

Second Language

ENGLISH

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Class- X
2nd LANGUAGE ENGLISH (SLE)
ONLY FOR THE ACADEMIC SESSION (2020-21)
EXISTING TOPICS

PRESCRIBED BOOK(S)

1.SKILLS OF COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH (Published by:- B.S.E,Odisha , Revised Edition -2020)

Detailed Text :-

1. All Things Bright and Beautiful
2. A Letter to God
- 3.The Solitary Reaper
- 4.At the High School
- 5.Village Song
- 6.Festivals of North-East India
- 7.From the Formalin Jar

Non-Detailed Text :-

1. A Tiger in the House
2. The Beggar
3. The Village Judge
4. A Great Son of India

2.LEARN AND PRACTICE GRAMMAR (Published by:- B.S.E,Odisha , Edition -2013)

- 1.Types of Sentences
- 2.Subject Verb Agreement
- 3.Prepositions
- 4.Noun Clauses and Relative Clauses
- 5.Adverb Clauses
- 6.The Passive
- 7.Direct and Indirect Speech

**PATTERN OF QUESTION WITH DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
FOR ANNUAL HSC EXAMINATION , 2021
SECOND LANGUAGE ENGLISH (SLE)**

Time : 2 Hours

Full Mark : 80

Type of Questions

No. of Question × Mark

OBJECTIVE PAPER

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | 50 Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ)) (One Mark each)
(Questions will be set from Detailed Text , Non-Detailed Text
and Grammer) | 50 X 1 = 50 |
|-----------|--|--------------------|

SUBJECTIVE PAPER

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| | Three Subjective Type Questions (10 Marks each) | 03 X 10 = 30 |
| 1. | Question No.01
(Alternative questions will be set from Prose & Poetry) | 02 X 05 = 10 |
| 2. | Question No.02
Essay (in about 200 words) | 01 X 10 = 10 |
| | OR | |
| | Letter Writing
and (Each in about 100 words)
Application | 01 X 05 = 05 |
| | | 01 X 05 = 05 |
| 3. | Question No.03
Unseen Passage | 05 X 02 = 10 |
| | OR | |
| | Translation
and
Writing a Report / Dialogue | 01 X 05 = 05 |
| | | 01 X 05 = 05 |

All Things Bright and Beautiful

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- (1) According to the poet C.F. Alexander all things have been made by _____.
(a) Man (b) Heaven
(c) God (d) Spirit
- (2) The poet says, 'All things are bright and beautiful', similarly, all things are _____.
(a) bright and useful
(b) wise and wonderful
(c) wise and useful
(d) bright and wonderful
- (3) What has God Given to the little birds ?
(a) Tiny wings (b) Glowing colours
(c) Beautiful beaks (d) Small legs
- (4) The flowers are beautiful because of their _____.
(a) leaves (b) petals
(c) nice fruits (d) glowing colours
- (5) Flower is to open as bird is to _____.
(a) Talk (b) sing
(c) run (d) play
- (6) 'The mountain', in the poem 'All Things are Bright and Beautiful' is described as _____.
(a) blue coloured (b) black headed
(c) purple headed (d) dark headed
- (7) In the expression "Purple headed mountains": , purple headed means :
(a) black and white (b) bluish-red
(c) red and yellow (d) dark and red
- (8) God has given _____ wings to birds.
(a) tiny (b) big
(c) strong (d) none of these
- (9) The river runs by the _____.
(a) tree (b) road
(c) field (d) mountain
- (10) What brightens up the sky ?
(a) The morning
(b) The sunset
(c) The night
(d) The morning and the sunset
- (11) The wind is _____ in winter.
(a) hot (b) cold
(c) gentle (d) speedy
- (12) According to the poet, the summer sun is _____.
(a) hot (b) cold
(c) pleasant (d) painful
- (13) The poet describes that the fruits in the garden are _____.
(a) ripe (b) red
(c) sweet (d) big
- (14) Where can we find tall trees as described in 'All Things Bright and Beautiful' ?
(a) In the green wood
(b) By the road side
(c) In the field
(d) On the river-side
- (15) The summer sun is pleasant to the poet because _____.
(a) he is ill
(b) he belongs to a cold country
(c) the summer lasts for a short period
(d) he likes summer sun
- (16) Where do we play according to C.F. Alexander ?
(a) In the meadows (b) In the garden
(c) In the forest (d) In the houses
- (17) Where do rushes grow ?
(a) In the garden (b) By the road side
(c) In the field (d) By the water

- (18) What do we gather every day as stated by C.F. Alexandar ?
 (a) Fruits (b) Flowers
 (c) Rushes (d) Wood
- (19) Why Has God given us eyes according to the poet ?
 (a) To see his beautiful creation
 (b) To read books
 (c) To look at the sky
 (d) To sleep at night
- (20) In the line 'He gave us eyes', 'He' stands for _____.
 (a) River (b) Mountain
 (c) God (d) Man
- (21) Why has God given us lips ?
 (a) To sing songs
 (b) To talk with others
 (c) To deliver speech
 (d) To tell that God is great
- (22) Who has made all things well ?
 (a) God (b) Man
 (c) Heaven (d) Nature
- (23) Who, according to the poet, is almighty ?
 (a) Man (b) God
 (c) Devil (d) Mountain
- (24) God is almighty means :
 (a) God can see everything.
 (b) God can do everything.
 (c) God is most powerful.
 (d) God loves all.
- (25) When does the sky look bright ?
 (a) in the morning
 (b) in the evening
 (c) both in the morning and in the evening
 (d) at night
- (26) The poet of the poem "All Things bright and Beautiful" is _____.
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) C.F. Alexander
 (c) T.S. Eliot (d) Ben Johnson
- (27) What are the little things that the poet talks about ?
 (a) men and animals
 (b) animals and birds
 (c) flowers and birds
 (d) trees and fruits
- (28) According to the poet, man should be grateful to God because _____.
 (a) God has made everything
 (b) God is almighty
 (c) God is helpful
 (d) God knows everything
- (29) By 'purple- headed mountain', the poet talks about _____.
 (a) the foot of the mountain
 (b) the top of the mountain
 (c) the side of the mountain
 (d) the middle of the mountain
- (30) The poem "All Things Bright and Beautiful" has been included in _____.
 (a) Hymn for children
 (b) Christmas Cool
 (c) Once in Royal David's Day
 (d) Verses for Holly season
- (31) In the line 'He made their glowing colours ; the word 'their' refers to _____.
 (a) flowers (b) colours
 (c) wings (d) trees
- (32) In the line he made their tiny wings' the word 'their' refers to _____.
 (a) flowers (b) birds
 (c) trees (d) all things

ANSWER KEY

1- C	2- B	3- A	4- D	5- B	6- C	7- B	8- A	9- D	10- D	11- B	12- C
13- A	14- A	15- B	16- A	17- D	18- C	19- A	20- C	21- D	22- A	23- B	24- C
25- C	26- B	27- C	28- A	29- B	30- A	31- A	32- B				

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. Why does the poet praise God in this poem ?

Ans: The poet praises God in this world because He has made all things bright and beautiful. He has created the big and small creatures, colourful flowers and tiny wings of birds. He has also created the purple headed mountains, and the sunrise and the sunset. The cold wind that blows during the winter is God's wonderful creation. God, who has created all these things in a very thoughtful way, is really great.

2. Why is the summer sun pleasant ?

Ans: Summer comes after Winter & it gives a great relief to the winter-hit people. The summer sun is warm and comfortable in Ireland and provides a good time to enjoy. The poet belongs to this cold country. In his view the summer sun is really enjoyable and pleasant.

3. Why has God given us eyes and lips ?

Ans: God has given us eyes to see all things bright and beautiful. He has given us lips to say how great the Almighty is. In this poem, the poet says that He has given us eyes and lips to admire His greatness.

4. What do we enjoy around us ?

Ans: We enjoy many things around us such as beautiful sunrise and sunset, trees and flowers, rivers and mountains, birds and animals. We smell the fragrance of flowers and feel the change of seasons. We enjoy the sweet twittering of the birds, glowing colours of the flowers, beautiful sights of the forests and mountains around us.

5. Why does the mountain top look purple ?

Ans: During the sunset the sun casts red light. The mountain tops are generally blue as they are covered with trees. The rays of the setting sun fall on the mountain tops and turn them purple. So, the poet describes nicely as purple headed mountain.

6. What does the poet say about the morning ?

Ans: The sun rises in the morning, and the bright rays of the sun fall on the earth. The earth and the sky look bright. According to the poet the morning brightens-up the sky after the sunrise.

7. What does the poet say about the two seasons, Winter and Summer ?

Ans: The poet C.F Alexander has mentioned two seasons in the poem they are Winter and Summer. In winter cold wind blows. In summer the sun is pleasant. The poet says so as she belongs to Ireland, which is a cold country. In cold countries moderate temperature prevails even in Summer.

8. How would you estimate God ?

Ans: In the poem "All things bright and beautiful", C.F Alexander praises the greatness of God. According to the poet God has created all things and all creatures wisely and wonderfully. God has very nicely blessed us with beautiful and attractive sights, sweet and musical sounds, sweet smell and enjoyable feelings. So the poet says, God is great and He has created everything wise and well for us.



A Letter to God

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- (1) From Lencho's house, one would see the _____ and the field of ripe corn dotted with flowers.
 (a) the hill (b) the green field
 (c) the river (d) the garden
- (2) Throughout morning Lencho saw the sky towards _____.
 (a) the north- east (b) north- west
 (c) south- west (d) south- east
- (3) Who said, "Yes, God willing" ?
 (a) Lencho
 (b) Lencho's children
 (c) Lencho's wife
 (d) All the members of Lencho's family
- (4) When Lencho's wife called her children to have dinner, the older children were _____.
 (a) playing outside
 (b) working in the field
 (c) working with Lencho
 (d) playing outside with the small boys
- (5) Lencho came out leaving his dinner to _____.
 (a) look at the north east sky
 (b) to see the mountain of clouds
 (c) to enjoy and feel the rain on his body
 (d) to see his corn field
- (6) Lencho considered the raindrops as _____.
 (a) pearls (b) jewels
 (c) small coins (d) new coins
- (7) The big drops of rain are treated as _____.
 (a) five cents (b) ten cents
 (c) silver coins (d) new silver coins
- (8) The hail rained for _____ on the entire valley.
 (a) one hour (b) two hours
 (c) half an hour (d) one and half on hour
- (9) "It is really getting bad", who said this ?
 (a) Lencho's children
 (b) Lencho
 (c) Lencho's wife
 (d) All the people of the valley
- (10) Standing _____ Lencho said "A plague of Locusts would have left more than this".
 (a) near the field
 (b) in front of his field
 (c) with the villagers
 (d) in the middle of the field
- (11) "A plague of Locusts would have left more than this". Whom did Lencho say this ?
 (a) to himself
 (b) to his wife
 (c) to the other farmers
 (d) to his sons
- (12) All through the night, Lencho thought only of one hope, the help from God. It was _____ night.
 (a) Sunday's (b) Saturday's
 (c) Monday's (d) Wednesday's
- (13) The solitary house of Lencho on the top of the low hill was found _____.
 (a) at the end of his village
 (b) near his corn field
 (c) in the middle of the valley
 (d) in front of his corn field
- (14) Lencho's corn field with its flowers under the clouds, seemed white as if covered with _____.
 (a) hailstones (b) white salt
 (c) a curtain of rain (d) rain water
- (15) Lencho was an ox of a man. Here "an ox of a man" means _____.
 (a) he works like an ox
 (b) he was illiterate
 (c) he was lazy
 (d) he was hard working
- (16) Lencho wrote a letter the following Sunday _____.
 (a) at day break (b) in the morning
 (c) in the evening (d) in the night

- (17) After the hailstorm the field looked white as if _____.
 (a) dropped in a curtain of rain
 (b) covered with salt
 (c) covered with ice
 (d) covered with water
- (18) In the line "hearts of all" 'all' refers to _____ in the story 'A letter to God'.
 (a) every farmer
 (b) all the farmers of the valley
 (c) all the people
 (d) all the family members
- (19) In the story 'A Letter to God', the small children played _____.
 (a) for one hour
 (b) till the evening
 (c) until their mother called them to have dinner
 (d) until it started to rain
- (20) G. L. Fuentes started writing stories at the age of _____.
 (a) 22 (b) 15
 (c) 20 (d) 35
- (21) G. L. Fuentes was awarded National Prize of Arts and Science in _____.
 (a) 1935 (b) 1837
 (c) 2005 (d) 1937
- (22) G. L. Fuentes died in the year _____.
 (a) 1956 (b) 1976
 (c) 1966 (d) 1986
- (23) Fuentes was born in the year _____.
 (a) 1895 (b) 1893
 (c) 1901 (d) 1835
- (24) The hailstones resembled _____.
 (a) new gold coins (b) silver coins
 (c) new silver coins (d) copper coins
- (25) God sees everything even what is deep in one's conscience. The underlined word means _____.
 (a) feeling in heart
 (b) feeling about others
 (c) feelings about family
 (d) the inner sense of right or wrong
- (26) Although the postmaster broke out laughing, he was surprised to see _____.
 (a) Lencho's letter to God
 (b) his foolishness
 (c) Lencho's faith in God
 (d) Lencho's blind belief
- (27) What was postman's resolution for Lencho ?
 (a) to answer lencho's letter
 (b) not to shake lencho's faith in God
 (c) to collect money
 (d) to answer Lencho's letter with money
- (28) Who collected the last letter of Lencho from the mail box ?
 (a) The postman (b) The postmaster
 (c) The clerk (d) The post peon
- (29) The word 'pesos' means _____.
 (a) silver coins
 (b) new silver coins
 (c) currency of several Latin American countries
 (d) money of India
- (30) The postman expressed his contentment. The opposite meaning of the underlined word is : _____.
 (a) resolution (b) satisfaction
 (c) dissatisfaction (d) prediction
- (31) A violent tropical storm with very strong winds is called _____.
 (a) typhoon (b) tornado
 (c) hurricane (d) gale
- (32) A violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle is called _____.
 (a) tornado (b) typhoon
 (c) cyclone (d) whirl wind
- (33) Lencho's family lived in a _____ house in the middle of the valley.
 (a) wooden (b) solitary
 (c) cotlage (d) stone
- (34) Lencho was upset for the total loss. The underlined word means _____.
 (a) sad (b) disturbed
 (c) worried (d) thoughtful

- (35) A violent storm whose centre is a cloud in the shape of a funnel is called _____.
 (a) tornado (b) gale
 (c) cyclone (d) typhoon
- (36) I often go to Mumbai. Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. Which one is the combination of the two sentences given above ?
 (a) I often go to mumbai, which is the commercial capital of India.
 (b) I often go to Mumbai which is the commercial capital of India.
 (c) Mumbai where I often go is the commercial capital of India.
 (d) Mumbai where I often go, is the commercial capital of India.
- (37) The postman saw the address to 'God' for the first time in his life. Which one of the following sentence is correct with negative emphasis.
 (a) Never in his career as a postman had he known that address.
 (b) He has never seen such address as a postman in his career.
 (c) He did not have to see in his career that address.
 (d) As a postman in his career he had not seen such letter addressed to God.
- (38) An act of writing letters is better than the act of sending messages through mobile phone. Replace the underlined word with a single word.
 (a) prediction (b) resolution
 (c) communication (d) correspondence
- (39) What did Lencho do in the post office first when he visited the office for the second time.
 (a) He wrote another letter.
 (b) He put the letter inside an envelope.
 (c) He asked for paper and ink.
 (d) bought a stamp.

ANSWER KEY

1- C	2- A	3- C	4- B	5- C	6- D	7- B	8- A	9- B	10- D	11- D	12- B
13- C	14- C	15- D	16- A	17- B	18- D	19- C	20- B	21- A	22- C	23- A	24- C
25- D	26- C	27- D	28- B	29- C	30- C	31- A	32- C	33- B	34- B	35- A	36- A
37- A	38- D	39- C									

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

Q.1. How did the hailstorm shatter Lencho's dream ?

Ans. Lencho was a hard-working farmer. He was in need of a shower for a good harvest. He continued to look at the north-east sky with the hope of rain. True to his expectations, big drops of rain began to fall. Dreaming of a good harvest, Lencho compared the rain drops to coins. But to his ill fate, suddenly the rain turned into a hailstorm. The hailstorm continued for an hour. The whole field looked white with large

hailstones. The corn field was totally destroyed. After the hailstorm Lencho's heart was filled with frustration and sorrow.

Q.2. What did Lencho write in his first letter to God ?

Ans. Lencho's crop was totally destroyed by a strong hailstorm. He couldn't think how to support his family until the next crop would come. But suddenly a thought came to his mind. As he had deep faith in God, he was confident that God would stand by him at his hour of distress.

So, next Sunday, he wrote a letter to God. In his letter Lencho informed God, if he didn't help him, his family would go hungry that year. He needed a hundred pesos in order to sow his field again and to live until the next crop would come. He also wrote to God, how the hailstorm had totally destroyed his crop.

Q.3. What did the postmaster do in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God ?

Ans. The postmaster was an amiable person. He burst out laughing when he saw that the letter was addressed to 'God'. He also lamented for not having so much faith in Him. So in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God, he decided to answer the letter. Lencho had asked God for a hundred pesos in order to sow his field and to support his family until the next crop came. The postmaster collected money from his employees, friends and gave a part of his salary which amounted to seventy pesos. He put the money in an envelope and wrote 'God' on the envelope and waited to hand it over to Lencho.

Q.4. Why did Lencho write a second letter to God? What did he request in it ?

Ans.: Such was the confidence of Lencho that he was not surprised to see the letter, he received at the post office.

But when he counted the money, he got angry. Since the money was less than what he had asked for, he thought God could not have made a mistake, nor could deny him what he had requested for.

So he immediately wrote the second letter to God. He wrote that, of the money he had asked for, only seventy pesos reached him. He was badly in need of the rest of the money. So he requested God not to send the money through mail since

he considered the post office employees a bunch of crooks.

Q.5. What was Lencho's reaction to the rain?

Ans. Lencho was a hard-working farmer. Once his ripe crop was in need of a shower. So he continued to look towards the north-east sky expecting rain. True to his expectations, rain came and big drops of rain began to fall. He could also see the huge mountains of clouds approaching. Lencho went out to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. When he returned, he said that the rain drops falling from the sky, were new coins. He even compared the big drops with ten cent pieces and the little ones with five cent pieces out of joy. With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers.

Q.6. How did Lencho react to the loss of crops ?

Ans. As Lencho had expected, there came the rain. But along with rain came a strong wind and a hailstorm suddenly. The hailstorm continued for an hour. Lencho's field of ripe corn was covered with large hailstones that totally destroyed his crop. Lencho's soul was filled with sorrow. After the storm was over, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons that a plague of locusts would have left something more than that. The sight was also no less painful for him. He cried since all his work went in vain. He was also afraid thinking that his family would go hungry that year.

Q.7. How did the post office employees react to Lencho's letter to God ?

Ans. Lencho's crop was totally destroyed by hailstorm. His heart sank in grief. He couldn't think how to support his family. But he had deep faith in God. So he wrote a letter to God asking him for a hundred pesos to

provide food to his family and sow his field again.

A postman, at the post office got the letter. He went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter written to God. Throughout his career he had not seen a letter addressed to 'God'. The postmaster also broke out laughing. But he got serious after a moment to see the faith of the writer of the letter. He wished if he had so much faith in God as Lencho.

Q.8. How did Lencho react when he counted the money ?

Ans. Lencho's crop was totally destroyed due to a hailstorm. There was no body except God to help him. So he wrote a letter to God asking for help at his hour of need. The following Sunday Lencho reached the post office and asked if there was a letter for him. The postman handed over the letter to him. Lencho was not surprised to see the money. It reflects his confidence in God. But when he counted the money, he got angry. He thought, God couldn't have made a mistake, nor could he have denied him what he had requested for. His faith in God was so strong that he decided to write the second letter to God.

Q.9. Why did Lencho think that the post office employees were a bunch of crooks?

Ans. Lencho's crop was totally destroyed by a strong hailstorm. As he had deep faith in God, he wrote a letter to God asking for a hundred pesos.

When he received the letter containing the money, he was not at all surprised. But when he counted the money, he found that the money was less than what he had asked for. He thought that God couldn't have made a mistake, nor could he have turned down

his request. It strengthened his belief that the postal employees were a group of dishonest people and they must have taken the rest of the money. So he called them a bunch of crooks and requested God not to send the money through mail.

Q.10. "That's what they say : no one dies of hunger", Who said this and why?

Ans. Lencho's corn field was totally damaged by a hailstorm. It devastated Lencho's dream of a good harvest. He broke down in grief when he looked at the field that once promised a rich harvest. Throughout the night, he kept thinking how all his labour went in vain and how to support his family. He was afraid that his family would go hungry that year. Suddenly a new hope came to his mind : the help from God. His confidence in God was so strong that he thought, God would certainly help him during his hour of crisis. So he consoled himself saying "That's what they say: no one dies of hunger".

Q.11. "A plague of Locusts would have left more than this". Who said this and why?

Ans As Lencho had expected, rain came. But very soon the rain turned into a hailstorm. The hailstorm came along with gusty wind and large hailstones. It continued for an hour and the entire valley was covered with a white blanket. The hailstorm completely destroyed Lencho's corn. The flowers were gone from the plants. Lencho's soul sank in grief. After the storm had passed, he stood in the middle of the field and said to his sons that a plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail had left nothing. It reflects Lencho's desperation since all his hard work ended in smoke within an hour.



The Solitary Reaper

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is written by _____.
A. C.F. Alexander
B. William Wordsworth
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Rabindranath Tagore
2. What is the central idea of the poem?
A. Reapers can sing like birds.
B. Sweet music appeals to all.
C. Beautiful experiences have long-lasting effects.
D. Rich harvest makes the reaper happy.
3. The setting of the poem is _____.
A. the Arabian deserts
B. the British Isles
C. the Hebrides Islands
D. the mountain regions of Scotland
4. What is the girl doing by herself?
A. singing
B. playing
C. reaping and singing
D. binding the grain
5. What does the poet ask his co-travellers to behold?
A. the mountain regions of Scotland
B. the beautiful corn fields
C. the solitary reaper in the field
D. the nightingale
6. Why does the poet ask his co-travellers to stop there or gently pass?
A. because they are tired
B. because the poet himself is tired
C. because the solitary reaper may be disturbed and she may stop her singing
D. because the poet wants to enjoy the beauty of the Highland
7. What kind of song is the girl singing?
A. thrilling B. sorrowful
C. pleasant D. melodious
8. What is the valley overflowing with?
A. water
B. sounds of the animals
C. song of the solitary reaper
D. twittering with the birds
9. Which word does not express the solitariness of the reaper?
A. single B. alone
C. solitary D. yon
10. What echoes the sound of the reaper's song ?
A. The narrow hill B. The valley
C. The corn field D. The snow-covered mountain
11. Who sings welcome notes?
A. The cuckoo
B. The nightingale
C. The solitary reaper
D. The weary travellers
12. Which country does the solitary reaper belong to?
A. England B. Scotland
C. Arab D. France
13. Where do the nightingales sing?
A. in the river isles
B. among the Hebrides
C. in the mountain regions of Scotland
D. in the oasis among Arabian sands
14. For whom do the nightingales sing?
A. For the poet
B. For the passers-by
C. For the tired travellers
D. The solitary girl
15. Where do the tired travellers take rest?
A. among the farthest Hebrides
B. in the oasis among the Arabian deserts
C. highland of Scotland
D. deep valley
16. What does shady haunt refer to?
A. deep valley B. highland
C. oasis D. island
17. When does the cuckoo-bird sing?
A. in Autumn B. in Spring
C. in Summer D. in Winter

18. Where does the Cuckoo sing?
 - A. in the deep valley
 - B. in the Highlands
 - C. in the shady haunt
 - D. among the farthest Hebrides
19. What breaks the silence of the seas?
 - A. The song of the nightingale
 - B. The song of the cuckoo
 - C. The solitary reaper's song
 - D. The sound of the sea waves
20. Whose voice is most thrilling?
 - A. The nightingale's
 - B. The cuckoo's
 - C. the solitary reaper's
 - D. The poet's
21. William Wordsworth was born on _____.
 - A. 7th April 1770
 - B. 17th April 1770
 - C. 7th April 1870
 - D. 17th April 1870
22. The expression 'plaintive numbers' means :
 - A. some figures
 - B. some pleasant experiences
 - C. sad music
 - D. unpleasant memory
23. Which of the following is not the theme of the girl's song?
 - A. old unhappy and far off things.
 - B. battles fought long ago.
 - C. familiar matter of today.
 - D. beautiful experiences of her life.
24. What does the poet carry with him while going up the hill?
 - A. the luggage
 - B. the music of the solitary girl
 - C. the food
 - D. his breakfast
25. Which expression does not refer to the solitary girl?
 - A. maiden
 - B. highland lass
 - C. weary bands
 - D. solitary & highland lass
26. What does the poet mean to say "As if her song could have no ending"?
 - A. Her song is too long to end.
 - B. She keeps on singing and seems not to end.
 - C. The poet does not want the song to end.
 - D. The song contains an everlasting universal theme which recycles.
27. The poet listens 'motionless and still' because _____.
 - A. the rich melodious voice of the singer holds him mesmerised and spellbound.
 - B. he was tired after walking uphill.
 - C. he wanted to learn the words and rhythm of the song.
 - D. he is rooted to the spot by the girl's beauty.
28. What was the girl reaping the corn with?
 - A. axe
 - B. spade
 - C. sickle
 - D. harvester
29. How did the poet listen the song?
 - A. without stopping
 - B. walking slowly
 - C. motionless and still
 - D. walking very fast
30. Where did the poet bear the music ?
 - A. in his mind
 - B. in his body
 - C. in his soul
 - D. in his heart
31. Who does Wordsworth compare the solitary reaper to ?
 - A. the cuckoo
 - B. nightingale
 - C. both cuckoo and nightingale
 - D. other singers
32. What are the Hebrides?
 - A. a group of trees
 - B. far off valleys
 - C. desert
 - D. a group of islands off the northwest coast of Scotland
33. Whatever the theme, the Maiden sang. Here, 'Maiden' refers to _____.
 - A. the solitary reaper
 - B. the poet
 - C. passers- by
 - D. a sweet singing bird
34. The poet imagines as if the reaper's song could have no _____.
 - A. meaning
 - B. ending
 - C. rhythm
 - D. sound

ENGLISH (SLE)

35. "And over the _____ bending"
A. corn B. sickle
C. axe D. body
36. At last the poet mounted up the _____.
A. tree B. valley
C. hill D. highland
37. 'Long after it was heard no more. Here' 'it' refers to _____.
A. the music of the solitary girl
B. the song of the nightingale
C. the song of the cuckoo
D. the sound of the passers-by
38. 'O listen! for the Vale profound.' The poet says so to the _____.
A. the co-travellers
B. the solitary girl
C. himself
D. the people working in the corn field
39. 'Some natural sorrow, loss or _____. That has been, and may be again?'
A. battle B. far off things
C. humble lay D. pain
40. 'Or is it some more humble _____ Familiar matter of to-day?'
A. lay B. lie
C. persons D. singers
41. 'For old, unhappy, far off things, And _____ long ago.'
A. war B. battles
C. fighting D. revolt
42. The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is one of poet's finest _____.
A. Nature's song B. Lyrics
C. Hymn D. Folk poetry
43. What effect does the girl's song have over the surroundings?
A. has no effect
B. all people desert the valley
C. the valley echoes with the song
D. the valley is indifferent
44. 'Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow. The underlined words means _____.
A. sad song B. deep sound
C. sad music D. ordinary song
45. 'Or is it some more humble lay, Familiar matter of to-day?' 'it' in the expression refers to _____.
A. the valley
B. the song
C. the solitary reaper
D. her dress
46. 'Humble lay' means : _____.
A. a song about ordinary events
B. a song about extraordinary things
C. a song about modest thing
D. a song about rich people

ANSWER KEY

1.-B	2.-C	3.-D	4.-C	5.-C	6.-C	7.-B	8.-C	9.-D	10.-B	11.-B	12.-B
13.-D	14.-C	15.-B	16.-C	17.-B	18.-D	19.-B	20.-C	21.-A	22.-C	23.-D	24.-B
25.-C	26.-D	27.-A	28.-C	29.-C	30.-D	31.-C	32.-D	33.-A	34.-B	35.-B	36.-C
37.-A	38.-A	39.-D	40.-A	41.-B	42.-B	43.-C	44.-C	45.-B	46.-A		

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. Discuss the significance of the title of the poem "The Solitary Reaper". (Justify the title 'The Solitary Reaper'.)

Ans: The poem's title and theme are based on the fact that once in the course of his walking tours of Scotland William Wordsworth, the poet and his sister came across a solitary reaper, a young highland lass who was

reaping and binding corn as it was the harvest time. As she was working peacefully all by herself, she was singing. Her song had a touch of sadness. The memory of this lonely girl and the melancholy notes of her song remained with the poet for all the time. Wordsworth's poem "The Solitary Reaper" somehow immortalises her.

2. What drew the attention of the poet towards the reaper ?

Ans: The girl's voice was extremely melodious and she sang a sorrowful song. The poet was so enthusiastic to listen to the sound that he stopped for a while on his way and listened to her song though he could not understand the matter of the song. The girl was singing in a dialect that the poet didn't know but the sweet music of this song drew his attention towards the solitary reaper.

3. How does the poet bring out the beauty of the song of the solitary reaper ?

Ans. The poet compares her song to the sweet notes of the nightingale and the cuckoo, both birds that sing in romantic surroundings. The song of the nightingale is a very sweet and enjoyable sound to the tired travelers as it signifies that they are approaching oasis. The song of the cuckoo bird brings joy to the listeners as it is a sign of approaching spring after the long, cold winter. The song of the reaper arouses the same feelings of pleasure and joy in the poet.

4. In the poem "The Solitary Reaper" the poet says, "Will no one tell me what she sings ?" Why does he ask this question ? What conclusion does he draw about the song ?

Ans: Since the narrator is not familiar with the dialect or he is too far to catch the words of the song, he is unable to understand the theme of the maiden's song. He is, nevertheless, attracted by the song and concludes about its theme. As the tune is a melancholy one, he feels the song could be about some unhappy memories or sad event in history, for example, a battle fought in the past. It may even be about some current topic, some loss or pain the solitary reaper has undergone or may still suffer from.

5. In the poem, the poet mentions two places. What are they and what is their significance in the poem ?

Ans: The poet mentions two places namely the Arabian desert as well as the Hebrides Islands on the west coast of Scotland. Their significance lies in their geographical locations and the solitary reaper's song is overflowing these places. At first, he mentions how the solitary reaper's song is like a welcome note to a weary band of travellers in the Arabian desert. Then, he mentions how the musical sounds of her song spreads as far as the farthest Islands of Scotland. This means that the poem was soothing and its reach was far.

6. What does the nightingale's song do ? Why has the poet compared the nightingale's song to that of the solitary reaper ?

Ans: The nightingale's song welcomes and soothes the tired travellers as they reach the oasis. The song of the nightingale and the reaper's song has been compared by the poet as they arouse feelings of pleasure and joy. The tired travellers get pleasure and forget their pain after long travel by the nightingale's song. Here the poet has the same feeling by listening the song of the solitary reaper.

7. What effect does this music have on the poet ? How is the poet able to hear this music even after the maiden has stopped singing ?

Ans: The sweet music of the song mesmerizes the poet and he stops to listen to it. He carries the memory of the song in his heart long after he moves on his way. The poet carries the music as an unforgettable memory in his heart. It becomes a source of bliss for the poet as the sweet music got stored in the memory.

8. **Why does the speaker fail to understand the song of the “Solitary Highland Lass” in Words worth’s Poem “The Solitary Reaper” ?**

Ans: The Solitary Highland Lass is singing a song in a language that the speaker is not familiar with. It was a different language and an unfamiliar regional dialect. This is why her song is in comprehensible to the speaker.

9. **‘Overflowing with sound’ – What does it mean ?**

Ans: The solitary Highland girl reaping and singing by herself. The voice of her song is so thrilling that it is overflowing the valley. It’s sound is more thrilling than that of Nightingale and Cuckoo-bird.

10. **What were the poet’s first thoughts when he saw the solitary reaper ?**

Ans: The Poet was so moved by the reaper working all alone in the fields, singing her song, that he felt the scene should not be disturbed. The slightest noise would be jarring. So he stood there quietly watching her at her work.



At the High School

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- M.K.Gandhi is popularly called as _____.
A. Iron Man of India
B. Father of the Nation
C. Chachaji
D. Netaji
- Gandhi received his early education at _____.
A. Gandhinagar English School
B. Gujarat English School
C. Rajkot English School
D. Ahemadabad English School
- Gandhi matriculated in the year _____.
A. 1885 B. 1886
C. 1887 D. 1888
- Gandhi’s autobiography is _____.
A. My Experiments with Truth
B. Hind Swaraj
C. Discovery of India
D. India of My Dream
- Gandhi was not regarded as _____ at the high school.
A. an intelligent student
B. a fool
C. a clever student
D. an obedient student
- He always enjoyed the _____ of his teachers.
A. blessings B. love
C. affection D. friendship
- What used to be sent to the parents every year?
A. Gifts
B. Prizes
C. Certificates of progress
D. Certificates of progress and character
- He won prizes after he passed out of the _____ standard.
A. third B. fifth
C. sixth D. second
- In which standard did he obtain scholarships?
A. Fifth B. Sixth
C. Fourth D. Fifth and sixth
- He obtained a scholarship of rupees _____ when he was in fifth standard.
A. four B. ten
C. twenty D. thirty

11. Gandhi thanked _____ more than his merit.
A. his teachers B. his father
C. God D. his good luck
12. How did he react whenever he won prizes and scholarships?
A. Overjoyed B. Proud
C. Humble D. Astonished
13. He did not have high regard for his _____.
A. teachers B. father
C. friends D. ability
14. He very jealously guarded his _____.
A. money B. books
C. health D. character
15. The least little _____ would draw tears from his eyes.
A. achievement B. failure
C. insult D. blemish
16. In which standard did he receive corporal punishment?
A. First B. Fifth
C. Sixth D. First or Second
17. Who was Gandhi's headmaster?
A. Krishnashankar Pandya
B. Dorabji Edulji Gimi
C. Shrimad Rajchandra
D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
18. Mr. Gimi made _____ and _____ compulsory for the boys of upperstandard.
A. Games and sports
B. Sanskrit and Persian
C. Gymnastics and cricket
D. Yoga and meditation
19. What was the reason for his aloofness from games and sports?
A. Humility B. Weakness
C. Shyness D. Lack of interest
20. He had the false notion that _____ had nothing to do with education.
A. Cricket B. Games
C. Sports D. Gymnastics
21. What was Gandhi's later views on gymnastics?
A. Gymnastics should be included in Curriculum
B. Gymnastics is very important for students
C. Physical training should have as much place in the Curriculum as mental training.
D. Gymnastics should be made compulsory for boys of upper standard
22. What was the special reason for his dislike for games and sports?
A. His service to his father
B. His shyness
C. Lack of interest in games and sports
D. His excess interest in other subjects
23. Compulsory exercise came directly in the way of this service. What does the underlined expression mean?
A. Service towards his country
B. Service towards his father
C. Service towards his teacher
D. Service towards his family
24. On which day was Gandhi late for gymnastics class?
A. Monday B. Tuesday
C. Sunday D. Saturday
25. 'I had no watch, and the _____ deceived me.'
A. Time B. Sky
C. Light D. Clouds
26. Who marked Gandhi 'absent' while examining the roll?
A. His Physical Education teacher
B. His Headmaster
C. His Sanskrit teacher
D. His Persian teacher
27. How much money was Gandhi fined for not attending gymnastics class?
A. One annas B. Two annas
C. One or two annas D. Four annas
28. Gandhi was convicted of _____.
A. Cheating B. Lying
C. Swindling D. Misbehaving

29. 'That deeply pained me.' What does the underlined expression mean?
 A. False accusation as a liar
 B. Corporal punishment
 C. Fine of one or two annas
 D. The kindness of Sanskrit teacher
30. Gandhi cried in deep _____.
 A. insult B. pain
 C. anguish D. embarrassment
31. Gandhi finally succeeded in getting the fine _____.
 A. paid B. granted
 C. remitted D. cancelled
32. 'I am still paying the penalty of another neglect.' What does the underlined expression mean?
 A. Neglect of gymnastics
 B. Neglect of cricket
 C. Neglect of handwriting
 D. Neglect of health
33. What was his false notion about handwriting?
 A. Good handwriting was a necessary part of education.
 B. Bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of an imperfect education.
 C. Children should learn handwriting only after they have learnt to draw objects.
 D. Good handwriting was not a necessary part of education.
34. He retained his false notion about handwriting till he went to _____.
 A. South Africa B. England
 C. America D. Gujarat
35. Where did he see the beautiful handwriting of lawyers and young men?
 A. England B. South Africa
 C. America D. New Delhi
36. 'I was ashamed of myself and repented of my neglect.' What does the underlined expression mean?
 A. Neglect of gymnastics
 B. Neglect of cricket
 C. Neglect of handwriting
 D. Neglect of health
37. Bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of _____.
 A. perfect education
 B. imperfect education
 C. incomplete education
 D. a bad student
38. 'I tried to improve mine, but it was too late.' The word 'mine' in this sentence refer to _____.
 A. handwriting B. gymnastics
 C. cricket D. sanskrit
39. Children should first be taught the art of _____ before learning to write.
 A. reading B. speaking
 C. listening D. drawing
40. Let the child learn his letters by _____ of different objects of nature.
 A. drawing B. painting
 C. observation D. enjoying
41. Which subject proved a harder task for Gandhi?
 A. Mathematics B. Geography
 C. Sanskrit D. Persian
42. There was nothing to memorise in _____.
 A. Sanskrit B. Geometry
 C. Geography D. Persian
43. In Sanskrit everything had to be learnt _____ heart.
 A. in B. to
 C. by D. at
44. 'This subject commenced from the fourth standard.' Which subject does it mean?
 A. Persian B. Sanskrit
 C. Mathematics D. Geography
45. When Gandhi entered the sixth standard, he became _____.
 A. delighted B. nervous
 C. disheartened D. excited
46. A person who imposes a harsh workload on someone is called a _____.
 A. strict B. lenient
 C. disciplinarian D. hard taskmaster

47. A person who makes others obey his orders is called _____.
A. a hard taskmaster
B. a disciplinarian
C. lenient
D. strict
48. There was a sort of _____ going on between the Sanskrit and Persian teacher.
A. friendship B. co-operation
C. rivalry D. jealousy
49. The Persian teacher was not strict. Substitute a single word for the underlined part.
A. disciplinarian B. lenient
C. considerate D. hard taskmaster
50. Who was a hard taskmaster ?
A. Sanskrit teacher
B. Persian teacher
C. Mathematics teacher
D. Headmaster
51. How did the Sanskrit teacher react when he knew that Gandhi sat in the Persian class ?
A. Delighted B. Ashamed
C. Grieved D. Angry
52. 'Won't you learn the language of your own religion?' What religion does it mean here?
A. Vaishnava B. Buddhism
C. Jainism D. Islam
53. As you proceed further, you will find things of _____ interest.
A. Absorb B. Absorbing
C. Absorbed D. Absorbent
54. 'This kindness put me to shame.' Whose kindness does it mean here?
A. Headmaster's
B. Persian teacher's
C. Mathematics teacher's
D. Sanskrit teacher's
55. 'I couldn't disregard my teacher's affection.' Which teacher does it mean here?
A. Persian B. Headmaster
C. Sanskrit D. Mathematics
56. Mr. Krishnashankar Pandya was Gandhi's _____ teacher.
A. Persian B. Mathematics
C. Sanskrit D. Geography
57. 'I deeply regret that I was not able to acquire a more through knowledge of the language. What language does it mean?
A. Persian B. Sanskrit
C. Geometry D. Geography
58. A Course of Study in a School or College is _____.
A. textbook B. curriculum
C. scheme D. lesson plan
59. The Persian teacher was very _____. (Put the correct form of consider)
A. Consideration B. Considerable
C. Considerate D. Considering
60. Charities are exempted _____ paying tax.
A. of B. in
C. from D. on
61. I was none the worse _____ having neglected exercise.
A. than B. for
C. in D. on
62. Gandhi was convicted _____ lying.
A. with B. of
C. on D. in
63. The soul is not mortal. (Substitute a word for the underline word)
A. inmortal B. immortal
C. demortal D. dismortal
64. The boy was not motivated. (Substitute a word for the underline word)
A. unmotivated B. immotivated
C. demotivated D. dismotivated
65. Rabi _____ (go) home by the time I arrived.
A. goes B. is going
C. has gone D. had gone
66. He suddenly realised that he _____ (leave) his laptop on the train.
A. left B. had left
C. has left D. was leaving

67. If I had seen you, I _____ (invite) you to my party.
A. would invite B. invited
C. will invited D. would have invited
68. If Subhra _____ (not spend) much, She would have had a lot of bank balance.
A. did not spend B. would not spend
C. had not spent D. does not spend

ANSWER KEY

1.-B	2.-C	3.-C	4.-A	5.-B	6.-C	7.-D	8.-D	9.-D	10.-A	11.-D	12.-D
13.-D	14.-D	15.-D	16.-D	17.-B	18.-C	19.-C	20.-D	21.-C	22.-A	23.-B	24.-D
25.-D	26.-B	27.-C	28.-B	29.-A	30.-C	31.-C	32.-C	33.-D	34.-B	35.-B	36.-C
37.-B	38.-A	39.-D	40.-C	41.-C	42.-B	43.-C	44.-B	45.-C	46.-D	47.-B	48.-C
49.-B	50.-A	51.-C	52.-A	53.-B	54.-D	55.-C	56.-C	57.-B	58.-B	59.-C	60.-C
61.-B	62.-B	63.-B	64.-C	65.-D	66.-B	67.-D	68.-C				

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. **What did Gandhiji say about his studies and conduct in the early days at school ?**

Ans: Gandhiji said that he was good both at studies and in conduct in the early days at school. He was confident of these qualities as certificates of his progress and character used to be sent to his parents every year and he never had a bad certificate. He obtained scholarships of rupees four and ten in fifth and sixth standards respectively.

2. **What were the amount of scholarships that Gandhiji obtained and how did he react when he got them ?**

Ans: Gandhiji obtained scholarships of rupees four and ten in the fifth and the sixth standards respectively. But he was astonished when he won them as he did not have any high regard for his ability. So he thanked his good luck more than his merit. In his view though he was not a fool, he was not so good at studies at school to obtain scholarships.

3. **"The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes." Who said this and what did he want to say by this line ?**

Ans. Gandhiji said "The least little blemish drew tears from my eyes." By this line he wanted

to say that he was very careful about his character. He jealously guarded his conduct so that he would never imprint a bad spot in his character and commit a mistake against it and repent for it.

4. **What did Gandhiji remember having once received corporal punishment and how did he react to it ?**

Ans: Gandhiji remembered that once he had received corporal punishment for which he wept piteously. It happened when he was either in first or second standard. He did not mind because he considered he deserved it.

5. **Who was the headmaster when Gandhiji was in standard seven and what was he like ?**

Ans: Dorabji Eduji Gimi was the headmaster when Gandhiji was in standard seven at school. In his view, Mr Gimi was a disciplinarian and very popular among boys both as a man of method and a good teacher. He was very caring for the physical development of the boys for which he made gymnastics and cricket compulsory.

6. **What were made compulsory by Mr Gimi and why did he dislike them ?**

Ans: Mr Gimi, Gandhiji's headmaster, made

gymnastics and cricket compulsory and Gandhiji disliked both of them. It was because of his shyness that he never took part in any exercise before they were made compulsory. Secondly, he had a false notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education.

7. **Why did Gandhiji request Mr Gimi to exempt him from gymnastics and what was its result ?**

Ans: As Mr Gimi made gymnastics compulsory, Gandhiji requested him to exempt him from it. He clarified before his headmaster that his father wanted him at home after school to serve him as nurse. This compulsory physical exercise came directly in the way of his service. But Mr Gimi did not listen to him and turned down his request.

8. **What happened to Gandhiji when he was found absent one Saturday afternoon by Mr Gimi ?**

Ans: One Saturday afternoon all the boys came to school for gymnastic class as instructed by the headmaster, Mr Gimi. But Gandhiji didn't reach in time as he did not have a

watch and the weather was cloudy. Being asked for the reason of his absence, he told Mr Gimi what had happened, but he didn't believe Gandhiji and fined him.

9. **"A man of truth must also be a man of care". What made Gandhiji say so ?**

Ans: Once Gandhiji was convicted of lying even though he told his headmaster what had really happened. But it was his bad luck that his headmaster did not believe his words and Gandhiji was unable to prove the truth. He realised that if he had been careful, he could have come to school in time for gymnastic class. So he said "A man of truth must also be a man of care".

10. **Who was Gandhiji grateful to for learning Sanskrit at School and why ?**

Ans: Gandhiji was grateful to Krishnashankar Pandya for learning Sanskrit at school. He not only persuaded Gandhiji but also made Sanskrit easy for him so that he learnt the language. As a result he did not find it difficult to read various sacred books in his life.



The Village Song

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- The poet of the poem 'Village Song' is _____.
A. C.F.Alexandar B. Sarojini Naidu
C. William Wordsworth D. ReetaS Mani
- The girl in the poem 'Village song is going to grieve her _____.
A. father B. mother
C. sister D. lover
- Which word of the following in the poem 'Village Song' is used by the mother out of her love and affection?
A. Sweet B. Honey
C. Lovely D. Sunny
- The mother, in the poem 'Village Song,' tells her child that the world is full of _____.
A. pleasure B. leisure
C. sorrows D. sufferings
- The flower's that glisten in the poem 'Village Song' are _____.
A. rose and lotus B. lily and rose
C. lotus and lilies D. rose and jasmine
- Where the girl in the poem 'Village Song' is going to?
A. the city B. the town
C. the forest D. the market
- Who are calling the girl in the poem, 'Village Song'?

- A. The lotus lilies
B. The champa boughs
C. The fairy folk
D. The river-isles
8. The mother in the poem 'Village Song' does not want her sweet child to _____ her bridegroom.
A. grieve B. betray
C. ignore D. disrespect
9. The girl tells her mother that She cannot stay in the house because _____ are calling.
A. the river-isles
B. the voices of the fairy-folk
C. the song of the koils
D. the forest notes
10. The mother in the poem 'Village Song' addresses the child as 'Honey child' since _____.
A. the name of the child is Honey
B. the child loves honey
C. the child is sweet to the mother
D. the mother feeds the child on honey
11. The river-isles in 'Village Song' are haunted by the _____.
A. Nightingale B. Koil
C. Skylark D. Sparrow
12. According to the honey child, the bridal songs and cradle songs have cadence of _____.
A. pleasure B. happiness
C. sorrow D. bravery
13. The number of questions asked by the mother to her daughter in the poem 'Village Song' is _____.
A. two B. three
C. four D. five
14. The mother asks questions to her daughter _____.
A. to know the answers
B. getting angry with her daughter
C. not to leave her and to marry her bridegroom
D. to encourage her not to marry
15. The jewels were ready for the _____.
A. mother B. father
C. the daughter D. the bridegroom
16. The mother in the poem 'Village Song' has fed her honey child on _____.
A. ripe corn B. delicious food
C. golden grain D. royal food
17. The honey child tells her mother that she is going to _____.
A. her father-in-law's house
B. the mountain
C. the forest
D. her village
18. The champa boughs are blowing _____.
A. in the wild forest
B. on the tree
C. near the koil-haunted river
D. near the river-isle
19. The mother requests her daughter on the eve of her wedding not to _____.
A. sing sweet cradle songs
B. not to cry
C. to grieve her lover
D. sing the bridal song
20. The bridal-songs and the cradle-songs have **cadences** of sorrow. Here the underlined word means: _____.
A. the sorrowful voice
B. the rhythmic flow of sound
C. the change of voice
D. the sound of musical instruments
21. Who are calling the girl in the poem 'Village Song'?
A. The koils B. The fairy folk
C. The parents D. The girl's friends
22. In the poem 'Village Song' mother tells her daughter that the bridal robes are _____.
A. in the loom B. in the shop
C. in the house D. in the box
23. The bridal robes as described in 'Village Song' are _____.
A. yellow and blue
B. green and white
C. silver and saffron glowing
D. silver and red

24. In the poem 'Village Song', the mother says that the bridal cakes are on the _____.
A. stove B. oven
C. hearth D. fire
25. Where do the lotus lilies glisten?
A. in the brimming river
B. in the koi haunted river-isles
C. in the wild forest
D. on the grassy land
26. Honey child, honey child, whither are you going? Here the underlined word mean: _____.
A. When B. Which
C. What D. Where
27. ...who on 'golden grain' has fed you? Here the underlined expression means: _____.
A. gold coloured grain
B. costly grain like gold
C. very tasty grain
D. delicate dishes
28. 'The wind of death tomorrow' in the poem 'Village Song' means: _____.
A. the fear of death
B. the cause of death
C. the prediction about death
D. the sorrows and sufferings
29. Which are the sweeter sounds than the bridal songs?
A. The forest notes
B. The worldly notes
C. The heavenly notes
D. The cultural notes
30. Cradle songs are the songs of _____.
A. birth B. childhood days
C. marriage D. old age
31. Who was popularly known as the 'Nightingale of India' _____.
A. Kamala Nehru B. Sarojini Naidu
C. Annie Besant D. Rama Devi
32. The poem 'Village Song' appeared in the book _____.
A. Christmas Carol
B. Lucy Poems
C. The Geetanjali
D. The Golden Threshold
33. The mother in the poem 'Village Song' addresses the child as 'honey child since _____.
A. the name of the child is Honey
B. the child loves honey
C. the mother feeds the child on honey
D. the child is sweet to the mother
34. The expression 'The laughter of the sun to-day' in the poem 'Village Song' means: _____.
A. happiness and pleasure
B. mental pain and sufferings
C. birth celebration
D. marriage celebration

ANSWER KEY

1.-B	2.-D	3.-B	4.-A	5.-C	6.-C	7.-C	8.-A	9.-B	10.-C	11.-B	12.-C
13.-D	14.-C	15.-C	16.-B	17.-C	18.-A	19.-C	20.-B	21.-B	22.-A	23.-C	24.-C
25.-B	26.-D	27.-D	28.-D	29.-A	30.-B	31.-B	32.-D	33.-D	34.-A		

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. Who is the poet of "Village Song" ? Give a brief description about the poet ?

Ans: Sarojini Naidu is the poet of "Village Song". She was born in Hyderabad on February 13, 1879. She was a child prodigy, freedom fighter and a poet. She gave up her literary

career to join the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi. She was the first Indian woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress. She was also the first woman to become the governor of Uttar Pradesh. She was popularly known as the

nightingale of India. She passed away in 1949.

2. Who does honey child refer to the poem "Village Song" ? And why ?

Ans: Honey child refers to a young daughter in the poem "Village Song". The mother of the young daughter loves her very much. A child is always lovable to her mother. Similarly the mother always takes care of her children. That's why the mother in the poem 'Village Song' is calling her daughter lovingly as 'honey child'.

3. Who are the speakers in the poem "Village Song" ? What do they talk about ?

Ans. The speakers in the poem "Village Song" are a mother and her beloved daughter. They talked each other about marriage. In the poem Mother wants to see her daughter's happy married life. But the young girl does not wish to get married. In this poem the mother persuaded her daughter to marry but in reply the daughter does not want to marry. Because she says that married life is full of unhappiness.

4. What does the mother question to the daughter in the poem "Village Song" ?

Ans: The mother puts different questions to the daughter in the poem "Village Song." The mother asks her where she is going. The mother wants to know that whether she would cast all her jewels and leave mother who has fed her delicious food. The mother also asks her whether she would leave the lover in grief who is coming to marry her.

5. Where does the daughter want to go ? And why ?

Ans: The daughter wants to go to the wild forest. She doesn't want to get married. She wants to stay back in the village which is surrounded by natural beauties. She never wants to leave the forest where champa buds are blowing. And the river-isles are

frequently haunted by koils. These rivers and lakes are full of Lotus and Lilies. The music of nature attracts her to go to the wild forest.

6. What are the beautiful sights of forest mentioned in the poem "Village Song" ?

Ans: In the poem village song the poet mentions various beautiful sights of the forest. The beauty of wild forest is enhanced by champa buds which are blowing on the champa boughs. The rivers and the lakes are full of Lotus and lilies. This place is frequently visited by koils. The music of streams, birds and wind attracts the girl very much in this poem.

7. How is the world full of happiness according to the mother ?

Ans: According to the mother the world is full of happiness. She tells her daughter about the joy of bridal-songs, cradle-songs and sandal-scented leisure. The Mother has also kept silver and saffron glowing bridal robes. She has made bridal cakes for her daughter's marriage. The celebration of marriage and the happy moments with the family after marriage are enjoyable.

8. "The laughter of the Sun to-day, wind of death to - morrow." Explain it.

Ans: The daughter doesn't want to marry. So she tells her mother that the bridal songs and cradle-song have pleasure. But they are short lived. Today the sun shines brightly with joy but it will get dark after that. So she rightly replies that today's happiness is going to die soon. The material beauty never lasts forever; it is the beauty of nature which is eternal.

9. How does the mother arrange the marriage for her daughter ?

Ans: The mother is very much anxious about her daughter's marriage. She wants her daughter to get married and settled. So she always feeds her good foods and loves her very much. She has arranged silver and

saffron glowing bridal dresses and kept bridal cakes on the hearth for her marriage. Other things which are necessary for her marriage like ornaments, clothes and food have also been arranged for her marriage.

10. Why does the daughter refuse to marry ?

Ans: The daughter refuses to marry because in her opinion, marriage brings happiness but it is temporary. On the other hand she finds peace and happiness in the wild forest with natural beauties and natural music. She

wants to stay back at the village to enjoy these eternal beauties of the nature whole life.

11. Is it necessary for the daughter to get married ? Support your answer.

Ans: Yes, it is necessary for the daughter to get married. Because marriage is an important event in a person's life. This is a part of social life. Human life faces two different sides of life that is happiness and unhappiness. We find happiness by removing all the odds in our life. Then the life would be enjoyable.



Festivals of North-East India

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- The collective name for the eastern-most parts of India is known as _____.
A. Eastern India B. Northern India
C. North-East India D. East-North India
- The north-eastern region of India consists of _____ states.
A. 6 B. 7
C. 8 D. 9
- The contiguous seven states are known as land of _____.
A. Seven Mothers B. Seven Brothers
C. Seven Fathers D. Seven Sisters
- Which North-east state is not geographically a contiguous state?
A. Assam B. Nagaland
C. Meghalaya D. Sikkim
- Which state is not included among 'Seven Sisters'?
A. Manipur B. Sikkim
C. Tripura D. Nagaland
- Which state plays the role of a little brother to the seven sisters?
A. Sikkim B. Meghalaya
C. Assam D. Arunachal Pradesh
- People of the North-East India celebrate their festivals with traditional dance and _____.
A. songs B. enjoyment
C. merry makin D. music
- Many of the North-East festivals are based on _____.
A. songs B. agriculture
C. dances D. religion
- Celebration of festivals is not complete without traditional _____ and music.
A. songs B. food
C. dress D. dance
- The people of Assam are blessed with _____.
A. different religions
B. lush greenery
C. the river Brahmaputra
D. lush greenery and the Brahmaputra
- The important festivals of Assam are _____.
A. Bihu festivals B. Ziro festivals
C. Losar festivals D. Harvest festivals
- Bihu festivals are of _____ kinds.
A. two B. four
C. three D. five
- Bihu Festivals are Rongali Bihu, Kongli Bihu and _____.
A. Bohag Bihu B. Kaati Bihu
C. Bhogali Bihu D. Pusa Bihu

14. Which Bihu festival is known as Bohag Bihu?
A. Kongali B. Kaati Bihu
C. Bhogali Bihu D. Rongali
15. In which Bihu Festival do people light lamps and pray to God for good harvest?
A. Bohag Bihu B. Kaati Bihu
C. Bhogali Bihu D. Rongali Bihu
16. Which Bihu Festival symbolises the end of the harvest season?
A. Rongali Bihu B. Kongali
C. Bhogali Bihu D. Kaati Bihu
17. Bihu celebration is incomplete without melodious folk songs and traditional _____.
A. music B. food
C. dress D. dance
18. The young people in Assam dance during Bihu with _____.
A. songs and leg movement
B. songs and hand movement
C. slow steps and hand movement
D. brisk steps and hand movement
19. Which Musical Instruments are played during Bihu dance?
A. Cymbals B. Bamboo clapper
C. Dhol and pepa D. All the above
20. Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the _____ regions of the Himalayas.
A. mountain B. plain
C. open D. lower
21. What makes Arunachal Pradesh so beautiful?
A. Mountains
B. Forests
C. Mountains and forests
D. Green paddy field and pine clad mountains
22. Which festival in Arunachal Pradesh marks the New Year?
A. Ziro Festival B. Losar Festival
C. Mopin Festival D. Galo Festival
23. To welcome the New Year the people of Arunachal Pradesh _____.
A. clean their homes
B. discard the old things
C. worship their God
D. clean their homes and discard the old
24. Mopin Festival is celebrated in _____.
A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Nagaland
C. Meghalaya D. Manipur
25. Mopin Festival is celebrated by the _____.
A. Galo Tribes B. Assamese
C. Nagas D. Sikkimese
26. People celebrate the Mopin festival as the _____.
A. Forest Festival
B. New Year Festival
C. Harvest Festival
D. Light Festival
27. Which dance is performed in Mopin festival?
A. Bihu B. Popin
C. Popir D. Rongali
28. In the Mopin festival people worship Goddess _____ to drive away the evil spirits and for acquiring prosperity.
A. Mopin B. Popir
C. Popird D. Rongali
29. The iconic outdoor musical festival of Arunachal Pradesh is _____.
A. Mopin Festival B. Losar Festival
C. Ziro Festival D. Wangala Festival
30. Every year the zero Festival is held in the month of _____.
A. September B. October
C. November D. December
31. Which festival in Manipur binds and revives the relationships between married girls and their parents?
A. Ningol B. Chakouba
C. Cheiraoba D. Ningol Chakouba
32. In Ningol Chakouba Festival the married girls and their children are given _____.
A. a lot of money
B. costly ornaments
C. attractive dress materials
D. grand feast and gifts

33. The people of Manipur celebrate _____ festival in April.
A. ChapcharKut B. Chakouba
C. Cheiraoba D. NingolChakouba
34. During Cheiraoba, the people of Manipur climb nearest hilltops because they believe that this will help them to _____.
A. get good harvest
B. live happily in the family
C. to satisfy the God and Goddess
D. to rise to a higher plane in life
35. Who celebrate ChapcharKut Festival?
A. The people of Meghalaya
B. The people of Mizoram
C. The people of Tripura
D. The people of Manipur
36. ChapcharKut is a _____ Festival in Mizoram.
A. Summer B. Spring
C. Winter D. Autumn
37. Who celebrate Wangala?
A. The Garos B. The Galos
C. The Tribes D. The Nagas
38. The Wangala is known as _____.
A. Music Festival
B. Spring Festival
C. Hundred-drum Festival
D. Dance Festival
39. The Wangala is celebrated in _____.
A. Assam B. Arunachala Pradesh
C. Manipur D. Meghalaya
40. The Wangala is known as Hundred-drum Festival because _____.
A. the Garos worship hundred drums
B. 100 drums are beaten together
C. Hundred drum is a place
D. Hundred-drum is their God
41. Wangal is a _____ festival.
A. Spring B. Harvest
C. Winter D. New Year
42. Who beat the drums during the Wangala Festival in Meghalaya?
A. Women B. Men
C. Children D. Girls
43. Who celebrate Karachipuja?
A. The people of Nagaland
B. The people of Manipur
C. The people of Sikkim
D. The people of Meghalaya
44. The Karachipuja is held in the month of _____.
A. April B. June
C. July D. August
45. The Karachipuja is held in _____.
A. New Agartala B. Old Agartala
C. New Hevli D. Central Hevli
46. How long Karachipuja held?
A. for a week B. for a day
C. for a month D. for a fortnight
47. How many deities are worshipped in Karachipuja?
A. 12 B. 13
C. 14 D. 15
48. The dances during Karachipuja represent _____.
A. social tradition
B. economic condition
C. their food habit
D. hunting, food gathering etc
49. The most important festival Nagaland celebrates is _____.
A. Bihu B. Wangala
C. Moastu D. Mopin
50. The Moastuis celebrated _____.
A. before the sowing season
B. after the sowing season
C. before harvesting
D. after harvesting
51. Which festival of Nagaland is named after a bird of the state?
A. Wangala B. Moastu
C. Mopin D. Hornbill
52. The Hornbill Festival of Nagaland is celebrated in _____.
A. September B. October
C. November D. December

53. The Hornbill Festival of Nagaland is celebrated for _____.
A. seven days B. nine days
C. eight days D. ten days
54. Which one is India's most colourful and charming festival?
A. Losoong B. Hornbill
C. Losar D. Mopin
55. What do the Nagas showcase during Hornbill festival?
A. cultural heritage of 16 tribes
B. musical heritage of 16 tribes
C. educational heritage of 16 tribes
D. social heritage of 16 tribes
56. The men in Nagaland, in the dances during the festival, show off _____.
A. fishing skills
B. hunting skills
C. warring skills
D. hunting and warring skills
57. _____ are the soul of Naga festivals.
A. Songs and music
B. Musics and dances
C. Songs and dances
D. Dances and dress
58. Nagas preserve and pass down their oral history through _____.
A. celebration of festivals
B. customs and traditions
C. colourful dresses
D. songs and dances
59. Men wear warrior costume in _____ Festival of Nagaland.
A. Moostu B. Losal
C. Hornbill D. Losoong
60. The festivals of Sikkim are based on _____.
A. Buddisim B. Hinduism
C. Jainism D. Christianity
61. The festivals of Sikkim are celebrated as per the _____ calendar.
A. Buddhist B. Hindu
C. Jain D. Christian
62. Saga Dawa is a festival of _____.
A. Nagaland B. Manipur
C. Sikkim D. Meghalaya
63. Which festival commemorates the birth, enlightenment and death of Lord Buddha?
A. Saga Dawa B. Losar
C. Chaam D. Losoong
64. 'Saga Dawa' is celebrated on the full moon day in Tibetan lunar month during _____.
A. May and June
B. June and July
C. July and August
D. August and September
65. When is Losoong celebrated?
A. at the beginning of New Year
B. at the beginning of sowing season
C. at the end of the harvesting
D. at beginning of harvesting
66. Chaam dance is performed in _____ festival.
A. Saga Dawa B. Losar
C. Losoong D. Tihhar
67. Archery contest is conducted in _____ festival.
A. Saga Dawa B. Losar
C. Losoong D. Tihhar
68. Which festival marks Tibetan New Year?
A. Saga Dawa B. Losar
C. Losoong D. Tihhar
69. _____ festival is the festival of light. (like Diwali) ?
A. Saga Dawa B. Losar
C. Losoong D. Tihhar
70. The festivals of North-east India encourage _____.
A. educational activities
B. social activities
C. educational and religious activities
D. cultural and artistic activities
71. The festivals of North-east India bring out the _____ of the people.
A. natural talent
B. different skills
C. religious thoughts
D. scientific inventions

ANSWER KEY

1.-C	2.-C	3.-D	4.-D	5.-B	6.-A	7.-D	8.-B	9.-D	10.-D	11.-A	12.-C
13.-C	14.-D	15.-B	16.-C	17.-D	18.-D	19.-D	20.-A	21.-D	22.-B	23.-D	24.-A
25.-A	26.-C	27.-C	28.-A	29.-C	30.-A	31.-D	32.-D	33.-C	34.-D	35.-B	36.-B
37.-A	38.-C	39.-D	40.-B	41.-B	42.-B	43.-B	44.-C	45.-B	46.-A	47.-C	48.-D
49.-C	50.-B	51.-D	52.-D	53.-D	54.-B	55.-A	56.-D	57.-C	58.-A	59.-C	60.-A
61.-A	62.-C	63.-A	64.-A	65.-C	66.-C	67.-C	68.-B	69.-D	70.-D	71.-A	

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. **What is the “Land of seven sisters” ?
Why are they called so ?**

Ans: The contiguous seven states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are commonly described as the “Land of Seven Sisters”. They are called so because all these states are located in the North East part of India. They are interdependant on each other. These seven states and Sikkim together constitute the North East India.

2. **Which state is considered as a little brother to the ‘Land of Seven Sisters’ and why ?**

Ans: Sikkim is considered as a little brother to the “Land of Seven Sisters”. The seven states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are contiguous and located adjacent to each other. Whereas the eighth state Sikkim is geographically not a contiguous part of the northeast region. It is separated from the northeast by Siligudi corridor. So it is not included in the “Land of Seven Sisters.” So it is considered as a little brother to the “Land of Seven Sisters.”

3. **How do the people of North East India celebrate their festivals ?**

Ans: The north-eastern regions of India is a place of diverse cultures. The different communities and tribes of northeast India celebrate their unique festivals with great

enthusiasm and joy. Many of these festivals are based on agriculture. The main features of their festivals are traditional music and dance.

4. **What are the major festivals of Assam ?**

Ans: Bihus are among the major festivals of Assam. These are a series of three prominent festivals such as Rongali Bihu, Kongali Bihu and Bhogali Bihu. Rongali Bihu is celebrated in mid-April with the onset of spring and the beginning of the sowing season. Kongali Bihu is celebrated in mid-October when fields are lush but barns are empty. On this occasion people pray to God for good harvest and to guide souls to heaven. Bhogali Bihu is observed in mid-January which symbolises the end of the harvest season. It is a Thanksgiving festival when the crops have been harvested and the barns are full.

5. **Describe the location of Arunachal Pradesh**

Ans: Arunachal Pradesh is one of India’s most remote and picturesque locations. It is situated in the mountain region of the Himalayas. This state’s location filled with lush green paddy fields and pine covered mountains. Nature has provided the people of this region with a deep feeling of beauty. All these beauties are reflected in their festivities, songs and dances.

6. What is the charming festival of Manipur ? How is it celebrated ?

Ans: Ningol Cakouba is a charming festival of Manipur. This festival binds and revives the relationship between married girl's and their parents. The women and their children are called to visit their father's home. They are given a sumptuous feast and gifts. People of this region celebrate this special festival with joy and happiness. This festival is admired by all as it binds the family relationship.

7. How is Chapchar Kut celebrated in Mizoram ?

Ans: Chapchar Kut is an important festival mostly celebrated in Mizoram. It is a spring festival. Men and women of all ages wear traditional dresses and headgears. They all perform folk dances and sing traditional songs on this occasion. The sounds of drums, gongs and cymbals add beauties to their celebration.

8. What is 'Hundred Drums Festival' ? How is it celebrated ?

Ans: Hundred Drum Festival is also known as Wangala. It is the most important festival celebrated by the Garos in the villages of Meghalaya. The festival is named so because 100 Drums are beaten together during the celebration. This is a harvest festival. It is celebrated in November to mark the end of hard work which naturally brings a good harvest. The celebration features beating of drums, blowing horns, and traditional dancing. During the dance two parallel lines of men and women moves forward together in rhythmic manner with the beats of the drums.

9. How do people of Tripura celebrate their festivals ?

Ans: Most of the festivals and dances in Tripura represent hunting, food gathering and various other activities. Karachi Puja is one of the important festivals in Tripura. It is a week long festival marked by worshipping fourteen Gods as instructed by Lord Shiva.

The festival takes place in the month of July in old Agartala or Puran Heveli where there is a temple that houses of 14 deities. Thousands of people come to Tripura during this festival and enjoy cultural programmes and fairs.

10. How is Hornbill Festival observed in Nagaland ?

Ans: Hornbill festival is one of India's most colourful and charming festivals in Nagaland. This festival is named after the states most admired bird Hornbill. This festival showcases the cultural heritage of 16 tribes in Nagaland. It is a 10 day long celebration where cultural dances and sporting events are held in December every year. Men clad in full warrior costume and show off their haunting and warring skills.

11. What is Saga Dawa ? How is it celebrated ?

Ans: Skikkim's festivals are celebrated with a lot of pomp and show as per the Buddhist calendar. Throughout these festivals people take part in lively dances and music. Saga Dawa is an amazing Buddhist festival Which is celebrated on the full moon day in Tibetan lunar month between May and June. On this sacred day people visit the monasteries, offer prayers, water, incense sticks and butter lamps. This festival commemorates birth, enlightenment and the death of Lord Buddha.

12. What is the usefulness of the celebration of different festivals in North East India ?

Ans: North eastern region of India is a place of diverse cultures. The different communities and tribes of North East India celebrate their unique festivals with great enthusiasm and joy. Hardly a month passes in any of these seven states without a festival or two. Most of them have a religious significance as the people offer thanks to the Gods for good harvest and prosperity. They also ask for protection against calamities. Their celebrations also help encourage cultural and artistic activities and bring out the natural talent of the people.



From the Formalin Jar

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who is the poet of the poem 'From the Formalin Jar' ?
 (a) Dr. Reeta S. Mani
 (b) William Wordsworth
 (c) John Keats
 (d) Sarojini Naidu
2. Who is the fictional character in the poem ?
 (a) Vicky's friends
 (b) Vicky's father
 (c) Vicky's mother
 (d) Vicky
3. Who has been personified in the poem ?
 (a) Vicky's lungs (b) Vicky's brain
 (c) Vicky's kidneys (d) Vicky's heart
4. Where is Vicky's brain ?
 (a) inside a jar
 (b) inside a bottle
 (c) inside a formalin jar
 (d) inside a box
5. Vicky's brain is sitting in the formalin Jar _____.
 (a) in sorrow (b) in happiness
 (c) in a lament (d) in disdain
6. Why has Vicky's brain been kept inside a formalin Jar ?
 (a) to make others aware
 (b) only to promote knowledge
 (c) as a sample
 (d) As an exhibition
7. How do people stare at Vicky's brain ?
 (a) again and again
 (b) wrathfully
 (c) with interest
 (d) without hesitation
8. What do the people call to Vicky's brain ?
 (a) a sample (b) an object
 (c) a specimen (d) an idea box
9. 'I was part of a living human' - Who does 'I' refer to here ?
 (a) Vicky's heart
 (b) Vicky's lungs
 (c) Vicky's kidneys
 (d) Vicky's brain
10. Who does 'living human' refer to ?
 (a) Vicky (b) the poet
 (c) Vicky's mother (d) Vicky's brain
11. What was the chagrin of Vicky's brain ?
 (a) to be a part of medical education
 (b) to be shown as object
 (c) to be dead in an accident
 (d) to be ended up in a jar
12. What fatal things for human brain are described in the second stanza ?
 (a) stroke
 (b) tumour
 (c) stroke, tumour or bugs
 (d) bugs
13. Who was Vicky ?
 (a) the poet of the poem
 (b) a young boy
 (c) an unknown person
 (d) an old man
14. How was Vicky ?
 (a) a fool
 (b) an educated fellow
 (c) a young and a smart boy
 (d) an uneducated human being
15. What were Vicky's domain ?
 (a) Computer and English
 (b) Science and Geography
 (c) Mathematics and History
 (d) Math and Computer
16. What was Vicky's motto in life ?
 (a) no gain and no pain
 (b) to be a doctor
 (c) social service
 (d) to work hard and achieve

17. Who did Vicky, love most ?
(a) his parents (b) his friends
(c) his teacher (d) the poet
18. How much love did Vicky have for his parents ?
(a) maximum respect
(b) maximum love
(c) maximum loyalty
(d) minimum love
19. Who did Vicky adore ?
(a) his parents (b) his friends
(c) his knowledge (d) his grand mother
20. How was Vicky's grandmother ?
(a) a young lady with smiling face
(b) an educated woman
(c) an old woman with wrinkles on face
(d) an uneducated woman
21. When did Vicky meet the accident ?
(a) in the evening
(b) on a monsoon day
(c) in a winter night
(d) on a summer day
22. Why did he go out ?
(a) to buy vegetable
(b) to meet his friend
(c) to meet his teacher
(d) to attend his friend's birth day
23. Vicky was going to _____.
(a) his friend's house
(b) the cinema
(c) the market place
(d) the college
24. Did Vicky have his helmet on his dad ?
(a) Yes (b) not sure
(c) Yes or No (d) No
25. What happened to him on the way to his friend ?
(a) met his friend
(b) met his teacher
(c) met an accident
(d) saw an accident
26. How is the accident explained in the poem ?
(a) amusing
(b) gory and in humane
(c) dangerous
(d) gary and human
27. What happened to Vicky in the accident ?
(a) Nothing happened
(b) He was injured Severely
(c) His friend was injured
(d) He lost his life
28. After Vicky's death his family
(a) crushed with pain
(b) crushed with sorrow
(c) cried a lot
(d) crushed with strain
29. What is the message of the poet in the poem 'from the formalin Jar' ?
(a) to drive slowly
(b) to be safety at home
(c) to take care of health
(d) to drive safe
30. What is the profession of the poet ?
(a) Scientist (b) Neurologist
(c) Cardiologist (d) Neurovirologist

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (c)
13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (d)
25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (d)

(LONG QUESTIONS & ANSWERS)

1. What is the poem “From the formalin Jar” about ?

Ans: From the “Formalin Jar” is a famous poem by Dr. Reeta S Moni. In this poem the poet describes the fictious character Vicky - How Vicky rode his bike carelessly and ended his life. After his death, his brain has been kept in a formalin jar as a specimen. In the poem the poet describes the feelings of Vicky’s brain.

2. How does the Title ‘From the Formalin Jar’ is justified ?

Ans: Formalin is a chemical substance, which is used to preserve body parts for a longer period of time. Vicky is a fictional character who is dead and his brain has been kept in a formalin jar as a specimen in the museum. The poet, very nicely describes the feeling of the brain about his past and how a simple carelessness cost a lot of pain and suffering to the family. Thus the title of the poem is very appropriate.

3. Describe Vicky’s feeling as a specimen !

Ans. Vicky’s brain was kept in a formalin jar after his death. Formalin is a chemical solution used for preserving body. Vicky’s brain is kept as a specimen which he doesn’t like at all. To him to be called as a specimen is insulting. People watch the jar again and again. He again states that it didn’t have any reason of end like stroke, tumors or bug.

4. How does the poet describe Vicky in the poem from the formalin Jar ?

Ans: According to the poet, Vicky was a young boy. He was smart and sane. He had mastery over Computers and Mathematics. He was very strong and stout. He was very hard working. The poet says his moto of life was “No pain-No

gain”. Vicky was little careful about his safety while riding his bike. For this he met his tragic death.

5. How was vicky’s family life ?

Ans: Vicky had his parents and grand mother in his family. He loved his parents the most. He adored his grand mother, who had wrinkles on her face and skin. Hence Vicky lived a very happy and enjoyable life. His family crushed with pain after his death.

6. How did Vicky meet his tragic death ? What happened to his family ?

Ans: Vicky was a young boy. He was very strong and genius. On a wet moonsoon day, he rode his bike to his friend who was living in the next lane. Vicky always used helmet but that day he did not put it on. On his way he met with an accident only in a moment and Vicky lost his life due to his simple carelessness. The death of Vicky was irreparable and a great loss to the family. The happy family suffered a lot.

7. What does Vicky’s brain know about his college life ?

Ans: Vicky’s brain discloses the fact when he was a college going young boy he was very brilliant and his favourite subjects were Mathematics and Computer. He was very shy and his heart was beating where he saw a girl.

8. What message does the poet want to share ?

Ans: The poet is a doctor. It is not her duty to control and reduce the rate of accident. But seeing the apathetic condition of patients and family members after an accident, she wants to make everybody aware of the safety of life. She wants to share the message that everybody should drive safe on road, so she has used the phrase, ‘DRIVE SAFE’ using capital letters.



NON-DETAILED TEXT

A Tiger in the House

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who named the tiger cub Timothy ?
(a) Bond's father
(b) Bond's mother
(c) Bond's Grand father
(d) Bond's Grand father
2. Where was the Terai Jungle ?
(a) Near Dehra
(b) Near Mumbai
(c) Near Delhi
(d) Near Rajasthan
3. What was Timothy's length ?
(a) 15 inches (b) 17 inches
(c) 18 inches (d) 20 inches
4. Out of 15 elephants _____ of them with howdahs for shikan's
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 4
5. Grandfather discovered the tiger cub among the _____
(a) intricate roots of banana tree
(b) Cave
(c) Intricate roots of banyan tree
(d) under the mango tree
6. At first, Timothy was brought up entirely on _____.
(a) Milk (b) Rice
(c) Codlever oil (d) Pigeon & Rabbit
7. Who was Mahmoud ?
(a) Milkman (b) Author
(c) Cook (d) Writer's grand father
8. Timothy had two companions one was a money and other was a _____
(a) Cat (b) Mongrel puppy
(c) Peacock (d) Rabbit
9. At first Timothy appeared to be quite afraid of _____
(a) Puppy (b) Monkey
(c) Pigeon (d) Rabbit
10. What was Timothy's favourite place ?
(a) Kitchen (b) Bed room
(c) Drawing room (d) Garden
11. Timothy scrubbed his face with his paws like a _____
(a) dog (b) cat
(c) monkey (d) tiger
12. Where did Timothy sleep in the night ?
(a) In drawing room
(b) In cook's quarters
(c) In bed room
(d) In gardener's quarter
13. What change came over Timothy when he was six months old ?
(a) Friendly (b) Less friendly
(c) Dangerous (d) Calm
14. What would be found across the veranda in the next morning ?
(a) feathers of chicken
(b) feathers of birds
(c) feathers of parrot
(d) feathers of pigeons
15. When out off a walk with the writer, Timothy tired to steal _____
(a) hens and cats
(b) birds and rats
(c) cat or pet pekinese
(d) Goat and sheep
16. Grand father decided Timothy to transfer to Zoo. Looking at his _____
(a) Wild nature
(b) rude behaviour
(c) Villanious intent
(d) all of the above
17. The Zoo was 200 miles away from the author's house _____
(a) Kolkata (b) Chennai
(c) Delhi (d) Lucknow
18. Grand father took timothy to Lucknow by _____
(a) train (b) bus
(c) car (d) truck
19. _____ in the zoo were happy to get timothy.
(a) Zoo authorities (b) Visitors
(c) Zoo supervisor
(d) Writer's grand father

ENGLISH (SLE)

20. Why were the zoo authorities glad ?
 (a) a gift of violent animal
 (b) a trined animal
 (c) well fed & civilized tiger
 (d) a skillful animal
21. Where did Grand father go arriving at the Zoo ?
 (a) Zoo supervisor
 (b) Timothy's cage
 (c) Zoo keeper
 (d) Leopard's cage
22. Who was tiger afraid in the Zoo ?
 (a) Leopard (b) Monkey
 (c) puppy (d) Parrot
23. How did Timothy die ?
 (a) Cancer (b) fever
 (c) pneumonia (d) fever
24. Grand father went in search of the _____ of zoo to lodge complain.
 (a) Chairman (b) Superintendent
 (c) Watchman (d) Keeper
25. The grand father gave a scronful look to keeper because he was _____.
 (a) happy (b) disappointed
 (c) Shocked (d) disappointed & shocked
26. How did Grand father walk out of the zoo ?
 (a) briskly (b) slowly
 (c) hatefully (d) carelessly
27. 'I am talking to timothy' who told this statement
 (a) Zoo keeper (b) Grand father
 (c) Author (d) Zoo supervisor
28. 'Stroll' means _____.
 (a) quickly walk
 (b) walking carelessly
 (c) leisurely walk
 (d) Running quickly
29. " A tiger in the house" was written by _____.
 (a) Premchand
 (b) Tagore
 (c) Rushkin bond
 (d) William wordsworth
30. Rushkin Bond belongs to _____.
 (a) India (b) England
 (c) America (d) France

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (b)
 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b)
 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (a)



The Beggar

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who is the writer of the story 'The Beggar'?
 A. Ruskin Bond B. Prem Chand
 C. Leo Tolstoy D. Anton Chekhov
2. "Kind Sir, have pity; turn your attention to poor, hungry man!" – Who is the beggar speaking to?
 A. Lushkoff B. Sergei
 C. Olga D. Sergei's friend
3. How many days has the beggar not eaten anything?
 A. two B. three
 C. four D. five
4. How many copecks does he need for a lodging?
 A. two B. three
 C. four D. five
5. Which country does the beggar belong to?
 A. England B. India
 C. Russia D. France

6. The beggar said that he was a village school teacher for _____ years.
A. five B. six
C. seven D. eight
7. The beggar lost his job because of _____.
A. intrigues B. his drunkenness
C. inefficiency D. telling lies
8. He had nothing to do for _____ year(s).
A. one B. two
C. eight D. four
9. Sergei was a/an _____.
A. farmer B. doctor
C. advocate D. teacher
10. A person, who makes humble request is a _____.
A. mendicant B. suppliant
C. waif D. beggar
11. What was the colour of the beggar's overcoat?
A. Red B. White
C. Green D. Fawn
12. The beggar had an offer of a position in the province of _____.
A. Komi B. Kaluga
C. Karelia D. Kalmykia
13. 'Mendicant' refers to _____.
A. Sergei B. The beggar
C. Olga D. The writer
14. Sergei's eyes fell on the beggar's _____.
A. clothes B. overcoat
C. overshoes D. cap
15. Where did the advocate meet the beggar?
A. in Kalugaon
B. in Sadyava Street
C. in Sadovya Street
D. in Savya Street
16. In their first meeting the beggar said that he was a _____.
A. a farmer
B. a singer in a Russian choir
C. a village school teacher
D. a student
17. Sergei turned from the ragged creature with an expression of _____.
A. anger B. pity
C. disgust D. dissatisfaction
18. Who does the expression 'the ragged creature' refer to?
A. Sergei B. The beggar
C. Olga D. A poor man
19. "This is dishonesty, my dear sir!" Who said this ?
A. Sergei B. The beggar
C. Olga D. The writer
20. Who does the expression 'my dear sir' refer to?
A. Sergei B. The beggar
C. Olga D. The writer
21. "This is swindling". What does this refer to?
A. lying B. drinking
C. begging D. cheating
22. The beggar told that formerly he was a _____ in the Russian choir.
A. musician B. dancer
C. magician D. singer
23. The beggar was sent away from the Russian choir for his _____.
A. cheating B. lying
C. drunkenness D. begging
24. Sergei provided the beggar the work of _____.
A. chopping wood
B. cutting grass
C. removing old broken things
D. cleaning the house
25. The beggar agreed to chop wood for Sergei because
A. he was hungry and he needed money.
B. he was in need of money for lodging.
C. he was in need of money to go to Kaluga.
D. he had been trapped by his own words.
26. What was the name of Sergei's cook?
A. Olga B. Lencho
C. Lushkoff D. Vicky
27. The beggar's strength had been undermined by _____.

- A. excess work B. poverty
C. disease D. vodka
28. The beggar did not have slightest inclination for _____.
A. begging B. singing
C. teaching D. toil
29. Standing _____ Sergei could see what was going on in the yard.
A. in the kitchen
B. on the balcony
C. in his drawing room
D. at the window of his dining room
30. 'Olga glared wrathfully at her companion.' Who was her companion?
A. Another cook B. Her close friend
C. Lushkoff D. A servant of Sergei
31. Who does the expression 'the pseudo-teacher' refer to?
A. The beggar B. Olga
C. Sergei's teacher
D. A village school teacher
32. Sergei was _____ of himself for engaging the beggar in menial labour.
A. Sorry B. Angry
C. Glad D. Sorry and ashamed
33. An hour later Olga came in and declared that
A. The beggar had chopped all the wood.
B. She had chopped all the wood.
C. She helped the beggar in chopping all the wood.
D. All the wood had been chopped.
34. How much money was given to the beggar for chopping wood?
A. One rouble B. Two rouble
C. Half a rouble D. Forty copecks
35. On the _____ of each month, the beggar came to chop wood for Sergei.
A. last day B. first day
C. first Monday D. last Monday
36. 'The waif made his appearance on the first of the month.' What does 'the waif' mean?
A. A beggar B. A drunkard
C. A singer D. A homeless person
37. Who does the expression 'the waif' refer to ?
A. Olga B. The advocate
C. The beggar D. A servant of Sergei
38. Which work didn't the beggar do for Sergei?
A. Copying
B. Dusting of rugs and mattresses
C. Shovelling snow
D. Putting the wood-shed in order
39. How much money did the beggar receive for doing other work than choppingwood for Sergei?
A. Half a rouble
B. Twenty to forty copecks
C. Thirty to forty copecks
D. One rouble
40. Apart from money, even _____ was sent out to the beggar.
A. a pair of shoes
B. a pair of new trousers
C. a pair of old trousers
D. a pair of jacket
41. "Well, I am happy that my words have taken effect." Who said this ?
A. Sergei B. Lushkoff
C. Olga D. The writer
42. How much was Lushkoff paid for hauling and packing furniture?
A. Half a rouble B. A rouble
C. Twenty to forty copecks
D. Two roubles
43. Which of the following expressions does not refer to Lushkoff?
A. The musician B. The pseudo-teacher
C. Waif D. Mendicant
44. Sergei offered the beggar some cleaner employment. What does 'the cleaneremployment' refer to?
A. Hauling furniture B. Notary
C. Copying D. Singing in a choir
45. Lushkoff took Sergei's letter to a _____ of Sergei's.
A. teacher B. brother
C. advocate D. friend
46. What was the final advice of Sergei to Lushkoff?

- A. Not to drink Vodka
B. Not to beg
C. Not to tell lies
D. Not to drink and to work hard
47. What was Sergei pleased at?
A. Offering a cleaner employment
B. Seeing Lushkoff sober, gloomy and silent
C. Having put Lushkoff on a right path
D. Meeting Lushkoff at the theatre after a long time
48. After a gap of _____ years Sergei and Lushkoff met each other.
A. one B. three
C. four D. two
49. After two years Sergei met Lushkoff at/ in _____.
A. the bus-stop B. a railway station
C. the theatre D. the market
50. Sergei noticed a little man standing at the theatre beside him. Who was that little man?
A. The manager of the theatre
B. The ticket seller
C. Lushkoff
D. The guard
51. Lushkoff was wearing a _____ cap.
A. silk B. woolen
C. sealskin D. cotton
52. Lushkoff's coat had a collar of _____.
A. sealskin B. curly fur
C. wool D. silk
53. Lushkoff asked for a seat in the _____.
A. gallery B. balcony
C. stalls D. house-seats
54. Lushkoff paid for the ticket in _____.
A. rouble B. copecks
C. paper notes D. copper coins
55. At last Lushkoff became a well-to-do _____.
A. advocate B. manager
C. notary D. singer
56. As a notary Lushkoff was paid _____ roubles a month.
A. twenty B. twenty five
C. thirty D. thirty five
57. Sergei considered Lushkoff _____, in a sense.
A. the son B. a friend
C. the Godson D. the grandson
58. "God bless that good and noble woman." Who does that woman refer to?
A. Sergei's wife B. Olga
C. Lushkoff's wife D. Sergei's maid
59. Who really saved and changed Lushkoff's life?
A. Sergei B. Olga
C. Sergei's friend
D. The manager of Russian choir
60. Who really chopped wood for Sergei?
A. Sergei's servant B. The beggar
C. Olga
D. A wood cutter of that locality
61. Who really set Lushkoff right?
A. Sergei B. Olga
C. Sergei's friend D. Lushkoff's wife
62. The main idea of the story is _____.
A. Friendship between man and animal
B. Judicial system in Ancient India
C. Dignity of labour
D. True friendship

ANSWER KEY

1.-D	2.-B	3.-B	4.-D	5.-C	6.-D	7.-A	8.-A	9.-C	10.-B	11.-D	12.-B
13.-B	14.-C	15.-C	16.-D	17.-C	18.-B	19.-A	20.-B	21.-A	22.-D	23.-C	24.-A
25.-D	26.-A	27.-D	28.-D	29.-D	30.-C	31.-A	32.-D	33.-D	34.-C	35.-B	36.-D
37.-C	38.-A	39.-B	40.-C	41.-A	42.-B	43.-A	44.-C	45.-D	46.-D	47.-C	48.-D
49.-C	50.-C	51.-C	52.-B	53.-A	54.-D	55.-C	56.-D	57.-C	58.-B	59.-B	60.-C
61.-B	62.-C										



The Village Judge

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who is the author of the story, 'The Village Judge'?
 A. R.N Tagore
 B. Leo Tolstoy
 C. Munshi Premchand
 D. Anton Chekhov
2. Who are the characters described in the first part of the story?
 A. Algu, Jumman and Samjhoo
 B. Jumman, kariman, aunt and Algu
 C. Aunt, Jumman and Kariman
 D. Jumman, judge and samjhoo,
3. Who are very close friends in the story, 'The Village Judge'?
 A. Algu and Samjhoo
 B. Jumman and Algu
 C. Aunt and Kariman
 D. Jumman and samjhoo
4. Who was Jumman's wife?
 A. Kariman B. Sariman
 C. Nariman D. Mariman
5. Who had a small piece of property?
 A. Algu B. Jumman
 C. Kariman D. Jumman's aunt
6. After the transfer of the property Jumman and Kariman were very _____ to the aunt.
 A. harsh and rude
 B. kind and loving
 C. kind and caring
 D. kind and cooperative
7. Why did the aunt threaten Jumman to call a panchayat?
 A. Jumman separated her
 B. Jumman forcibly took away her property
 C. Jumman got angry with her
 D. Jumman ill-treated her
8. SamjhooSahu was _____.
 A. an advocate
 B. a village judge
 C. a farmer
 D. a business man
9. "But today, I feel sure that God himself speaks through the panch." Who said this?
 A. Jumman B. Aunt
 C. Samjhoo D. Algu
10. Jumman persuaded aunt to transfer her _____ to his name.
 A. gold ornaments
 B. bank account
 C. small piece of property
 D. small house
11. 'Money doesn't grow on trees.' Who said this?
 A. Jumman B. Samjhoo
 C. Aunt D. Algu
12. Algu did not open his mouth at the panchayat because _____.
 A. he wanted to help Kariman
 B. Jumman was an old friend of his own
 C. he wanted to help Jumman
 D. he wanted to help Jumman
13. Algu's judgment _____ the friendship between Algu and Jumman.
 A. weakened B. strengthened
 C. broke up D. built up

14. Jumman's aunt complained him against Kariman and requested him _____.
A. to give back the property
B. to give some money
C. to give some food
D. to build a house for him
15. "Will you hesitate to say the honest thing because you fear a quarrel?" Who said this?
A. Jumman B. Samjhoo
C. Aunt D. Algu
16. The first Panchayat met _____.
A. in an open field
B. in the Panchayat office
C. under a tree
D. in the village temple
17. 'Son, have fear of God, The Panch is nobody's friend or enemy. Jumman's aunt said this to _____.
A. Jumman B. Samjhoo
C. Cariman D. Algu
18. At the first Panchayat, Algu started asking questions _____.
A. which were too easy
B. which went against Jumman
C. which were not difficult
D. which Jumman found hard to answer
19. "They think it proper that aunt should have a monthly allowance.' They in the above sentence refers to _____.
A. Jumman and Kariman
B. Kariman and Jumman
C. The elders of the panch
D. The villagers
20. Why was there a break between the friendship of Algu and Jumman?
A. Algu quarreled with Jumman
B. Algu's judgement went against Jumman
C. Jumman scolded Algu
D. Kariman misbehaved Algu
21. After the death of Algu's first bullock, Algu suspected that _____.
A. Jumman had poisoned his bullock.
B. The bullock had been suffered from fever.
C. The bullock had eaten a lot.
D. Samjhoo had not given any food to the bullock.
22. Who said- 'Long live the God that is panch'?
A. Jumman B. Kariman
C. Samjhoo D. Algu

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.-C | 2.-B | 3.-B | 4.-A | 5.-D | 6.-A | 7.-D | 8.-D | 9.-A | 10.-C | 11.-A | 12.-B |
| 13.-C | 14.-B | 15.-C | 16.-C | 17.-D | 18.-D | 19.-C | 20.-B | 21.-A | 22.-D | | |



A Great Son of India

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who is the speaker of the story "A Great Son of India" ?
A. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
B. Swami Vivekananda
C. Prem Chand
D. Ruskin Bond
2. When did Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan speak this story ?
A. 92nd birthday celebration of Swami Vivekananda
B. 92nd birthday celebration of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
C. 93rd birthday celebration of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
D. 93rd birthday celebration of Swami Vivekananda
3. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan speaks about the young saint _____.
A. Gautam Buddha
B. Mahavir Jain
C. Swami Vivekananda
D. Ramakrishnan Paramahansa
4. What did the students have the great opportunity
A. Writings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
B. Writings of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
C. Writings of Buddha
D. Writings of Swami Vivekananda
5. What have prepared us for the new age of freedom ?
A. Life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda
B. Writings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
C. Life of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
D. Writings of Mahavir Jain
6. What are the treasures of India's past ?
A. Ideals of religion B. truth
C. Nonviolence D. all the above
7. Where did Swami Vivekananda collect the treasure ?
A. Indian scriptures
B. Life and saying of his great master
C. both Indian scriptures and saying of his great master
D. None of the above
8. Who was the great Master of Vivekananda ?
A. Goutam Buddha
B. Mahavir Jain
C. Swami Vivekananda
D. Ramakrishnan Paramahansa
9. What are the two dominant features of our age ?
A. pleasure and happiness
B. science and democracy
C. business and technology
D. education and agriculture
10. A modern man should learn to live with a religion which coordinates _____ ?
A. intellectual conscience to spiritual science
B. religion to democracy
C. technology to happiness
D. education to business
11. What does a religion approve itself ?
A. intellectual conscience and spirit of science
B. communalism
C. religious differences
D. superstitions
12. Religion should maintain _____.
A. communalism B. spirit of profit
C. faith of democracy D. abstract thinking
13. What is the reason of the eclipse of religion ?
A. democratic spirit
B. scientific practice of religion
C. social activities
D. unscientific and undemocratic practise of religion.

14. What are subject to the law of time ?
A. carved stone B. heroic act
C. great civilization D. all the above
15. What are the parts of history ?
A. our acts and thoughts
B. our deeds of heroism
C. political structure
D. all the above
16. According to Radhakrishnan we have the sense of god forsakenness because _____
A. implicit awareness of ultimate reality
B. precariousness of the world
C. religious differences
D. None
17. From where do we get an explanation to the fundamental problems ?
A. the scriptures B. the upanisads
C. paintings D. the carved stones
18. What is Vedas according to great seer ?
A. intellectual writings
B. arguments of books
C. the register of the spiritual experiences
D. logical arguments
19. What did Vivekananda say about Vedas ?
A. accumulated treasure of spiritual laws
B. scientific ideas
C. book of intellectual ideas
D. logical establishment of ideas
20. What did Vivekananda compare religion with ?
A. spiritual laws B. Yoga
C. democracy D. science
21. How did he understand Yoga ?
A. it is personal change
B. it is reconditioning of one's nature
C. it is awakening of the life
D. All the above
22. Which Yogas have been discussed by him in his writings ?
A. Jnana Yoga and Raja Yoga
B. Bhakti Yoga and Karma Yoga
C. Raja Yoga and Karma Yoga
D. Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Bhakti Yoga and Karma Yoga
23. How can these books on Yoga help someone ?
A. to reach heaven
B. to attain happiness
C. to reach at the goal of spiritual realization
D. none
24. What is intolerance ?
A. expression of religious pride
B. religious humility
C. expression of egocentrism
D. religious supremacy
25. According to Radhakrishnan we are secular because _____
A. we regard other religions are supreme
B. other religions are not sacred
C. we regard all religions as sacred
D. we regard our religion as supreme
26. Vivekananda felt miserable about _____.
A. religious forwardness of India
B. religious backwardness of India
C. democratic development
D. development of science and technology
27. Our religion is confused with so much _____
A. languages
B. differences in food and clothes
C. scientific development
D. obscurantism and superstition
28. _____ protested strongly against the abuse of our religion.
A. Goutam Buddha
B. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
C. Swami Vivekananda
D. Ramakrishnan Paramhansa

ANSWER KEY

1.-A	2.-A	3.-C	4.-D	5.-A	6.-D	7.-C	8.-D	9.-B	10.-A	11.-A	12.-C
13.-D	14.-D	15.-D	16.-A	17.-B	18.-C	19.-A	20.-B	21.-D	22.-D	23.-C	24.-A
25.-C	26.-B	27.-D	28.-C								



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Types of Sentences

1. Which of the following is a 'declarative' sentence ?
 (a) What a brilliant boy Pikul is !
 (b) He served me a cup of tea.
 (c) What did he serve me ?
 (d) Please have another cup of tea.
2. Which of the following is an 'exclamatory' sentence ?
 (a) Beware of pick pockets.
 (b) What are you looking for ?
 (c) What a wonderful magic it is !
 (d) Abdul is a strong boy.
3. 'Let's go on a picnic.' It is _____ sentence.
 (a) a declarative (b) an interrogative
 (c) an imperative (d) an exclamatory
4. 'Mr. Das is a teacher'. Choose the correct pattern of the sentence.
 (a) SVO (b) SVC
 (c) SVOO (d) SVOC
5. 'The book has made the author famous'. Choose the correct pattern of the sentence.
 (a) SVO (b) SVC
 (c) SVOO (d) SVOC
6. 'The postman gave me a parcel'. Choose the correct pattern of the sentence.
 (a) SVO (b) SV
 (c) SVOO (d) SVOC
7. 'She will sell a car'. Choose the correct pattern of the sentence.
 (a) SVO (b) SVC
 (c) SVOO (d) SVOC
8. This flower smells sweet. The underlined part is _____.
 (a) subject (b) object
 (c) verb (d) complement
9. The weather is very fine. Turn it into an exclamatory sentence.
 (a) How fine the weather is !
 (b) What fine weather is !
 (c) How is the weather fine !
 (d) What weather fine is !
10. Which is a grammatically acceptable sentence ?
 (a) How a sharp memory she has got !
 (b) What an intelligent girl she is !
 (c) How he speaks very fluently !
 (d) What weather fine is !
11. What an excellent singer she is ! Turn it into a declarative sentence.
 (a) How beautiful singer this is!
 (b) What a beautiful this singer is !
 (c) She is a very excellent singer
 (d) The singer is very excellent
12. This is a very beautiful movie. Turn it into an exclamatory sentence.
 (a) How beautiful movie this is !
 (b) What a beautiful this movie is !
 (c) How beautiful this movie is !
 (d) What a beautiful movie this is !
13. Have a joyful journey ! The sentence expresses _____.
 (a) command (b) prayer
 (c) wish (d) request
14. Which of the following expresses 'command' ?
 (a) March on soldiers.
 (b) Don't write on the front page.
 (c) Open the door.
 (d) Consult a doctor.

15. Find out the grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) He neither is handsome nor smart.
 (b) He is neither handsome nor smart.
 (c) He neither is handsome nor is smart.
 (d) He is neither handsome nor he is smart.
16. Which one is grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) You leave either or will I.
 (b) You either leave or I will.
 (c) Either you leave or I will.
 (d) Either leave you or will I.
17. Which of the following is a grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) He tired hard and did not succeed.
 (b) He tried hard or did not succeed.
 (c) He tried hard nevertheless did not succeed.
 (d) He tried hard but did not succeed.
18. Choose the grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) Be good and you will be happy.
 (b) Be good but you will be happy.
 (c) Be good or else you will be happy.
 (d) Be good or you will be happy.
19. Choose the grammatically acceptable sentence
 (a) He not only liked the house but also bought it.
 (b) Not only he liked the house but also bought it.
 (c) He not only liked the house bought but also it.
 (d) He liked not only the house but also bought it.
20. Choose the grammatically acceptable sentence
 (a) The artists not only will sing but also dance for us.
 (b) Not only the artists will sing but also dance for us.
 (c) The artists will not only sing but also dance for us.
 (d) The artists will not only sing but dance for us also.
21. The boy is very healthy.
 He is also very happy.
 If we join the above two sentences using "not only..... but also", the answer will be _____
 (a) The boy is not only very healthy but also very happy.
 (b) Not only the boy is very healthy but also very happy.
 (c) The boy not only is very healthy but also is very happy.
 (d) The boy is not only very healthy but also he is very happy.
22. He does not drink tea.
 He does not drink coffee.
 If we join the above two sentences using "neither nor", the answer will be _____
 (a) He drink neither tea nor coffee.
 (b) He drinks neither tea nor coffee.
 (c) He neither drinks tea nor coffee.
 (d) Neither he drinks tea nor drink coffee.
23. Anita is intelligent _____ lazy. (Supply a suitable 'co-ordinator')
 (a) or (b) besides
 (c) therefore (d) but

24. You may stay here _____ go home.
(Supply a suitable 'co-ordinator')
(a) or (b) besides (c) therefore (d) but
25. It always pours when it rains. The underlined clause is a _____
(a) main clause (b) subordinate clause (c) coordinating clause (d) independent clause
26. I am certain that I shall complete the work today. (Pick out the main clause of the sentence)
(a) I am certain. (b) I am certain that. (c) that I shall complete the work today. (d) I shall complete the work today.
27. I understand how she feels. It is a _____ sentence.
28. I got up and held her hand. It is a _____ sentence.
(a) Simple (b) compound (c) complex (d) none
29. Choose the different one from the following sentences.
(a) He answered the question. (b) Are you joining the picnic? (c) Respect your elders (d) Work hard, or else you will fail
30. Choose the different one from the following sentences.
(a) Have mercy on us. (b) Turn right. (c) Move forward. (d) March on, soldiers.

ANSWER KEY

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (d)
13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (a)



Subject Verb Agreement

1. A crowd of people _____ shouting slogans.
(a) were (b) are
(c) have (d) was
2. A herd of elephants _____ seen in Rourkela last year.
(a) are (b) was
(c) were (d) is
3. Priyanka as well as her friends _____ responsible for the loss.
(a) are (b) have
(c) has (d) is
4. Five hundred kilometres _____ not a long distance for a helicopter.
(a) was (b) is
(c) are (d) has
5. The jury _____ divided on this issue.
(a) were (b) was
(c) has (d) is
6. The police _____ chasing the burglar.
(a) is (b) was
(c) are (d) has
7. One of my friends _____ come.
(a) has (b) have
(c) are (d) were
8. Bacteria _____ diseases.
(a) cause (b) causes
(c) caused (d) causing
9. He as well as his brothers _____ responsible for it.
(a) are (b) is
(c) were (d) have
10. None of them _____ come.
(a) have (b) are
(c) has (d) am
11. The police _____ on duty.
(a) is (b) have
(c) are (d) was
12. A team of doctors _____ at the village.
(a) is (b) has
(c) are (d) have
13. One of the chairs _____ broken.
(a) is (b) are
(c) were (d) am
14. These days, Mums _____ not at all difficult to cure.
(a) are (b) is
(c) have (d) were
15. Some of the music _____ superb.
(a) are (b) was
(c) were (d) have
16. Two Kilos of tea _____ six hundred rupees.
(a) cost (b) costs
(c) costing (d) costed
17. The Governor and Chancellor of the university _____ been invited to the today's function.
(a) have (b) has
(c) are (d) were
18. A new pair of shoes _____ (be) required for him today.
(a) are (b) am
(c) is (d) were

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| <p>19. It is you who _____ wronged me.
 (a) has (b) have
 (c) am (d) is</p> <p>20. The Japanese _____ hard working people.
 (a) is (b) are
 (c) am (d) was</p> <p>21. What he said _____ concern me.
 (a) doesn't (b) don't
 (c) hasn't (d) is n't</p> <p>22. A pair of spectacles _____ lying on bed.
 (a) are (b) was
 (c) were (d) have been</p> <p>23. All the furniture in the room _____ repairing.
 (a) need (b) needs
 (c) will need (d) none of these</p> <p>24. Two-thirds of the apples _____ rotten.
 (a) is (b) are
 (c) has (d) have</p> <p>25. The scissors _____ old.
 (a) is (b) was
 (c) are (d) has</p> <p>26. The committee _____ differed in their opinions.
 (a) has (b) have
 (c) are (d) is</p> <p>27. Four fives _____ twenty.
 (a) make (b) makes
 (c) in making (d) made</p> <p>28. Sixty years _____ a long time.
 (a) are (b) has
 (c) have (d) is</p> | <p>29. Bread and butter _____ my favourite food.
 (a) am (b) is
 (c) are (d) were</p> <p>30. The Headmaster with all his teachers _____ come.
 (a) have (b) has
 (c) are (d) as</p> <p>31. Mathematics _____ my favourite subject (Adjusted for police)
 (a) are (b) have
 (c) were (d) is</p> <p>32. His clothing _____ very attractive.
 (a) has (b) were
 (c) was (d) is</p> <p>33. My uncle and guardian _____ after my education.
 (a) Looks (b) look
 (c) have looked (d) have been looking</p> <p>34. A group of school going children _____ planning to go on a picnic.
 (a) is (b) have
 (c) has been (d) are</p> <p>35. The audience _____ requested to maintain discipline.
 (a) has (b) was
 (c) are (d) were</p> <p>36. The weeks _____ a long time when you are in bed.
 (a) are (b) was
 (c) is (d) have been</p> <p>37. A flock os sheep _____ straying all over the road.
 (a) were (b) have
 (c) is (d) are</p> |
|---|---|

38. Two-third of the crop _____ damaged by the flood.
(a) were (b) have
(c) are (d) was
39. The number of unemployed _____ going up.
(a) is (b) are
(c) were (d) have been
40. Either the children or their teacher _____ taken the book.
(a) have (b) is
(c) are (d) has
41. One of these girls _____ very beautiful.
(a) look (b) looks
(c) has looked (d) have looked
42. The wages of sin _____ death.
(a) are (b) have
(c) is (d) were
43. The Arabian kingths _____ popular with the young and old alike.
(a) were (b) is
(c) have (d) are
44. The blind _____ not eligible for the job.
(a) is (b) are
(c) was (d) has
45. A great deal of money _____ necessary to complete the work.
(a) were (b) are
(c) is (d) have
46. Neither of the boys _____ efficiency to do the work.
(a) have (b) were
(c) are (d) has
47. Each of the employees _____ an I-card.
(a) has (b) have
(c) were (d) had been
48. The pouitry _____ been fed.
(a) has (b) have
(c) had (d) none of these
49. Either of the boys _____ got a prize.
(a) have (b) are
(c) has (d) were
50. Some honey _____ left in the jar.
(a) has (b) have
(c) is (d) are

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (a)
13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b)
25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (c)
37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (b)
49. (c) 50. (c)



Prepositions

1. He sat _____ the table to write a letter.
(a) at (b) on
(c) in (d) with
2. We rested _____ a tree.
(a) under (b) below
(c) over (d) above
3. Come and sit _____ me.
(a) on (b) by
(c) besides (d) with
4. Water freezes _____ 0°C.
(a) on (b) with
(c) at (d) in
5. Suman went to school _____ a scooty.
(a) on (b) with
(c) by (d) in
6. We must take care _____ our environment.
(a) of (b) on
(c) to (d) with
7. Stop throwing stones _____ the dog, please.
(a) to (b) at
(c) on (d) over
8. The work should be finished _____ Sunday.
(a) from (b) in
(c) by (d) on
9. Distributed these books _____ the two sisters.
(a) between (b) among
(c) with (d) in
10. Father is not _____ home now.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) with
11. She was born _____ Mumbai.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) over
12. He peeled the vegetables _____ a knife.
(a) in (b) with
(c) at (d) on
13. The traveller was struck _____ lightning.
(a) with (b) by
(c) in (d) on
14. Is the train _____ time ?
(a) on (b) by
(c) at (d) with
15. The man has been suffering _____ fever.
(a) from (b) of
(c) with (d) in
16. The poor man asked _____ help.
(a) of (b) for
(c) to (d) on
17. Don't stay there _____ 8 o'clock.
(a) beyond (b) on
(c) at (d) in
18. Do it _____ yourself.
(a) with (b) by
(c) in (d) at
19. Puri is _____ the Bay of Bengal.
(a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) by
20. We did it _____ mistake.
(a) by (b) with
(c) in (d) of
21. He fell _____ the bike.
(a) on (b) off
(c) to (d) from

22. I would prefer to work _____ a factory.
(a) in (b) on
(c) with (d) at
23. Who is there _____ the door ?
(a) on (b) at
(c) over (d) to
24. It rained _____ three days.
(a) for (b) since
(c) from (d) at
25. Piyush talked to his friend _____ telephone.
(a) by (b) on
(c) with (d) to
26. Mitali paid the bill _____ credit card.
(a) on (b) by
(c) with (d) in
27. The second World War ended _____ 1945.
(a) in (b) with
(c) at (d) on
28. I saw the accident _____ my own eyes.
(a) in (b) with
(c) by (d) on
29. The man died _____ hunger.
(a) of (b) in
(c) from (d) at
30. Don't interfere _____ my privacy.
(a) with (b) in
(c) by (d) on
31. The table is full _____ books.
(a) in (b) of
(c) with (d) up
32. He is working _____ a farm.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) from
33. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(a) in (b) under
(c) over (d) on
34. The boy is leaning _____ the wall.
(a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) against
35. The man fell _____ the horse.
(a) off (b) from
(c) over (d) under
36. We are going to Kolkota _____ the new year.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) by
37. Cuttack is _____ the Mohanadi.
(a) at (b) on
(c) in (d) by
38. The train arrived at the station _____ time.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) on
39. The lady paid the bill _____ cash.
(a) on (b) by
(c) with (d) in
40. The woman died _____ cancer.
(a) on (b) in
(c) of (d) from
41. This shirt is _____ sale.
(a) for (b) in
(c) on (d) at
42. My study table is made _____ wood.
(a) of (b) in
(c) from (d) with
43. Do you agree _____ my proposal ?
(a) with (b) on
(c) to (d) in
44. Students should concentrate _____ studies.
(a) to (b) on
(c) in (d) with

45. The boy has been ill _____ fever for about a week.
(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) with
46. My mother put the plates _____ the cupboard.
(a) in (b) over (c) at (d) with
47. His brother works _____ a farm.
(a) at (b) on (c) for (d) with
48. The man is sitting _____ my left.
(a) to (b) by (c) at (d) on
49. The girl threw a ball _____ her friend.
(a) to (b) before (c) against (d) on
50. There is a label _____ the medicine bottle.
(a) at (b) on (c) with (d) over
51. Rama Babu is waiting _____ the bus-stop.
(a) in (b) by (c) at (d) before
52. We should reach school _____ time.
(a) by (b) at (c) before (d) in
53. They will arrive here _____ ten minutes.
(a) on (b) for (c) at (d) in
54. We cut the apple _____ a knife.
(a) on (b) by (c) with (d) to
55. My father is watching news _____ T.V.
(a) py (b) on (c) with (d) before
56. You should knock _____ the door before coming.
(a) on (b) in (c) with (d) at
57. I do agree _____ your proposal.
(a) to (b) with (c) at (d) for
58. Ghee is made _____ milk.
(a) of (b) on (c) from (d) with
59. Don't be disappointed _____ your failure.
(a) in (b) at (c) with (d) to
60. He threw a stone _____ the dog.
(a) on (b) at (c) against (d) for

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (b)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (c)
37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (b)
49. (a) 50. (b) 51. (c) 52. (d) 53. (d) 54. (c) 55. (b) 56. (d) 57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (c) 60. (b)



Noun Clauses

Pick out the Noun Clause in the following sentences.

1. I cannot express how sorry I am.
A. I cannot express
B. sorry I am
C. how sorry I am
D. express how sorry
2. When his brother will return home is uncertain.
A. When his brother
B. will return home
C. is uncertain
D. When his brother will return home
3. That the earth moves round the sun is known to all.
A. That the earth moves
B. is known to all
C. the earth moves round the sun
D. That the earth moves round the sun
4. All depends on how it is done.
A. All depends on
B. All depends on how
C. how it is done
D. it is done
5. The point is that he was absolutely dishonest.
A. The point is
B. that he was absolutely dishonest
C. he was absolutely dishonest
D. The point is that
6. What he says is true.
A. What he says B. is true
C. he says is true D. (it) is true
7. Do you know when the next train arrives?
A. Do you know
B. Do you know when
C. when the next train arrives
D. next train arrives
8. The law will punish whosoever is guilty.
A. The law will punish
B. is guilty
C. whosoever is guilty
D. (it) is guilty
9. No one knew whether the rumour was true.
A. No one knew
B. No one knew whether
C. whether the rumour was true
D. the rumour was true
10. The statement that he found the money in the street is not believable.
A. The statement is not believable
B. that he found the money in the street
C. The statement that he found the money in the street
D. is not believable

Write the function of the Noun Clause in the following sentences.

11. Can you tell me who wrote 'The Mahabharat'?
A. Subject
B. Object
C. Complement
D. In apposition to a noun
12. It is not clear who has done it.
A. Subject
B. Object
C. Complement
D. In apposition to a noun/pronoun

13. That he is honest is known to all.
A. Object
B. Subject
C. Complement
D. In apposition to a noun
14. I cannot believe in what he says.
A. Subject
B. Object
C. Object of preposition
D. Complement
15. She asked me if I needed her help.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. Object of preposition
16. The report that he has resigned is baseless.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. In apposition to a noun
17. The question is how we should solve this problem.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. Object of preposition
18. How he solved the problem is a miracle.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. In apposition to a noun
19. The decision that you will give up smoking is wise.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. In apposition to Noun
20. Where she lives is not known.
A. Subject B. Object
C. Complement D. Object of preposition
- Complete the sentences using a Noun Clause.**
21. I have no objection to _____.
A. what do you suggest?
B. what you suggest.
C. what do you suggest.
D. your suggestion.
22. He wanted to know _____.
A. how should he utilise the time properly?
B. how he should utilise the time properly.
C. how to utilise the time properly.
D. the proper way of utilising the time.
23. Can you tell me _____.
A. where did he go?
B. where he went.
C. where he went?
D. the way to the bank.
24. _____ still remains a secret.
A. How did he win the prize
B. How he won the prize
C. Did he win the prize
D. He won the prize
25. There is no meaning in _____.
A. what do you say.
B. what do you say?
C. what you say.
D. your statement.
- Combine each pair of sentences into a complex sentence, making one of them into a Noun Clause.**
26. Who will organise the show? This has not been decided.
A. Who will organise the show has not been decided.
B. Who will organise the show has not been decided?
C. This has not been decided will organise the show.
D. It has not been decided will organise the show.
27. Did I need any help? He wanted to know this.
A. He wanted to know did I need any help?
B. Did I need any help he wanted to know.

- C. He wanted to know whether/if I needed any help.
D. He wanted to know whether/if I need any help.
28. When will the train arrive? The Station Master cannot say it.
A. The Station Master cannot say when will the train arrive?
B. When will the train arrive the Station Master cannot say.
C. The Station Master cannot say when the train will arrive?
D. The Station Master cannot say when the train will arrive.
29. Fate rules our life. This belief is very common.
A. That fate rules our life is very common.
B. Fate rules our life that is very common belief.
C. The belief that fate rules our life is very common.
D. This belief that fate rules our life is very common.
30. The earth was flat. People in very old time believed so.
A. The earth was flat people in very old time believed so.
B. People in very old time believed so that the earth was flat.
C. That the earth was flat people in very old time believed so.
D. People in very old times believed that the earth was flat.
- Pick out the sentence which has a Noun Clause.**
31. A. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships.
B. I had then the false notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education.
C. I requested Mr. Gimi to exempt me from gymnastics so that I might be free to serve my father.
D. It is a year now since I had anything to do.
32. A. I am ashamed to ask, but I am obliged to by circumstances.
B. It was obvious from his gait that he had not consented to chop wood.
C. There was a certain Samjhoo Sahu in the village who used to drive an ekka to the town.
D. This is punishment for his deception.

ANSWER KEY

1.-C	2.-D	3.-D	4.-C	5.-B	6.-A	7.-C	8.-C	9.-C	10.-B	11.-B	12.-D
13.-B	14.-C	15.-B	16.-D	17.-C	18.-A	19.-D	20.-A	21.-B	22.-B	23.-C	24.-B
25.-C	26.-A	27.-C	28.-D	29.-C	30.-D	31.-B	32.-B				



Relative Clauses

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative.

1. All _____ glitters is not gold.
A. who B. whose
C. that D. which
2. Don't sit on the chair _____ has a broken leg.
A. whom B. whose
C. which D. who
3. The boy _____ book I have borrowed is our monitor.
A. that B. whose
C. which D. who
4. The shopkeeper _____ I was working for is a good person.
A. who B. whom
C. whose D. which
5. Mr. Das, _____ brother is a doctor, lives next door.
A. who B. whose
C. whom D. that
6. Do you know the reason _____ there are no penguins at the North Pole?
A. where B. why
C. when D. which
7. There are many people _____ lives have been spoilt by riots.
A. who B. which
C. whose D. that
8. The man _____ the police arrested is not known to me.
A. whom B. whose
C. which D. when
9. Lots of people died of COVID-19, _____ is really tragic.
A. that B. which
C. who D. whose
10. This is the funniest serial _____ has come on T.V.
A. which B. that
C. who D. whose
11. The place _____ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
A. who B. which
C. where D. when
12. The person _____ laughs last laughs best.
A. whom B. who
C. whose D. which
13. All is well _____ ends well.
A. which B. that
C. who D. whose
14. Satish _____ scored a goal in the last minute was fortunate.
A. that B. which
C. who D. whom

Join each of the following pairs of sentences by making one Clause as Relative Clause

15. This is the boy. I met him yesterday.
A. This is the boy I met yesterday.
B. This is the boy I met him yesterday.
C. I met the boy yesterday.
D. This is the boy which I met yesterday.
16. Tell me about the old man. You met him in the library.
A. Tell me about the old man you met him in the library.
B. Tell me about the old man who/whom you met in the library.
C. You met the old man in the library tell me.
D. Tell me about the old man whose you met in the library.

17. The toy is broken. I bought it for my child.
 A. The toy is broken which I bought for my child.
 B. The toy which I bought for my child is broken.
 C. The toy is broken I bought for my child.
 D. I bought the toy for my child is broken.
18. A journalist is a person. He/ She writes for a newspaper.
 A. A journalist who writes for a newspaper is a person.
 B. A journalist is a person who writes for a newspaper.
 C. A journalist is a person he/ she writes for a newspaper.
 D. A person writes for a newspaper is a journalist.
19. The chair has a broken leg. He is sitting on the chair.
 A. The chair has a broken leg he is sitting on which.
 B. The chair has a broken leg which he is sitting on.
 C. The chair which he is sitting on has a broken leg.
 D. The chair where he is sitting on has a broken leg.
20. Manas looks after the family. He is a bank manager.
 A. Manas who is a bank manager looks after the family.
 B. Manas looks after the family who is a bank manager.
 C. Manas who looks after the family is a bank manager.
 D. Manas, who is a bank manager, looks after the family.
21. My father is a doctor. He is working at Koraput.
 A. My father who is working at Koraput is a doctor.
 B. My father working at Koraput is a doctor.
 C. My father, who is working at Koraput, is a doctor.
 D. My father is working at Koraput is a doctor.
- Pick out the sentence which has a relative clause.**
22. A. It was nothing less than a letter to God.
 B. Don't send the money through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks.
 C. The only thing the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower.
 D. As you proceed further, you will find in it things of absorbing interest.
23. A. I even won prizes after I passed out of the second standard.
 B. My own recollection is that I did not have any high regard for my ability.
 C. My shyness was one of the reasons for this aloofness, which I now see wrong.
 D. I was ashamed of myself and repented of my neglect.
24. A. At first the tiger cub, who was named Timothy by Grandmother, was brought up entirely on milk.
 B. When I came to live with Grandfather, I became one of the tiger's favourites.
 C. The tiger was there, crouched in a corner, full-grown and with a magnificent striped coat.
 D. 'I remember your tiger very well', said the keeper.

ANSWER KEY

1.-C	2.-C	3.-B	4.-A	5.-B	6.-B	7.-C	8.-A	9.-B	10.-B	11.-C	12.-B
13.-B	14.-B	15.-A	16.-B	17.-B	18.-B	19.-C	20.-D	21.-C	22.-C	23.-C	24.-A



Adverb Clauses

Name the Adverb Clause in the following sentences :

1. Unless you work hard, you won't get good marks.
A. Concession B. Condition
C. Result D. Time
2. They studied hard although they were tired.
A. Comparison B. Concession
C. Time D. Reason
3. The pupils worked harder than we thought.
A. Place B. Comparison
C. Result D. Time
4. Do it as your teacher showed you.
A. Place B. Time
C. Manner D. Reason
5. We keep food in a fridge so that it remains fresh.
A. Place B. Purpose
C. Reason D. Result
6. As the weather is fine we should enjoy it.
A. Place B. Time
C. Manner D. Reason
7. People followed him wherever he went.
A. Manner B. Place
C. Time D. Result
8. If you study hard, you will be successful.
A. Concession B. Condition
C. Reason D. Purpose
9. My uncle came when I was reading a book.
A. Time B. Place
C. Concession D. Reason
10. He worked so hard that he fell ill.
A. Time B. Manner
C. Result D. Purpose
11. Take an umbrella lest it should rain.
A. Manner B. Time
C. Comparison D. Purpose
12. Even if it rains I shall go to school.
A. Manner B. Place
C. Concession D. Time

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option.

13. He wept _____ he were a child.
A. unless B. because
C. as if D. since
14. Forgive us _____ we forgive our enemies.
A. as B. although
C. than D. unless
15. _____ he is poor, he is honest.
A. When B. As
C. If D. Though
16. He spoke in such a low voice _____ few could hear him.
A. after B. that
C. as if D. even though
17. _____ road we take we shall be too late.
A. Whichever B. Whatever
C. However D. Which
18. I won't pay it _____ he sends me the bill again.
A. if B. unless
C. before D. where
19. _____ he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
A. When B. If
C. As D. Where
20. We eat _____ we may live.
A. so that B. as
C. because D. if
21. They can stay _____ they are.
A. when B. where
C. although D. then
22. No sooner did he see us _____ he disappeared.
A. when B. where
C. than D. then

Choose a suitable Main Clause/ Subordinate Clause and complete the sentence.

23. If I had wings, _____
A. I would have flown in the sky.
B. I can fly in the sky.

- C. I would fly in the sky.
D. I fly in the sky.
24. If you had taken my advice, _____
A. you could secure good marks.
B. you will secure good marks.
C. you would have secured good marks.
D. you secured good marks.
25. If I were a lion, _____
A. I will live in a forest.
B. I would live in a forest.
C. I would have lived in a forest.
D. I lived in a forest.
26. Had I known her address, _____
A. I could have told you.
B. I could tell you.
C. I can tell you.
D. I had told you.
27. If you heat ice, _____
A. it will melt.
B. it melts.
C. it would melt.
D. it would have melted.
28. If wishes were horses, _____
A. beggars will ride them.
B. beggars ride them.
C. beggars would ride them.
D. beggars would have ridden them.
29. _____, I will not attend his party.
A. If he did not invite me
B. If he would not invite me
C. If he does not invite me
D. If he invited me
30. _____, it expands.
A. If you will heat iron
B. If you would heat iron
C. If you heat iron
D. If you had heated iron.

31. _____, you could have understood.
A. If you will read the lesson
B. If you had read the lesson
C. If you read the lesson
D. If you do not read the lesson
32. I wish _____
A. I am a king. B. I were a king.
C. I shall be a king. D. I can be a king.

Pick out the sentence which has an adverb clause.

33. A. We won't get off until the bus stops.
B. That the earth is round has been proved.
C. What you say is right.
D. All that glitters is not gold.
34. A. We sow so that we may reap.
B. He died in the village where he was born.
C. It is certain that he will help you.
D. Slow and steady wins the race.
35. A. The only thing the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower.
B. My own recollection is that I did not have any high regard for my ability.
C. He was popular among the boys as he was a disciplinarian.
D. I tried to improve mine but it was too late.
36. A. I could never repair the neglect of my youth.
B. As soon as I entered the six, I became disheartened.
C. I saw that a man of truth must also be a man of care.
D. I had no watch and the cloud deceived me.

ANSWER KEY

1.-B	2.-B	3.-B	4.-C	5.-B	6.-D	7.-B	8.-B	9.-A	10.-C	11.-D	12.-C
13.-C	14.-A	15.-D	16.-B	17.-A	18.-B	19.-C	20.-A	21.-B	22.-C	23.-C	24.-C
25.-B	26.-A	27.-B	28.-C	29.-C	30.-C	31.-B	32.-B	33.-A	34.-A	35.-C	36.-B



Direct and Indirect Speech

1. Choose the grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) Sukumar said, "Oh ! How I want to see her !"
 (b) Sukumar said, "Oh, how I want to see her ?"
 (c) Sukumar said, "Oh, how I want to see her !
 (d) Sukumar said, Oh, how I want to see her.
2. Choose the grammatically acceptable sentence.
 (a) The teacher said "I'm enjoying my work ?"
 (b) The teacher said, "I'm enjoying my work !"
 (c) The teacher said, "I'm enjoying my work "
 (d) The teacher said Im enjoying my work.
3. The teacher said, "Water boils at 100° Celsius." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?
 (a) The teacher said that water boiled at 100° Celsius.
 (b) The teacher said that water boils at 100° Celsius.
 (c) The teacher said that water boiling at 100° Celsius.
 (d) The teacher said that water had boiled at 100° Celsius.
4. The traveller says, "I am tired." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?
 (a) The traveller says that I am tired
 (b) The traveller says that he was tired
 (c) The traveller says that he is tired
 (d) The traveller says that I was tired
5. The Samaj wrote, "The show is brilliant." Change it into indirect speech.
 (a) The Samaj reported that the show was brilliant
 (b) The Samaj reported that the show is brilliant.
 (c) The Samaj reported that the show is being brilliant.
 (d) The Samaj said that the show is brilliant.
6. The children said, "We play football every day." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?
 (a) The Children said that we play football every day.
 (b) The children said that they are playing football every day.
 (c) The children said that they play football every day.
 (d) The children said that they played football every day.
7. He said, "I am going home." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?
 (a) He said that he was going home.
 (b) He said that I was going home.
 (c) He said that he had gone home.
 (d) He said that I am going home.
8. She said, "I did the work myself." Change into the indirect speech of this sentence ? (Choose the right answer.)
 (a) She said that I did the work myself.
 (b) She said that she worked the work herself.
 (c) She said that I had done the work herself.
 (d) She said that she had done the work herself.
9. Teacher said, "Our country became independent in 1947." Change the speech. (Choose the right answer.)
 (a) Teacher said that our country becomes independent in 1947.
 (b) Teacher said that our country became independent in 1947.
 (c) Teacher said that our country is becoming independent in 1947.
 (d) Teacher said that our country has become independent in 1947.
10. I said to him, "You didn't keep fit last year." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?

- (a) I told him that he had not kept fit the previous year.
 (b) I told him that you did not kept fit the previous year.
 (c) I told him that he had not kept fit the last year.
 (d) I told him that you did not keep fit the last year.
11. He said, "When I saw them, they were playing tennis." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) He said that when he saw them, they were playing tennis.
 (b) He said that when I see them, they are playing tennis.
 (c) He said that when he had seen them, they had been playing tennis.
 (d) He said that when I saw them, they played tennis.
12. Ramesh said, "I helped my friend a lot." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) Ramesh said that I helped my friend a lot.
 (b) Ramesh said that I had helped his friend a lot.
 (c) Ramesh said that he had helped his friend a lot.
 (d) Ramesh said that he helps his friend a lot.
13. Amrita said, "I was helping my brother in the hours of his need." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) Amrita said that she was helping her brother in the hours of his need.
 (b) Amrita said that she is helping her brother in the hours of his need.
 (c) Amrita said that she had helping her brother in the hours of his need.
 (d) Amrita said that she had been helping her brother in the hours of his need.
14. He said, "I shall pay you money tomorrow." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) He said that I shall pay you money the next day.
 (b) He said that he would pay me money the next day.
 (c) He said that he would have paid me money the next day.
 (d) He said that he would pay me money tomorrow.
15. Leela said, 'I shall come today.' Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) Leela said that she would come that day.
 (b) Leela said that I shall come that day.
 (c) Leela said that she would come today.
 (d) Leela said that I would come today.
16. Teacher said, "I was very ill yesterday." This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) Teacher said that he was very ill yesterday.
 (b) Teacher said that he had been very ill the day before.
 (c) Teacher said that he has been very ill the day before.
 (d) Teacher said that he has been very ill yesterday.
17. He said, "I must go at once." This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) He said that he would go at once.
 (b) He said that he must go at once.
 (c) He said that he need to go at once.
 (d) He said that I must go at once.
18. The doctor said to me, "You mustn't smoke." This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) The doctor said me you mustn't smoke.
 (b) The doctor said me not to smoke.
 (c) The doctor told me that I mustn't smoke.
 (d) The doctor forbae me to smoke.
19. Rakesh said to his servant, "Where are you going ?" This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) Rakesh asked his servant where is he going.
 (b) Rakesh asked his servant where he has been going.
 (c) Rakesh asked his servant where he was going.
 (d) Rakesh asked his servant where was he going.

20. He said to Lata, "Why did you insult me?" This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) He asked Lata why she had insulted him.
 (b) He asked Lata why she insults him.
 (c) He asked Lata why had she insults him.
 (d) He asked Lata why did she insult him.
21. The teacher said to me, "Have you done your homework?" Which is the indirect speech of this sentence?
 (a) The teacher asked me if I had done my homework.
 (b) The teacher asked to me if I had done my homework.
 (c) The teacher asked me if I have done my homework.
 (d) The teacher asked me if had I done my homework.
22. Mahesh said, "Will his salary increase next year?" Indirect speech of this sentence is _____.
 (a) Mahesh asked me whether will his salary increase the following year.
 (b) Mahesh asked me whether his salary would increase the following year.
 (c) Mahes asked me whether his salary would increase next year.
 (d) Mahesh asked me whether would his salary increase the following year.
23. Mother said to me, "Don't go to bed late." This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) Mother advised me to go to bed late.
 (b) Mother commanded me not to go to bed late.
 (c) Mother advised me not to go to bed late.
 (d) Mother requested me not to go to bed late.
24. He said, "Bring me a book." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) He asked me not to bring him a book.
 (b) He asked me bring him a book.
 (c) He suggested me to bring him a book.
 (d) He asked me to bring him a book.
25. The student said, "Please give me another chance." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence?
 (a) The student advised me to give him another chance.
 (b) The student pleaded me to give him another chance.
 (c) The student ordered me to give him another chance.
 (d) The student complained me to give him another chance.
26. "Consult a doctor immediately," he said to me. Indirect speech of this senece is _____
 (a) He advised me consulting a doctor immediately.
 (b) He advised to me consult a doctor immediately.
 (c) He advised me not to a consult a doctor immediately.
 (d) He advised me to consult a doctor immediately.
27. My sister said, "Remember to bring the umbrella." Indirect speech of this sentence is _____
 (a) My sister reminded me to bring the umbrella.
 (b) My sister requested me to bring the umbrella.
 (c) My sister requested me bring the umbrella.
 (d) My sister reminded me not to bring the umbrella.
28. She said, "What a dreadful sight!" This sentence can be reported as _____
 (a) She exclaimed that what a dreadful sight
 (b) She exclaimed that it was a very dreadful sight.

- (c) She exclaimed that what a dreadful sight!
- (d) She exclaimed that what was a very dreadful sight ?
29. He said to me, "Thank you." Which is the indirect speech of this sentence ?
- (a) He wished me a thank you.
- (b) He said to me thank you.
- (c) He thanked me.
- (d) He said me thank you.
30. He said that _____. Complete the sentence with the correct option given below.
- (a) the sun rises in the East.
- (b) the sun rose in the East.
- (c) the sun will rise in the East.
- (d) the sun is rising in the East.
31. He asked the boy _____. Complete the sentence with the correct option given below.
- (a) Why was he late
- (b) Why was he late ?
- (c) Why he was late.
- (d) Why did he late ?
32. The boy said that he was happy. Change it into direct speech.
- (a) The boy said that, "I am happy."
- (b) The boy said, "He is happy."
- (c) The boy said, "He was happy."
- (d) The boy said, "I am happy."
33. Seetal said that she could swim in the river. Change it into direct speech.
- (a) Seetal said, "Can she swim in the river ?
- (b) Seetal said, "I can swim in the river."
- (c) Seetal said, " She can swim in th river."
- (d) Seetal said, "I can swim in the river !"
34. He told me that I must finish my work that day. Change it into direct speech.
- (a) He said to me, "I must finish your work that day."
- (b) He said to me, "You must finish your work today."
- (c) He said to me, "You must finish your work today."
- (d) He said to me, "Finish your work today!"
35. The boy asked the stranger who he was. Change it into direct speech.
- (a) The boy said to the stranger, "Who you are ?"
- (b) The boy said to the stranger, "Who is he !"
- (c) The boy said to the stranger, "Who he is ?"
- (d) The boy said to the stranger, "Who are you ?"
36. The tourist exclaimed that it was a splendid architecture. Change it into direct speech.
- (a) The tourist said, "What a splendid architecture!"
- (b) The tourist said, "What a splendid architecture ?"
- (c) The tourist said, "What a splendid architecture."
- (d) The tourist said, "What is a splendid architecture."

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (d)
25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (a) 31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (a)



The Passive

Supply the correct passive form of the verb given in the bracket.

1. A tiger cub _____ (see) in the nearby forest yesterday.
(a) has been seen (b) saw
(c) was seen (d) is seen
2. Which of the followings is grammatically acceptable ?
(a) Cricket was played in our school everyday.
(b) Cricket is played in our school everyday.
(c) We are played cricket in our school everyday.
(d) Cricket played in our school everyday.
3. Put the verb in bracket into the correct passive form :
(a) He should (punish) for telling lies.
(b) He should be punished for telling lies.
(c) He is to punish for telling lies.
4. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence "Why did he beat his servant ?"
(a) Why his servant beaten ?
(b) Why his servant was beaten ?
(c) Why was his servant beaten ?
(d) Why he beat his servant ?
5. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence. You are not to blame
(a) You are to be blamed.
(b) You are not to be blamed.
(c) Why not you be blamed.
(d) Why don't you be blamed.
6. Select the correct : Passive form of the sentence.
(a) The teacher made Ram Standup.
(b) Ram was made standup.
(c) Ram was made to stand up.
(d) The teacher made Ram to standup.
7. Which one of the following is in correct passive form.
(a) There is a work to do
(b) There is a work to be done
(c) A work is to be done there
(d) The work is to be done there.
8. The road _____ last year.
(a) repaired
(b) has repaired
(c) was repaired
(d) has been repaired
9. The results of the H.S.C. Examination _____ next month.
(a) will publish
(b) will be published
(c) is published
(d) have been published
10. The passive of : People say that elephants are very, obedient is _____.
(a) People say that elephants were very obedient.
(b) Elephants are obedient is said by the people.
(c) It is said that elephants and obedient.
(d) Elephants are said obedient by people.
11. Change the following sentence into passive form. The students selected Rakesh their monitor of the class.
(a) Rakesh is selected as their monitor.
(b) Rakesh has been selected their monitor.
(c) Rakesh selected their monitor.
(d) Rakesh was selected monitor of the class.

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb. (from Qn. 12 to Qn. 18)

12. What cannot be cured must _____.
(a) endure (b) be endured
(c) have endured (d) be enduring

13. People _____ justice these days.
(a) deny (b) denied
(c) have denied (d) are denied
14. Why was the child _____ yesterday ?
(a) beat (b) has been beaten
(c) beaten (d) is beaten
15. The Geetanjali _____ by R. N. Tagore.
(a) wrote (b) has been written
(c) is written (d) was written
16. The passive of : Did the hunter kill the bird yesterday ?
(a) Was the bird killed yesterday ?
(b) Was the hunter killed yesterday ?
(c) Has the hunter been killed yesterday ?
(d) Had the bird been killed yesterday ?
17. Cheese _____ from milk.
(a) make (b) made
(c) is made (d) was made
18. The letter _____ a week ago and it reached me yesterday.
(a) has been posted
(b) was posted
(c) had been posted
(d) posted
19. Mistakes _____ in the totalling of marks.
(a) made (b) were made
(c) have made (d) had made
20. Change the following sentence into passive form. The court at last granted bail to the criminal.
(a) The criminal was granted bail.
(b) The criminal was granted bail to the court.
(c) The criminal have been granted bail by the court.
(d) The criminal is granted bail.

ANSWER KEY

- 1.-C 2.-B 3.-B 4.-C 5.-B 6.-C 7.-B 8.-C 9.-B 10.-C 11.-D 12.-B
13.-D 14.-C 15.-D 16.-A 17.-C 18.-C 19.-B 20.-A



ESSAY

MY SCHOOL

(Introduction- Where is it situated is establishment - staff and students - Activities - conclusion)

Schools are places of learning. Character of a small child is built in a school. School does not mean school building only. It is a place, where living Gods are worshipped and taken care of . All over the world Schools are accepted places of learning .

I attend D.J. Government High School, Napanga (Itua). It is in Tangi-Choudwar Block of Cuttack city. It is on the Bank of river Birupa. There is a temple of Dadhi Baman jew adjacent to my school. Napang panchayat office is also close to school campus.

Although the school was established in pre-independent era but secondary classes started in the year 1968. Local people had started the school, ran it for decades from their own source and subsequently the school came to Government fold. Still the school maintains sanctity even though Government run.

Besides School Head there are teaching and non-teaching staff members. There is good relation and brotherhood between the members of staff. None is selfish or commercial. Everybody is punctual and hardworking. Teachers take care of the students best of their ability.

Classroom teaching is very co-ordinal here for which the pupils do not depend upon private tuitions. Many co-curricular / other curricular activities are organised in my school. My school is just like a light house not only in my village but also in my panchayat. It has acquired name and fame in whole district.

I love my school. It is like a temple or mosque for me. There is no bar in caste, creed or religion. My school days are enjoyable and memorable. I can never forget my school days till my end.



MY GRAND FATHER

(My Family - My Grandmaa and Grandpaa - My Grand Father's role - Why he is asked for every policy decision - How we take care of him)

Family is a society. It is the smallest society. Although some families are nuclear families, my family is a joint family. we all family members live under one roof.

My grand father and grand mother are old and ailing. But they are regarded as heads of our family. They are loved and respected by all members of my family. many villagers come to my grand father for his knowledge and long experience.

My grand father plays an important role in my family. For each and every matter we ask him or my grand mother. Many times my grand father suggests to take our own decision. My grand mother also plays an important role like my grand father. He is regarded as torch bearer for those, who are not well brought up.

My grand father is asked for every problem or hurdle that we face. He is asked when we face any obstacle for he is the builder of our family, which is joint in this age. He is selfless and dedicated towards us and even for my village. His hardwork and discipline life style is an example for many.

Not only me, but also my mother, my father and all other members take care of my grand father and grand mother. My grand father never speaks ill of others. He is not an authoritarian. Although lenient still he is strong and not gullible.

He takes very little help from all of us. We have learnt a lot of things from my grand father. He is an early riser and truthful by nature. We love and respect him very much. I pray almighty for his long and healthy life. His pleasing personality and polite behaviour is an example for most people.



MY VILLAGE

(Location of the village- population and Profession of villagers- School and other facilities- Festivals and social activities- Cooperation among villagers-why you like your village)

Village is the cradle of civilization. Gandhi said that India lives in villages. Indeed villages reflect the true colour of the culture and heritage of a country. The simple way of living, love for nature and the brotherhood of village life are unique.

Location of the village:

I am lucky that I belong to village Raghunathpur, It is My village in Puri district. River Bhargabi flows near my village. It's a branch of river Daya. There are two tanks at both end of my village. People use the tanks for bathing and washing purposes. There are also two temples at both ends of the village.

Population and profession of villagers:

My village is a small one. About two hundred people live in it. They belong to different castes and professions. Some villagers are farmers, where as some others work in government offices. Now a days, many people are going to the town as they get their work easily. These workers come back home in the evening.

Schools and other facilities- There is a primary

school in my village. We have no High school. There is of course an Anganwadi Centre which looks after the children of the village. There is no health facility in our village.

Festivals and Social activities-

Though my village is very small, we celebrate different festivals with great enthusiasm. Dola Purnami, Sital Sasthi and Raja are some important festivals of my village. We also celebrate many other festivals throughout the year. These festivals help in developing religious attitude among the villagers and maintaining brotherhood.

Co-operation among villagers:

People are so helpful to each other, that it is hard to believe. Last year there was a fire accident. The entire village fought and put out the fire within a few minutes. During marriage and other functions the villagers are assembled to help each other. There is a club in our village. People gather there and share their experiences. They also read newspapers and magazines.

Why you like your village ?

My little village is like heaven. Where I was born. The soil of my village is as sacred to me as my mother land. I have spent my childhood here and played on its soil. I can't forget my village. My village is my life, my pride.



PASSAGE

PASSAGE - 1

Q. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow,

Once, there lived an old woman in a small village she had a pet mongoose. It was very faithful. One day She went to the market, leaving her baby in the care of the mongoose. At that time a big cobra entered the house. The mongoose killed it after long and fierce fight. When the woman came back she saw the mongoose lying at the entrance. She noticed its blood-covered mouth. In her hast, she thought that the mongoose had killed her baby. So at once she threw the water pot on the mongoose and killed it. Alas ! When she entered the house she was surprised. She saw her baby playing cheerfully and nearby a big cobra laying dead. The woman shed tears of grief for killing the faithful and innocent mongoose.

Answer the following questions :

1. Where did the woman live ?
2. Who was very faithful ?
3. How did the mongoose kill the cobra ?
4. What did the woman notice ?
5. Why did she shed tears of grief ?

Answers

1. The woman lived in a small village.
2. The mongoose was very faithful.
3. The mongoose fought with the cobra for a long time and killed it.
4. The woman noticed the blood-covered mouth of the mongoose.
5. She shed tears of grief for killing the faithful and innocent animal.



PASSAGE - 2

Q. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In France, there was a rich merchant who lived in a small town. Due to bad luck he made some enemies with some men in the town who were stronger than him. Being a wise man, he left for Paris along with his wife and his only son. By dint of hard work and polite ways he became very popular with his neighbours. He was also able to get the king's support.

For more than seven years he went about his business. He saved a little of his earnings every day. In this way the wealthy merchant lived a happy life till his wife died. The merchant and his son mourned her death for a long time.

Answer the following questions :

1. Where did the merchant live?
2. Why did he live in Paris ?
3. How did he become popular with his neighbours?
4. How did the merchant live a happy life?
5. Whose support did the merchant get at Paris?

Answers

1. The merchant lived in a small town In France.
2. Due to bad luck, the merchant made enemies with some men in the town. So he left the town and went to live in Paris.
3. By dint of hard work and polite ways he became very popular with his neighbours.
4. For more than seven years he went about his business. He saved a little of his earnings everyday and lived a happy life.
5. The merchant got the king's support at Paris.



LETTERS

LETTER : 1 (Informal / Personal)

1. Suppose you are Pronay Sahoo / Pranati Sahoo of Khordha Road Khordha. Write a letter to your friend Chinmaya / Chinmayee inviting him/her to your elder sister's wedding celebration.

Khordha Road
Khordha
25th Nov, 2020

Dear Chinmaya / Chinmayee,

Hope this letter will find you with good health and mind. I am very fine here. Hope you all the same. You will be glad to know that my elder sister's wedding has been scheduled to be held on 20th December 2020 in my village residence. For this we are very busy now. My father has sent your family an invitation card in this regard. Being my intimate friend I specially invite you to this grand occasion. Some other friends are also coming to my house before the wedding day. Please make it convenient to join us to have a very good funtime and merry making hours. My parents are also eager about your arrival soon.

Waiting for your early response, I remain.

Your loving friend,
Pronay / Pranati

		Stamp
From Pranati/Pronay Sahoo Khordha Road Khordha	To Chinmaya Swain Nuapatna Market Athagarh, Cuttack	

LETTER : 2 (Informal / Personal)

2. Imagine you are Rudrapratap / Rituparna of class x, zilla school puri. You have received a birth day gift from your Uncle. Write a letter thanking him for sending you the gift that you needed most :

Zilla School
Puri
25th Nov, 2020

My dear Uncle,

My best regards to you, I am fine here and hope you all the same. You will be glad to know that I have received your gift, "The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary" on the morning of my Birth Day . I can't express my happiness in words. I don't know how you chose the gift what I was thinking to have since long. This dictionary will help me a lot during my student career. I am really grateful to you. But I don't feel it comfortable for not finding you physically since long time. Please come home with aunty and vicky during 'X' mas holidays. Mother is very eager to meet you. We miss you a lot. Please don't forget to convey my Pranam to Aunty and love to Vicky. Rest on meeting.

Yours affectionately,
Rudra

From Rudra Pratap Room No. 20 New Hostel Zilla School Puri	To Prakash Chandra Mishra Sector - VI Rourkella - 17	Stamp
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LETTER : 3 (Formal / Official)

3. Suppose you are Binay Mohapatra, the captain of your school (Balasore Zilla School) cricket team. Write a letter to your Headmaster, for his permission to play a friendly cricket match with City High School Balasore.

Balasore Zilla School
Balasore
25th Nov, 2020

To

The Headmaster
Balasore Zilla School
Balasore

Sub: Request for permission to play a friendly cricket match with City High School. Balasore.

Sir,

I have the honour to say that the players of our school cricket team are very keen to accept the invitation of City High School for playing a friendly match with them in our school play ground. The PET (s) of both the High Schools have already consented to conduct the match. This game will help our team a lot to show better performance in the inter schools cricket meet going to be held in December 2020. We assure you to play the game with tight discipline.

Therefore, I earnestly request you to allow us and make necessary arrangement to play the game on a suitable date and obliged.

Yours faithfully,
Binay Mohapatra
Class - X
(Captain)

LETTER : 4 (Formal / Official)

2. Suppose you are Vikash Samantray of Ward No 52 Kendrapara. Corona has broken out in your town. Write a letter to the C.D.M.O, Kendrapara to take preventive measure to stop the spread of the disease in your ward.

Ward No. 52
New Town
Kendrapara
25th Nov, 2020

To

The Chief District Medical Officer,
Kendrapara

Sub: Request for taking preventive measures

Sir,

With reference to the subject stated above I would like to draw your kind attention to the Covid-19 affected areas of our town. About 10 people including an old man and a baby have been tested positive. The insanitary condition of Ward No. 52 may come to the grip of Corona. Now heaps of garbage are falling here and there. The drain water is overflowing the streets and lanes of the town. The stagnated water has turned the breeding place of mosquitoes and flies and giving out foul smell. We apprehend the outbreak of any epidemic including Corona unless, preventive measures are taken immediately.

Therefore, I request you to take immediate steps to provide preventive measures to our ward for the greater interest of the people at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,
Vikash Samantray

REPORT WRITING

REPORT WRITING - (1)

Suppose you are Rajesh Kumar, the Reporter of the New Indian Express Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar. Write a report for newspaper highlighting the spread of 'Corona' in a wedding reception party in your area.

Ans:

TEN FOUND POSITIVE IN A WEDDING RECEPTION PARTY.

Bhubaneswar Nov 2020 : The Situation became tense in Sahid Nagar, where 10 members of bridegroom's family found positive, attending the reception party on 18.11.2020. According to the source the function was arranged at a Kalyan Mandap in Sahid nagar with Covid-guide lines. But inspite of all the precautions the situation became a serious concern for the District Administration. All the victims complained of Vomiting with fever and headache. All were sent to hospital and kept in isolation unit. The health officer along with police personnel reached there and took measures like dis-infecting the area and tracing out other people attended the party.

Reported by
Reporter, New Indian Express,
Sahid Nagar, BBSR



REPORT WRITING - (2)

Suppose you are Pratyush, a student of class - X in Gopabandhu Bidayapitha. Write a Report about the arrangement of Blood Donation Camp organised in your school.

Ans: BLOOD DONATION CAMP.

Banki, Cuttack No- 17 : A Blood Donation camp was organised on 15 Nov 2020 in the campus of the Gopabandhu Bidyapitha with the joint efforts of old students Association of the school and District Red Cross Society, Cuttack: About 100 volunteers, teachers and parents donated blood. The Headmaster of the Bidyapitha inagurated the camp and the local MLA and Health officer Banki Block were invited as chief guest and guest of honour respectively. This effort of the school was highly appreciated by all.

Reported by
Student of Class - X,
Gopabandhu B.P.



TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION - (1)

1. ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ପିଲାମାନେ କ'ଣ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ?
 ଛାତ୍ର - ଆମେମାନେ କାନ୍ଥର ଘଣ୍ଟିକୁ ଦେଖୁଛୁ ।
 ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ସ୍କୁଲ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେବା ସମୟ ହୋଇଗଲା କି ?
 ଛାତ୍ର - ନାହିଁ ସାର, ଚାରିଟା ବାଜିବାକୁ ପନ୍ଦର ମିନିଟ୍ ଅଛି ।
 ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ତେବେ ଚାଲ ଓଡ଼ିଆରୁ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁବାଦ ଶିଖିବା ।

Answer :

- Teacher- What are you doing Children ?
 OR Children, what are you doing ?
 Student- We are looking at the wall clock.
 Teacher- Is it time for school to get over ?
 Student- No sir, fifteen minutes left for four.
 Teacher- Let's learn how to translate odia to English.



TRANSLATION - (2)

2. ମୁଁ ଏହି ଉଚ୍ଚବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଶେଷ ବର୍ଷର ଛାତ୍ର । ମାଟ୍ରିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପରେ ମୋତେ ଏହି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଚାଲିଯିବାକୁ ହେବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଏହି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ କେବେହେଲେ ଭୁଲିପାରିବି ନାହିଁ ।
 ଶିକ୍ଷକ - ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ନେହ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଏକ ଅଭୁଲ ସ୍ମୃତି ହୋଇ ରହିବ । ଏହି କଥାକୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଛାତ୍ର ଛାତ୍ରୀ ମନେ ରଖିବା ଉଚିତ ।

Answer :

I am the final year student of this high school. I have to leave/quit this school after matriculation examination. But I can not forget this school. The love and affection of my teachers will remain as unforgettable memory for me. Each and every student should remember this.

