

ate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
NIOS School Project

2020-21

SUPPORT MATERIAL

CLASS-X



ENGLISH-202

BASED ON CURRICULUM OF NIOS BOARD

NIOS SCHOOL PROJECT

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2020-21)
Class : X

202- ENGLISH

Under the Guidance of

Mr. H. Rajesh Prasad
Secretary (Education)

Mr. Udit Prakash Rai
Director (Education)

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Addl. DE. (NIOS School Project)

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Coordination

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OSD
(NIOS School Project)

Academic Advisor

Mr. G.D. Kanaujia
OSD
(Patrachar Vidyalaya, DoE)

MANISH SISODIA

मनीष सिसोदिया



DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

उप मुख्यमंत्री, दिल्ली सरकार

DELHI SECTT, I.P. ESTATE,

दिल्ली सचिवालय, आई०पी०एस्टेट,

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D.O. No. : Dy. CM/2021/140

Date : 17.03.2021

MESSAGE

In the recent years, a significant transformation has taken place in the infrastructure and quality of education in Government Schools of Delhi. A number of Historic steps have been taken by the Delhi Government to ensure that our students receive world class education. NIOS School Project has come up with Support Material for the students of Class X in various subjects. Availability of sufficient and good quality examination material, adequate practice and guidance are keys to doing well in the examinations. It is learnt that the Support Material developed by dedicated, committed and knowledgeable teachers and coordinators has summary of chapters in bullet points followed by important questions categorized marks-wise.

I am sure that the Support Material, prepared by the NIOS School Project will stand in good stead for all students and prove immensely helpful in their preparation for examinations.

My sincere compliments to all teachers and coordinators who have made valuable contributions to its development. I also convey my best wishes to all the students for success in the coming examination.


(MANISH SISODIA)

**H. RAJESH PRASAD
IAS**



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान सचिव (शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण व तकनीकी शिक्षा/ उच्च शिक्षा)

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र

दिल्ली सरकार

पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली-110054

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Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

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MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the NIOS Team and Patrachar Vidyalaya of the Directorate of Education has prepared Support Material for students who are going to appear for Class X exam through the NIOS in the session 2020-21.

This year, more than in any other year, our students need extra support, guidance and easily comprehensible material which can be readily used for examinations.

This Support Material is the result of immense hard work, coordination and cooperation of teachers and coordinators of various schools. It is hoped that this material will be of immense help to students and teachers alike. The purpose of the Support Material is to impart ample practice to the students for preparation of exams.

This Support Material is based on the syllabus given by NIOS for the Academic Session 2020-21 and covers different level of difficulties.

I congratulate the entire team led by Sh. Rajvir Singh, DDE NIOS School Project for their sincere efforts to bring out the Support Material in such a short time.

I wish all the students for their success.

(H. Rajesh Prasad)



No. PS/DE/2021/56

Dated: 12/03/2021

संदेश

आधुनिक विश्व के इतिहास में शायद यह पहला अवसर है जब औपचारिक शिक्षा के केंद्र विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय इत्यादि कोरोना के चलते तनिक असहज दिखाई दे रहे हैं ; जबकि अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के माध्यम जैसे NIOS या देश भर में फैले मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय गर्व के साथ अपनी जिम्मेवारी का निर्वाह निर्बाध रूप से कर रहे हैं।

मैं देख पा रहा हूँ कि आगे आने वाले समय में, शिक्षा प्राप्ति के अनौपचारिक माध्यम भी उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण होते चले जाएंगे जैसे कि अब तक स्कूल व कॉलेज रहे हैं।

अतीतमें NIOS की प्रमाणिकता को लेकर विद्यार्थियों में कुछ शंकाएं रहती थीं । गत दो वर्षों में शिक्षा निदेशालय ने भरसक प्रयास किया है कि NIOS को लेकर हमारे विद्यार्थियों के संदेह व संशय दूर हों और उससे भी बढ़कर यह प्रयास रहा है कि हमारे विद्यार्थी गली-बाजारों में NIOS के नाम पर चलाये जा रहे गोरख धंधों में न फँसें और वे सीधे शिक्षा निदेशालय के NIOS प्रकोष्ठ से संपर्क करें।

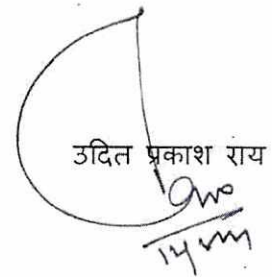
इसीक्रम में NIOS में नामांकित हुए अपने विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने एक नयी पहल की है । दसवीं कक्षा के पांच प्रमुख विषयों पर पहली बार Support Material तैयार किया गया है।

मैंने देखा है कि इसमें पहले तो पाठ को बड़ी ही सरल भाषा में संक्षेप में समझाया गया है और उसके बाद ठीक वैसे ही प्रश्नों का संग्रह तैयार कर Practice Papers तैयार किये गये हैं जैसे कि NIOS के प्रश्न पत्रों में होते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे छात्र-छात्राएं इस Support Material का भरपूर उपयोग करेंगे जिससे कि वे परीक्षाओं को और भी ज्यादा सहज भाव और आत्मविश्वास से Face कर सकें।

NIOS के उप शिक्षा निदेशक डॉ. राजवीर सिंह तथा उनकी टीम के सभी अध्यापकों की लगन व मेहनत की भी मैं भूरी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ, जिसके फलस्वरूप यह सहायक सामग्री आज हमारे हाथों में है।

मेरी शुभकामनाएं।

उदित प्रकाश राय


14/03/21

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR (PV/NIOS)
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
GNCT OF DELHI
FU-BLOCK, PITAMPURA, DELHI

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure and sense of satisfaction to forward the support material prepared by a team of dedicated teachers and coordinators designated as Core Academic Unit Members for the benefit of the NIOS project students appearing in the Annual Exam 2021.

The purpose of providing support material is to make available ready-to-use study material, which can be relied on for success in examination - 2020-21.

The use of support material by the teachers and students will make their teaching and learning more effective and enjoyable. I hope it will be a comprehensive guide to students and teachers alike. I would like to congratulate all the Core Academic Unit Members for their tireless and valuable contribution. I wish success to all the students.



(Dr. AFSHAN YASMIN)
ADDL. DIRECTOR
(NIOS SCHOOL PROJECT)



उप-शिक्षा निदेशक
पत्राचार विद्यालय एवं
एन0आई0ओ0एस0 प्रोजेक्ट

संदेश

प्रिय विद्यार्थियो,

शैक्षणिक सत्र 2020-21 पूर्णता की ओर अग्रसर है, बोर्ड परीक्षाएं भी नज़दीक हैं। वैश्विक महामारी के चलते सत्र पर्यन्त कक्षाएं भी सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल सकीं। ऐसे कठिन समय में एन0आई0ओ0एस0 स्कूल प्रोजेक्ट के विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक ऐसी सहायक सामग्री की नितान्त आवश्यकता थी जोकि बिन्दुपरक व परीक्षोपयोगी हो। इसी को ध्यान में रखकर विषय-विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा एन0आई0ओ0एस0 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सहायक सामग्री को तैयार किया गया है। कोर ग्रुप की सभी टीमें बधाई की पात्र हैं जिन्होंने इतने कम समय में यह सामग्री तैयार की है। शिक्षा निदेशालय के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले एन0आई0ओ0एस0 स्कूल प्रोजेक्ट में पहली बार यह कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है। इन प्रयासों को सफलता तभी मिलेगी जब आप सभी विद्यार्थी इस सत्र में अच्छे अंकों के साथ दसवीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण करेंगे। आप सभी के लिए एन0आई0ओ0एस0 बोर्ड से दसवीं की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद अपने विद्यालय में ही अथवा सम्बन्धित राजकीय विद्यालय में ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में प्रवेश की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित है। इस कार्य की सफलता हेतु शिक्षा निदेशक श्री उदित प्रकाश राय, आई0ए0एस0 का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिनके उत्साहवर्धन एवं सक्रिय सहयोग से यह पावन कार्य सम्भव हो सका।

आप इस सहायक सामग्री को नियमित रूप से मन लगाकर पढ़ें, दिए गये प्रश्नों का अधिकाधिक अभ्यास करें, मुझे विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से आप न सिर्फ उत्तीर्ण होंगे बल्कि अच्छे अंक भी प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

आगामी बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के लिए शुभकामनाओं के साथ मैं आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ।
आपका शुभेच्छु

डा0 राजवीर सिंह

उप-शिक्षा निदेशक

(पत्राचार विद्यालय / एन0आई0ओ0एस0 प्रोजेक्ट)

Text of Article 51-A

PART IVA

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

51A. Fundamental duties.-It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

मौलिक कर्तव्य की संख्या 11 है, जो इस प्रकार हैं :

1. प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का आदर करें।
2. स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखें और उनका पालन करें।
3. भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखें।
4. देश की रक्षा करें।
5. भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करें।
6. हमारी सामाजिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्व समझें और उसका निर्माण करें।
7. प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा और उसका संवर्धन करें।
8. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और ज्ञानार्जन की भावना का विकास करें।
9. सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखें।
10. व्यक्तिगत एवं सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करें।
11. माता-पिता या संरक्षक द्वारा 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों हेतु प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना (86वां संशोधन)।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

WE DO HEREBY GIVE TO OURSELVES
THIS CONSTITUTION.

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका।

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक [सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व - सम्पन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त करने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और [राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

हम दृढ़संकल्प होकर इस संविधान को आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

Govt. of NCT of Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL

(2020-21)

Class : X

202

ENGLISH

NOT FOR SALE

Prepared By: NIOS SCHOOL PROJECT

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

ABOUT THE SUPPORT MATERIAL OF ENGLISH

- ❖ The material aims at helping the students for the current session and covers 70 to 80% of the syllabus. The support material as the name suggests will complement and supplement the prescribed text books to a large extent.
- ❖ The Reading Section has been judiciously covered to enable the students grasp the skills with the help of step by step solved exercises with insights on how to write the answers and to practice them extensively with the help of unsolved exercises.
- ❖ In the writing section the introduction and conclusion of letters, reports, messages and paragraph writing have been meticulously prepared for students to remember and write. What and how to write the body of these writing skills is diligently shown which will help the learners tremendously in getting good marks.
- ❖ In the Grammar section each grammatical item has been taught with cues and hints to help students to choose the right answers!
- ❖ In the literature section each lesson is explained with the help of diagrams, mind maps, key points followed by question and answers. A student who doesn't know how to write even a single sentence will be able to get good marks by simply doing the mind mapping part for any question that is asked from that lesson!
- ❖ To achieve full success in the exam the teachers and students are advised to utilise this material for thorough revision and assessments to enhance the learning process. The teachers own vast knowledge, expertise and experience of teaching the subject will go a long way in helping this material to become effective with better learning outcome both quantitatively as well as qualitatively!

~Team English

LIST OF GROUP LEADER, SUBJECT EXPERTS, DATA ENTRY OPERATOR & OTHER STAFF FOR PREPARATION OF SUPPORT MATERIAL

CLASS-X SUBJECT: 202-ENGLISH

GROUP LEADER			
S.No.	Name	Designation	NIOS Study Centre/School
1.	Dolly Gulati Agnihotri 2020029	Coordinator	G (Co-Ed) SSS, Mitraon 1822178

SUBJECT EXPERTS			
S.No.	Name	Designation	NIOS Study Centre/School
1.	Reeta Dahiya 2017034434	TGT English (Guest Teacher)	GGSSS No.2, Block-A, Janakpuri 1618064
2.	Sonia 2017082534	TGT English (Guest Teacher)	GGSSS, Kakrola 1618020
3.	Vimla Dayma 2017002625	TGT English (Guest Teacher)	GGSSS, Badarpur, No.1 1925042
4.	Jwala Rathor 2017126389	TGT English (Guest Teacher)	GSKV B-3, Paschim Vihar 1617011
5.	Seema Vashisht 2017009247	TGT English (Guest Teacher)	RSKV, West Vinod Nagar 1002032

DATA ENTRY OPERATOR			
S.No.	Name	Designation	School/Branch
1.	Pradeep Kumar 20142112	Data Entry Operator	DTE- Pension Branch 6000019

LOGISTICS & TECHNICAL SUPPORT			
S.No.	Name	Designation	School/Branch
1.	Bhanu Pratap Awasthi 20112093	TGT English	DTE-Patrachar Vidyalaya 5000005

Secondary Course (English- 202)

CURRICULUM

RATIONALE

In a pluralistic and multilingual society like ours, the place of English as a link language cannot be denied position assumes even more importance in today's world where barriers in communication have broken down information technologies have modified our lifestyle: we are fast moving towards a global village.

In today's time, a learner needs to be equipped with enough English Language abilities so that he or she interact meaningfully with the wide world ahead of him. Also to ensure that a learner is not disadvantage terms of access to further courses of study, access to avenues of knowledge and information or even job knowledge of English is required to fulfill learner needs for utility and enjoyment.

ASSUMPTIONS

In terms of the learners knowledge of English we assume: -

- that he\she has learnt English for three years
therefore, his/her linguistic abilities may be assumed to be that he\she –
- is able to understand simple questions, instruction and directions given orally.
- is able to answer question in English in a word or phrase.
- is able to read and comprehend word and phrases of high frequency.
- is able to read and comprehend short simple sentences.
- is familiar with the use of some punctuation mark like and his possessions.
- has a vocabulary of atleast 200-250 words.

TIME FRAME

In terms of study hours the total time frame for this course is 240 hours. An hour wise breakup is given blew:

<i>Print Materials</i>	<i>Audio</i>	<i>Assignments</i>
30 lessons	10 lessons	8 + 1 questions paper
30 x 5 hrs.	10 x 5 hrs.	8 x 4 hrs. + 8 x 1 hrs. (Counseling)
150 hrs.	50 hrs.	40 hrs.
Total: 150 + 50 + 40 = 240 hrs		

MODULE – READING SKILLS

The learners should be able to: -

- use reading as a tool for learning*
- give evidence of having mastered desirable habits of silent reading*
- read in sense group*
- read at varying speed depending the purpose of reading*
- read (extracts from) simplified classics for pleasure*
- understand explicitly state information on a text
- understand information in a text, not explicitly stated, through making in inference.
- Understand texts that are linguistically straightforward and have a clear underlying structure (e.g. chronological ordering)
- Recognize conceptual meaning, especially quantity and amount, location and direction, comparison and degree, and cause and result.
- Identify the main idea (or important information) and significant details in a text that is not linguistically complex.
- Understand relations between parts of a text through basic lexical and grammatical cohesion devices like anaphoric reference, repetition, comparison and synonym
- Recognize discourse marks commonly used in written registers (like therefore for conclusion and however for contrast)
- Understand the communicative value (function) of sentences with explicit indicators and without explicit indicators (e.g. an interrogative that is a polite command)
- Interpret texts by relating them to other material or the same theme (and to own experience and knowledge).

Note: Items with * will not be tested.

MODULE – WRITING SKILLS

The learner should be able to: -

- write neatly and legibly
- use spacing, capitalization, and basic marks of punctuation like the full stop, question mark and comma
- spell familiar, frequently – used words correctly
- use basic grammatical structures and appropriate vocabulary
- use basic reference words like pronouns and linkers
- organize a text coherently
- identify the audience and select the appropriate style – formal/information
- supply personal information on simple forms, like an application form
- fill in forms like money order forms and railway reservation form
- write short messages, notices, slogans or captions for a picture
- write short personal letters including letters of invitation, congratulation
- write short formal letters seeking permission, making complaints or apologizing
- write short narrative and descriptive paragraphs
- edit written work and correct the more obvious errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

MODULE - STUDY SKILLS

The learner should be able to:

- use a dictionary to find the meaning, usage and spelling of words
- skim a text to obtain its overall idea
- scan a text to locate specifically required information
- understand and interpret information presented in a chart, table, graph, etc.
- transform information contained in short, simple verbal descriptions into tables, lines, list, charts, etc.
- make notes and summarise.

Note: texts selected are from other subjects at Secondary level. Texts are also drawn authentic material.

MODULE – LITERARY SKILLS

At the end of this course the learner should be able to

- enjoy a piece of literature and the creative use of language
- identify the literary form
- trace the developments of events / plot/ themes etc.
- compare and contrast characters and talk about them
- appreciate and imbibe qualities of kindness, courage, honesty etc. by a change in attitude and develop a humane personality
- identify literary devices (figures of speech, melody and rhythm, images etc.)
- interpret the functions of these literary devices in a poem.

MODULE –ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE

This component comprises a) grammar and usage and b) vocabulary. All grammar items have been selected from the text and further conceptualized for presentation and practice. Consequently the functional aspect of grammar has been highlighted.

Each new grammar item is practiced in single sentences as well as in paragraphs in the contexts. The difference between spoken and written English is highlighted. In spoken English for e.g. we use contracted forms and often use single words or phrases instead of complete sentences.

Grammar and Usage

1. Parts of a sentence (subject, predicate, object)
2. Types of sentences (statements, questions (wh, yes/no), commands, requests)
3. Subject Verb Concord (pronouns, singular/ plural, auxiliaries)
4. The Verb Phrase (Verb forms, adverbs)
5. The noun phrase (noun, determiners, adjectives, prepositions)
6. Time and tense
 - simple present
 - present continuous
 - simple past, past continuous
 - present perfect, present perfect continuous
 - past perfect, past perfect continuous
 - going to, will/shall + verb

7. Non – finites (infinites, gerunds, participles)
8. The modals (will, would, shall, should, can, could, must, ought, to, need)
9. Clauses (adverb clauses of time, manner, reason: relative clauses, conditional clauses – if + simple present + simple future. e.g. if I had a lakh of rupees. I'll buy a scooter)
10. Reported speech (modification of time, word order – reporting statements, questions, imperatives)

Language functions

1. Greetings/taking leave
2. Introductions
3. Supplying information
4. Seeking information
5. Describing
6. Narrating stories
7. Reporting events
8. Giving instructions/directions
9. Following instructions
10. Making requests
11. Taking messages
12. Apologizing/expressing regret/thanking
13. Complaining
14. Appreciating/ expressing likes & dislikes
15. Advising and suggesting
16. Talking about future plans
17. Giving reasons

The integrated objective of a completed lesson may be as follows: a possible frame-

Topic	Text Type	Language Functions	Grammar Items
The Selfish giant	Narrative (story)	Narrating Reporting Describing	Simple past Past perfect Adjectives Reported- Speech

COURSE CONTENT

The following poems and prose pieces will be exploited to develop the skills listed above:

Textual Material

1. The Mountain Goat
2. The Most Difficult thing in the World
3. How The Squirrel Got His Stripes
4. Snake Bite
5. Childhood Day
6. Kondiba – A Hero

7. The King and The Tamarind Tree
8. Naina's Village
9. Tall Trees*
10. A Tiger Comes To Town (I)
11. A Tiger Comes To Town (II)
12. The Story of Anju Dua
13. Shining Thing*
14. The Two Mares
15. A Birthday Letter
16. How Noise Affects Our Life
17. My Elder Brother
18. Indian Weavers*
19. Amartya Sen
20. The Last Stone Mason
21. The Wonderful World*
22. Stealing and Atonement
23. Gentleman In White
24. My Visions For India
25. Caring For Others
26. Hills Station, Darjeeling
27. A Prayer For Heading*
28. The Way You Look
29. New Goods From Rubbish
30. Studies In The Park
31. Truth*
32. The Return of The Lion
33. Reading With Understanding
34. Filling Up Forms, Cheques etc.

*Poem

SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Summative evaluation

There will be one paper of 80 marks at the end of the course. This paper will be of 3 hrs. duration.

Formative Evaluation

There will be three tutors marked Assignments (TMA) to be attempted by the learners. The grades obtained in the best of two will be reflected in the final mark sheet.

In addition the following will be administered as part of the course material:

- There are 6 assignments in all for the studies.
- There is an assignment after at least every 5th unit.
- Each assignment is of 50 marks and of 1½ hrs. duration.
- These assignments cover all the five units preceding the assignment.
- Questions are of varying difficulty levels.
- Each assignment aims at testing skills.

Weightage by Modules

Reading	-	38 marks
Writing	-	31 marks
Elements of language	-	31 marks

Weightage of objectives

Knowledge - 28

Comprehension- 29

Expression – 43

Care has been taken to test the skill in focus in terms of recognition and production. This means for e.g. while marking comprehension unseen passage a student's ability to understand, interpret and respond to the given passages should be tested. In other words only reading skill is to be tested. As such content assumes more importance than expression in this case.

Types of questions for testing/evaluation

- Long answer type 1 question

Marks - 6 marks each

- Long answer type 2 question

Marks - 5 marks each

- Short answer type 1 question

Marks – 2 marks each

- Short answer type 2 question

Marks – 4 marks each

- Very short answer type question

Marks – 1 marks each

- Multiple-choice question mark.

Type of activities

The following types of activities have been used for developing the different language skills and contents of the syllabus. Examples of areas where each type of activity can be applicable is given below each head.

1. Transformation

- of sentences

2. Information Gap Activities

- for grammatical items

- for developing writing skills
- for testing reading comprehension

3. Information Transfer Activities

- from tables/graphs/brochures
- from flow charts

4. Describing Activities

5. Reporting Activities

- From newspaper items for developing speaking skills

6. Drawing inferences

7. Using the dictionary

8. Marking notes and summary.

CONTENTS

Section – A (15 Marks)

(A) <u>READING</u>	1
• Introduction	1
• Tricks (How to find answers)	1
• Unseen Passage (Solved).	4

Section – B (25 Marks)

(B) <u>WRITING</u>	8
Message / Telephonic Conversation.	
• Format.	9
• Solved Example.	10
• Practice Exercise.	10
Report Writing.	12
• Introduction / Meaning.	12
• Types.	12
• Format.	13
• Example (Solved)	14
Letter Writing.	16
• Introduction.	16
• Format.	17
• Practice Exercise.	18
Paragraph Writing.	19
• Introduction.	19
• Format.	19
• Example.	19
• Practice Exercise.	20

Section – C (30 Marks)

(A) <u>GRAMMAR</u>	
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• Practice Exercise.	31
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Section – D (30 Marks)

LITERATURE : (Key Points, Mind Mapping, Q/A).

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2. How The Squirrel Got His Stripes	36
3. Kondiba – A Hero	38
4. Tall Trees	40
5. The Tiger Comes To Town-I	42
6. The Tiger Comes To Town -II	44
7. The Shoeshine	45
8. A Birthday Letter	47
9. Nine Gold Medals	49
10.Noise: How It Affects Our Lives	51
11.My Elder Brother	53
12.Indian Weavers	56
13.The Last Stone Mason	59
14.Stealing And Atonement	61
15.My Vision for India	64
16.My Only Cry	66

17.	Caring For Others	68
18.	The Little Girl	70
19.	A Prayer for Healing	72
20.	New Good Things From Rubbish	74
21.	The Village Pharmacy	76
22.	The Truth	78
23.	The Return of the Lion	79
24.	Co-Operate And Prosper	81
25.	Once Upon a Time	83
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	Sample Paper-1	i
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	Sample Paper-3	xiv
	Sample Paper-4	xxv
	Sample Paper-5	xxxv

Section- A - Reading (15 Marks)

This section will have two unseen Passages of a total length of 300-400 words. The arrangement within the reading section is as follows:

Q.1. A factual passage of 300-500 words with 6 questions.
(Including objective or Multiple choice questions). **(8 Marks)**

Q.2. Q.2. A Descriptive passage of 350-400 words with questions.
(Including objective or Multiple choice questions). **(7 Marks)**

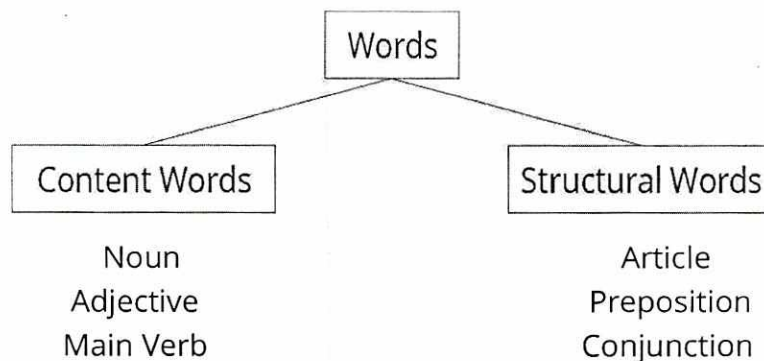
The answers of the questions are hidden in the passage itself. The following points will help students in answering the questions:-

For Direct Questions:-

- There will be 2 direct questions in each passage.
- The questions which have question mark (?) are the direct questions.

Trick:

- Look at the questions and pay attention to the KEYWORDS which are helpful in finding the answers.
- Underline the keywords in the questions and then find those keywords in the passage.
- There are two types of words.



We have to look for Content Words (Keywords) in the passage. The answer lies in the sentence which has the keyword. Then write the Line before and Line after the keyword in the answer.

There will be 2 multiple choice questions (MCQs) in both the passages.

- The questions which have options (a,b,c,d) are the MCQs.

Trick:

- Try to match the words/phrases of the questions in the passage.
- Underline that line and then see the options.
- Theme/Lesson of the passage lies in the last paragraph of the passage.

Complete the statement_____

- A question will come like this.

Trick:

- Just find this line in the passage and complete it.

Vocabulary Based Questions:

- Two words/phrases will be given to you and you have to find their meanings/ synonyms.

Trick:

- First read the words and find out which part of speech it belongs to.

Like	- Noun	- (Name)
	Adjective	- (Quality)
	Verb	- (Action)
	Adverb	- (Quality + Action)

The answer of this question would be in the same part of speech.

Like – If a question word is a Noun then answer also will be a Noun.

If the question word is a Verb then the answer will be a Verb
etc.

For Example:

Immediately	=	Instantly	(adverb)
Surprised	=	Stunned	(verb)
Does not exist	=	Extinct	(adjective)
Leap to attack	=	Pounce	(verb)
Fate	=	Destiny	(Noun)

Passage -1 (8 Marks)

The Little Boy Varun

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

There was a little boy called Varun who did not have any friends and nobody liked to play with him. His teachers also did not love him much and his parents were unhappy with him. Do you know why? It was because he was very short tempered and used to argue, use abusive language and get into fights with everyone.

One day, his mother gave him a board and some drawing pins. She told him that every time he lost his temper and abused or fought with anyone, he was to go to his room and put a pin on the board. At the end of the month, his mother suggested that both of them check the board. The board was now full of pins. Varun's mother asked him, "Can you remove these pins?" He did so. His mother told him gently, "See how many holes you have made on the board by sticking the pins. Each hole on the board represents someone you have hurt. You have made many holes in their hearts due to your behaviour. Do you think you can repair all the hurt you've caused to so many people?"

Varun realised how much damage he had done to his friends, family and teachers, even to strangers and he resolved to change himself.

Exercises:

Q.1. Which behavioural problem was related to Varun?

- (a) Losing his temper (Answer)
- (b) Abusive
- (c) Anger
- (d) Laziness

Q.2. What did each hole on the board represent?

- (a) Happiness
- (b) Depression
- (c) Hurt Feelings (Answer)
- (d) Belongingness

Q.3. Why were Varun's parents unhappy with him? (1 Mark)

Ans. Because he was very short tempered and used to argue, use abusive language and get into fights with everyone.

Q.4. What did he realise? (2 Marks)

Ans. Varun realised how much damage he had done to his friends, family and teachers, even to strangers and he resolved to change himself.

Q.5. Write the synonyms of :- (2 Marks)

- Ans. (i) Offensive - Abusive
(ii) Reason - Cause

Q.6. Complete the sentence :- (1 Mark)

Each hole on the board represents_____.

Ans. Each hole on the board represents someone you have hurt.

Passage - 2 (7 Marks)

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Way back in 1870, when the technology to print coloured pictures was developed, tobacco companies began using it to promote their cigarettes.

Famous people, including athletes and movie stars, were pictured on cards that were included in each cigarette packet.

For years, cigarettes were advertised in magazines, newspapers and cinemas. These advertisements used many strategies to promote a positive attitude towards smoking. Doctors, famous people and healthy-looking teenagers having fun with friends were

shown in cigarette advertisements. There wasn't a dirty ashtray in sight!

It isn't a surprise, therefore, that addiction to cigarettes among teenagers and adults increased greatly. Not only did addiction increase, but smoking-related deaths also increased.

International groups claim that tobacco is a legal consumer product that kills. This makes it a perplexing product. Recently, some countries introduced laws to force cigarette makers to place warnings against smoking on every packet of cigarettes. The warnings show some of the consequences of smoking, such as diseased lungs and mouth cancers but many people continue to smoke.

Exercises:

Q.1. Which of the following statements shows a relationship of cause and effect? (1 Mark)

- (i) Addiction and smoking related deaths.
- (ii) Teenagers and having fun with friends.
- (iii) Warnings and diseased lungs and mouth cancers.
- (iv) Advertising and magazines, newspapers and cinemas.

Ans. (i)

Q.2. Advertisement showing doctors and dentists smoking cigarettes are designed to suggest that: (1 Mark)

- (i) Cigarettes are related to illness.
- (ii) Smokers are successful and rich.
- (iii) Smokers are healthy and attractive.
- (iv) Cigarettes are not harmful to one's health.

Ans. (IV)

Q.3. Who were pictured on cigarette packets? (1 Mark)

Ans. Famous people, including athletes and movies stars, were pictured on cards that were included in each cigarette packet.

Q.4. What do International groups claim? (2 Marks)

Ans. International groups claim that tobacco is a legal consumer product that kills. This makes it a perplexing product.

Q.5. Write the synonym of Puzzling?

Ans. Perplexing.

Q.6. Complete the sentences:

Ans. The warnings show some of the consequences of smoking, such as diseased lungs and mouth cancers but many people continue to smoke.

Section- B Writing (25 Marks)

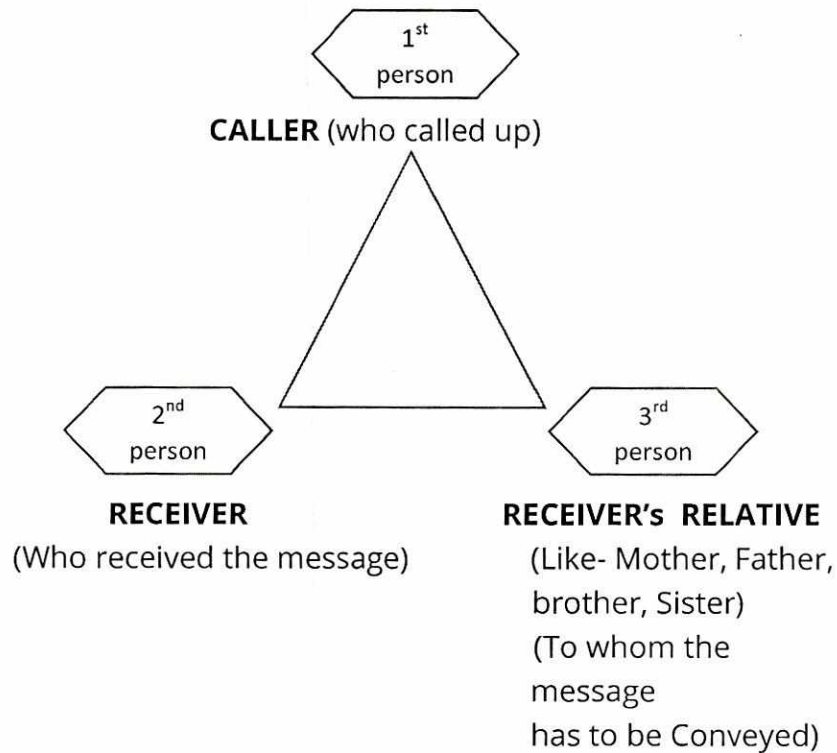
MESSAGE WRITING

Meaning:

Message is a means of **COMMUNICATION** over the **TELEPHONE** between **TWO PERSONS**.

Two persons are directly involved:

- i. Caller – 1st person
- ii. Receiver – 2nd person
- iii. Related to the Receiver – 3rd person (like – father, mother, brother, sister)



FORMAT

MESSAGE

Date _____

Time _____

Dear _____ (Salutation)

Body

Your friend called up to say that _____ information [pick out from last paragraph of the caller]

Name & Sign

Body Contains

- Caller's introduction
- Purpose of calling
- Required action/ follow up

Points to Remember

- The word "**MESSAGE**" must be in bold or capital.
- "**MESSAGE**" word will be in the middle when writing a message.
- The message must convey all the relevant details like name and reason for leaving the message.

Example:

Q.1. You are Rohit. You will not be at home when your father returns. Write a brief message to be left on his table.

Ans.

MESSAGE

23 Feb, 2021

11.00 A.M

Dear Father

Your friend (R.N Verma) had called up to say that the meeting you had to attend at Mumbai has been postponed. Please cancel your flight.

ROHIT

Note: 'Father' changes into "you"

'His' changes into "your"

Content should be picked out from the caller's last paragraph.

Q.2. Read the telephonic conversation given below:

Caller: I am Rajiv from Jaipur service centre. Could I talk to Mr. CS Menon?

Reena: Mr Menon is not at home at the moment. I am his daughter, Reena.

Caller: Mr. Menon had given his camera for repair. Please inform him that it has been repaired. He can collect his camera anytime between 2 PM to 4 PM on any working day. He will be required to pay Rs 500 as service charges.

Reena: I will surely inform father about it.

You are Reena. You will not be at home when your father returns. Write a brief message about the conversation for him.

Q.3. Read the telephone conversation given below:

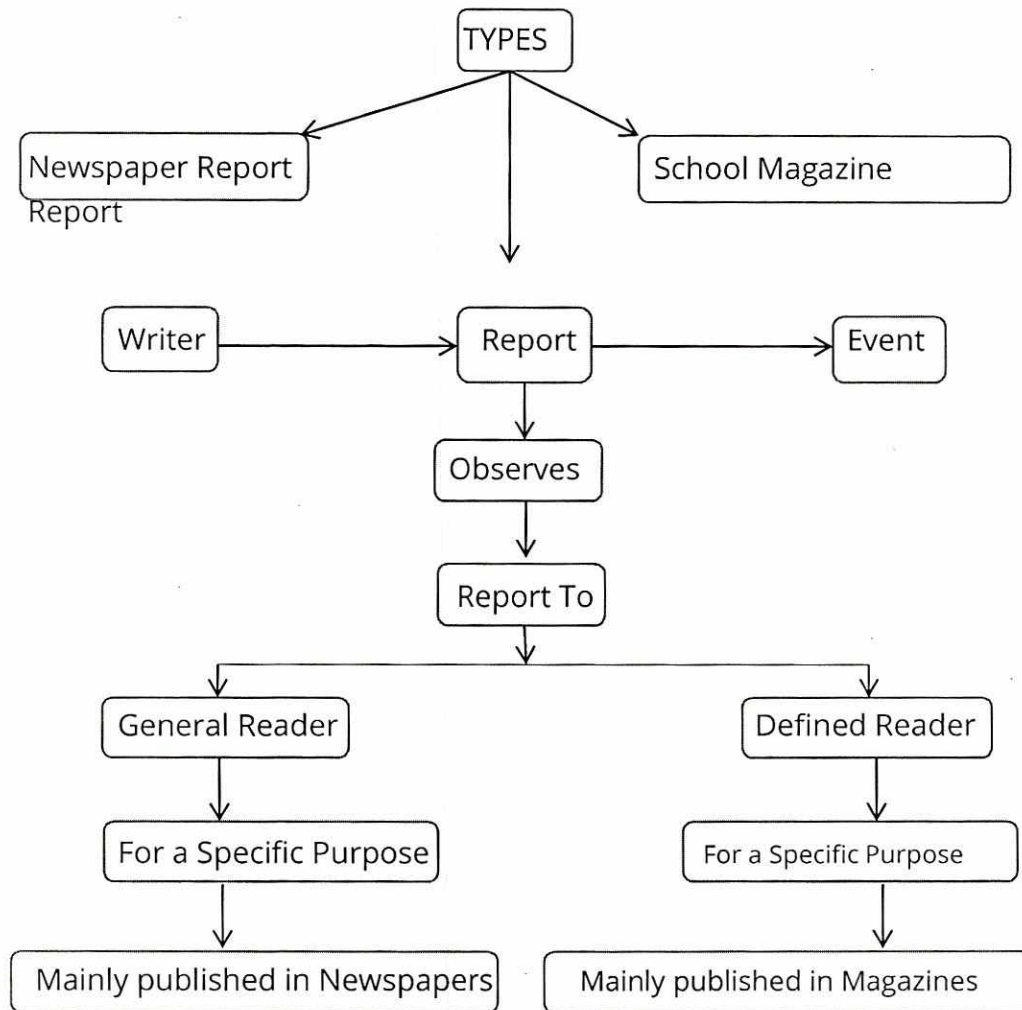
- Ravina : Hello uncle. Could I talk to Shalini please?
Shalini's father : Shalini is not at home. May I know who is calling?
Ravina : Uncle I am Ravina. Can I leave a message for her?
Shalini's father : Yes.
Ravina : I wanted to inform Shalini that we are going on a class picnic tomorrow. We have decided to take one dish each. Shalini has to bring fried rice.
Shalini's father : I will tell her, Ravina, don't worry.

You are Shalini's father. You are leaving for Kanpur tonight and will not be at home to give Shalini the message. Write a brief message that you will leave in Shalini's room.

Report Writing

Report

Meaning: - A report is a written account of an incident heard, seen, done or experienced and meant to be published about an event that has taken place in the past.



FORMAT

Title _____

Date _____

Place _____

Body _____

Name

(Reporter)

HEADING

Introduction: (1st Paragraph)

- The first paragraph should have an introduction of the topic.

WHAT, WHEN and WHERE

Mention **What** (name of the incident, **when** (date, time) and **where** (place).

Body: **HOW IT HAPPENED**

(Describe in Detail what happened) (2nd Paragraph)

- The second paragraph includes How it happened such as details of incident, causes, effects, problems etc.

CONCLUSION (3rd Paragraph)

It includes conclusion, suggestions, reactions and steps taken.

Points to Remember:-

- Use the 2nd form of verb and it must be in third person (he, she, it or they).
- It should contain only relevant information.

For Example:-

Imagine you are Deepak, a news-reporter, You were in Delhi Metro going to Noida. There was a sudden failure of electricity. The train stopped midway. Passengers panicked. They were asked to remain calm. The train started after the electricity supply was restored.

Write a report about the incident in about 100 words for publication in the newspaper. Mention Date, place and title.

Now, we will answer what, when (date) time and where in 1st paragraph.

What - An incident took place

Where - In Delhi Metro Train.

When - On 22nd Feb, 2021.

Where - At Rajendra Place.

When - At 9.30 P.M

2nd Paragraph

There was a sudden _____ restored. (2nd line)

We take these lines from the question.

3rd Paragraph

Thus to conclude, the govt. should take strict measures to protect people and take action to avoid such incidents in future.

(Name) Deepak

(News Reporter)

Q.1. It was Deepawali evening. You had gone to the market to buy some crackers. Fire broke out in one of the shops and spread rapidly. People tried to douse it. The fire brigade was called. The police came to investigate the cause. There was a lack of fire safety measures.

Write a report about the incident in about 100 words for publication in the local newspaper. Mention the place and the date and give a suitable heading.

Q.2. You are Sanjeev. You live in Rajasthan. On 10th November you witnessed a scene of 3 boys teasing a school girl. You tried to stop the boys but they did not listen to you. A lady who was passing by started shouting at them to stop troubling the girl. The boys went off speedily on their motorcycle but a passer-by stopped and caught hold of them and took them to the police station.


Write a report of this incident highlighting the way the lady and the boys helped to stop the eve teasers in about 100 words for publication in the local newspaper.

Sample of a News Paper Report

Tension over 'brain-dead' patient

She was found to be breathing after her relatives arranged for the funeral

Special Correspondent



Inside a private hospital in Gwalior on Sunday morning, after a patient, who was declared 'brain-dead' by the hospital, was found to be alive. Police tried to pacify an agitated group that had gathered outside the hospital. However, the patient died in the afternoon.

The Sunday Morning, the patient was found to be breathing. Relatives who recently declared her a corpse, complained that the hospital had declared her 'brain-dead' even while she was breathing without life support.

According to the relatives, the doctors had told the family on Saturday night that she was 'brain-dead' following which they made arrangements for the funeral.

Inside a private hospital in Gwalior on Sunday morning, after a patient, who was declared 'brain-dead' by the hospital, was found to be alive. Police tried to pacify an agitated group that had gathered outside the hospital. However, the patient died in the afternoon.

The Sunday Morning, the patient was found to be breathing. Relatives who recently declared her a corpse, complained that the hospital had declared her 'brain-dead' even while she was breathing without life support.

According to the relatives, the doctors had told the family on Saturday night that she was 'brain-dead' following which they made arrangements for the funeral.

LEGATED: Relatives of the patient, Ashwari, were outside the hospital in Gwalior on Sunday.

S.G.MAHAPATRA, JNV-VIZAG

Headline

Byline

Lead paragraph

Paragraph 2

conclusion

Letter Writing

Informal

To relations / friends

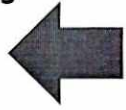
Formal

Request, complaint, application

<u>HOW DO THEY LOOK ?</u>	
INFORMAL	FORMAL
Addressee	Sender
Date:	
Salutation	Date
Body of the letter	Addressee
Subscription Signature	Subject
	Salutation
	Body of the letter
	Subscription
	Signature

Format of Formal Letter

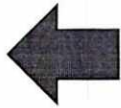
Sender's Address



"you are" in the questions refers to sender's name and address.

Date :

Receiver's Address



"To the" in the question refer to receiver's address.

Subject: Regarding _____.

Paragraph-I: - I am (write the name mentioned in the question paper) _____ resident of (write the address mentioned in the question paper) _____. I wish to highlight the following points.

Paragraph-II: - Body /content

Paragraph-III: - Please look into this matter. I will be highly thankful to you.

Yours faithfully

Name

Note:

Mnemonics to remember the sequence of format : (TRICK) S D R S B Y

For practice

Q.1. You are Rajat of S-5, Vivek Vihar Delhi - 96. All the campaigns and cleanliness drives appear in vain to you because you find heaps of garbage. For this you want to draw the attention of the general public & concerned authorities by writing a letter to the Editor of Navyug Times, Palam Road.

Q.2. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper to convey your concern over the increasing level of water Pollution in your area.

Q.3. You are Mohan Rai, Secretary of the Residents Association of Mayur Vihar. You find that every Sunday the main road is occupied by the weekly market. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, East Delhi requesting him to shift the market to a better place.

Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a group of sentences about a topic.

A typical paragraph begins with a topic sentence, which introduces the topic. The supporting sentences follow the main idea in the topic sentence with explanations, reasons and other details. The concluding sentence brings the paragraph to an end.

The topic sentence: INTRODUCTION

The topic sentence is usually the first or second sentence in a paragraph. It introduces a new idea. It presents the topic and explains what the writer will say about the topic.

Supporting Sentences: BODY OF THE PARAGRAPH

Supporting sentences add information about the topic. It includes definitions, explanations and examples.

Closing Sentence: CONCLUSION

Closing sentence should have the conclusion of the paragraph.

Tricks:

Divide Your Paragraph into Three Parts		
Introduction	Supporting Sentence	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In topic sentence you can choose any two points from the following :-• Every situation gives us opportunities to learn new things in life.• Time is the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take a few lines from the question (situation given in the question). For Example:- You can write the highlighted lines from the given situation. For Example:- <u>People from villages come to cities in</u>	<p>In the end conclude your paragraph by adding some lines like these:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <u>Thus to sum up</u> it has been a great learning.➤ We should see both sides of the coin before reaching any conclusion.

<p>greatest teacher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience helps us in dealing with every condition. • Life is so unpredictable. Be grateful for every moment. 	<p><u>search of work. In this way, cities get overcrowded. People have to live in unhygienic conditions. What can the government do to make their living conditions good and hygienic? Also give your views</u></p>	<p><u>ALSO ADD ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUOTES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Experience is the best teacher." • "Always turn a negative situation into a positive situation." • "Nothing is permanent."
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For Practice:

1. Footpaths in our markets can no longer be used by the pedestrians. Some are used for parking all kinds of vehicles, including cycle rickshaws, scooters, motorbikes, etc. Some footpaths are used by very small shopkeepers to earn their living. In your opinion, what should the authorities do to make the footpaths available to pedestrians?
2. There was a time when only rich people could go to and stay at the hill stations. Now even the middle class people want to enjoy their stay at the hills. As a result, there is scarcity of drinking water. The plastic bottles, bags and other garbage that the tourists leave behind are destroying the beauty of our hills. In view of this challenging situation, suggest how we can visit the hills yet keep them neat, clean and healthy.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

GRAMMAR

CONJUNCTIONS					
Though	Yet	When	Till	So	As
E.g. (a) I have given you good marks. (b) Your TMA is not good.	E.g. (a) He is poor. (b) He is honest.	E.g. (a) I composed a song. (b) I was walking on the beach.	E.g. (a) I will stay here. (b) You will come back.	E.g. (a) He ran very fast. (b) He won the race.	E.g. (a) I like to eat green vegetables. (b) They are very healthy.
<u>Ans.</u> I have given you good marks though your TMA is not good.	<u>Ans.</u> He is poor yet he is honest.	<u>Ans.</u> I composed a song when I was walking on the beach.	<u>Ans.</u> I will stay here till you come back.	<u>Ans.</u> He ran very fast so he won the race.	<u>Ans.</u> I like to eat green vegetables as they are very healthy.

Conjunctions

BUT



He hit the ball.



He dropped the bat.



He hit the ball but dropped the bat.

Conjunctions

OR



We can eat pizza.



We can eat burger.



We can eat pizza or burger.

Conjunctions

AND



The bird can fly.



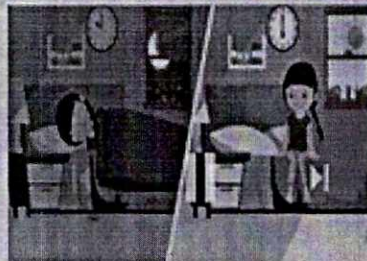
The bird can hop.



The bird can fly and hop.



If you work hard, you will succeed in life.



Annie gets up early, because she goes to bed early.

The dog is a faithful and intelligent animal.

I want to go to play, but I am sick.

Is it Thursday or Friday today?

Annie gets up early, because she goes to bed early.

If you work hard, you will succeed in life.

Conjunctions Solved Exercise

But Because And Or Though

- Q.1.** (a) I want to buy a shirt.
(b) I have no money.

Ans. I want to buy a shirt **but** I have no money.

- Q.2.** (a) Do your homework.
(b) I will punish you.

Ans. Do your homework **or** I will punish you.

- Q.3.** (a) I am busy.
(b) I have time for you.

Ans. Though I am busy, I have time for you.

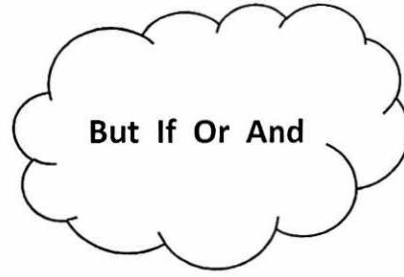
- Q.4.** (a) He was punished.
(b) He was guilty.

Ans. He was punished **because** he was guilty.

- Q.5.** (a) Mohan speaks English.
(b) Rohan speaks English.

Ans. Mohan **and** Rohan speak English.

Conjunction Practice Exercise



- Q.1.** (a) I can read English.
(b) I can write English.

Ans.

- Q.2.** (a) We can finish before dark.
(b) You please help me.

Ans.

- Q.3.** (a) We can eat Mangoes.
(b) We can eat oranges.

Ans.

- Q.4.** (a) I Love you.
(b) I cannot marry you.

Ans.

Answers: (1) And (2) If (3) Or (4) But

COMMON REGULAR VERBS

S.No.	1ST FORM	2ND FORM	3RD FORM
1.	Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
2.	Burn	Burned	Burned
3.	Start	Started	Started
4.	Laugh	Laughed	Laughed
5.	Wash	Washed	Washed
6.	Learn	Learned	Learned
7.	Want	Wanted	Wanted
8.	Rush	Rushed	Rushed
9.	Return	Returned	Returned
10.	Use	Used	Used
11.	Look	Looked	Looked
12.	Turn	Turned	Turned
13.	Refuse	Refused	Refused
14.	Show	Showed	Showed
15.	Interest	Interested	Interested
16.	Ask	Asked	Asked
17.	Help	Helped	Helped
18.	Jump	Jumped	Jumped
19.	Explain	Explained	Explained
20.	Wish	Wished	Wished

COMMON VERBS ENDING IN 'Y'

S.NO.	1ST FORM	2ND FORM	3RD FORM
1	CRY	CRIED	CRIED
2	FRY	FRIED	FRIED
3	CARRY	CARRIED	CARRIED
4	COPY	COPIED	COPIED
5	MARRY	MARRIED	MARRIED

*Exception- Enjoy, Play, Stay etc. (as 2nd and 3rd form are with ED)

COMMON IR-REGULAR VERBS

S.No.	1st FORM	2nd FORM	3rd FORM
1.	Take	Took	Taken
2.	Cut	Cut	Cut
3.	Put	Put	Put
4.	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
5.	Awake	Awoke	Awaken
6.	Give	Gave	Given
7.	Teach	Taught	Taught
8.	Drink	Drank	Drunk
9.	Buy	Bought	Bought
10.	Run	Ran	Run
11.	See	Saw	Seen
12.	Do	Did	Done
13.	Build	Built	Built
14.	Make	Made	Made
15.	Keep	Kept	Kept
16.	Fall	Fell	Fallen
17.	Write	Wrote	Written
18.	Be	Was	Been
19.	Sit	Sat	Sat
20.	Go	Went	Gone

How to choose correct forms of verbs.

Clue/Trick to use the correct verb.

Simple Present Tense

- If these words appear in a sentence use 1st form of the verb.

Always, Regularly, Daily, Often, Every day, Normally, Generally, Usually, Occasionally, Naturally
--

Present Continuous Tense

- If these words appear in a sentence use:
Is/Am/Are + Main verb (I form) + ing

Just, Just now, already, yet, ever, lately, immediately

Present Perfect Tense

- If these words appear in a sentence use has/have + 3rd form of the verb

Now, at this time, the moment, at present, day by day, rapidly, increasingly

Simple Past Tense

- If these words appear in a sentence use 2nd form of the verb

Yesterday, One day, ago, once, latest, a few days, last night, last evening, last week, last year, once upon a time, in the past

Practice Guided Exercise of Verbs:

Amita (i) goes ✓ /gone (go) for evening walk daily. Yesterday, she (ii) comes/came ✓ (Come) late from her office but she (iii) did ✓ /done (do) not miss her walk. When she (iv) returned ✓ /returning (return) home from her walk she found that her little daughter (v) have injured/ had injured ✓ (injure) her left wrist. She (vi) has rushed /rushed ✓ (rush) her to the nearby doctor for first aid.

Answers: (i) goes (ii) came (iii) did (iv) returned (v) had injured (vi) rushed

***Here we use 'goes' because when 'daily' comes in a sentence we use 1st form of the verb (Simple Present Tense)**

***As the second sentence starts with yesterday, we will use past tense in all the sentences after yesterday.**

Practice Exercise of Verbs:

- 1. Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks using the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

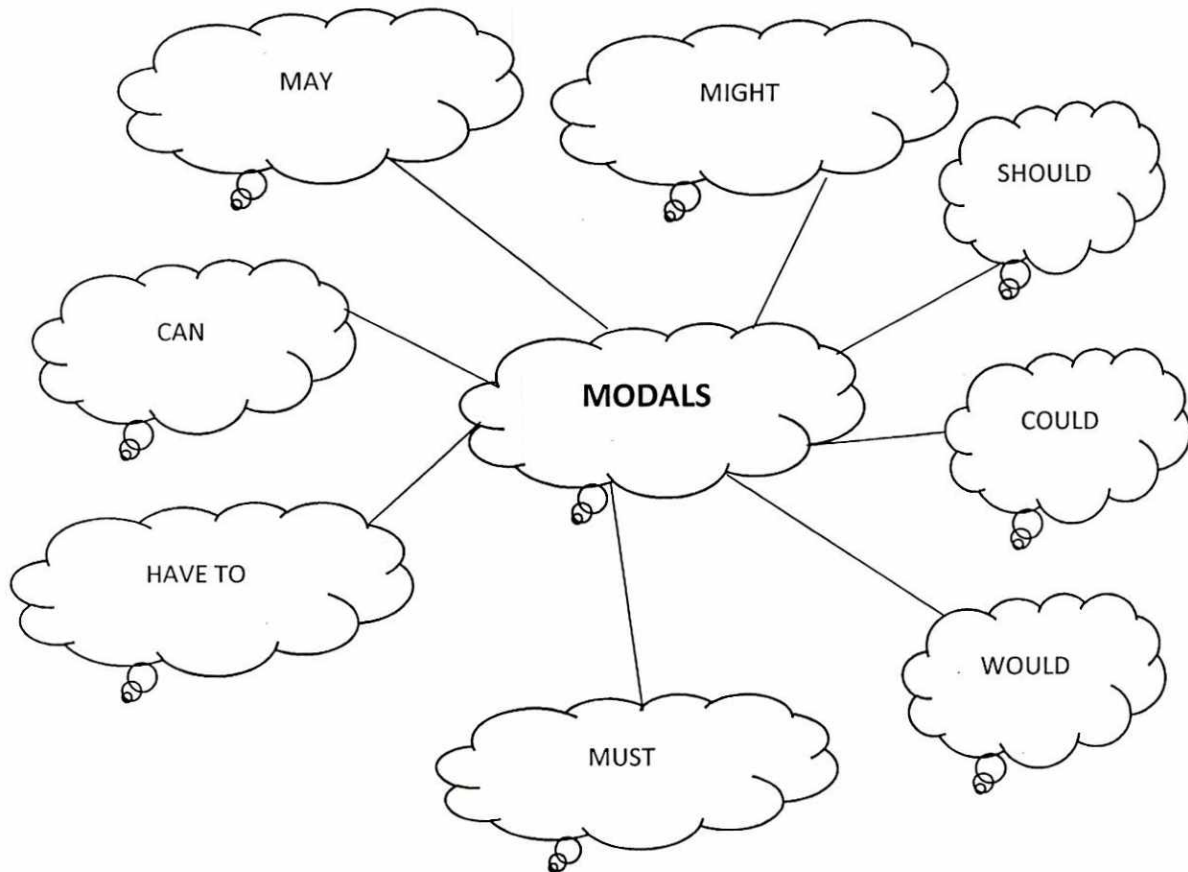
A traveller reached the hotel. It (i) _____ (be) late evening. The hotel was(ii) _____ (close). The traveller (iii) _____ (knock) at the door. A doorman (iv) _____ (open) the door. The traveller (v) _____ (tell) him that he (vi) _____ (want) a room for the night.

***When the verb in the first sentence is in the past tense all the other verbs will also be in the past tense**

Answers:-

- (i) Was
- (ii) closed
- (iii) knocked
- (iv) opened
- (v) told
- (vi) wanted

MODALS



MODALS/AUXILIARY VERBS

CAN (Ability)

I can speak English.

You can do this yourself.

COULD (Past Tense for polite request)

Could I use your books?

Could you please get me a glass of water ?

MAY (Permission)

May I come in?

May I sit here?

MIGHT (less Possibility)

It might rain today.

He might take the bus.

SHOULD (Advice)

We should obey our elders.

You should take some rest now.

WOULD (Polite Request)

What would you like, sir?

Would you please do this work for me?

MUST (Compulsion)

You must visit the doctor as you are very ill.

Everyone must obey the laws.

HAVE TO (Compulsion)

Use 'To' when there is 'Have' in the sentence.

I have to finish my homework.

We have to leave for Mumbai today.

Practice Guided Exercise

1. Complete the following dialogue:

- Sunny:** Sir, I want to use the library facility.
May[✓] / Can I know the rules and regulations?
- Librarian:** Sure, the first thing is that you must[✓] / should carry your NIOS identity card because we don't allow outsiders.
- Sunny:** Alright. How many books can[✓] / may I borrow from the Library?
- Librarian:** You can borrow two books at a time.
You should / have to[✓] return them after a month.

Practice Exercise

Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks:

- The Passenger:** I want to go to Pune.
(i) _____ you issue me a ticket for the next bus?
- The booking clerk:** I can. But the next bus will start in the evening.
(ii) _____ you like to wait so long?
- The passenger:** I have no choice.
Where (iii) _____ I wait for the bus?
- The booking clerk:** You may sit in the passenger lounge.

Answers:

- (i) Could
(ii) Would
(iii) Should

WH FAMILY

WHAT	1. What is your name? 2. What do you do?
WHY	1. Why are you sleeping? 2. Why do you worry?
WHERE	1. Where do you live? 2. Where are you going?
WHO	1. Who is coming? 2. Who will help me?
HOW	1. How do you go to school? 2. How do you know this?
WHEN	1. When will you come? 2. When do you get up?
WHOM	1. Whom did you ask? 2. Whom are you telling?
WHICH	1. Which book are you reading? 2. Which newspaper do you read?
WHOSE	1. Whose books do you use? 2. Whose advice will you take?

SOLVED EXERCISE:

Complete the following dialogue:

The Coach: Virat, what are you doing during the summer vacations?

Virat: I may join the summer camp in some sports.

The Coach: Why don't you join the summer camp in football?

Virat: I would like to.

The Coach: Which team are you in?

Virat: I am in the football team of the local youth club.

PRACTICE GUIDED EXERCISE:

Complete the following dialogue:

Ram: Sorry, Sita. I couldn't attend your party as I had to go to NIOS office to submit my examination form.

Sita: It's ok. But I missed you a lot. I too have to submit my form.

(i) _____ the NIOS office?

Ram: It is in sector- 62, NOIDA

Sita: (ii) _____ the last date to submit the form?

Ram: 25th of September.

Sita: Thank you (iii) _____ the examination fee?

Answers:

1. Where is
2. What is
3. What is / How much is

SECTION -D (30 Marks)

LITERATURE

CHAPTER – 1 SNAKE BITE

Key Points: -

- Raja liked to play with snakes and bees.
- He was bitten by a bee.
- His grandparents thought it was a snake.
- They took him to an old man who cured the snake bite.
- The old man concluded that he cured Raja with his magic mantra.

Q.1. What did Raja like to do?

Ans. Raja liked to play with snakes and bees.

Q.2. What bit Raja?

Ans. Raja was bitten by a bee.

Q.3. What did his grandparents think?

Ans. His grandparents thought it was a snake.

Q.4. Where did they take him?

Ans. They took him to an old man who cured the snake bite.

Q.5. What did the old man conclude?

Ans. The old man concluded that he cured Raja with his magic mantra.

Complete the following crossword with the help of the given clues. All the words are from the story. One has been done for you.

		² S	N	A	K	E		
¹ C								
							⁴ F	
		E						
			³ B					
		⁵ P						
			S					

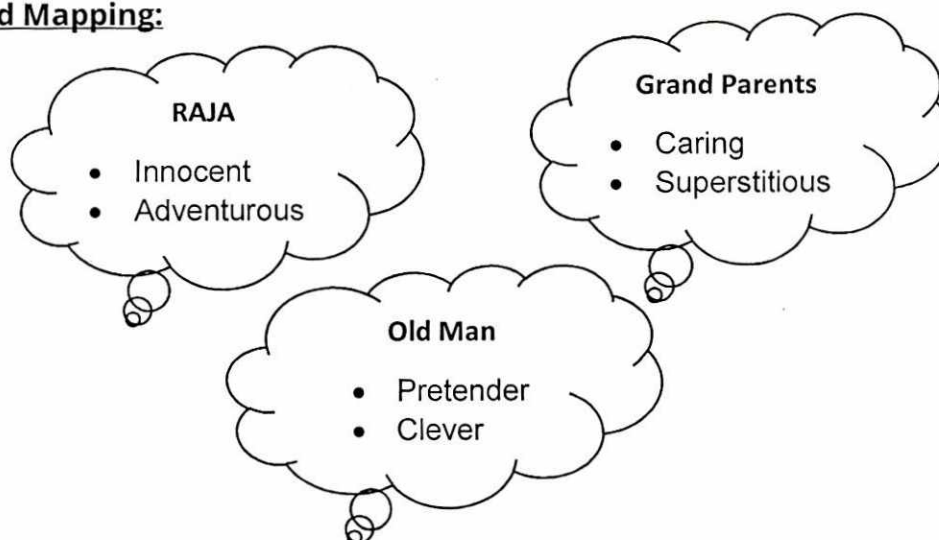
ACROSS:

- Children learn to move like this on four limbs before they can walk. (5 letters)
- A reptile (5 letters)
- The boy got malaria because he was _____ by mosquitoes. (past participle of the verb 'to bite' - 6 letters)
- Rice fields are known as _____ fields (5 letters)

DOWN:

- A fruit with a hard covering (7 letters)
- A reptile (5 letters)
- A metal (5 letters)
- A part of the body (6 letters)

Mind Mapping:



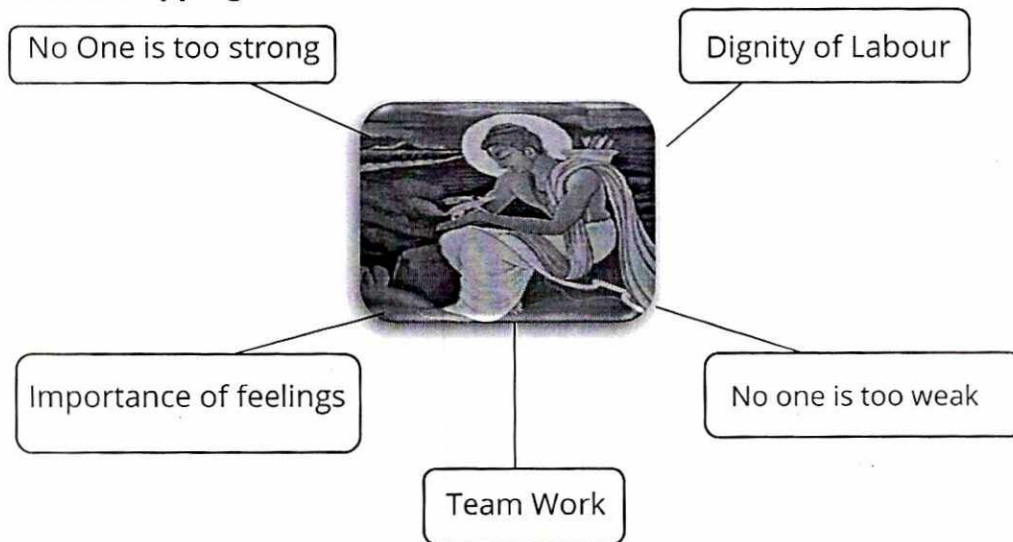
CHAPTER - 2

HOW THE SQUIRREL GOT HIS STRIPES

Key points:

- Rama asked his army to build a stone bridge over the sea.
- Lord Rama felt happy to see thousands of monkeys working day and night.
- A small squirrel was carrying little pebbles in his mouth.
- The great monkeys laughed on the little efforts of the small squirrel.
- Lord Rama's advice to the monkeys was not to make fun of the weak and small.
- Lord Rama's qualities of compassion, kindness, gentleness and respect for all beings are highlighted in this story.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1.What did Rama ask his army to do?

Ans. Rama asked his army to build a stone bridge over the sea.

Q.2. Why did Lord Rama feel happy?

Ans. Lord Rama felt happy to see thousands of monkeys working day and night.

Q.3. What was the small squirrel carrying?

Ans. The small squirrel was carrying little pebbles in his mouth.

Q.4. Why did the monkeys laugh?

Ans. The great monkeys laughed on the little efforts of the small squirrel.

Q.5. What was Rama's advice to the monkeys?

Ans. Lord Rama's advice to the monkeys was not to make fun of the weak and small.

Q.6. Which qualities of Lord Rama are highlighted in this story?

Ans. Lord Rama's qualities of compassion, kindness, gentleness and respect for all beings are highlighted in this story.

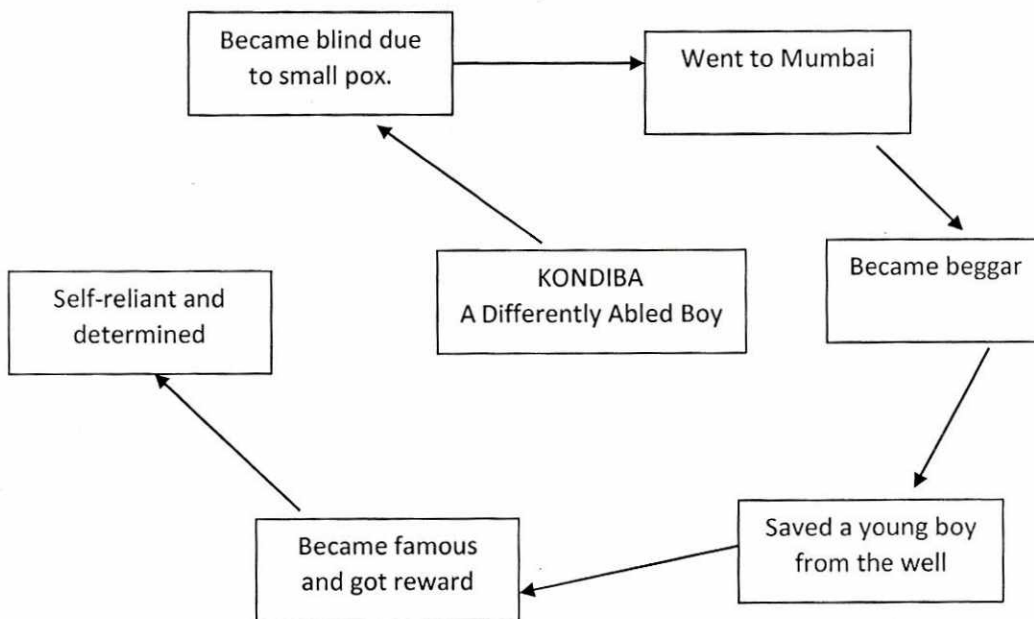
CHAPTER – 3

KONDIBA – A HERO

Key Points :-

- Kondiba lost his eyesight because of small pox at the age of eight.
- He went to Mumbai and became a beggar.
- He saved Arvind from the well.
- He was rewarded Rs. 12970/- for this.
- He used his prize money in learning bottling and weaving chairs.
- He started a small business with the prize money.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. When and how did Kondiba lose his sight?

Ans. At the age of eight because of smallpox.

Q.2. How did Kondiba save Arvind?

Ans. Kondiba pulled Arvind out of the well.

Q.3. How was Kondiba rewarded?

Ans. He was rewarded Rs.12970/-.

Q.4. How did Kondiba utilize his prize money?

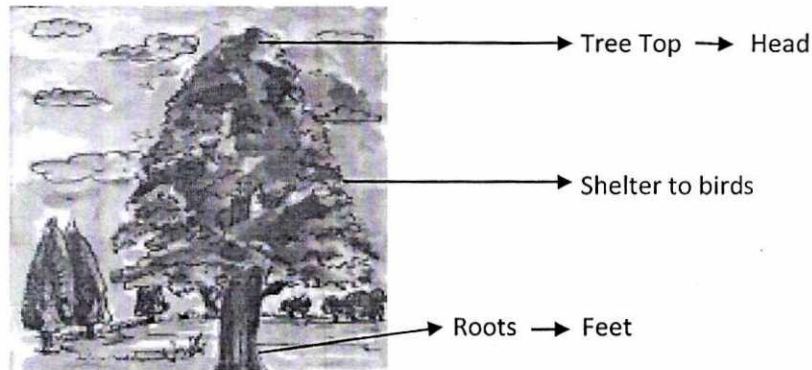
Ans. Kondiba learned the skill of bottling and weaving chairs and started a small business.

CHAPTER – 4

TALL TREES

(EILEEN MATHIAS)

Trees Watch Clouds



Key Points:

- The poet describes the top of the tree as its head.
- The roots of the tree are its feet.
- The tall trees give shelter to birds.
- The trees watch the clouds pass by.
- "Feet in the earth" means that the roots of trees are going under the ground to give them a strong hold.

Q.1. Which part of the tree does the poet describe as its head?

Ans. The top of the tree as its head.

Q.2. Which part are its feet?

Ans. The roots of the tree.

Q.3. How do tall trees behave like a human being?

Ans. The tall trees give shelter to birds.

Q.4. What shows that the trees are tall?

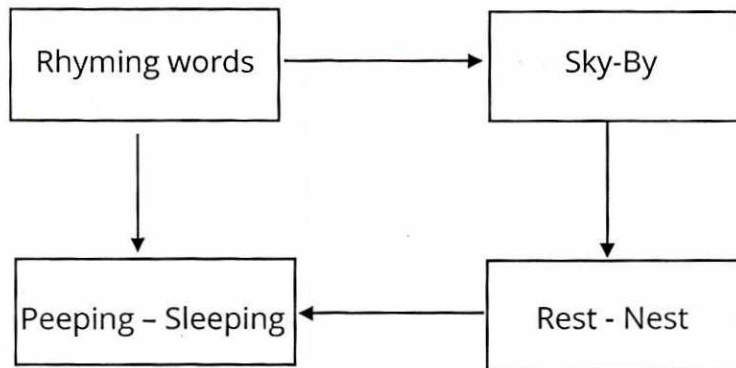
Ans. The trees watch the clouds pass by.

Q.5. What do you think the phrase "feet in the earth" means?

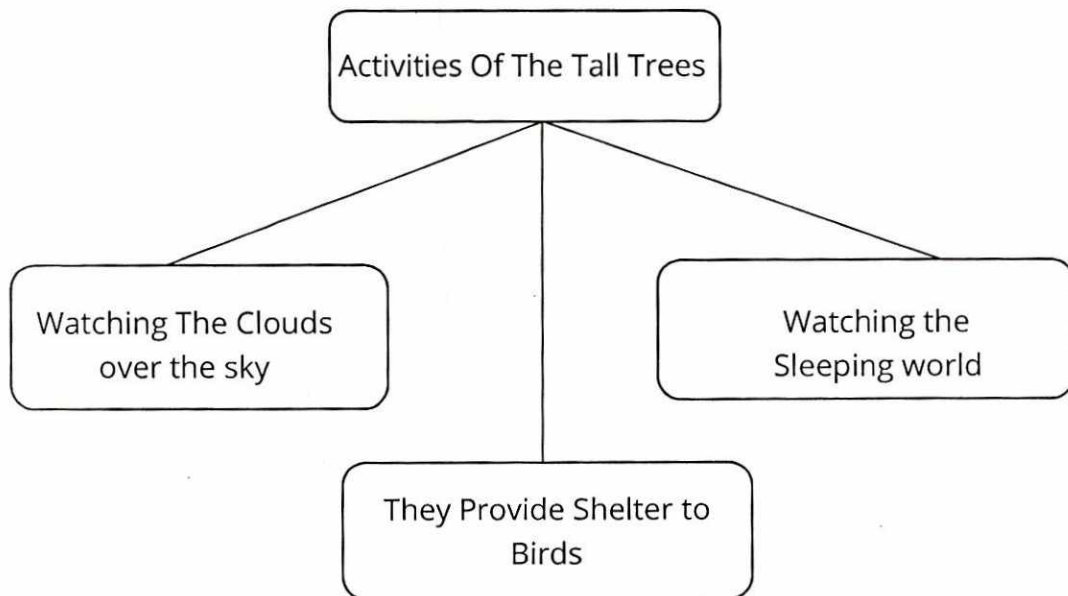
Ans. "Feet in the earth" means that the roots of trees are going under the ground to give them a strong hold.

Mind Mapping:

(1)



(2)

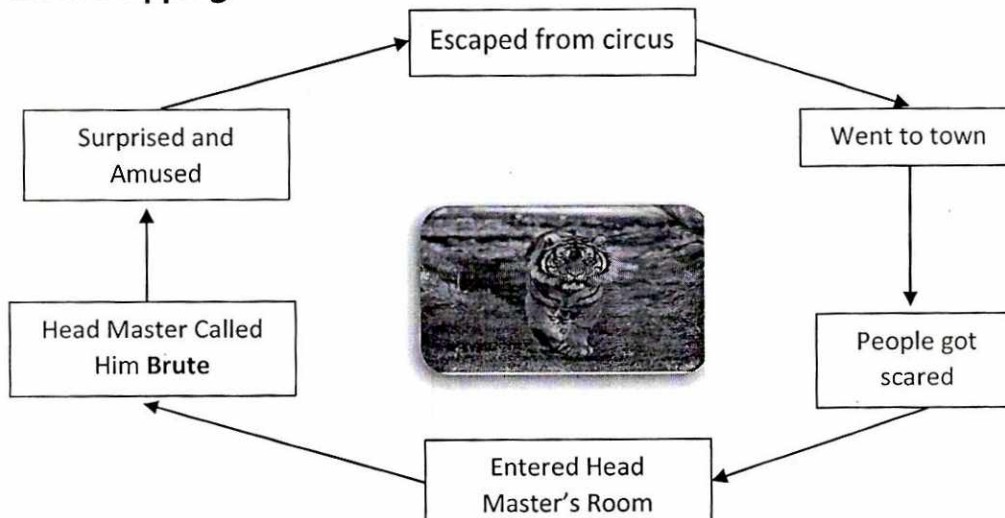


CHAPTER – 5 A TIGER COMES TO TOWN -1

Key Points:

- A tiger entered the market.
- The town people thought that the tiger would climb the roofs and walls.
- The town people hid in their homes and locked their rooms.
- The tiger followed the children through the school gate.
- The tiger entered the Head master's room.
- The teachers locked him up in the room.
- The HeadMaster climbed into the attic.
- The teachers used unkind words like BRUTE and BEAST for the tiger.
- The master was angry with the teachers for using unkind words for the tiger.
- Tigers kill only when they are hungry.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What did the tiger do when he saw the people running?

Ans. The tiger entered the town when he saw people running.

Q.2. What did the town people think about the tiger?

Ans. They thought that the tiger could climb roofs and walls.

Q.3. Why was the master angry with the teachers?

Ans. The master was angry because they used unkind words for the tiger.

Q.4. Why was the tiger not going to kill human beings?

Ans. The tiger kills only when he is hungry.

Q.5. Do human beings kill without any reason?

Ans. Yes, they can kill when they are in anger.

CHAPTER – 6 A TIGER COMES TO TOWN -2

Key Points:

- The tiger was not going to harm the human beings.
- The master went inside the room without any arms.
- The people outside the room did not allow the master to go inside without arms.
- The chairman did not understand the affidavit.
- THE AFFIDAVIT was written in SANSKRIT.
- The magistrate accepted the affidavit as Sanskrit is an official language.

Q.1 What do you think the tiger wanted to assure the people?

Ans. The tiger was not going to harm the human beings.

Q.2. Why did the people outside not allow the master to go inside?

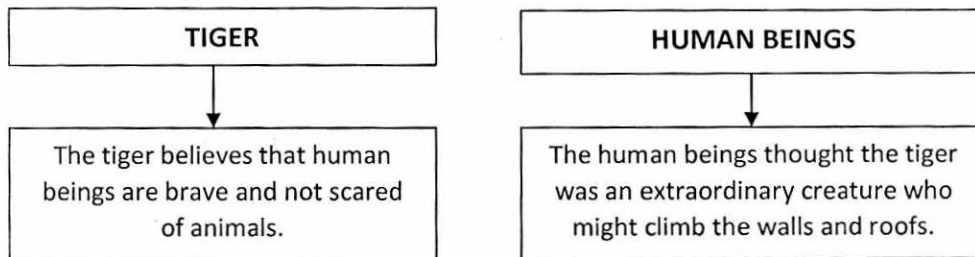
Ans. The people outside the room did not allow the master to go inside without arms.

Q.3 Why was the chairman shocked to see the affidavit?

Ans. THE AFFIDAVIT was written in SANSKRIT.

Q.4 Why did the magistrate accept the affidavit?

Ans. The magistrate accepted the affidavit as Sanskrit is an official language.

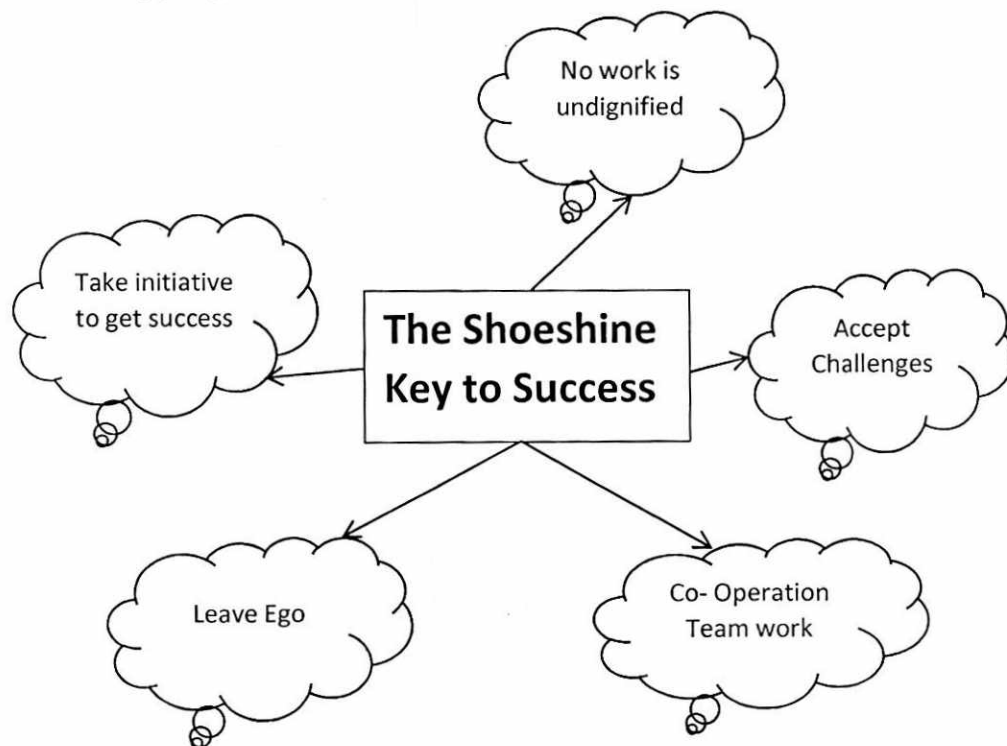


CHAPTER – 7 THE SHOESHINE

Key Points:

- The author had come from Calcutta to Delhi in search of a Job.
- The young man had only five rupees and some change.
- He could not spend a single anna for shoe polish.
- The shoeshine suggested that he would get a good job if he got his shoes polished.
- The author told him that he was jobless and became a shoeshine.
- The union helped the author in buying the shoeshine box.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. From where had the author come?

Ans. The author had come from Calcutta to Delhi in search of a job.

Q.2. How many rupees did the young man have?

Ans. The young man had only five rupees and some change.

Q.3. Why was the shoeshine puzzled?

Ans. The shoeshine was puzzled as the Youngman had not even a single anna for a shoe polish.

Q.4. Why did the shoeshine suggest that the author get his shoes polished?

Ans. He suggested that the author would get a job soon with the polished shoes.

Q.5. Why did Shovan Lal and his fellow shoeshine help the author shoeshine?

Ans. The author told Shovan Lal that he was jobless and wanted to become shoeshine.

Q.6. How did the union help the author?

Ans. The union helped the author in buying the shoeshine box.

CHAPTER – 8

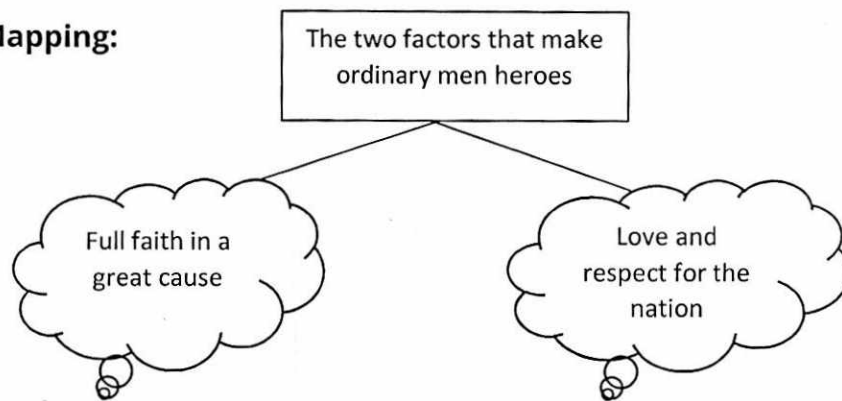
A BIRTHDAY LETTER

Key Points:

- Pt. Nehru was imprisoned in Naini Jail.
- He sent a letter as a gift to his daughter Indira.
- He told her how common men and women also become heroes when they fight for a cause.
- They should not fear being a part of the movement that fights for freedom.
- Nehru suggested that Indira should talk and discuss with others what is right and what is wrong.



Mind Mapping:



Q.1. Where was Nehru imprisoned?

Ans. Pt. Nehru was imprisoned in Naini Jail.

Q.2. What did he send to Indira?

Ans. He sent a letter as a gift to Indira.

Q.3. What did he tell his daughter?

Ans. He told her how common men and women also become heroes when they fight for a cause.

Q.4. When should they not fear?

Ans. They should not fear when they become a part of the movement that fights for freedom.

Q.5. What suggestion did he give to Indira in his letter to her?

Ans. Nehru suggested that Indira should talk and discuss with others what is right and what is wrong.

CHAPTER – 9

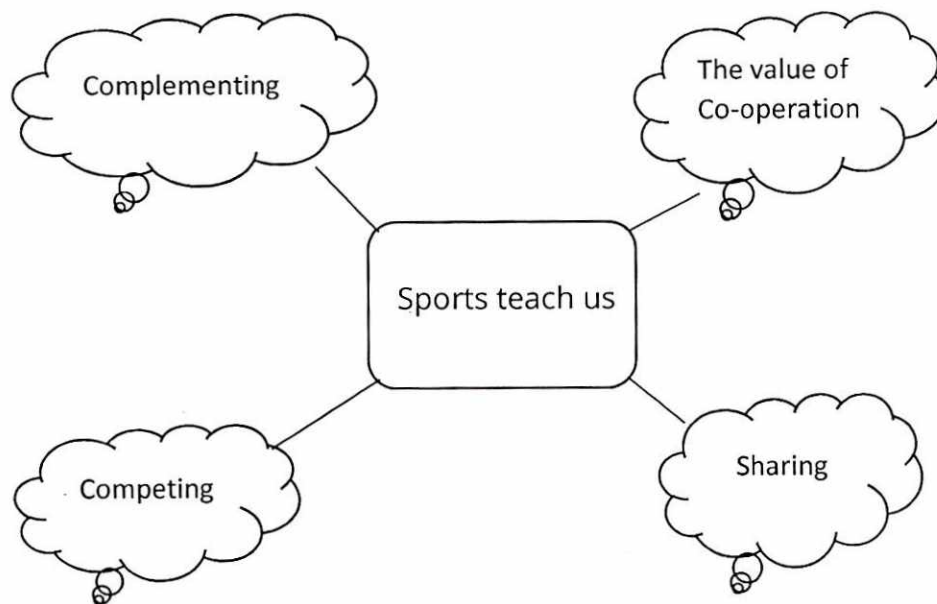
NINE GOLD MEDALS

(DAVID ROTH)

Key Points:

- In special Olympics, differently abled persons participated.
- Everyone hoped to win a medal.
- The 100 yards race was about to begin.
- There were 9 participants.
- The 9th participant who was the smallest fell down.
- All other participants came and helped him.
- All the nine participants ran the race hand in hand.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What is Special Olympics?

Ans. In special Olympics, differently abled persons participate.

Q.2. What was the total distance of the race?

Ans. 100 yards.

Q.3. What was the total number of participants?

Ans. 09 participants.

Q.4. Who fell down?

Ans. The 9th participant who was the smallest fell down.

Q.5. What did the other participants do to help him?

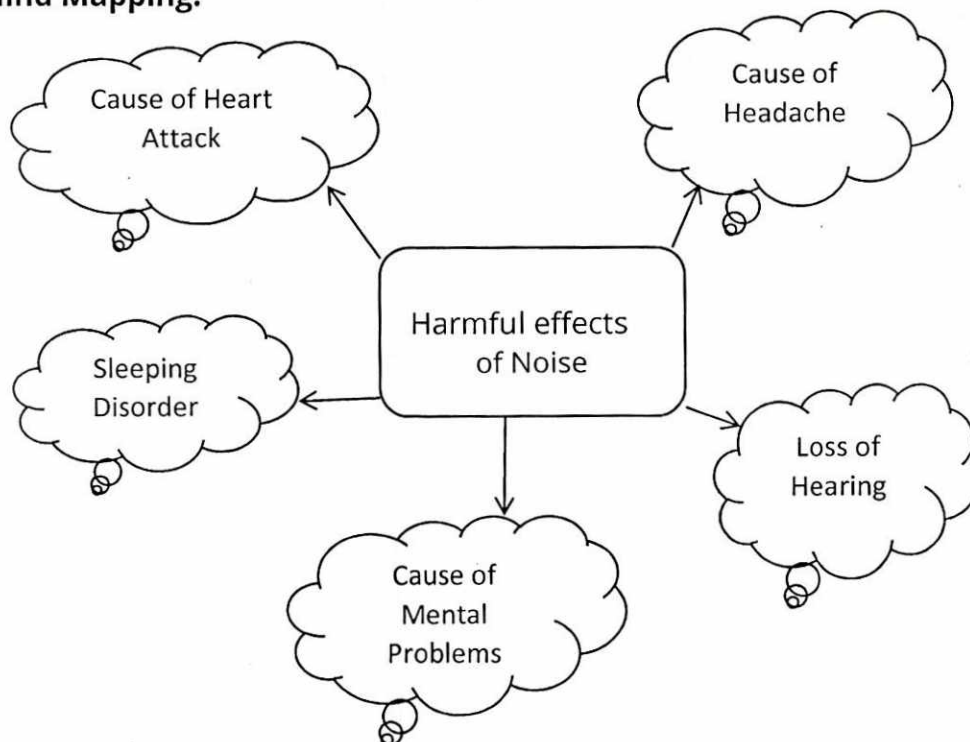
Ans. All the nine participants ran the race hand in hand.

CHAPTER – 10 NOISE: HOW IT AFFECTS OUR LIVES

Key Points:

- Any unpleasant sound is noise.
- The sound of thunder, fire engines and screeching of tyres are some examples of noise.
- The level of sound can be measured scientifically in **decibels**. Sound is measured with an instrument called decibel meter.
- We usually speak in the range of 45-75 decibels which is tolerable to the human ear.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What is noise?

Ans. Any unpleasant sound is noise.

Q.2. List out some examples of noise?

Ans. a) The sound of thunder.
b) Fire engines.
c) Screeching of tyres.

Q.3. What is the unit of measuring sound called?

Ans. Decibels.

Q.4. Up to what level is sound tolerable to the human ear?

Ans. 45-75 Decibels.

CHAPTER – 11

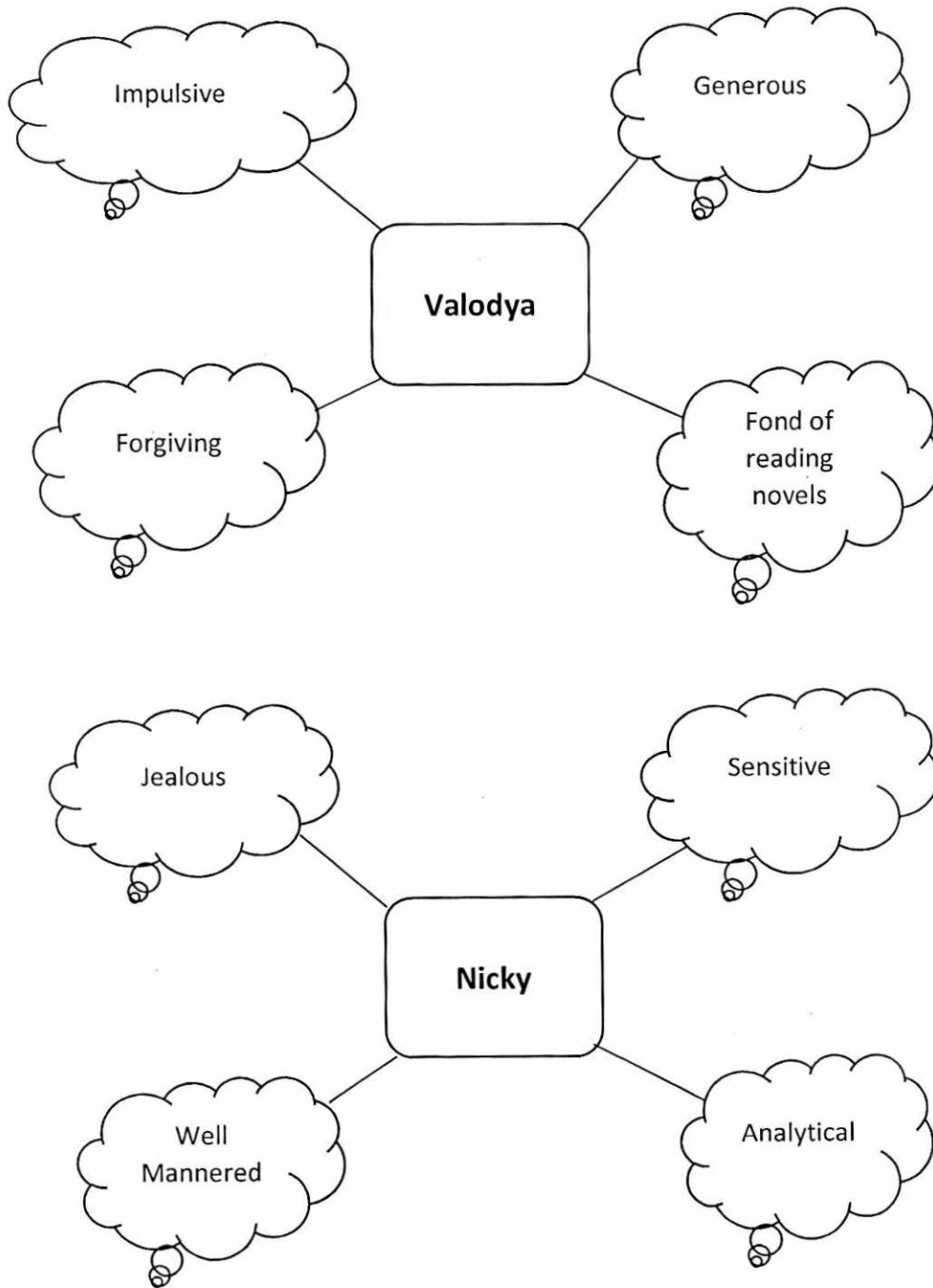
MY ELDER BROTHER

Key Points:



- Valodya was good in games.
- He was also better than Nicky in arguments and manners.
- Nicky felt inferior to his elder brother.
- Valodya was not proud.
- Valodya had a passion for ornaments.
- The quarrel between the narrator and his brother started when the narrator broke Valodya's scent bottle.
- Nicky was not sorry for his behaviour.
- He was annoyed when Valodya tried to drag him away from the table.
- Valodya is large hearted and believes in forgiving.
- Nicky is more likeable since he accepted his mistake.
- Nicky felt uneasy and sorry.
- Valodya behaved in a very normal way.
- Nicky felt uncomfortable and ashamed because he was guilty.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. Who was good in games? (My Elder Brother)

Ans. Valodya.

Q.2. Who felt inferior to Valodya?

Ans. Nicky.

Q.3. Was Valodya proud?

Ans. No.

Q.4. Who had a passion for ornaments?

Ans. Valodya.

Q.5. How did the quarrel between the narrator and his brother start?

Ans. When the narrator broke Valodya's scent bottle.

Q.6. How did the scent bottle break?

Ans. Nicky knocked it over and broke it.

Q.7. Was Nicky, the narrator sorry for his behaviour?

Ans. No.

Q.8. What annoyed the narrator most?

Ans. The narrator was most annoyed when Valodya tried to drag him away from the table.

Q.9 Write two qualities of Valodya.

Ans. (i) Large hearted

(ii) Forgiving nature.

Q.10. How did Nicky feel after the day's incident?

Ans. Nicky felt uneasy and sorry.

Q.11. What was Valodya's reaction?

Ans. Valodya behaved in a very normal way.

Q.12. Why did Nicky feel uncomfortable and ashamed to be alone with his brother?

Ans. Because he was guilty.

CHAPTER – 12

INDIAN WEAVERS

(Sarojini Naidu)

Key Points:

- Weavers weave clothes of different colours.
- Blue coloured clothes are for newborn babies.
- Bright coloured clothes are for brides / queens.
- White coloured clothes are for the dead body.

*Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of halcyon wild.
We weave the robes of a new-born child.*



Symbolic Meaning

New born baby ----- morning time ----- Beginning of life.

Marriage veil of queen ----- evening time ----- Life of youth.

Shroud ----- Midnight ----- End of Life.

Q.1. Write the name of the poem and the poet.

Ans: **Poem:** Indian Weavers

Poet: Sarojini Naidu

Q.2. 'Gay' in line 2 means 'bright'. Which mood of the weavers does it indicate? Tick the right answer:

- a. Of Cheerfulness**
- b. Of frustration**
- c. Of sadness**

Ans. (a) **Of cheerfulness.**

Q.3. What does the phrase 'break of day' mean in the context?

Ans. Morning.

Q.4. Write from the extract pairs of rhyming words of your choice.

Ans. (A) Day – Gay

(B) Wild – Child

*Weavers, weaving at fall of night,
Why do you weave a garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,
We weave the marriage veils of a queen.*

Q.1. What are the weavers weaving?

Ans. A garment.

Q.2. What are the colours of the garment?

Ans. Purple and green.

Q.3. Who will wear the garment?

Ans. A Queen.

Q.4. What is the garment compared to?

Ans. The plumes of a peacock.

*Weavers, weaving solemn and still
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?
White as a feather and white as a cloud.
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.*

Q.1. What time is indicated through the phrase 'moonlight chill'?

Ans. Midnight.

Q.2. 'Chill' here means 'unpleasant cold' which mood of the weavers does it indicate? Tick the right answer.

- a. of disappointment.
- b. of frustration
- c. of sadness

Ans. Of sadness.

Q.3. Write pairs of rhyming words of your choice from the extract –

Ans. a) Still – Chill

b) Cloud – Shroud

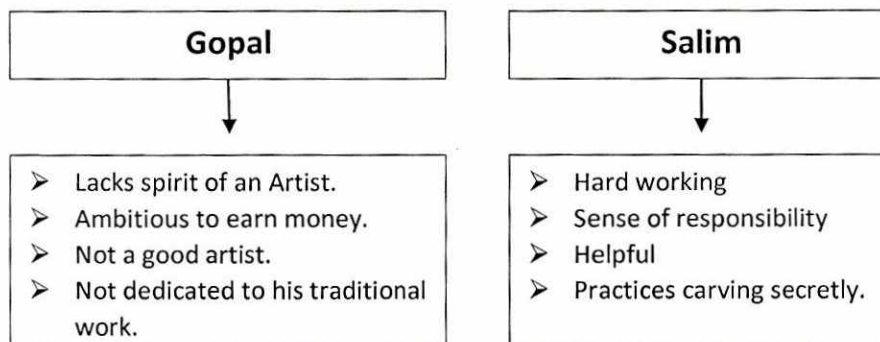
CHAPTER – 13

THE LAST STONE MASON

Key Points:

- The old man was devoted to his work.
- His son did not want to continue Handicraft business.
- Gopal went to Agra to earn money.
- The family business was to make statues for temples.
- Salim was an orphan.
- He helped the old man by making the statues.
- The old man made Salim his successor.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What was the old man's work?

Ans. The old man was a SCULPTOR.

Q.2. What was his attitude towards his work?

Ans. He was devoted to his work.

Q.3. Who is the old man's son?

Ans. Gopal

Q.4. Where did he go and why?

Ans. He went to Agra to earn money.

Q.5. Why did the old man like Salim?

Ans. The old man liked Salim because he helped him in making the statues.

Q.6. what did the old man do in the end?

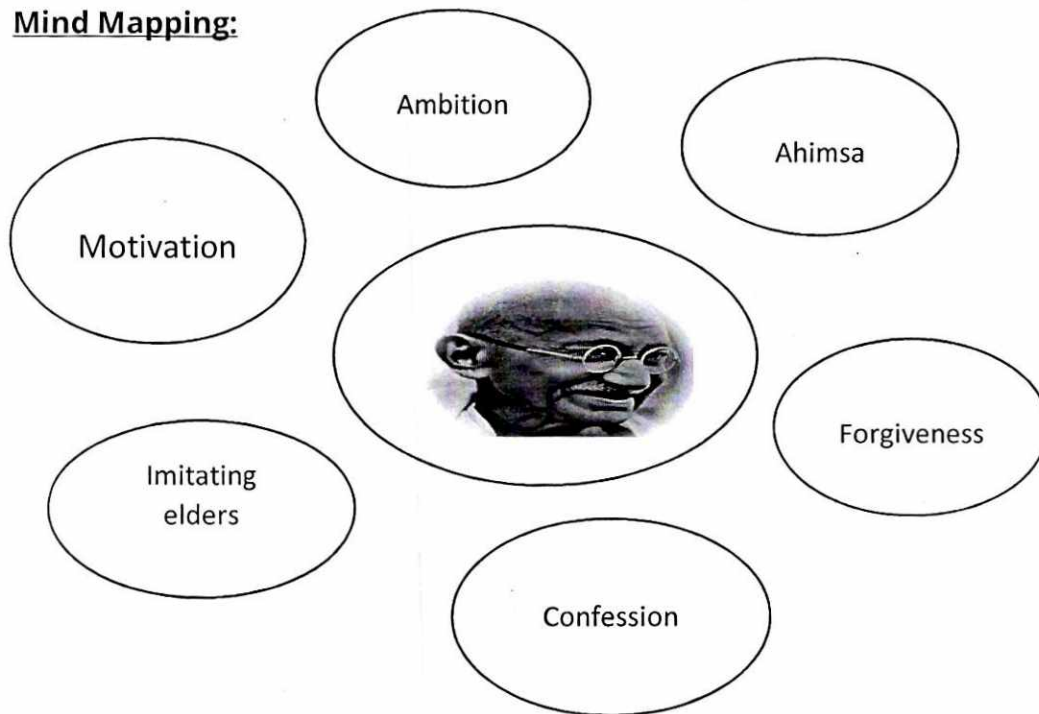
Ans. He made Salim his successor.

CHAPTER – 14 STEALING AND ATONEMENT

Key Points:

- Gandhiji and his relative took pleasure in smoking.
- Gandhiji's autobiography is 'My experiments with Truth'.
- Gandhiji and his relative started stealing coins from the servants pocket money to purchase Indian Cigarettes.
- Gandhiji and his friend gave up the idea of smoking after they had given up the idea of suicide.
- Gandhiji and his friend's courage failed them because:
 - They feared they would not die instantly.
 - They were not sure whether killing themselves would solve their problem.
- When Gandhiji grew up he regarded smoking as dirty and harmful.
- Gandhiji's brother had run into a debt of about twenty five rupees.
- Gandhiji took the bit of gold as he had a plan to use it to clear his brother's debt.
- Gandhiji's father was overwhelmed and wept when he read his letter of confession.
- Gandhiji's father taught him the lesson on 'Ahimsa'. 'Ahimsa' means to avoid causing pain.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What did Gandhiji and his relative take pleasure in?

Ans. Gandhiji and his relative took pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke from their mouths.

Q.2. What is the name of Gandhiji's autobiography?

Ans. My experiments with Truth.

Q.3. Why did Gandhiji and his relative start stealing coins?

Ans. To purchase Indian Cigarettes.

Q.4. When did Gandhiji give up the idea of smoking?

Ans. Gandhiji and his friend gave up the idea of smoking after giving up the idea of suicide.

Q.5. Why did Gandhiji and his friend's courage fails them?

Ans. (a) Because they feared they would not die instantly.

(b) They were not sure whether killing themselves would solve their problem.

Q.6. How did Gandhiji regard the habit of smoking when he grew up?

Ans. When he grew up he regarded smoking as dirty and harmful.

Q.7 How much was Gandhiji's brother's debt?

Ans. Twenty-five rupees.

Q.8. Who was overwhelmed and wept when he read Gandhiji's letter of confession?

Ans. Gandhiji's father.

Q.9. How did Gandhiji's father react to reading his letter of confession?

Ans. Gandhiji's father cried /wept.

Q.10. Who taught Gandhiji the lesson on 'Ahimsa'?

Ans. Gandhiji's father.

Q.11. 'Ahimsa' means_____?

Ans. (a) To avoid causing pain.

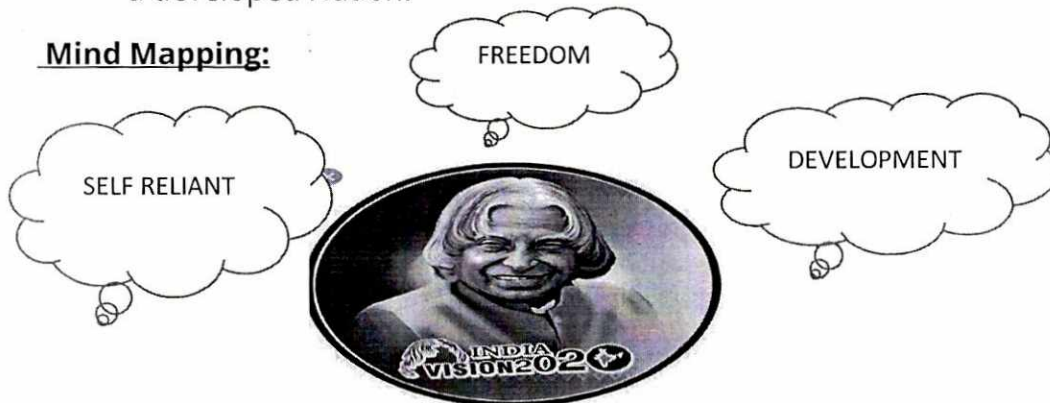
CHAPTER – 15

MY VISION FOR INDIA

Key Points:

- Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's first vision for India was **FREEDOM**.
- The second vision for India was **DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**.
- His third vision was **SELF-RESPECT**.
- He worked with the three great minds:
 - i. Dr Vikram Sarabhai
 - ii. Prof Satish Dhawan
 - iii. Dr Brahm Prakash
- The three positive things about India mentioned by Dr Kalam:
 - i. 10% growth rate.
 - ii. Global recognition.
 - iii. Freedom for all.
- According to Dr Kalam an Indian should proclaim that India is a developed Nation.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What are the three visions of Dr Kalam for India?

Ans. The three visions for India are: -

- a) Freedom of India.
- b) Development of India.
- c) Self Reliant.

Q.2. Name the three great minds with whom Dr Kalam worked?

Ans. a) Dr Vikram Sarabhai.

b) Prof Satish Dhawan.

c) Dr Brahm Prakash.

Q.3. List three Positive things about India mentioned by Dr Kalam.

Ans. a) 10% growth rate.

b) Global recognition

c) Freedom for all.

Q.4. What according to Dr Kalam Should an Indian Proclaim while talking about India?

Ans. India is a developed Nation.

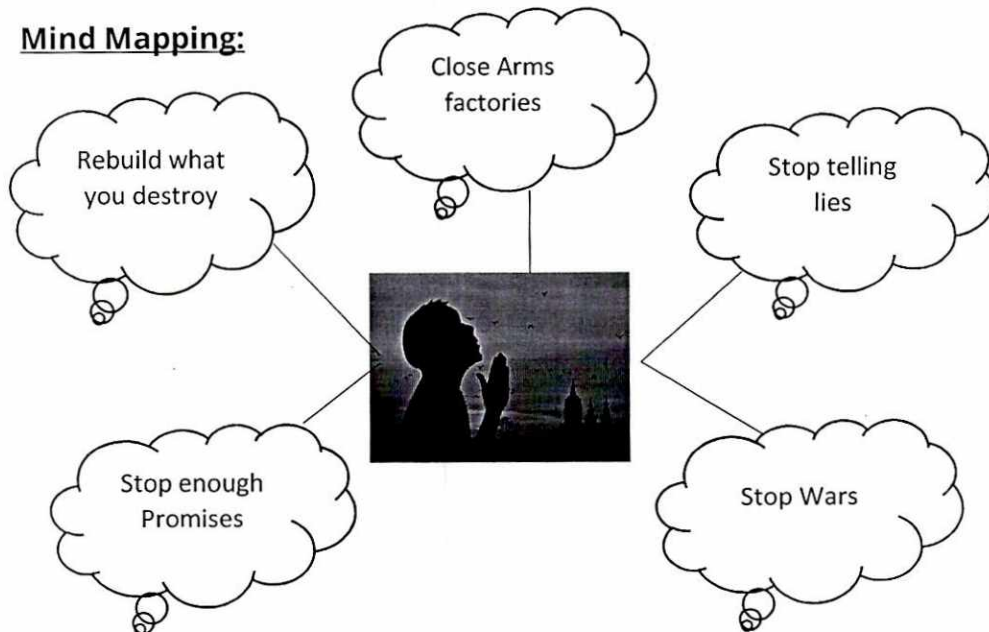
CHAPTER – 16 MY ONLY CRY

(Leila Ibrahim Semaan)

Key Points:

- The poet chooses a child to show his concern.
- The child is innocent.
- The child can speak the truth.
- Peace, love and friendship are the essential needs of the child.
- The child wants everyone to:-
 - i. Stop making arms
 - ii. Stop wars
 - iii. Stop telling lies.
- The child calls it a deaf world because it doesn't hear his cries.
- The child thought a better world cannot be built without the adults.
- The adults are deceiving the children by telling lies.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. Why has the poet chosen a child to voice his concern?

Ans. (i) The child is innocent.

(ii) The child can speak the truth.

(iii) The child is the future.

Q.2. What is the essential need of the child?

Ans. A world in which there is peace, love and friendship.

Q.3. State the three things that the child wants everyone to stop doing.

Ans. The child wants everyone to:

i) Stop making arms.

ii) Stop wars.

iii) Stop telling lies.

Q.4. Who are the adults deceiving?

Ans. The adults are deceiving the children.

Q.5. How are they deceiving the children?

Ans. The adults are deceiving the children by telling lies that this world is safe.

Q.6. Why does the child feel helpless?

Ans. The child feels helpless because he feels that a better world cannot be built without the adults.

Q.7. Why does the child call it a deaf world?

Ans. The child calls it a deaf world because it doesn't hear his cries.

CHAPTER – 17 CARING FOR OTHERS



Key Points:

- Mother Teresa set up a home for the dying, poor and sick.
- Mother Teresa received the Nobel Prize in 1979 and the Bharat Ratna in 1980.
- Janki Iyer runs the school called Ananda Bharti.
- It is a non-formal School.
- Young professionals help Janki Iyer at Ananda Bharti by teaching there.
- Bhagya is a poor girl who studies at Ananda Bharti.
- She chooses her studies over money.

Mind Mapping:



Q.1. Who set up a home for the dying, sick and poor?

Ans. Mother Teresa set up a home for the dying, sick and poor.

Q.2 What is the name of Janki Iyer's school?

Ans. Janki Iyer runs a school called Ananda Bharti.

Q.3. What kind of school is it?

Ans. It is a Non formal school.

Q.4. Who is Bhagya?

Ans. Bhagya is a poor girl who studies at Ananda Bharti.

Q.5. What does she choose?

Ans. She chooses studies over money.

Q.6. How do young professionals help Janki Iyer?

Ans. Young professionals help her by teaching there.

Q.7. Which award did Mother Teresa receive?

Ans. She received the Nobel Prize in 1979 and the Bharat Ratna in 1980.

CHAPTER – 18

THE LITTLE GIRL

Key Points:

- Kezia was the little girl who wanted love and company.
- Kezia's father never gave time to her.
- She felt that her father was harsh.
- Grandmother gave her the idea to prepare a pin cushion for her father's birthday.
- She filled that pin cushion with his important papers.
- Her father punished her.
- When she was alone at home she saw a nightmare.
- Her father took care of her.
- First time she realized the soft corner of her father.

CHARACTERS	
Grand Mother	Caring
Father	Harsh and rude
Mother	Busy in her work
Kezia	Little girl

Q.1. Who was the little girl?

Ans. Kezia was the little girl.

Q.2. What did she want?

Ans. She wanted love and company.

Q.3. Why did she say "what did God make fathers for"?

Ans. She felt that her father was harsh.

Q.4. What idea did her grandmother give?

Ans. Grandmother gave her the idea to prepare a pin cushion for her father's birthday.

Q.5. What did she fill the pin cushion with?

Ans. She filled that pin cushion with his important papers.

Q.6. What happened to her when she was alone?

Ans. She saw a nightmare.

Q.7. What did her father do when she filled the pin cushion with important papers?

Ans. Her father punished her.

Q.8.What did she realize about her father after the incident?

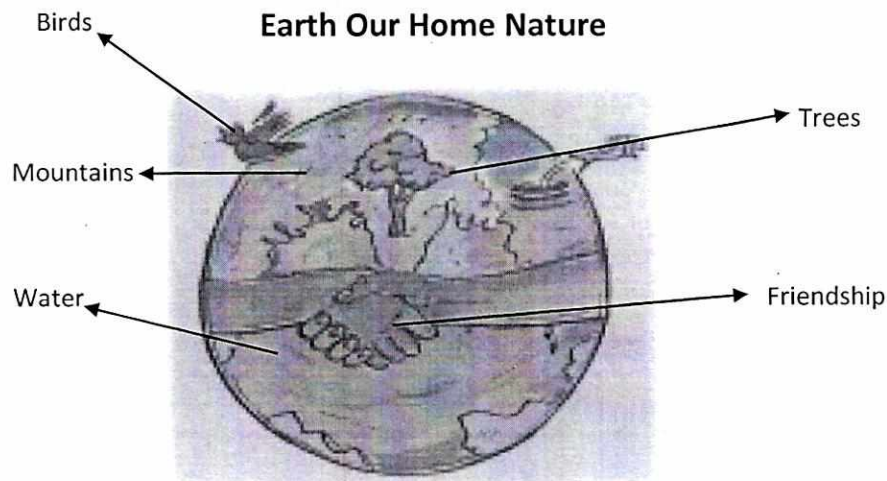
Ans. Soft corner of her father.

CHAPTER – 19

A PRAYER FOR HEALING

(UNKNOWN POET)

Key Points:



Key Points:-

- Earth is our home.
- We should live together on this Earth.
- We should not pollute our land.
- We must protect animals, plants and water bodies.
- We feel happy when we protect these wonderful gifts of nature.

Q.1. What two things does the poet want us to promote?

Ans. (i) Live together on this earth.
(ii) We should not pollute our land.

Q.2. What should we do with the animals, plants and water bodies?

Ans. We must protect them.

Q.3. When do we feel happy?

Ans. We feel happy when we protect the wonderful gifts of nature.

Q.4. Write the main theme of the poem.

Or

What is the central idea of this poem?

Or

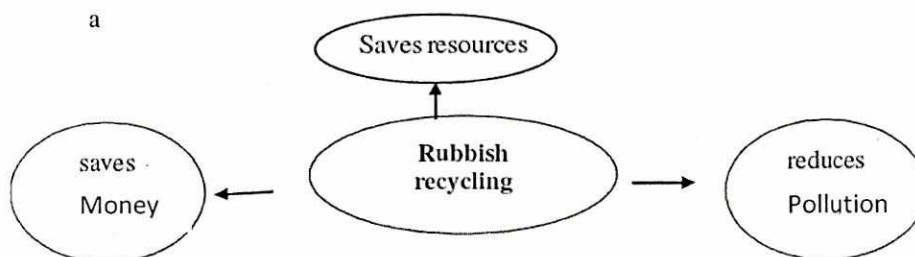
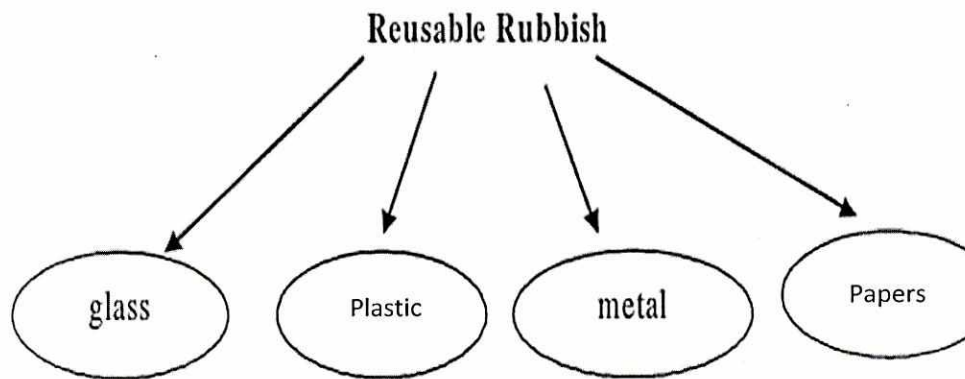
Write the summary of this poem, A Prayer For Healing.

Ans. Write only the key points of the poem.

CHAPTER – 20 NEW GOOD THINGS FROM RUBBISH

Key Points:

- Reusing waste is useful as it saves our Natural Resources.
- Metals can be easily recycled to make good quality things.
- If plastic is recycled it will give low quality things.
- The waste material like used paper, metals, glass can easily be recycled.
- Broken glass is known as **CULLET**.
- To remove ink and dirt the waste paper is cleaned and bleached.



Q.1. How is the reusing of waste material useful?

Ans Reusing of waste is useful as it saves our Natural Resources.

Q.2. How is metal recycling different from plastic recycling?

Ans. Metals can be easily recycled to make good quality things. If plastic is recycled it gives low quality things.

Q.3. Which waste material can be easily reused?

- Paper (✓)
- Metals
- Glass

Q.4 What is broken glass known as?

Ans. CULLET

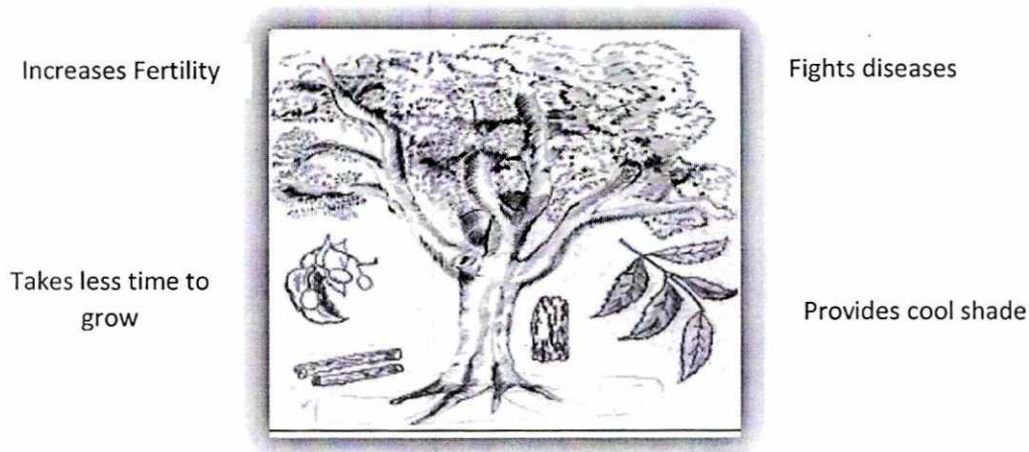
Q.5. How is ink and dirt removed from waste paper?

Ans. The waste paper is CLEANED and BLEACHED.

CHAPTER – 21 THE VILLAGE PHARMACY

Key Points:

Medicinal value of Neem Tree



Key Points:

- Neema and her classmates planted 94 Neem saplings in memory of the dead children.
- Grandfather told Neema the benefits of the Neem tree.
- Neema's father wanted to become a doctor after watching his grandfather preparing medicines out of the Neem tree.
- The Neem tree can fight many diseases.
- The Neem tree takes very less time to grow and provides cool shade.
- It increases the fertility of the soil and it is evergreen.
- Vembu said "the Neem is known as a wonder tree and Neema is a wonder girl too".

Q.1. Why did Neema and her classmates plant 94 Neem trees?

Ans. In the memory of the dead children.

Q.2. Who told Neema about the benefits of the Neem tree?

Ans. Grandfather.

Q.3. Her father is a _____ by profession.

Ans. A doctor.

Q.4. Write any three benefits of Neem tree.

Ans. (i) It can fight many diseases.

(ii) It takes very less time to grow.

(iii) It increases the fertility of the soil.

Q.5. What did Vembu say?

Ans. Vembu said "the Neem is known as a wonder tree and Neema is a wonder girl too".

CHAPTER – 22

THE TRUTH

(Barrie Wade)

Key Points:

- Sticks and stones can cause physical injury.
- Truth is important for our lives.
- If truth is conveyed in ugly words it leaves a scar on the heart.
- The pain caused by words is more painful than physical injury.

Q.1. What can cause physical injury?

Ans. Sticks and stones can cause physical injury.

Q.2. What is important for our lives?

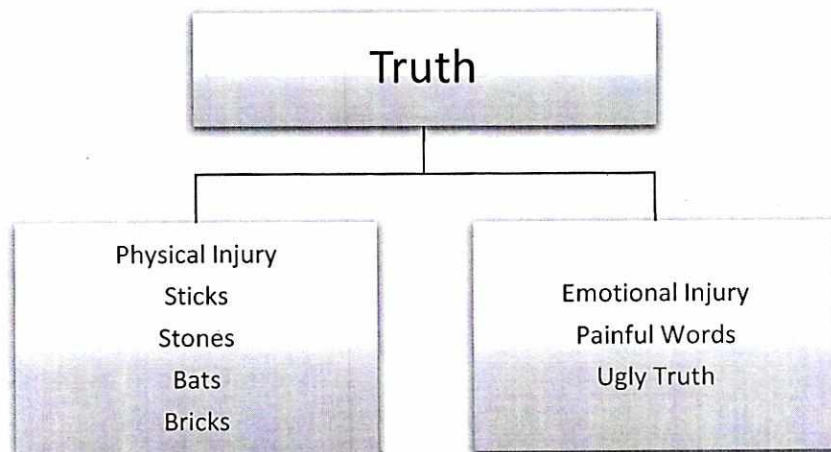
Ans. Truth is important for our lives.

Q.3. What is more painful?

Ans. The pain caused by words is more painful.

Q.4. What is the main theme of the poem?

Ans. If truth is conveyed in ugly words it leaves a scar on the heart.

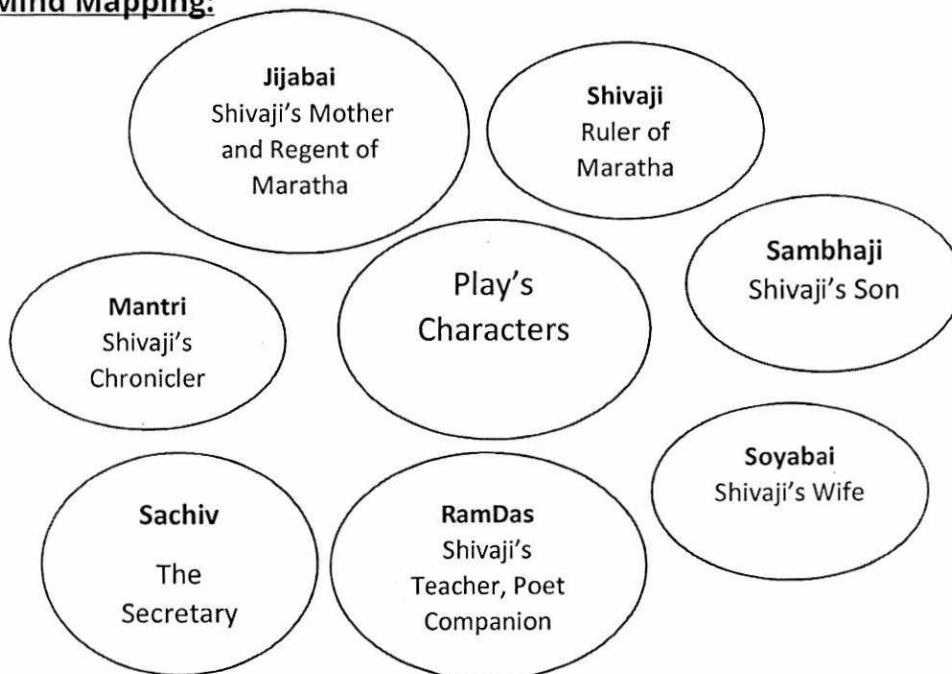


CHAPTER – 23 THE RETURN OF THE LION

Key Points:

- The open letter contained the news of Shivaji's death.
- Jijabai believed that her son was a brave and a strong man.
- After he escaped from Aurangzeb's captivity, Shivaji was in disguise to meet his mother because he wanted to hide from the enemy.
- Sadhus had come from far.
- Jijabai thought that they might have news about her son.
- Jijabai wanted sadhu's blessings.
- Jijabai recognised Shivaji among the sadhus because he touched her feet and cried.

Mind Mapping:





Ruler of Maratha (Shivaji).

Q.1. What did the open letter contain?

Ans. The open letter contained the news of Shivaji's death.

Q.2. Why did Jijabai refuse to believe that Shivaji's was dead?

Ans. Jijabai refused to believe that Shivaji was dead because she believed her son was a brave and strong man.

Q.3. Why do you think Shivaji was in disguise when he came to meet his mother?

Ans. Shivaji was in disguise when he came to meet his mother because he wanted to hide from the enemy.

Q.4. Why did Jijabai agree to meet the Sadhus? Give three reasons.

Ans. Jijabai agreed to meet the Sadhus because:

- i) They had come from far.
- ii) She thought that they might have news about her son.
- iii) She also wanted their blessings.

Q.5. Jijabai could recognise her son among the Sadhus. How?

Ans. Jijabai could recognise her son among the Sadhus when she asked him to bless her but he touched her feet and cried.

CHAPTER – 24 CO-OPERATE AND PROSPER

Key Points:

- Middlemen are people between the producers and consumers.
- Sardar Patel wanted to eliminate middlemen because they harassed the poor farmers.
- Sardar Patel's dream was to bring farmers together to remove middlemen.
- Dr. Verghese Kurien realised his dream.
- Dr. Verghese Kurien ensured a very high production of milk in the country.
- Dr. Verghese Kurien was awarded the Padma Shri and the Padma Vibhushan by the Indian Government.
- He was also awarded the Raman Magsaysay award internationally. (To learn this word, split the word into three parts Mag- Say- Say).



White revolution **by Dr. Verghese Kurein**

Q.1. What is the role of middle men?

Ans. Middlemen are people between the producers and consumers.

Q.2 Why did Sardar Patel want to eliminate middlemen?

Ans. Sardar Patel wanted to eliminate middlemen because they harassed the poor farmers.

Q.3. What difficulty did Tribhuvandas face?

Ans. Tribhuvandas could not compete with the British company producing dairy products in Mumbai.

Q.4. What was Sardar Patel's dream?

Ans. Sardar Patel's dream was to bring farmers together to remove middlemen.

Q.5. Who realised Sardar Patel's dream finally?

Ans. Dr. Verghese Kurien realised his dream.

Q.6. Why is Dr Verghese Kurien called the father of the white Revolution?

Ans. Dr. Verghese Kurien ensured a very high production of milk in the country.

Q.7. How was he Awarded nationally and internationally for his efforts?

Ans. He was awarded the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan by the Indian Government. He was also awarded the Raman Magsaysay award internationally.

CHAPTER – 25 ONCE UPON A TIME (Gabriel Okara)

Key Points:

- The father as an adult stands for modern times.
- The son is a child and represents the olden days.
- In modern days people are false, insincere, dishonest, artificial and heartless.
- In older days people were natural, Honest, childlike and innocent.
- The older days were better as life was carefree and full of happiness.
- The poet is trying to relearn from his children how to be natural, honest and sincere.

Q.1. What has the poet forgotten?

Ans. The poet has forgotten his true and natural self of honesty.

Q.2. What was his desire?

Ans. He wanted to get back to his state of innocence when he was open and honest.

Q.3. The father and son in the poem represent two different periods of time. Name them.

Ans. The father as an adult stands for modern period in which people are false, insincere and artificial. The son is a child and represents the old days when people were natural, honest and childlike.

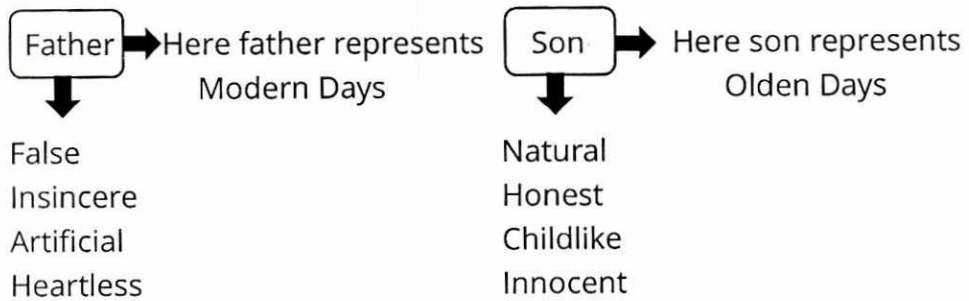
Q.4. Which time according to you is better? Why?

Ans. The olden days were better as life was carefree and full of happiness.

Q.5. By addressing his son who is the poet also addressing?

Ans. By addressing his son, the poet is actually addressing all the adults of the modern world who have lost their innocence and have

become artificial and heartless. He is trying to tell them to relearn from their children how to be natural, honest and sincere.



CHAPTER – 26

USTAD BISMILLAH KHAN

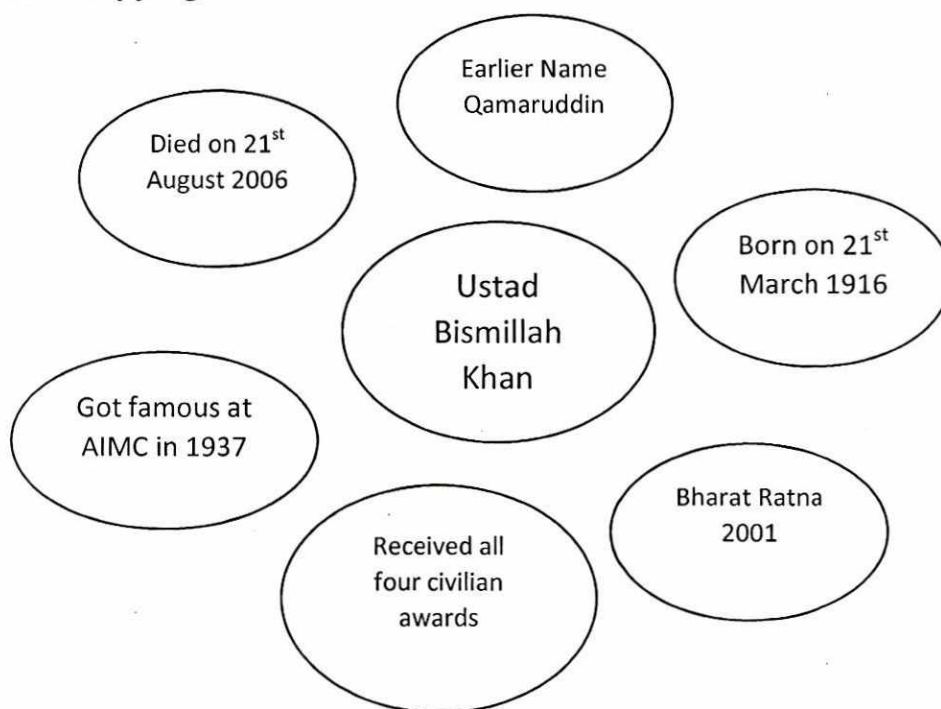
Key Points:



Classical Musician

- Bismillah Khan's earlier name was Qamaruddin.
- His Grandfather named him 'Bismillah'.
- Bismillah Khan was the finest Indian classical musician.
- He received top four civilian Awards
 - i. Bharat Ratna
 - ii. Padma Shri
 - iii. Padma Bhushan
 - iv. Padma Vibhushan
- Ustad Bismillah Khan spread love and peace through music.
- Bismillah Khan called his shehnai 'BEGUM' after his wife died.
- Shehnai is usually played on the occasion of wedding ceremony, religious procession or T.V.

➤
Mind Mapping:



Q.1. What was Bismillah Khan's actual name?

Ans. His actual name was 'Qamaruddin'.

Q.2. Why did his name change?

Ans. His Grandfather named him 'Bismillah'.

Q.3. Who was Bismillah Khan?

Ans. Bismillah Khan was the finest Indian classical musician in Shehnai.

Q.4. Why is he famous?

Ans. He is famous because he has received four top civilian Awards –

- i) Bharat Ratna
- ii) Padma Shri
- iii) Padma Bhushan
- iv) Padma Vibhushan

Q.5. What did Ustad Bismillah Khan spread through music?

Ans. Ustad Bismillah Khan spread peace and love.

Q.6. Why was the bond of Bismillah Khan with his Shehnai?

Ans. Bismillah Khan had a special bond with his Shehnai because he called it his 'BEGUM' after his wife died.

Q.7. On which occasion is Shehnai usually played?

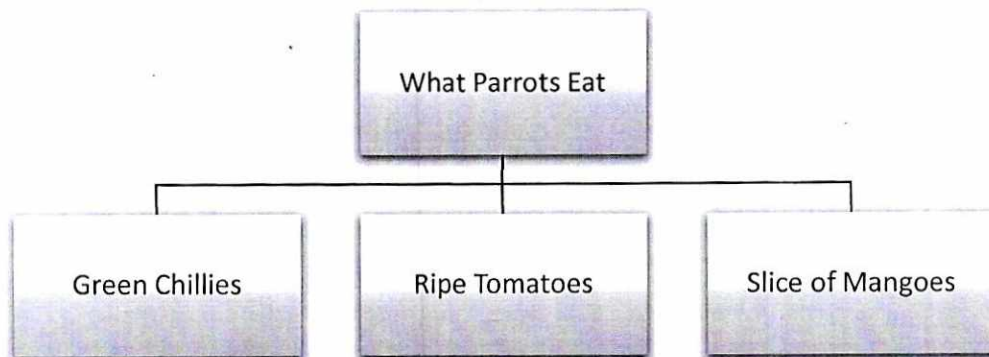
Ans. Shehnai is usually played at wedding ceremony, religious processions or TV.

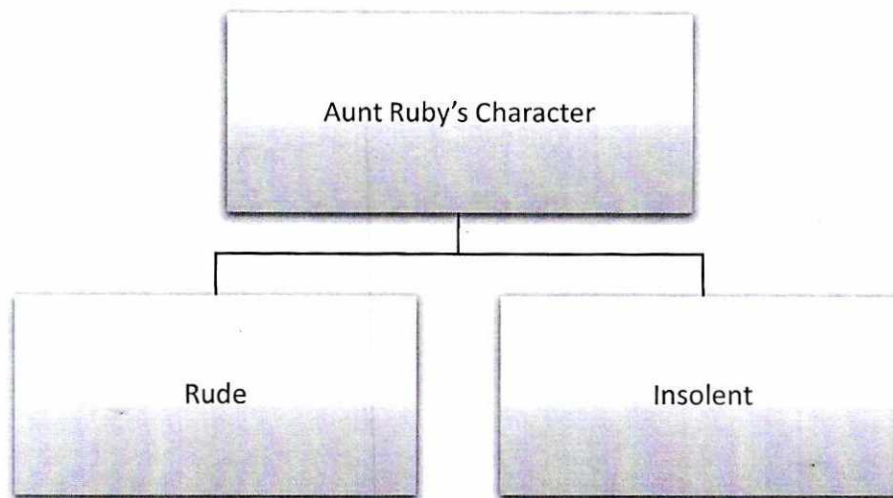
CHAPTER - 27 THE PARROT

WHO WOULD NOT TALK

Key Points:

- Aunt Ruby thought that the parrot could not sing, talk or dance.
- She was rude to the parrot.
- The parrot's cage was kept in the veranda of grandmother's house.
- Aunt Ruby bought the parrot from a bird catcher.
- Aunt Ruby's nephew gave the parrot green chillies, tomatoes and mango to eat.
- He left the cage door open.
- The parrot flew away.





Q.1. What did aunt Ruby think about the parrot?

Ans. Aunt Ruby thought that the parrot could not sing, talk or dance.

Q.2. How was her behaviour towards the parrot?

Ans. RUDE

Q.3. Where was the parrot's cage kept?

Ans. The parrot's cage was kept in the veranda of grandmother's house.

Q.4. What did aunt Ruby's nephew give the parrot to eat?

Ans. Aunt Ruby's nephew gave the parrot green chillies, tomatoes and mango to eat.

Q.5. What did he do?

Ans. He left the cage door open.

Q.6. What did the parrot do?

Ans. The parrot flew away.

SAMPLE PAPER-1

SECTION - A : (Reading)

(Marks : 15)

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

The environment is something that we are all familiar with. It includes the air that surrounds the earth, the water that covers most part of the earth, the plants and animals around us and much more. The responsibility of protecting the natural environment lies on individuals as well as various organisations. Environment is affected by various human activities. For example, waste production, air pollution, polluting water resources, damaging natural vegetation are some of the issues that affect the environment. Environment protection depends on two interrelated factors : legislative provisions and individual interest. Each plays its part in protecting the environment by developing environmental values at individual level as well as at the national level. Discussions concerning protection of environment often focus on the role of the government for legislation and law enforcement. Every government passes laws to prevent damage to the environment. Truly speaking, protecting the environment is the responsibility of each individual and all people and not simply of the government. Most of the damages to environmental resources are not limited within individual countries and occur across their boundaries covering several countries or even across the globe. That is why attempts are made by the countries to develop agreements among multiple governments to prevent damage to the environment or manage the impact of human activities on natural resources. They include factors that affect climate, oceans, rivers and air. While some of the agreements are legally binding on nations, most of them are in the nature of voluntary responsibility or moral code of conduct.

Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the passage. Choose the best options wherever given :

- (i) Complete the following sentence :
The air, water and vegetation around us make _____.
- (ii) What can make individuals concerned about environment ?
- (A) lessons on environment
 - (B) strict application of law
 - (C) development of environmental values
 - (D) discussions on environment
- (iii) Who is responsible for protection of environment ?
- (A) individuals
 - (B) group of individuals
 - (C) law makers
 - (D) individuals as well as the government
- (iv) Pick out the words from the passage which means similar to :
- (A) material
 - (B) effect

(v) Mention two human activities that pollute the environment.

(vi) What is done, when damage to environment is not limited within one country ?

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

The mangrove forest of Sundarban is spread over the delta region in the southern part of West Bengal. The mangrove forest is the habitat of Royal Bengal Tigers. The tigers of Sundarban are known for their man eating behaviour. They often stray from the reserved forest into the human habitation along the fringes of Sundarban forest and prey on cattle and human beings. People living in the vicinity of the forest are heavily dependent on the forest for their livelihood. All types of resource collectors from the villages enter the core area of the forest for collecting honey, firewood and for fishing. The high level of disturbance by forest resource users provokes man eating behaviour of the tigers and they often kill the intruders into the forests. The villagers too kill stray tigers in revenge. As a result, there is a long-standing conflict between man and animal. Survival of the tiger population depends upon the resolution of the age-old human-tiger conflict and conservation of the mangrove forest where the tigers live. Primarily, the villagers are to be kept out of the habitat of the tigers. Since poverty is the most dominant factor which forces villagers to enter the core area for collection of natural resources, there is urgent need to create alternative livelihood for fringe dwellers.

In order to prevent straying of tigers into villages, nylon net as well as goran chita fencing are erected along the forest - village interface. Straying animals are to be tranquilised, captured and then released into the forests. Above all, people living in the fringe are to be made aware of the need of conservation of tigers of Sundarban.

Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the above passage. Choose the best options wherever given.

(i) Complete the following statement : The mangrove forest of Sundarban is _____.

(ii) What is unique in the nature of the tigers of Sundarban ?

- (A) their ferocity
- (B) their closeness to human beings
- (C) their man eating behaviour
- (D) their ability to swim

(iii) Why do the people living near the forest enter its core area ?

- (A) to capture living tigers
- (B) to kill tigers for their skin
- (C) to protect the tiger population
- (D) to collect natural resources

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage, which is similar to the following word in meaning : home

(v) What is to be primarily done for the conservation of the mangrove forests of Sundarban ?

(vi) What has been done to prevent the tigers from entering the human habitation near the forest?

SECTION - B (Writing)

(Marks : 25)

3. Read the following telephone conversation :

Caller : I am Joseph calling from Dr. Shukla's hospital. Can I speak to Mrs. Shukla ?

Veena : Mrs. Shukla is not at home. I am Veena, Dr. Shukla's daughter. Any message for Mrs. Shukla ?

Joseph : Dr. Shukla is engaged in an emergency operation. He will stay overnight in the hospital. Please inform Mrs. Shukla of it.

Veena : I will. Veena will not be at home, when Mrs. Shukla returns.

Write a message to be left for her. Mention the date and the time of the receipt of the message.

- 4 Imagine you are Ranvir, a news reporter, living in Ganganagar colony. The residents of Ganganagar colony moved to stop the use of plastic bags. An awareness programme was organised to highlight the ill-effects of using plastic bags. The shoppers as well as the shopkeepers attended the programme and offered to give up using plastic bags. You attended the programme, as a news reporter.

Write a report on it in about 100 words. Highlight the efforts of the residents. Mention the place and the date of the event and give a suitable title to your report.

5. You are Rajesh living in Patna, Bihar. You have been selected for the junior national level team of Kabaddi and you are required to go to Delhi for training for three weeks before the competition. Write a letter to your father who is away on a business tour to Bombay, informing him of your selection and stay in Delhi for training. Do not forget to enquire about the well-being of your father.

6. Given below are three situations. Choose anyone of them and write a paragraph on it in about 100 words.

(a) Mobile phones have come to be an easy means of communication. Yet using phones poses several problems. Highlight the problems associated with using mobile phones.

(b) Much of the open land in the cities has been used in raising high rise buildings. Highlight its impact on life in the cities.

(c) Many of the television programmes are not suitable for family entertainment. Suggest measures to regulate the production and viewing of such programmes.

SECTION - C (Grammar)

(Marks : 30)

7. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as a one sentence. Use the appropriate words from the box.

[after, before, although, lest, because]

(There are more words than you may need)

Example :

(a) He works hard.

(b) He does not earn much.

Although he works hard, he does not earn much.

(i) (a) She had worked hard.

(b) She came first in the class.

(ii) (a) You must work hard.

(b) Otherwise you may fail in the examination.

(iii) (a) The party had started.

(b) I reached late.

8. Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks with suitable words :
first one has been done for you as an example.

Father : Son, what would you like to do after the examination ?

Son : I (i) _____ spend some time with my friends.

Father : But you (ii) _____ prepare for admission to a college.

You (iii) _____ not waste any time.

9. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable form of the verbs given in brackets.

Shimla (i) _____ (be) a beautiful hill station. My uncle (ii) _____ (live) there. Last month he (iii) _____ (invite) me to spend my summer vacation in Shimla. I (iv) _____ (take) the train to Kalka. From Kalka the train (v) _____ (move) very slowly. My uncle (vi) _____ (receive) me at the station.

10. Given below is a conversation between two friends on visiting the trade fair.

Complete the dialogue with suitable words.

Rohit : I want to go to the trade fair (i) _____ come with me.

Rajesh : I can (ii) _____ you want to go to the fair ?

Rohit : We may go tomorrow.

Rajesh : I have some work tomorrow (iii) _____ we will go the day after tomorrow. Rohit : Ok, we shall go the day after tomorrow.

SECTION - D (Literature)

(Marks : 30)

11. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay ?
Blue as the wing of halcyon wild,
We weave the robes of a new-born child.

(Indian Weavers)

- (a) What is the time of the day meant by 'break of day' ?
- (b) What are the weavers weaving ?
- (c) How do the time of the day and the birth of a child match ?
- (d) Pick out the word which indicates the mood of the occasion.

12. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- (a) What, according to the child, is buried under the veil of dust ?

(My Only Cry)

- (b) What made the eight runners suddenly stop ?

(Nine Gold Medals)

13. Complete the following sentences by choosing the best options :

- (a) They used to laugh with their hearts, means :

(Once Upon A Time)

- (A) They enjoyed laughing loudly.
- (B) They used to laugh with true feelings.
- (C) Their hearts beat, when they laughed.
- (D) They were happy and playful in nature.

- (b) But words can mortify me, means :

(Truth)

- (A) Words can hurt me deeply.
- (B) Words can humiliate me.
- (C) Words remain in my memory.
- (D) Words touch my mind.

14. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

We have 10 percent growth rate in most areas. Our poverty level is falling. Our achievements are being globally recognised. Yet we lack the self confidence to see ourselves as a developed nation, self reliant and self assured. Isn't this incorrect ? My second vision for India is development. For fifty years, we have been a developing nation. It is time we see ourselves as a developed nation.

(My Vision for India)

- (a) Who is the speaker of this extract ?
- (b) Mention the facts that support India as a developed nation.
- (c) Why couldn't we think ourselves to be a developed nation ?
- (d) What is required for India to be globally recognised ?

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Despite the fame that he got, Bismillah Khan always remained simple. He never accumulated wealth and other material possessions. He lived in humble surrounding in the holy city of Varanasi. His favourite mode of transport was the cycle rickshaw. He monopolised Shehnai recitals in the post-independence era and through them, kept alive the legacy of classical music.

(Ustad Bismillah Khan) (a) What

was Bismillah Khan ?

- (b) What shows that he lived a simple life ?
- (c) What is his contribution to the world of music ?
- (d) Give the meaning of the word 'monopolised'.

16. Complete the following statements by choosing the most appropriate options given below :

(a) Raja could not say that no snake had bitten him because :

(The Snake Bite)

- (i) Grandfather did not allow him to speak.
- (ii) The medicine man was reciting mantras.
- (iii) The medicine man would not believe him.
- (iv) He was in severe pain.

(b) Bhagya decided to give up the job of working in an apartment of Lakshmi because :

(Caring For Others)

- (i) Bhagya could not take more work.
- (ii) Lakshmi needed the job more.
- (iii) Bhagya wanted to study in the afternoon.
- (iv) Bhagya was required to work in the school in the afternoon.

(c) Gandhiji went to Ramji's Mandir because :

(Stealing and Atonement)

- (i) He wanted to pray to the deity
- (ii) He wanted to make an offering
- (iii) He wanted to compose himself
- (iv) He wanted to confess his fault before the deity

17. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30-40 words each :

- (a) Why did the head of the shoeshine's union agree to provide the storyteller the chance to join the group as a shoeshine ? (The Shoeshine)
- (b) What did Jijabai do when she received the so called news of Shivaji's death ?
- (c) What made Kezia's father angry with her ? What lesson did he want to teach her by punishing her ?

18. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

- (a) Why do the villagers call the 'Neem' tree their village pharmacy ? How did grandfather justify it ?
- (b) What was the tiger's view about the human beings ? How did it change ?

SAMPLE PAPER-2

SECTION - A : (Reading)

(Marks : 15)

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

The Ramakrishna Mission is named after the great Indian saint of our times, Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa. He said that all people ought to live like brothers and sisters and that no one should quarrel in the name of religion. He taught that all religions lead to the same goal. People may call water by any name - Jal, Pani, or water, it remains water only. Similarly God is worshipped under different names. Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa did not get his great ideas from any book because he did not go to college or university. Since childhood he spent his time in the service of Kali, the Divine Mother. He spent days and nights in prayer. He led a very hard life and often went without food and water. This upset his health badly, but he did not mind it. Once he was in '*Samadhi*' for six months. To know other religions thoroughly he lived the life of a pious Muslim, Christian and studied the teachings of the Buddha, Guru Nanak and Mahaveera. He taught the world that it is not wise to quarrel over names of religions.

- a. Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa preached that no one _____ in the name of religion.
- b. People call God by _____ names.
- c. According to him the essence of all religions is _____
- d. His health was badly affected because he _____
- e. He studied _____ which shows that he was really interested in knowing the essence of all religions.
- f. He was learned although he never got any formal _____
- g. Find the synonym of 'fight' from the passage.
- h. How did Ramakrishna spend his childhood time?

2. Read the passage given below and complete the sentences that follow with the facts drawn from the passage

Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated around India but most grandly in Maharashtra. But the ten day extravaganza the festival has become is a relatively recent creation. In Pen, in Maharashtra, there are nearly 250 families which work on Ganapathi statues for a living. Both clay and plaster of Paris are used for the making of the "murtis". Clay is more difficult than POP to work with and there are few expert clay sculptors left. Many devout customers insist on clay "murtis", for after they are immersed in water, clay dissolves readily while POP can take months with fragments floating to shore days after the immersion, upsetting both devotees and environmentalists. Once a "murti" is made, it is ready for decoration. It is first buffed with a soft cloth. Then a small red 'tilak' is placed reverently on its forehead. Next it is sprayed with clay resin primer. After it dries, it is again buffed with 'jheel', a subtle sheen that highlights skin tones. Finally, the most important finishing touch, 'aakhni' the painting of the eyes, is done. It is when the eyes are painted on that an idol comes alive.

- a. Ganesh Chaturthi has recently become _____
- b. The number of families which work on Ganapathi statues for a living are about _____
- c. The material used for the making of murtis is _____
- d. Fewer clay murtis are made these days because _____
- e. The devout customers, however, demand clay murtis because _____
- f. The word in the passage which means the same as 'respectfully' is _____
- g. where is Ganesh Chaturthi most grandly celebrated?

SECTION - B (Writing)

(Marks:25)

3. Read the following telephone conversation:

Caller: I am Joseph calling from Dr.Shukla's hospital. Can I speak to Mrs. Shukla ?

Veena: Mrs. Shukla is not at home. I am Veena, Dr.Shukla's daughter. Any message for Mrs. Shukla?

Joseph: Dr.Shukla is engaged in an emergency operation. He will stay overnight in the hospital. Please inform Mrs. Shukla of it.

Veena: I will. Veena will not be at home, when Mrs. Shukla returns.

Write a message to be left for her. Mention the date and the time of the receipt of the message.

- 5 Imagine you are Ranvir, a news reporter, living in Ganganagar colony. The residents of Ganganagar colony moved to stop the use of plastic bags. An awareness programme was organised to highlight the ill-effects of using plastic bags. The shoppers as well as the shopkeepers attended the programme and offered to give up using plastic bags. You attended the programme, as a news reporter.

Write a report on it in about 100 words. Highlight the efforts of the residents. Mention the place and the date of the event and give a suitable title to your report.

5. You are Rajesh living in Patna, Bihar. You have been selected for the junior national level team of Kabaddi and you are required to go to Delhi for training for three weeks before the competition. Write a letter to your father who is away on a business tour to Bombay, informing him of your selection and stay in Delhi for training. Do not forget to enquire about the well-being of your father.

6. Given below are three situations. Choose anyone of them and write a paragraph on it in about 100 words.

(a) Mobile phones have come to be an easy means of communication. Yet using phones poses several problems. Highlight the problems associated with using mobile phones.

(b) Much of the open land in the cities has been used in raising high rise buildings. Highlight its impact on life in the cities.

(c) Many of the television programmes are not suitable for family entertainment. Suggest measures to regulate the production and viewing of such programmes.

SECTION - C (Grammar)

(Marks : 30)

7. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as a one sentence. Use the appropriate words from the box.

[after, before, although, lest, because]

(There are more words than you may need)

Example :

(a) He works hard.

(b) He does not earn much.

Although he works hard, he does not earn much.

(i) (a) She had worked hard.

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10. Given below is a conversation between two friends on visiting the trade fair.
Complete the dialogue with suitable words.

Rohit: I want to go to the trade fair (i) _____ come with me.

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Rohit: We may go tomorrow.

Rajesh: I have some work tomorrow (iii) _____ we will go the day after tomorrow.

Rohit: Ok, we shall go the day after tomorrow.

SECTION - D (Literature)

(Marks: 30)

11. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

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Why do you weave a garment so gay?
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(Indian Weavers)

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(Ustad Bismillah Khan)

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(Caring For Others)

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(Stealing and Atonement)

- (i) He wanted to pray to the deity
- (ii) He wanted to make an offering
- (iii) He wanted to compose himself
- (iv) He wanted to confess his fault before the deity

17. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30-40 words each :

- (a) Why did the head of the shoeshine's union agree to provide the storyteller the chance to join the group as a shoeshine ? (The Shoeshine)
- (b) What did Jijabai do when she received the so called news of Shivaji's death ?
- (c) What made Kezia's father angry with her ? What lesson did he want to teach her by punishing her ?

18. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

- (a) Why do the villagers call the 'Neem' tree their village pharmacy ? How did grandfather justify it ?
- (b) What was the tiger's view about the human beings ? How did it change ?

ENGLISH

SAMPLE

PAPER-3

SECTION – A (Reading)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 8

A greenhouse is a covered and enclosed area which provides required level of heat, light and humidity for plants to grow in it. Sometimes crops can be grown throughout the year in a greenhouse inspite of seasonal changes outside. The enclosure is made of opaque glass or green plastic sheets which let in controlled quantity of sunlight and the warmth is retained by the wall and the roof.

Compared to an open land, greenhouses have control over the growing conditions for plants. An open land has short growing seasons with change in heat, light and humidity. In a greenhouse, light, heat and humidity are artificially maintained and the growing season is lengthened.

Greenhouses are normally used for growing flowers, vegetables and plants for transplanting. Many plants are grown in the warm environment of greenhouses in winter and transplanted outside as the weather warms up. Even pollination takes place artificially in a greenhouse and bumble-bees are used as pollinators.

The concept of the modern greenhouse developed in the Netherlands and England in the 17th century. Today Netherlands have the largest number of greenhouses to tide over the short season of warm climate. They have built greenhouses in wasteland areas to produce fruits and vegetables. The French botanist, Charles Bonaparte grew tropical medicinal plants in greenhouses.

Heating and ventilation are two main activities in a successful greenhouse. There has to be regular supply of fresh air for plant respiration. All these are artificially done and account for considerable cost of operating a greenhouse.

Answer the following questions on the basis of your understanding of the passage. Choose the best options wherever given.

- (i) Why is it possible to grow plants in a greenhouse inspite of seasonal changes outside ? 1
- (A) There is controlled growing condition in a greenhouse.
- (B) A greenhouse does not allow sunlight to enter it.
- (C) A greenhouse protects plants from insects.
- (D) A greenhouse keeps the plants green.
- (ii) When are the transplants grown in a greenhouse ? 1
- (A) in summer
- (B) in late winter
- (C) throughout the year
- (D) in early summer
- (iii) The French botanist grew tropical medicinal plants _____. 1
- (iv) Pick out the words from the passage which mean similar to : 2
- (a) idea
- (b) not transparent
- (v) What are the disadvantages of growing plants in an open land ? 2
- (vi) What two factors make the operation of greenhouses considerably expensive ? 1

The Valley of Flowers is a Himalayan meadow in Uttarakhand at an altitude of 3000 meters above the sea level. Being enclosed by snowy mountains and not being easily accessible, the place had remained unknown to mankind for centuries. In 1931 Frank S. Smith, a British mountaineer lost his way, while returning from an expedition to Mt. Kamet, came across this valley which was full of flowers in full bloom. He was stunned by the beauty of the site and named it the 'Valley of Flowers'. He later authored a book by the same name and the valley attracted the attention of naturalists and botanists.

Getting to the valley requires a trek of 17 km. There is no provision for night stay in the valley and the nearest place for night haltage is Gobindoghat, 14 km from the valley. The valley is open to visitors only during summer, when the valley is splashed with hundreds of kinds of flowers. The valley has remained unspoiled because no settlement is permitted in the valley. Even cattle grazing in the area has been banned since 1983.

In 2004, the Valley of Flowers was nominated to be a World Heritage Site by the Govt. of India. To be recognized as a World Heritage Site has to fulfill three conditions viz. (1) to be of exceptional natural beauty, (2) has population of rare high altitude flora and fauna, (3) has effective system of conservation and management. The valley fulfilled all the conditions and the valley was declared as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO on 14-7-2005. The credit for this recognition goes largely to Sri Chandra Prakash Kala, a member of the Indian Institute of Forest Management.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions. Choose the best option wherever given.

(i) Why did the Valley of Flowers remain unknown to mankind ?

1

- (A) It is at a height of 3000 meters.
- (B) It is surrounded by mountains.
- (C) It is on the Himalayas.
- (D) None had visited it before Frank S. Smith.

- (ii) How did it get the name 'Valley of Flowers' ? 1
- (A) A wide variety of flowers grow there.
- (B) It is enclosed by mountains.
- (C) Frank S. Smith named it as 'Valley of Flowers'.
- (D) It is a flowering meadow.
- (iii) Find the word in the passage which means : 1
- Surprised
- (iv) On 14-7-2005 the Valley of Flowers was declared as _____ 1
- (v) How did the people come to know about the Valley of Flowers ? 2
- (vi) How has the Valley of Flowers remained unspoilt ? 1

SECTION – B (Writing)

3. Read the following telephone conversation between Rajiv and Rohit's father. 4

Rajiv : Hello ! This is Rajiv. Can I talk to Rohit ?

Rohit's father : Sorry, Rohit is not at home. I am his father. Can I do anything for you ?

Rajiv : Uncle, I am reaching Delhi by Rajdhani Express from Bhopal at 5 pm tomorrow. Could you please ask him to receive me at the station ?

Rohit's father : I will give the message to Rohit.

Rajiv : Thank you, uncle. Thank you indeed.

Rohit's father will not be at home when Rohit returns. Write a brief message to be left by him for Rohit.

4. Imagine you are Prakash, a news reporter. You were in a Delhi Metro train going to Gurgaon. There was a sudden failure of electricity. The train stopped midway. Passengers panicked. They were asked to remain calm. The train started after the electricity supply was restored.

Write a report about the incident in about **100** words for publication in your newspaper. Mention date; place and give a title. 7

5. You are Mohan Rai, Secretary of the Residents Association of Mayur Vihar. You find that every Sunday the main road is occupied by the weekly market. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, East Delhi requesting him to shift the market to a better place. You can highlight the following points :

- (a) congestion on the road
 - (b) littering by waste material
- 7

6. Given below are three situations. Choose any one of them and write a paragraph on it in about **100** words.

- (a) You reached home late in the night. You found the main gate of the house open and everybody was sleeping. A burglar could be inside the house. Narrate your experience.
- (b) You were in a local cinema hall. Suddenly it was announced that there could be a bomb inside the hall and the people were asked to vacate the hall. Narrate your experience.
- (c) There was an open borewell in the park near your house. A child fell into it. A rescue team arrived and pulled the child out. Narrate the incident. 7

SECTION – C (Grammar)

7. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one. Use the appropriate words from the ones given in the box. 3

(Note : There are more words than you may require)

(before, after, as soon as, no sooner, because)

Example :

(i) Raja is poor.

(ii) He is honest.

Though Raja is poor, he is honest.

(i) (a) We stepped out of the house.

(b) It started raining.

(ii) (a) I was late.

(b) I missed the bus.

(iii) (a) I reached the station.

(b) The train had already arrived.

8. Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks :

3

The passenger : I want to go to Pune.

(i) _____ you issue me a ticket for the next bus ?

The booking clerk : I can. But the next bus will start in the evening.

(ii) _____ like to wait so long ?

The passenger : I have no choice.

Where (iii) _____ I wait for the bus ?

The booking clerk : You can sit in the passengers' lounge.

9. Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks using the correct form of verbs given in brackets. 6

Last evening I (i) _____ (go) to the market. I (ii) _____ (want) to buy some fruits. There (iii) _____ (be) plenty of mangoes for sale. They (iv) _____ (sell) mangoes at rupees fifty per kg. I (v) _____ (think) that I (vi) _____ (shall) buy two kgs. of mangoes.

10. Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks with suitable words. The first one has been done for you as an example. 3

Student : Sir, may I leave the class a little early ?

Teacher : Why (i)_____ you leave early ?

Student : I (ii)_____ take my mother to the hospital.

Teacher : What is wrong with her ?

Student : I do not know. Only the doctor (iii)_____ tell.

Teacher : You can, if it is so urgent.

SECTION – D (Literature)

11. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow : 4

With their feet in the earth

And their heads in the sky

The tall trees watch

The clouds go by. (The Tall Trees)

- (a) Which part of the tree is called its head ?
- (b) State the human behaviour that the trees show/intending to go up and scale the height.
- (c) What shows that the trees are tall ?
- (d) What is meant by the expression 'go by' ?

12. Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** sentences each : **2 × 2 = 4**

- (a) What is the relationship between the new-born and the timing of weaving the baby's clothes ? (Indian Weavers)
- (b) What have 'words' been compared with in the poem 'The Truth' ?

13. Complete the following statements by choosing the most appropriate options. **1 × 2 = 2**

- (i) 'Think of taming the winds' means _____ (My Only Cry)
 - (A) Check the storms which cause damage.
 - (B) Subdue and control natural calamities.
 - (C) Use wind for generating energy.
 - (D) Make constructive use of natural resources.
- (ii) 'Now they shake hands without their hearty' means _____ (Once Upon a Time)
 - (A) They shake their hands, not their hearts.
 - (B) They shake hands without any purpose.
 - (C) They greet each-other mechanically.
 - (D) They do not touch each-other's hearts.

14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow : **1 × 4 = 4**

She attracts young people to her like bees to honey. Her school, appropriately enough called Anand Bharati, has attracted many young professionals in an unprecedented way to lend their time and effort to this venture. A computer professional helps with the accounts, a linguistic professor teaches Hindi, another professor teaches English and another music. (Caring for Others)

- (a) Who is 'she' referred to here ?
- (b) Who are those young people who get attracted to her ?
- (c) In what ways do the young people lend their time and effort to her venture ?
- (d) Give the meaning of the word 'unprecedented'.

15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow : $1 \times 4 = 4$

Late evening I tried to catch a bee and it sting me on my finger. I felt a sharp pain. I ran to grandmother and told her that I had been bitten and wanted her to do something to stop the pain. Grandmother thought that I had been bitten by a snake. She called out to Grandfather, 'come and see what had happened to Raja'.

- (a) Who is 'I' in this extract ?
- (b) What had happened to him ?
- (c) Why did he rush to his grandmother ?
- (d) What did grandmother think it to be ?

16. Complete the following statements by choosing the correct options given below : $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) Common people become heroic _____ (Birthday Letter)
 - (A) when they are ready to struggle.
 - (B) when a great leader inspires them.
 - (C) when they lose their freedom.
 - (D) when they go without food.
- (ii) Most Aluminium is recycled these days because _____. (New Good Things from Rubbish)
 - (A) it pays to recycle Aluminium waste.
 - (B) it is easy to recycle Aluminium waste.
 - (C) fresh Aluminium is difficult to get.
 - (D) it does not need electricity.
- (iii) Many households keep parrots or parakeets because _____. (The Parrot who would not talk)
 - (A) these birds are easily available
 - (B) children like these birds
 - (C) these birds learn to talk or even recite 'mantras'
 - (D) these birds can be kept in cages

17. Answer any **two** of the following questions in about **30 to 40** words each : **2 × 2 = 4**

- (a) Why did the monkey get annoyed with the squirrel ? (How the Squirrel Got Stripes).
- (b) What did the West German doctor find out about the effects of noise on a person even when he would be sleeping ? (Noise – How it Affects Our Lives)
- (c) Why did Jijabai order to raise the pay and the rations of the soldiers and to sent gifts to their families ? (Return of the Lion)

18. Answer any **one** of the following questions in about **100** words : **5**

- (a) Why did Gopal decide to leave home for Agra ? Was he right in his decision ? Give reasons for your answer. (The Last Stone Mason)
 - (b) It was only Kondiba who went down into the well to rescue Arvind. Mention the character qualities in him, which set him apart from others. (Kondiba – The Hero)
-

SAMPLE PAPER-4
SECTION- A

READING: 15 MARKS

- 1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows

8

Tigers are the largest members of the cat family and are renowned for their power and strength. There were eight sub-species of tigers at one time, but three became extinct during the twentieth century. Over the last hundred years, hunting and destruction of forests have heavily reduced the tiger population. Tigers are hunted as trophies and also for their body parts that are used in traditional Chinese medicines. The Remaining five species are endangered and need to be protected.

Sundarban mangroves in West Bengal have been a natural habitat for tiger sand they are commonly known as 'Royal Bengal Tiger'. They are the most common variety and account for about half of all the wild tigers.

Tigers are nocturnal hunters and travel many miles to find large animals, like deer and buffalos. Tigers use their stripes as camouflage and lie in wait for their prey to come near, so that they can pounce on their prey.

Despite their fearsome appearance, most tigers avoid human beings. Sometimes they become man-eaters when they grow old or sick and are unable to hunt or when their habitat is destroyed.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions. Choose the best option wherever given.

- (i) What changes took place in the tiger population in the last hundred years?
- (A) It has remained unchanged.

- (B) It has considerably improved.
- (C) It has been heavily reduced.
- (D) It has been marginally reduced.

- (ii) What use do the tigers have of their stripes?
 - (A) The stripes help them to hide themselves.
 - (B) The stripes help them to attract their prey.
 - (C) The stripes help them to attract their partners.
 - (D) The stripes protect them from other animals.

(iii) Pick out the words from the passage which mean similar to

- (A) Does not exist
- (B) Leap to attack.

(iv) Complete the following statement

The 'Royal Bengal Tiger' is the name commonly given to _____

- (v) When does a tiger become a man -eater?
- (vi) Mention two reasons for fall in tiger population.

2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

7

The newspaper is a daily or periodic publication. It circulates news of current happenings, information, advertisement etc. The newspaper in its present form is of recent origin. In ancient Rome government announcements used to be carved on metal or stone and displayed in public places. In middle age Europe, handwritten news letters were produced for limited circulation. But none of these can be called a newspaper because they were not meant for public in general and contained limited topics.

The newspaper in its present form is the outcome of the invention of printing technology and the first such newspaper was published in Strasbourg in Germany. Newspapers in general are meant for circulation

among general mass of people. But some newspapers like those on business or sports cater to a specific group of people.

Till recent times, newspapers depended only on printing. They were printed on paper and physically distributed to readers. With internet facilities being available, all major newspapers have gone online. Online newspapers do not need the use of printing facilities and can be read from the monitor of a computer.

With this facility, news reach instantly even the remote places.

Interestingly, a British newspaper stopped publishing it in printed form after 149 years and went online. News channels of television also pose to be an alternative to printed newspaper. However, with rising literacy and cheap cost of printing newspapers, the demand for printed newspaper has not gone down.

Answer the following questions on the basis of your understanding of the above passage. Choose the best options wherever given.

- (i) What is the principal aim of a newspaper?
 - (A) To carry government announcements
 - (B) To spread important information
 - (C) To circulate news of current happenings
 - (D) To carry advertisement for business.

- (ii) When did the real newspaper begin to appear?
 - (A) In ancient times, when the Romans displayed government announcement.
 - (B) In the middle age, when handwritten newsletters were circulated.
 - (C) In recent times, when newspapers started being printed.
 - (D) In more recent times, when newspapers started appearing online.

- (iii) Pick out the word from the passage which means similar to 'immediately'.

- (iv) Mention two alternative media that also cater news.
- (v) Mention one advantage of newspapers being online.
- (vi) Why did not the demand for printed newspaper fall in spite of newspaper being available online?

SECTION -B

WRITING (25 MARKS)

- 3 Read the telephonic conversation given below:

4

Caller: I am Rajiv from Kodak Service Centre. Could I talk to Mr.C.S.Menon?

Reena: Mr.Menon is not at home at the moment. I am his daughter, Reena.

Caller: Mr.Menon had given his camera for repair. Please inform him that it has been repaired. He can collect his camera at any time between

2p.m. and 4.p.m. on any working day. He will be required to pay Rs.500/- as service charges.

Reena: I will surely inform father about it.

You are Reena. You will not be at home when your father returns.

Write a brief message about the conversation for him.

- 4 It was the Deepawali /Idd/ Guru Parv/Christmas evening. You had gone to the Market to buy some crackers. Fire broke out in one of the shops and spread rapidly. People tried to do use it. The fire brigade was called. The

7

police came to investigate the cause. There was lack of fire safety measures.

Write a report about the incident in about 100 words for publication in the local newspaper. Mention the place and the date and give a suitable heading.

- 5 You are Rahul Sharma living in Pushp Vihar, Delhi. You have noticed that Garbage is not being collected regularly. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Delhi requesting him to get the garbage removed daily. You can highlight the following matters in your letter 7

- (a) Low level of sanitation
- (b) Rise in population
- (c) Fear of spread of communicable diseases.

- 6 Given below are three situations. Choose any one of them and write a paragraph On it in about **100** words. 7

- (a) You were alone at home. Your parents had gone out of station. Your uncle arrived with his family and you had to take care of them.
- (b) Your father had been transferred to another city. The family too shifted. Neighbours helped your family to settle down in the new city.
- (c) You had gone to the local market. A stray bull entered the market place. People panicked, some pavement shops were damaged. The police and men from a local dairy farm caught the bull.

SECTION-C: (Grammar)

(30 ARKS)

7. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one in each case. Use the appropriate words from the ones given in the box. One has been done for you as an example. (Note: there are more words than you may require)

though, while, when, till, if

(a) He was punished.

(b) He was guilty.

He was punished because he was guilty.

(i) (a) I was walking on the beach.

(b) I composed a song.

(ii) (a) He is poor.

(b) He is honest.

(iii) (a) I shall wait for you.

(b) You may come back.

8. Complete the following dialogue.

3

Aditya: _____?

Arnav : Now-a-days we are busy with practical in English.

Aditya: _____?

Arnav: It is 20% weightage given to oral

communication.

Aditya: _____?

Arnav: It will be tested through reading and conversation activities

Aditya: I think this is the right way.

9. Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks with suitable words 3

The first one has been done as an example.

Raja: Arif, can I borrow your bicycle for the day? I need to go to the market.

Arif: You (i) _____ You (ii) _____ return it tomorrow.

Raja: I (iii) _____ definitely return it tomorrow.

10. Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks using the correct form of verbs given in brackets.

Last evening I (i) _____ (go) to the market. I (ii) _____ (want) to buy some fruits. There (iii) _____ (be) plenty of mangoes for sale. They (iv) _____ (sell) mangoes at rupees fifty per kg. I (v) _____ (think) that I (vi) _____ (shall) buy two kgs. of mangoes. _____

SECTION – D (Literature)

11. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

With their feet in the earth

And their heads in the sky

The tall trees watch

The clouds go by.

(The Tall Trees)

(a) Which part of the tree is called its head?

(b) State the human behavior that the trees show/intending to go up and scale the height.

(c) What shows that the trees are tall?

(d) What is meant by the expression 'go by'?

12. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each:

(a) What is the relationship between the new-born and the timing of weaving the baby's clothes? (Indian Weavers)

(b) What have 'words' been compared with in the poem 'The Truth'?

13. Complete the following statements by choosing the most appropriate options. $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) 'Think of taming the winds' means

(My Only Cry)

(A) Check the storms which cause damage.

(B) Subdue and control natural calamities.

(C) Use wind for generating energy.

(D) Make constructive use of natural resources.

(i) 'Now they shake hands without their hearty' means
(Once Upon a Time)

(A) They shake their hands, not their hearts.

(B) They shake hands without any purpose.

(C) They greet each-other mechanically.

(D) They do not touch each-other's hearts.

14. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:
She attracts young people to her like bees to honey. Her school, appropriately enough called Anand Bharati, has attracted many young professionals in an unprecedented way to lend their time and effort to this venture. A computer professional helps with the accounts, a linguistic professor teaches Hindi, another professor teaches English and another music. (Caring for Others)

- (a) Who is 'she' referred to here?
- (b) Who are those young people who get attracted to her?
- (c) In what ways do the young people lend their time and effort to her venture?
- (d) Give the meaning of the word 'unprecedented'.

15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Late evening I tried to catch a bee and it sting me on my finger. I felt a sharp pain. I ran to grandmother and told her that I had been bitten and wanted her to do something to stop the pain. Grandmother thought that I had been bitten by a snake. She called out to Grandfather, 'come and see what had happened to Raja'.

- (a) Who is 'I' in this extract?
- (b) What had happened to him?
- (c) Why did he rush to his grandmother?
- (d) What did grandmother think it to be?

16. Complete the following statements by choosing the correct options given below:

- (i) Common people become heroic _____ (Birthday Letter)
 - (A) when they are ready to struggle.
 - (B) when a great leader inspires them.
 - (C) when they lose their freedom.
 - (D) when they go without food.

(ii) Most Aluminium is recycled these days because _____

(New Good Things from Rubbish)

- (A) It pays to recycle Aluminium waste.
- (B) It is easy to recycle Aluminium waste.
- (C) Fresh Aluminium is difficult to get.
- (D) it does not need electricity.

(iii) Many households keep parrots or parakeets because _____.

(The Parrot who would not talk)

- (A) these birds are easily available
- (B) children like these birds
- (C) these birds learn to talk or even recite 'mantras'
- (D) these birds can be kept in cages

17. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each:

(a) Why did the monkey get annoyed with the squirrel?

(How the Squirrel Got Stripes).

(b) What did the West German doctor find out about the effects of noise on a person even when he would be sleeping? (Noise – How it Affects Our Lives)

(c) Why did Jijabai order to raise the pay and the rations of the soldiers and to send gifts to their families? (Return of the Lion)

18. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words:

(a) Why did Gopal decide to leave home for Agra? Was he right in his decision? Give reasons for your answer. (The Last Stone Mason)

(b) It was only Kondiba who went down into the well to rescue Arvind. Mention the character qualities in him, which set him apart from others. (Kondiba – The Hero)

SAMPLE PAPER -5

SECTION - A

(Reading) Marks: 15

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

Traffic congestion is a perennial problem of most of the major cities of the world. It occurs when increasing vehicular traffic contests for road space. Commonly speaking, when the physical use of the road goes beyond its capacity, traffic congestion occurs. If the vehicles get stopped for some length of time, it is known as traffic jam. Traffic congestion is characterized by slower speed, longer trip time and increased queuing of vehicles. Being held up in a traffic jam at times irritates the driver who indulges in rude behavior, verbal abuse, and making threats. Such behaviour is known as road rage. The common response to congestion is to expand road space, perhaps by widening an existing road or else by adding a new road. However, this could result in increased traffic flow causing congestion to appear somewhere else. Besides, increasing road space by infrastructure development it cannot keep pace with increasing volume of traffic. Since roads in most places are free at the point of usage, there is no cost to be borne by the users and they tend to overuse them.

Privatisation of highways and imposing a cost on the users is a common approach to reduce congestion. Various cities have taken various steps to reduce the number of vehicles at a time on the road. For example, parking of vehicles is made restricted and expensive. In Delhi, the government fixed alternative days for vehicles with odd and even number plates. Some cities have tried staggered office timing, so that all the office goers are not required to be on the road at the same time. However none of these steps has been found to be perfect, till date, the best solution to traffic congestion lies in a good public transport system, so that people may not be required to bring out their personal vehicles for daily commuting.

Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the passage. Choose the best option wherever given.

(i) Traffic congestion occurs when the volume of traffic _____.

(ii) What is stated to be the reason for a traffic jam?

- (A) Queuing of vehicles on a road.
- (B) Vehicles coming in each other's way
- (C) Vehicles on road failing to move for a length of time.
- (D) The road being blocked for a length of time.

(iii) What is road rage?

- (A) Driving rashly on road.
- (B) Angry behaviour of the driver.
- (C) Overtaking of vehicles on road.
- (D) Rush of vehicles on road.

(iv) Mention two steps taken to reduce the number of vehicles at a time on road.

(v) What is considered to be the best solution for traffic congestion?

(vi) Pick out the words from the passage. Which mean similar to

(a) long-lasting (b) levying

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that are given below:

With the independence from the British rule, India needed a constitution- a basis for governing the country. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, the then Law Minister was given the task of framing the constitution of India. A constituent Assembly was formed with leaders from all over India for this work. The assembly took three years to draft the constitution. On January 26, 1950, India accepted the new constitution

and became a Republic.

The idea of the Republic was taken from a book of the same title written by the Greek philosopher, Plato. In this book he defines an ideal state as one which is ruled by its own people. Our constitution gave the right to vote to all its adult citizens and made our country the largest republic in the world. On the first Republic Day, Pandit Nehru told his countrymen, 'We are fortunate to witness the emergence of Republic of India... But fortune is a hostage which has to be zealously guarded by our own good work'.

Though the Indian republic is 67 year old, many injustices have crept into our society. People have been oppressed and many have suffered due to differences of caste and religion. Our constitution aims at removing these differences by declaring India as a secular republic. National emblems were also announced on the day our country became a Republic. The figure of the seated lions was taken from a Buddhist monument in Sarnath. The wheel in the centre of our national flag, called the Dharma Chakra was also taken from the same sculpture. Three words 'Satyamevayajate' were chosen to the national motto and were taken from Mundukyaupanishad.

To mark the importance of this occasion a grand parade is held every year in New Delhi. It makes a vibrant display culture and military strength.

Answer the following questions on the basis of your understanding of the passage. Choose the best options wherever given:

- (i) The constituent Assembly was formed to _____.

(ii) Why did India need a constitution?

(A) To empower the government for its activities.

(B) To act as the basis for governing the country.

(C) To give voting right to the people.

(D) To declare India as a republic.

(iii) What, according to Plato, is an ideal state?

(A) The one that has a government.

(B) The one that is governed by its own people.

(C) The one that is secular in nature.

(D) The one that is run by a constitution.

(iv) Who, according to the Indian constitution enjoy the right to vote?

(v) In spite of India being a secular republic, what does, our society suffer most from? (vi) Pick out the word from the passage which means similar to: dazzling.

SECTION - B (Writing)

Marks: 25

3. Read the following telephone conversation between Raju and his sister,

Veena : Raju : can I speak to mom ?

Veena: Mom has gone out. Can I do anything for you?

Raju: I have to leave for Chandigarh tomorrow at 4 a.m. for an interstate football match. Can you ask mom to get my bag packed as I shall be back home late after practice.

Veena: I shall tell mom about it.

Since veena will not be at home when her mother returns. She writes a message to be left for her. Mention the date and the time of the receipt of the message.

4. You are Manoj living at 5, link Road Patna. You have been invited by your friend, Rajesh/Rajni to his sister's, wedding. Write a letter to him informing him of your inability to attend it. Give reasons for it and send your best wishes for the wedding. Rajesh/Rajni lives at 19, Geetanagar, Lucknow.
5. You are Pulkit, a news reporter. You visited the yoga center opened in Moti Bagh. You found that the Centre offered all facilities for yoga and had the Services of a qualified instructor. The local residents attend the yoga classes. Write a report on the yoga center highlighting its benefit to the participants. You may also mention what was found to be lacking. Mention the date and the place. Also give a suitable title to your report.

6. Given below are three situations. Choose any one of them and write a paragraph on it in about 100 words:

(a) Schools have a lot many non-working days in a year and children often indulge in purposeless activities in those days. Suggest ways to make productive use of such non-working days.

(b) Many of the religious rites take place in river fronts lot of waste material is thrown into the rivers and the rivers get polluted. Suggest measures to prevent pollution of rivers.

(c) There has been a growing number of un-authorised food stalls in and around the street corners. They are found to be lacking in cleanliness and hygiene. Suggest steps to improve the working conditions of such food stalls.

SECTION - C (Grammar)

Marks: 30

7. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences as one sentence. Use the appropriate words from the box.

[Though, although, so that, since, because]

(There are more words than you may need)

Example: (i) I reached the station. (ii) The train had already left. The train had left before I reached the station.

(i) (a) I am buying some food

(b) You can have the fridge full

(ii) (a) Sujata worked very hard.

(b) She came first in the class.

(iii) (a) Rajan is wealthy

(b) He does not boast of it

8. Given below is a conversation between a customer and the shopkeeper.

The customer wants to buy a good gent's perfume.

The shopkeeper: you are welcome, sir. (i) _____ I do for you?

The customer: I want to buy a gent's perfume. (ii) _____ have any?

The shopkeeper: I have many of them. (iii) _____ the brand name of your choice?

The customer: I would prefer a Park Avenue product.

9. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable form of the verbs given in the brackets:

It was the New Year's Eve. I and my friends

(i) _____ (want) to celebrate the occasion. We (ii) _____ (decide) to go to the riverfront. A lot of people (iii) _____ (gather) there. Many of them (iv) _____ (enjoy) a boat ride. We also (v) _____ (hire) a boat and (vi) _____ (ride) upto the mainstream. It lasted for an hour.

10. Complete the following dialogue by filling in the blanks with suitable words. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Raja: Mom, can I go to Vipin's house?

Mother: Why (i) _____ you want to go out so late in the evening?

Raja: I (ii) _____ get the class notes of the day from him.

Mother: Then you (iii) _____ take an auto rickshaw.

SECTION - D (Literature)

Marks: 30

11. Complete the following statements by choosing the most appropriate options.

(a) 'Slant and curved the word swords fall' means _____. (truth)

- (A) Words can be twisted and curved.
- (B) Words that hurt are like curved swords.
- (C) Words can hurt like a sword.
- (D) Swords are often slant and curved.

(b) Their left hands search my empty pockets' means _____. (one upon a time)

- (A) they try to keep their left hands occupied.
- (B) they try to find out if one is rich or poor.
- (C) they try to see what they have in their pockets
- (D) they try to take out what one has in one's pockets.

12. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Weavers, weaving at break of day,
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of halcyon wild.
We weave the robes of a new-born child Indian Weavers*

- (a) What are the weavers weaving?
- (b) What is it compared with for its colour?
- (c) What is the similarity between 'break of day' and 'a new-born child'?
- (d) What is a halcyon?

13. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each:

(a) What type of human beings are comparable to the tall trees?

(Tall Trees)

(b) Why did the authorities award gold medals to all the nine athletes? (Nine Gold medals)

Sheer hopelessness seemed to have seized the towns people. They withdrew into their homes and even there remained nervous. All doors and windows everywhere were shut, bolted and sealed. Some even thought that I was some extraordinary creature who might pass through the walls and lie in wait on the roof or in the basement. Why should an ordinary, simple tiger have interest in them either to destroy or to safeguard! (A tiger comes to town)

(a) Who is the 'extraordinary creature'?

(b) What did the people think that it could do?

(c) Why did the people withdraw into their houses?

(d) What did the creature think about himself?

14. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: Broken glass known as 'cullet' can also be recycled, and many western countries have bottle banks into which used bottles can be thrown. Usually there are payments. Bottle banks depend on the good will of the people. The success of bottle banks varies widely from country to country. The Swiss and the Dutch recover 50 percent of their glass, while in Britain only 12 percent is recovered. In India we sell our bottles which are then reused. (New things from rubbish)

(a) What is 'cullet'?

(b) What is a bottle bank?

(c) What is mostly done with used bottles in India?

(d) What is the difference between 'recycle' and 'reuse'. ?

15. Complete the following statements by choosing the most appropriate options given below:

(a) The parrot could escape from the cage because _____. (The Parrot Who Didnot Talk)

- (A) the cage door was accidentally left open.
- (B) the cage door was deliberately left open.
- (C) it could open the cage door.
- (D) Aunt poly had kept it open.

(b) The third vision of Dr. Kalam was _____. (My Vision for India)

- (A) That India must remain a free country.
 - (B) That India must be militarily strong.
 - (C) That India must be economically strong.
 - (D) that India must be both militarily and economically strong.
- (c) Sardarvallabhbhaipatel employed Tribhuvan Das to _____.
(Cooperate and Prosper)

- (A) train the villagers to preserve and market milk.
- (B) check that there were non middlemen.
- (C) organize the villagers into a cooperative.
- (D) check that no one exploited the farmers.

16. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each:

(a) Why were Shovanlal and others unwilling to accept the narrator of the story as another shoeshine boy and why did they relent later on ? (The Shoeshine)

(b) The well in Kondiba's village was useful; but it was also dangerous. Give reasons (Kondiba-The Hero)

(c) What was the difficult choice that Bhagya had to make? What did she opt for and why? (Caring For Others)

17. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words:

(a) Why did Kazia think that there were different sorts of fathers? How was she proved to be wrong? (The Little Girl)

(b) What are the harmful effects of noise? How can we minimize them? (Noise How it Affects our life)