoo)

2. But he's locked in a concrete cell,
His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors.

- Q. 1. Where is the tiger imprisoned now ?
Q.2. Why is the tiger ignoring the visitors?

(How to Tell Wild Animals)

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

- Q. 1. What may confuse a novice with regard to wild animals ?
Q. 2. How does the poet distinguish a hyena from a crocodile?

(The Ball Poem)

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

- Q. 1. Which thought fails to console the boy on his loss?
Q. 2. How did the boy react upon seeing his ball fall into the water ?

(The Trees)

5. All night the roots work to disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor.
The leaves strain toward the glass small twigs stiff with exertion long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof like newly discharged patients half-dazed, moving to the clinic doors.

- Q. 1. How do roots and leaves labour to escape from the confines of the house?
Q. 2. How do the boughs move ?

(The Fog)

6. The fog comes
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

- Q. 1. Where does the fog come from?
Q. 2. Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?

(The Tale of Custard the Dragon)

7. Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.
Meowch! cried Ink, and ooh! cried Belinda,
For there was a pirate, climbing in the winda.

- Q. 1. What surprised Belinda and her pets one day?
Q. 2. Who made that sound?

(For Anne Gregory)

8. "I heard an old religious man
But yesternight declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair."

- Q. 1. Whom does the poet quote here ?
Q. 2. Who, in the poet's view, can alone love you for yourself, not for your beauty?

Answer the following questions in about 20 words:

(First Flight- Poetry)

(Dust of Snow)

1. What is the central idea of the poem, 'Dust of Snow'.
2. How does 'the dust of snow' change the poet's mood?

(Fire and Ice)

3. How will the world end according to the poet ?

(A Tiger in the Zoo)

4. How does a tiger in the zoo live?
5. How does the tiger terrorise the villagers?

(How to Tell Wild Animals)

6. How can you identify the Asian Lion ?
 7. How is the leopard described by the poet?
- (The Ball Poem)
8. What does "in the world of possessions" mean ?
 9. What was the behaviour of the boy after losing the ball?
 10. Why did the poet not intrude on the boy?

(Amanda!)

11. Who do you think is speaking to her?
12. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?
13. Why did Rapunzel live in a tower?

(The Trees)

14. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Trees'?
15. How will the empty forests change overnight?

(The Fog)

16. How does the fog come?

(The Tale of Custard the Dragon)

17. Where and with whom did Belinda live?

18. How did the dragon face the pirate?

(For Anne Gregory)

19. What does an old religious man say about God's love?

20. What is the theme of the poem?

Answer the following questions in about 80 words.

(A Triumph of Surgery)

1. Why did Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery as "a triumph of surgery"?

(The Thief's Story)

2. Write a character-sketch of Anil.

3. Did Anil realise that he had been robbed?

(The Midnight Visitor)

4. How does Ausable manage to make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his room ?

(A Question of Trust)

5. How did Horace plan carefully to steal in the house at Shotover Grange ?

(Footprints Without Feet)

6. What curious episode occurs in the study ?

7. "Griffin was rather a lawless person." Comment.

8. Write a character sketch of Griffin.

(The Making of a Scientist)

9. How did a book become a turning point in Richard Abright's life?

(The Necklace)

10. How do they replace the necklace?
11. What was the cause of Matilda's ruin ?
12. Give a character-sketch of Matilda.

(Bholi)

13. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
14. Give a character-sketch of Bholi.

(The Book That Saved the Earth)

15. What guesses are made by Think-Tank about the books found on the earth?
16. Write a character sketch of Noodle.

Answer the following questions in about 20 words each:

(Text Book-Footprints Without Feet)

(A Triumph of Surgery)

1. Why is Mrs Pumphrey worried about Tricki?
2. How does he treat the dog?
3. Why is he tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?
4. What was Tricki's only fault that made him sick?
5. How did Mrs Pumphrey thank Mr Harriot?

(The Thief's Story)

6. What does he get from Anil in return for his work?
7. How does the thief think Anil will react to the theft?
8. Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police?
9. Why did Hari Singh take a new name every month?

(The Midnight Visitor)

10. How is Ausable different from other secret agents?
11. How has Max got in ?
12. How did Ausable get rid of Max ?

(A Question of Trust)

13. What does Horace Danby like to collect?
14. Why does he steal every year?
15. How did Horace plan carefully to steal in the house at Shotover Grange ?

(Footprints Without Feet)

16. How did the invisible man first become visible ?
17. Why was he wandering the streets ?
18. Why does Mrs Hall find the scientist eccentric?
19. Why did Griffin set fire to the house of his landlord?

(The Making of a Scientist)

20. How did his mother help him?
21. What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist ?

(The Necklace)

22. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme Loisel?
23. What kind of a person is her husband?
24. How is the problem solved ?
25. Why was Mme Loisel delighted at the party?

(Bholi)

26. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?
27. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's proposal?
28. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

(The Book That Saved the Earth)

29. Why was the twentieth century called the 'Era of the Book'?
30. Why does Think-Tank call the earth an insignificant place ?

Choose the correct answer:

(MCQ from Text Book-Footprints Without Feet)

(A Triumph of Surgery)

1. Mrs Pumphrey was worried about Tricki because he looks:
(a) lean and thin (b) over active (c) offensive (d) listless and unwell
2. Mr Harriot was a :
(a) Mrs Pumphrey's family member (b) a veterinary surgeon
(c) a child specialist (d) Mrs Pumphrey's assistant
3. Mr James Harriot was:
(a) more rich than Mrs Pumphrey (b) less rich than Mrs Pumphrey
(c) as rich as Mrs Pumphrey (d) none of these
4. What kind of person was Mr James Harriot?
(a) A corrupt and clever man (b) A silly and senseless person
(c) A tactful and skilled veterinary surgeon (d) A great politician
5. How long did Tricki live at Mr Harriot's hospital?
(a) a week (b) a fortnight (c) a month (d) twenty days

(The Thief's Story)

3. Hari Singh was a :
(a) writer (b) thief (c) labourer (d) technician
4. How old was Hari Singh?
(a) 20 yrs (b) 15 yrs (c) 25 yrs (d) 30 yrs
5. In this story, the word 'I' refers to narrator:
(a) Anil (b) Hari Singh (c) Ruskin Bond (d) None of these
6. How old was Anil?
(a) 30 yrs (b) 40 yrs (c) 25 yrs (d) 35 yrs

(The Midnight Visitor)

7. Ausable was a man:
(a) soldier (b) writer (c) secret agent (d) press-reporter
8. From his personality look, Ausable appeared as a/an:
(a) police man (b) actor (c) common man (d) officer

9. What was the name of the man present in Ausable's room ahead?
 (a) Wilson (b) Marten (c) Max (d) David
10. Who had pistol in his hand?
 (a) Ausable (b) Fowler (c) David (d) Max
11. Ausable was living in Paris for more than :
 (a) 10 yrs (b) 20 yrs (c) 30 yrs (d) 32 yrs
12. Ausable can speak French and German:
 (a) fluently (b) easily (c) difficultly (d) none of these
 (A Question of Trust)
13. Horace Danby was a skilled:
 (a) goldsmith (b) blacksmith (c) thief (d) locksmith
14. How old was Horace Danby?
 (a) 40 yrs (b) 50 yrs (c) 60 yrs (d) 55 yrs
15. How long did Horace study the house of Shotover Grange?
 (a) One week (b) One month (c) Two weeks (d) 10 days
16. How old was landlady of the house?
 (a) 40 yrs old (b) 50 yrs old (c) 60 yrs old (d) 70 yrs old
 (Footprints Without Feet)
17. Whose footprints were on the steps ?
 (a) Mrs Hall's (b) MrJaffer's (c) Mr David's (d) Griffin's
18. Griffin was a :
 (a) doctor (b) teacher (c) businessman (d) scientist
19. Who had discovered a way to make the human body transparent?
 (a) Newton (b) Griffin (c) Flemming (d) Dalton
20. The local inn belonged to:
 (a) Mrs Hall (b) Jaffers (c) Mr Patch (d) none of these
21. Drury Lane was famous for:
 (a) doctors (b) business centres (c) book-stores (d) theatres
 (The Making of a Scientist)
22. What was the age of Richard when his first article was published?
 (a) 20 yrs (b) 22 yrs (c) 24 yrs (d) 25 yrs

23. Richard was grew up in :
(a) California (b) Atlanta (c) Pensylvania (d) None of these
24. The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' was gifted to Richard by his:
(a) mother (b) father (c) teacher (d) friend

(The Necklace)

25. Matilda's husband was a/an:
(a) doctor (b) engineer (c) clerk (d) teacher
26. Matida's husband worked in department of:
(a) Water Supply (b) Education (c) Health (d) Public Works
27. Matilda's husband had saved four hundred francs to buy a:
(a) bike (b) necklace (c) gun (d) house
28. Matilda borrowed the necklace from her friend:
(a) Mme Forestier (b) Mme Jennifer (c) Mme Annie (d) None of these
29. Matilda and her husband bought the necklace for:
(a) 30,000 francs (b) 36,00 francs (c) 20,000 francs (d) 46,000 francs
30. How many children did Ram Lal have?
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Six (d) Seven

(Bholi)

31. What was the real name of Bholi ?
(a) Narmada (b) Sushila (c) Sulekha (d) Suruchi
32. At what age did Bholi fall off from her cot?
(a) Ten months (b) Ten years (c) Twenty weeks (d) Ten weeks
33. How old was Bholi when small pox attacked her?
(a) One year (b) Two years (c) Three years (d) Five years
34. When Bholi was prepared for school, she thought that school was a :
(a) strange place (b) deadful place (c) nice place (d) none of these
35. The behaviour of lady teacher towards Bholi was:
(a) friendly (b) unfriendly (c) non-cooperative (d) improper

(The Book That Saved the Earth)

36. Who is the ruler of the Mars?
(a) Noodle (b) Omega (c) Iota (d) Think-Tank

37. What is the name of the nursery book that had saved the Earth?
(a) Little Star (b) Mother Goose (c) Baby Book (d) Short Stories
38. The incident described in the play is related to:
(a) 2025 CE (b) 2030 CE (c) 2035 CE (d) 2040 CE
39. Which century has been named as The Era of the Book in the play?
(a) 21st century (b) 25th century (c) 20th century (d) 22nd century
40. The play is being played in:
(a) 20th century (b) 21st century (c) 25th century (d) 22nd century
41. When did the people of Mars decide to invade Earth?
(a) In 25th century (b) In 20th century (c) In 2040 CE (d) In 2035 CE

SECTION-A (READING)

1) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

One of the greatest mysteries of bird's life is travelling. Every year during autumn and early winter birds travel from northern regions of Asia, Europe and America to the southern warmer lands. They make the return journey again during spring and early summer. They are very punctual unless they are delayed by bad weather. They face many dangers and hardships while travelling long distances through the air over hills, forests, plains and large stretches of water. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of course. Often they are blown right out to sea and are drowned in the wild waves. At night brightlights attract and confuse the birds. They cannot fly at their fastest.

- (i) What is one of the greatest mysteries of a bird's life? [1]
(a) Flying (b) Travelling (c) Eating (d) Nesting
- (ii) They are very punctual unless they are delayed by - [1]
(a) Charming weather (b) Cloudy weather
(c) Shiny weather (d) Badweather
- (iii) At night what confuses the birds? [1]
(a) Sudden storms (b) Bad weather (c) Bright lights (d) Wild waves
- (iv) When do they make return journey? [1]
(a) During autumn (b) Early winter
(c) During late summer (d) During spring and early summer
- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'clearness' from the below given options- [1]
(a) Mysteries (b) Return (c) Punctual (d) Sudden
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'difficulty' from the below given options [1]
(a) Mysteries (b) Warmer (c) Hardship (d) Arise

2) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Very few persons know how to read. Considerable experience with literature is needed before taste and discrimination can possibly be acquired; and, without these, it is almost impossible to learn how to read. I say, almost impossible; since there are some rare men who, through a kind of inherited literary instinct are able to read very well even before reaching the age of twenty-five years. But these are great exceptions, and I am speaking

of the average; for to read the characters of the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense. You will often find yourselves reading words or characters automatically, even pronouncing them quite correctly, while your minds are occupied with a totally different subject. This mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life, and can be performed irrespective of attention. Neither can I call it reading to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one's personal amusement, or in other words, to read a book "for the story". Yet most of the reading that is done in the world is done in exactly this way.

Thousands and thousands of books are bought every year, every month, I might even say every day, by people who do not read at all. They only think that they read. They buy books just to amuse themselves, "to kill time" as they call it; in one hour or two their eyes have passed over all the pages, and there is left in their minds a vague idea or two about what they have been looking at, and this they really believe is reading. Nothing is more common than to be asked, "Have you read such a book?" or to hear somebody say, "I have read such and such a book."

- (i) Who, according to author, knows how to read? [1]
- (ii) About which readers is the author speaking? [1]
- (iii) Whom is this passage about? [1]
- (iv) What is needed before taste and discrimination can possibly be acquired? [1]
- (v) What is the mechanism of reading at an early period of life? [1]
- (vi) How is most of the reading done? [1]
- (vii) Which type of readers is the author speaking about? [1]
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'entertainment' [1]
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'after' [1]

SECTION-B (WRITING)

- 3) You are Parul of X class. Write an email to your father to send you 700/- for Board Exam.Fee. The email address is ramesh@gmail.com [5]

OR

Imagine that you are Ram Narayan Sinha and the monitor of your class X reading in Government Senior Secondary School, Sikar. There are no proper library facilities in the school. Write an application of complaint to your Principal.

- 4) Write a story with the help of given out lines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it. [4]

A good boy.....falls.....bad company.....disobeys.....father advises to shun.....all in vain.....decides to teach a lesson.....brings apples.....puts them in almirah.....notices one rotten apple.....next day all apples rotten.....teaches a lesson.

OR

A wood-cutterhonestgoes to woods are falls into the river criesgod mercury appears brings axe of gold nojumps. backaxe of silver norepeatsaxe of iron yespleased gives all the axes.

- 5) Write a paragraph of about 80 words using the visual aid given below: [4]

OR

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "The Annual Function of My School"

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

- 6) Choose the correct form of the verbs:
- i. I..... a single letter yesterday. (not, post) [1]
 - ii. All the studentsa noise in the class at that time. [1]
 - iii. We..... the ground before the match started. (reach) [1]
 - iv. It late so they left. (get) [1]
- 7) Change the following sentences into Indirect speech.
- i) He said to me, “You did not take lunch with me today.” [1]
 - ii) Mahesh said to Suresh, “When will you return my money?” [1]
- 8) Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject :
- i) Slow and steady.....the race. (win/wins) [1]
 - ii) The poet and the writer.....dead. (is, are) [1]
- 9) Change the following sentences into passive voice:
- i) Who teaches you English? [1]
 - ii) They were playing volleyball. [1]
- 10) i) Frame question of the following sentence:
I work hard because I want to pass the examination. Why? [1]
- ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below:
I am a student, ? [1]

SECTION-D (TEXT BOOK)

11) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“CHAI-GARAM..... garam-chai”, a vendor called out in a high-pitched voice.

He came up to their window and asked, "Chai, sa'ab?"

"Give us two cups." Pranjol said.

They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too.

"Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?" Rajvir said.

"Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular."

The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detectivebook again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment hewas keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenerybefore. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

- (i) How many tea cups did Pranjol order? [1]
(a) One cup (b) Two cups (c) Three cups (d) None of the above
- (ii) What book was Pranjol reading in the train? [1]
(a) A book of religious stories (b) A book of army stories
(c) A book of detective stories (d) He was reading a newspaper
- (iii) Who is keener on looking at the beautiful scenery? [1]
(a) Pranjol (b) Rajvir (c) Pranshu (d) Rajir
- (iv) What had Rajvir never seen before? [1]
- (v) How many cups of tea does the world drink every day? [1]
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to ‘cried out’. [1]

OR

He wrote "To God on the envelope, put the letter inside and, still troubled went to town. At the post office, he placed a stamp on the letter and dropped it into the mailbox.

One of the employees, who was a postman and also helped at the post office, went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter to God. Never in his career as a postman had he known that address. The postmaster-a fat, amiable fellow also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and, tapping the letter on his desk, commented, "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!" So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper.

- (i) The postman went to his boss laughing heartily because- [1]
 (a) he had heard a joke from Lencho. (b) someone had addressed a letter to God.
 (c) he had seen a funny sight (d) none of the above.
- (ii) What idea did the postmaster form about the writer of the letter? [1]
 (a) The writer had great faith in God (b) The writer did not know the correct
 (c) The writer was mad. (d) All of the above.
- (iii) To whom the letter was written? [1]
 (a) God (b) Postmaster
 (c) Postman (d) One of the employees
- (iv) What had the postman never known in his career? [1]
 (v) What impressed the postmaster about the writer of the letter? [1]
 (vi) Find out the word from the passage which means-friendly and pleasant in
 Temperament [1]
- 12) Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 word: [2x3=6]
 (i) Why were two national anthems sung ?
 [Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom]
 (ii) Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?
 [Madam Rides the Bus]
 (iii) Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
 [Glimpses of India-A Baker from Goa]

(iv) Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?

[Two Stories about Flying-His First Flight]

13) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]

(i) Why did Lencho call the post office employees ‘a bunch of crooks’?

[A Letter to God]

OR

(ii) What sights of sufferings did prince Siddhartha see and why did he leave his palace and family? [The sermon at Benares]

14) Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 words: [3]

(i) What does Chubukov at first suspect that Lomov has come for?

[The Proposal]

(ii) What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?

[The Proposal]

15) Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

[2×2=4]

But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

Q. 1. Where is the tiger imprisoned now ?

Q.2. Why is the tiger ignoring the visitors?

OR

The fog comes

on little cat feet.

It sits looking

over harbour and city

on silent haunches

and then moves on.

Q. 1. Where does the fog come from?

Q. 2. Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?

- 16) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]
- How is the leopard described by the poet? [How to Tell Wild Animals]
 - What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid? [Amanda!]
 - What does an old religious man say about God's love? [For Anne Gregory]

17) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]

- (i) Why did Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery as "a triumph of surgery"?
[A Triumph of Surgery]

OR

- (ii) How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
[Bholi]

18) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]

- Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police? [The Thief's Story]
- Why was he wandering the streets? [Footprints Without Feet]
- Why was Mme Loisel delighted at the party? [The Necklace]

19) Choose the correct answer: [1×3=3]

- (i) Ausable can speak French and German: [The Midnight Visitor]

(a) Fluently (b) Easily (c) Difficultly (d) None of these

- (ii) How old was landlady of the house? [A Question of Trust]

(a) 40 yrs old (b) 50 yrs old (c) 60 yrs old (d) 70 yrs old

- (iii) The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' was gifted to Richard by his:

[The Making of a Scientist]

(a) Mother (b) Father (c) Teacher (d) Friend

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SECTION-A (READING)

5) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

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

- (i) Swami Vivekananda had- [1]
(a) An insipid personality (b) A discouraging personality
(c) An inspiring personality (d) An insensitive personality
- (ii) Where was the parliament of religions held? [1]
(a) in India (b) in Newyork (c) in Chicago (d) in Seattle
- (iii) Which religion did Swamiji represent in America? [1]
(a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity (d) Jainism
- (iv) Which of the following qualities did Vivekananda had? [1]
(a) Vast knowledge of Eastern and Western Culture.
(b) Broad human sympathy.
(c) Colourful personality.
(d) All of the above.
- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'ineptness' from the below given options- [1]
(a) fervid (b) irresistible (c) insight (d) inspiring
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'ardent' from the below given options- [1]
(a) brilliant (b) fervid (c) spiritual (d) cherish

6) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do

anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child-things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known. A child finds pleasures in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free-from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of troubles and has good health. He can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society. Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely.

- i. What will be marvellous adventure for a child? [1]
- ii. When does a young man become free from the discipline of school and parents? [1]
- iii. What ability does come with old age? [1]
- iv. What does happen if a child has good parents? [1]
- v. What pain a child has? [1]
- vi. What will happen when a youth breaks the laws of society? [1]
- vii. In what does a child find pleasure? [1]
- viii. Write the opposite word of 'absurdity' from the passage. [1]
- ix. Write the similar word of 'awesome' from the passage. [1]

SECTION-B (WRITING)

- 3) You are Parul of X class. Write an email to your father to send you 700/- for Board Exam.Fee. The email address is ramesh@gmail.com [5]

OR

Imagine that you are Ram Narayan Sinha and the monitor of your class X reading in Government Senior Secondary School, Sikar. There are no proper library facilities in the school. Write an application of complaint to your Principal.

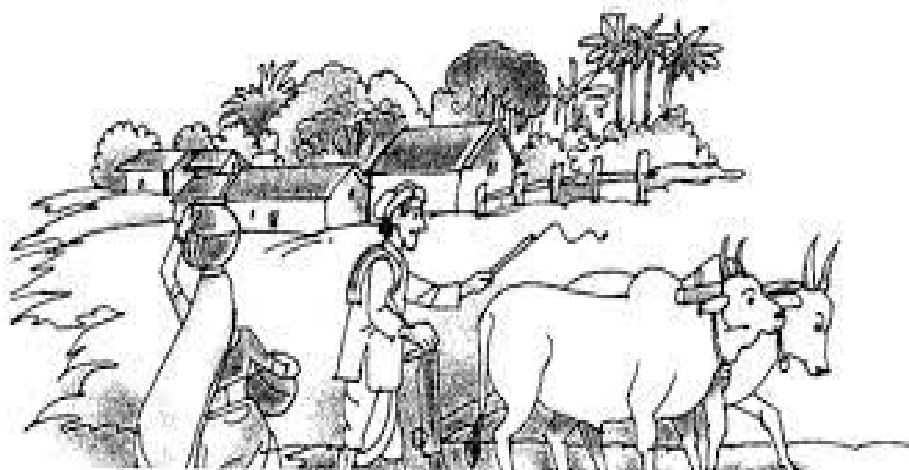
- 4) Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it. [4]

A good boy.....falls.....bad company.....disobeys.....father advises to shun.....all in vain.....decides to teach a lesson.....brings apples.....puts them in almirah.....notices one rotten apple.....next day all apples rotten.....teaches a lesson.

OR

A wood-cutterhonestgoes to woods are falls into the river criesgod mercury appears brings axe of gold nojumps. backaxe of silver norepeatsaxe of iron yespleased gives all the axes.

- 5) Write a paragraph of about 80 words using the visual aid given below: [4]



OR

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "The Annual Function of My School"

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

- 6) Choose the correct form of the verbs:
- i. I..... a single letter yesterday. (not, post) [1]
 - ii. All the studentsa noise in the class at that time. [1]
 - iii. We..... the ground before the match started. (reach) [1]
 - iv. It late so they left. (get) [1]
- 7) Change the following sentences into Indirect speech.
- i) He said to me, “You did not take lunch with me today.” [1]
 - ii) Mahesh said to Suresh, “When will you return my money?” [1]
- 8) Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject :
- i) Slow and steady.....the race. (win/wins) [1]
 - ii) The poet and the writer.....dead. (is, are) [1]
- 9) Change the following sentences into passive voice:
- i) Who teaches you English? [1]
 - ii) They were playing volleyball. [1]
- 10) i) Frame question of the following sentence:
I work hard because I want to pass the examination. Why? [1]
- ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below:
I am a student, ?[1]

SECTION-D (TEXTBOOK)

11) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“CHAI-GARAM..... garam-chai”, a vendor called out in a high-pitched voice.

He came up to their window and asked, "Chai, sa'ab?"

"Give us two cups." Pranjol said.

They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too.

"Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?" Rajvir said.

"Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular."

The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detectivebook again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment hewas keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenerybefore. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

- (i) How many tea cups did Pranjol order? [1]
(a) One cup (b) Two cups (c) Three cups (d) None of the above
- (ii) What book was Pranjol reading in the train? [1]
(a) A book of religious stories (b) A book of army stories
(c) A book of detective stories (d) He was reading a newspaper
- (iii) Who is keener on looking at the beautiful scenery? [1]
(a) Pranjol (b) Rajvir (c) Pranshu (d) Rajir
- (iv) What had Rajvir never seen before? [1]
- (v) How many cups of tea does the world drink every day? [1]
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to ‘cried out’.[1]

OR

He wrote "To God on the envelope, put the letter inside and, still troubled went to town. At the post office, he placed a stamp on the letter and dropped it into the mailbox.

One of the employees, who was a postman and also helped at the post office, went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter to God. Never in his career as a

postman had he known that address. The postmaster-a fat, amiable fellow also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and, tapping the letter on his desk, commented, "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!" So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper.

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 (a) he had heard a joke from Lencho. (b) someone had addressed a letter to God.
 (c) he had seen a funny sight (d) none of the above.
- (ii) What idea did the postmaster form about the writer of the letter? [1]
 (a) The writer had great faith in God (b) The writer did not know the correct
 (c) The writer was mad. (d) All of the above.
- (iii) To whom the letter was written? [1]
 (a) God (b) Postmaster
 (c) Postman (d) One of the employees
- (iv) What had the postman never known in his career? [1]
- (v) What impressed the postmaster about the writer of the letter? [1]
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage which means-friendly and pleasant in
 Temperament. [1]
- 12) Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 word: [2x3=6]
 (i) Why were two national anthems sung ?
 [Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom]
 (ii) Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?
 [Madam Rides the Bus]
 (iii) Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
 [Glimpses of India-A Baker from Goa]
 (iv) Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?
 [Two Stories about Flying-His First Flight]
- 13) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]
 (i) Why did Lencho call the post office employees 'a bunch of crooks'?
 [A Letter to God]

OR

- (ii) What sights of sufferings did prince Siddhartha see and why did he leave his palace and family? [The sermon at Benares]

14) Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 words: [3]

- (i) What does Chubukov at first suspect that Lomov has come for?

[The Proposal]

- (ii) What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?

[The Proposal]

15) Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

[2×2=4]

But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

Q. 1. Where is the tiger imprisoned now ?

Q.2. Why is the tiger ignoring the visitors?

OR

The fog comes

on little cat feet.

It sits looking

over harbour and city

on silent haunches

and then moves on.

Q. 1. Where does the fog come from?

Q. 2. Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?

16) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]

- i. How is the leopard described by the poet? [How to Tell Wild Animals]

- ii. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid? [Amanda!]

- iii. What does an old religious man say about God's love? [For Anne Gregory]

- 17) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]
(i) Why did Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery as "a triumph of surgery"?
[A Triumph of Surgery]

OR

- (ii) How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
[Bholi]

- 18) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]

- i. Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police? [The Thief's Story]
ii. Why was he wandering the streets? [Footprints Without Feet]
iii. Why was Mme Loisel delighted at the party? [The Necklace]

- 19) Choose the correct answer: [1×3=3]

- (i) Ausable can speak French and German: [The Midnight Visitor]

(a) Fluently (b) Easily (c) Difficultly (d) None of these

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(a) 40 yrs old (b) 50 yrs old (c) 60 yrs old (d) 70 yrs old

- (iii) The book 'The Travels of Monarch X' was gifted to Richard by his:

[The Making of a Scientist]

(a) Mother (b) Father (c) Teacher (d) Friend

q q q

SECTION-A (READING)

5) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

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

- (i) Swami Vivekananda had- [1]
(a) An insipid personality (b) A discouraging personality
(c) An inspiring personality (d) An insensitive personality
- (ii) Where was the parliament of religions held? [1]
(a) in India (b) in Newyork (c) in Chicago (d) in Seatle
- (iii) Which religion did Swamiji represent in America? [1]
(a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity (d) Jainism
- (iv) Which of the following qualities did Vivekananda had? [1]
(a) Vast knowledge of Eastern and Western Culture.
(b) Broad human sympathy.
(c) Colourful personality.
(d) All of the above.
- (v) Choose the opposite word of 'ineptness' from the below given options- [1]
(a) fervid (b) irresistible (c) insight (d) inspiring
- (vi) Choose the similar word of 'ardent' from the below given options- [1]
(a) brilliant (b) fervid (c) spiritual (d) cherish

6) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do

anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child-things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well known. A child finds pleasures in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free-from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of troubles and has good health. He can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society. Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely.

- i. What will be marvellous adventure for a child? [1]
- ii. When does a young man become free from the discipline of school and parents? [1]
- iii. What ability does come with old age? [1]
- iv. What does happen if a child has good parents? [1]
- v. What pain a child has? [1]
- vi. What will happen when a youth breaks the laws of society? [1]
- vii. In what does a child find pleasure? [1]
- viii. Write the opposite word of 'absurdity' from the passage. [1]
- ix. Write the similar word of 'awesome' from the passage. [1]

SECTION-B (WRITING)

- 7) Imagine that you are Prakash living in Jaipur. You have received a very bad report about your younger brother Ashok from his principal. Write a letter to Ashok advising him to work hard and avoid the company of bad boys. [5]

OR

Imagine you are Kailash living in Jaipur. Your younger brother Mohan living at Shahpura, is very good at studies but he is physically weak. Write a letter advising him to improve his health by taking part in games and sports.

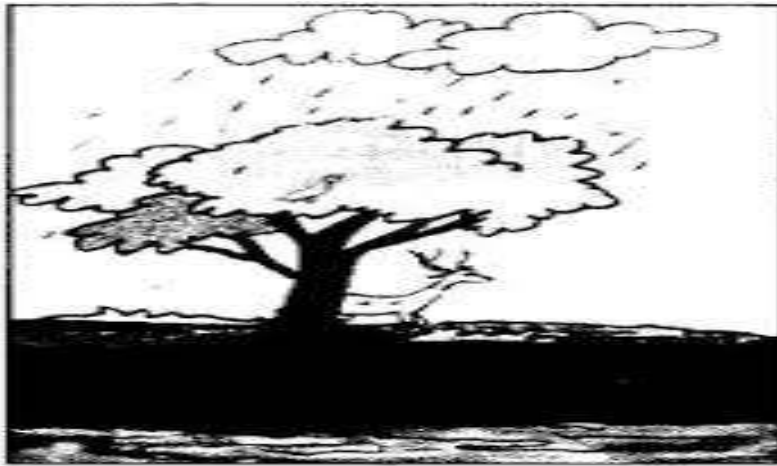
- 8) Write a story with the help of given out lines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it. [4]

A good boy.....falls.....bad company.....disobeys.....father advises to shun.....all in vain.....decides to teach a lesson.....brings apples.....puts them in almirah.....notices one rotten apple.....next day all apples rotten.....teaches a lesson.

OR

A bee.....falls into a river.....life in danger.....a dovegreatly moved.....drops a leaf.....bee rides.....saved.....later on.....a hunter aims his gun.....kill the dove.....dove unaware.....bee flies to the hunter..... stings.....gun goes off.....aim missed.....loud sound.....dove flies off.....saved.

- 9) Write a paragraph of about 80 words using the visual aid given below: [4]



OR

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "Morning Walk"

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

1. Choose the correct form of the verbs:
 - i. Water on heating. (evaporate)[1]
 - ii. He back yet. (not come)[1]
 - iii. I..... a single letter yesterday. (not, post)[1]
 - iv. When I first met her, she in a small school. (study)[1]

2. Change the following sentences into Indirect speech.
 - i) He said to them, “Why did you laugh at me?” [1]
 - ii) The old lady said to us, “Go away from here immediately.” [1]

3. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject :
 - i) The jury.....divided in their opinion. (was/were) [1]
 - ii) The captain with all his soldiers.....killed in the war. (was, were) [1]

4. Change the following sentences into passive voice:
 - i) Someone has stolen my ornaments. [1]
 - ii) Switch off the fan. [1]

- 19)
 - i) Frame question of the following sentence:
He does his work very carefully. How? [1]
 - ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below:
Everybody likes money,? [1]

SECTION-D (TEXTBOOK)

20) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the jhang. jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

- (i) Who set out for a selling round? [1]
(a) Beggar (b) Priest (c) Friend (d) Baker
- (ii) Why did children run from their sleep? [1]
(a) To see the procession (b) To meet and greet the baker
(c) To meet and greet the priest (d) Due to illness
- (iii) Which hand banged the bamboo? [1]
(a) one (b) other (c) both (d) none
- (iv) What noise woke the children up? [1]
- (v) Who brought the loaves of bread in the house? [1]
- (vi) Find out the word from the passage similar in meaning to-big.[1]

OR

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C. 483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until

enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and to share his new understandings.

(i) Prince Siddhartha had: [1]

(a) a son

(b) a son and daughter

(c) two sons

(d) two sons and two daughters

(ii) When was Siddhartha sent to school? [1]

(a) at the age of 12 years

(b) at the age of 6 years

(c) at the age of 15 years

(d) he never went to school

(iii) How many years did they live as befitted royalty? [1]

(a) 10

(b) 20

(c) 30

(d) 40

(iv) What was the prince shielded from? [1]

(v) What was the effect of the sights he saw on his way? [1]

(vi) Find out the word from the passage similar in meaning to-religious books. [1]

21) Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 word: [2x3=6]

(i) How did the postmaster help Lencho?[A Letter to God]

(ii) Why does Anne want to keep a diary?[From the Diary of Anne Frank]

(iii) What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent ?

[Glimpses of India-Coorg]

(iv) Why does Maxwell say the airhostess was "the very queen of her kind"?

[Mijbil the Otter]

22) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]

(i) How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience ?

[Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom]

(ii) Draw a character-sketch of Valli. [Madam Rides the Bus]

23) Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 words: [3]

(i) Why did Lomov want to marry Natalya immediately ? [The Proposal]

(ii) How did Chubukov react at the proposal of Lomov? [The Proposal]

24) Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

[2×2=4]

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

Q. 1. What may confuse a novice with regard to wild animals ?

Q. 2. How does the poet distinguish a hyena from a crocodile?

OR

Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.
Meowch! cried Ink, and ooh! cried Belinda,
For there was a pirate, climbing in the winda.

Q. 1. What surprised Belinda and her pets one day?

Q. 2. Who made that sound?

25) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]

i. How does 'the dust of snow' change the poet's mood? [Dust of Snow]

ii. How does the tiger terrorise the villagers? [A Tiger in the Zoo]

iii. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Trees'? [The Trees]

26) Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]

(i) How does Ausable manage to make Max believe that there is a balcony attached to his room ? [The Midnight Visitor]

OR

(ii) How did a book become a turning point in Richard Abright's life?

[The Making of a Scientist]

- 27) Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: [2×2=4]
- (i) Why is he tempted to keep Tricky on as a permanent guest?
[A Triumph of Surgery]
- (ii) Why does Mrs Hall find the scientist eccentric?[Footprints Without Feet]
- (iii) Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber? [Bholi]
- 19) Choose the correct answer: [1×3=3]
- (i) Hari Singh was a :[The Thief's Story]
(A)Writer (B) Thief (C) Labourer (D) Technician
- (ii) Matilda borrowed the necklace from her friend:[The Necklace]
(A) MmeForestier (B) Mme Jennifer (C)Mme Annie (D)None of these
- (iii) Who is the ruler of the Mars? [The Book That Saved the Earth]
(A) Noodle (B) Omega (C) Iota (D)Think-Tank

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।। सतत् अभ्यास से सुदृढ अधिगम की ओर बढ़े ।।

केवल कुछ प्रश्नों के आधार पर पढ़ाई करने से भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं होता है। अतः ज्ञान पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करें।



राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद्

द्वितीय एवं तृतीय तल, ब्लॉक-5, डॉ. राधाकृष्णन शिक्षा संकूल परिसर
जवाहर लाल नेरू मार्ग, जयपुर (राजस्थान)