

# English Question Answer Book for X

Q.1 (a) Read the following passages and answer the questions given below :

of course, we some times act on some impulse or irrepressible urge. If suddenly you through a brick at me and my hand goes upto protect myself, It is an automatic instructive action and not a result of delibrate thought. Our living is conditioned by a series of automatic actions from morning till night. Anything we do out side that common range of actions however has to be preceeded by some measure of thinking. The more action and thought are allied and integrated. The more of effective they become and the happier you grow. Therewill then be no inner, conflict between wish to do something and ability to act, or between thinking one way and acting in another. The happiest man is he whose thinking and action are co-ordinated.

- What is automatic instructive action ?
- Who is happiest man.
- Give the suitable heading of the passage.

Answer

- If suddenly you through a brick at me and my hand goes upto protect myself it is an autometric instructive action.
- The happiest man is he whose thinking and action are co-ordinate.
- Act.

OR

An Ideal student is one who is fully concious of his duties and responsibilities. Students are the leaders of tommorrow. A nation can reach the Zenith of glory if has adisciplined army of students. Ideals student is intelligent and simple.

~~According to Gandhi ji he should have the quality of simple living and high thinking:~~ According to Gandhiji he should have the quality of simple living and high thinking. An Ideal student should live in accordance with the strict rules of conduct and discipline. A student without the sense of discipline is like a ship without a rudder.

It sails a drift and never comes to harbour. According to Swami Vivekanand, "what our country now wants are men and women with muscles of Iron nerves of steel, who can accomplish their purpose though it means going down to the bottom of the ocean and meeting death to face to face.

### Questions

- (a) Student with out discipline is compared to a  
(1) Ship (2) rudder less ship (3) a ship with a rudder
- (b) Who are the leaders of tomorrow ?
- (c) Who is an Ideal student ?
- (d) According to Gandhi ji what qualities should an Ideal student posses ?
- (e) What does Swami Vivekanand said.

### Answers

- (a) Rudder Less ship
- (b) Students
- (c) An Ideal student is one of who is fully concious of his duties.
- (d) According to Gandhiji a student should have the quality of simple living and high thinking.
- (e) Swami Vivekanand said about men and women that they should have muscles of iron nerves of steel who could accomplish their purpose though it meant going down to the bottom of the ocean and meeting death face to face.

Q.2 Read the following passage care fully and answer the questions given below :-

Now a days Mothers day <sup>Cele</sup>celebrations are held though they may not fall at the same time. The way of celebrating may also differ but the purpose is the same. It is to honour the mother and to feel and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her. It would be interesting to find out how the Idea of mothers day first took root and who was the originator. The first celebrations were held in spring in ancient Greece, by paying tribute to Rhea, The mother of Gods. During the 17th century, England honoured mothers by celebrating 'mothering Sunday' on the fourth day of lent. In the united state, Julia Ward Howe suggested the idea in 1872 and perceived Mothers day as being dedicated to peace. But it was Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who brought about the official observance of mothers day. She wanted this day to be a holiday and launched a campaign for it. This she did in memory in her mother died in 1905 and who had in the 19th century, tried to establish "mother friendship days a way to heal the scars of civil war.

**Questions :**

- (a) Who brought the official observance of Mother's day.
  - (i) Anna Jarvis (ii) Mother Teresa (iii) Julia Ward Howe
- (b) Mother's day was first celebrated in :-
  - (i) America (ii) Greece (iii) Philadelphia
- (c) Why is Mother's Day celebrated throughout the world ?
- (d) Who suggested the Idea of observance of Mothers day in United States ?
- (e) How did ancient Greece celebrate Mother's day ?

**Answers :-**

- (a) Anna Jarvis
- (b) Greece
- (c) Mother's Day is celebrated through<sup>out</sup> the world to honour the mother and cherish the beautiful bonds we share with her.
- (d) Julia ward Home suggested the idea of Mothers Day in 1872.
- (e) Mothers Day was celebrated in ancient Greece by paying tribute to Rhea the, "Mother of Gods".

or

Of all the trees of Southern Asia, The banyan tree is unique, not only for the manner of its growth but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun. Its close <sup>relation</sup> ~~neration~~ship with man has evolved over the years to make the banyan a popular meeting place a focal point of worship and a source of practical materials for commerce.

Known as the strangler fig because of its unusual manner of growth, the banyan is an epiphyte or air plant that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on air borne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds ~~are~~ deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of host tree branches.

As the banyan grows it sends aerial roots down the trunk of the supporting tree. Intime the roots reach the groundchok the host tree preventing its trunk from enlarging.

**Questions :**

- (a) The banyan tree is -
  - (i) used for sitting under it
  - (ii) a popular meeting place
  - (iii) a hiding place.

- (b) As the banyan grows -
  - (i) it sends arial roots
  - (ii) its height increases
  - (iii) it volume increases
- (c) Why is Banyan tree unique ?
- (d) How is banyan tree closely connected with man ?
- (e) Why is the banyan tree called the strangler fig ?

**Answers :**

- (a) a popular meeting place
- (b) it sends aerial roots.
- (c) Banyan is unique not only for the manner of growth but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun.
- (d) Its close relation ship man has evolved over the years to make the banyan a popular meeting place, a focal point of warship and a source of potential materials for commerce.
- (e) It is known as The 'stranger fig' because of its natural manner of growth. The banyan is anepithyle or air plant.

or

I live for those who love me,  
Whose hearts are kind and true.  
For the heaven that smiles above me,  
And Awaits my coming too.  
For all humanities that bind me,  
For the task God assigned me.  
For the bright hopes left behind me,  
And the good that I can do.

**Questions :-**

- (a) How does the poet want to live for ?
- (b) How are the hopes ?
- (c) Give a suitable title to the poem.
- (d) Give the Antonym of the word bought.
- (e) The place of living for God is known as -  
(i) Heaven      (ii) Land      (iii) water

**Answers :-**

- (a) The poet wants to live for him who loves the poet and whose heart is kind and true.
- (b) The hopes are bright.
- (c) Poets lash worth.
- (d) Dull
- (e) heaven

Q.3 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :-

Milk is the best food. It has in it water, sugar, fat, vitamins and proteins. People get milk from different animals. In England, Newzealand and many other cool lands. There are cows. In hot dry countries like Arabland the middle of Asia There are camels. In India there are buffaloes as well as cows. In many places there are goats. The Eskimos have herds of reindeers. They live in the very cold couries of north America. People keep all these animals and get lots of milk. From milk they can make butter and cheese. It is essential that the milk we use should be pure and germ free. Imp e milk does move harm than good to the human body.

**Questions :-**

- (a) Find out a word from the passage which is opposite in meaning for 'pure'.

- (b) We find camel in .....
- (i) cool lands            (ii) hot dry countries.
- (c) Why is milk called the best food ?
- (d) Why should we use pure milk ?
- (e) What do we make from milk ?

**Answers :-**

- (a) Impure
- (b) Hot dry countries
- (c) Milk is called the best food because it has in it water, sugar,    ,  
vitamins and proteins.
- (d) We should use pure milk because impure milk does more harm than  
good to the human body.
- (e) We make butter and cheese from milk.

or

Work is worship and unless we treat it as such neither we nor our country will progress. There is nothing to be ashamed of doing work. Some people feel that it is below their dignity to do certain jobs. It is said that a foreign diplomat once visited Abraham Lincoln who was President of America as the visitor went in, he found the great President polishing his shoes. Shocked at what he saw, the diplomat asked him whether he himself polished his shoes. President Lincoln asked 'why who, polishes yours'? The great Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar carried the luggage of a snobbish young man who the latter who looking around for a porter to carry the light luggage he had. Mahatma Gandhi too teaches us about dignity of work. Let us follow the examples of great people and realise that labour is dignifying and should be treated with worship.

**Questions :-**

- (a) According to the passage whose example should be follow -  
(i) our own (ii) others (iii) Great people.
- (b) Supply one word from the passage for 'Praying God'?
- (c) Why was the foreign diplomat shocked ?
- (d) Who carried the language of the youngman ?
- (e) What does Mahatma Gandhi teach us ?

**Answers :-**

- (a) We should follow examples of great people.
- (b) Worship.
- (c) The foreign diplomat was shocked to see the President America, Abraham Lincoln Polishing his shoes.
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar carried the language of the youngman who was looking for a porter to carry the light luggage he had.
- (e) Mahatma Gandhi teaches us about dignity of work.

Q.4 Write a letter to your father asking permission to go on tour.

Sardar Patel

H.S.School

Bhopal.

30, December, 2009

Dear Father

Regards. I hope you are well and fine there I am to inform you that a camp of Redcross is going to be organised at Pachmari for 10 days from 1st of November. I want to attend this camp. Please allow me to go there. Please write a letter to our Principal. Kindly also send Rs. 500/-.

Your Loving Son

Dinesh.

or

**Questions :**

You are Rohit Sharma residing at E-3/273 Arera Colony, Bhopal. Write a letter to the District Collector, requesting him to put a ban on the blasting loud speakers, which cause noise pollution especially during examination time.

**Answer:-**

E-3/273 Arera Colony,  
Bhopal.

Dated 31st December 2009

To,

- ← The Collector,
- Distt. Bhopal.

Sir,

I would like to draw your attention to the following :-

This is the month of half yearly examination of all classes the loud speakers used during social and religious functions are laid at full volume. The noise pollution thus created is very disturbing. The students find it difficult to concentrate on studies, it is requested therefore that a complete ban on the loud speakers be imposed during the exam time.

— Thanking you,

Your's

Rohit Sharma

**Questions :** Writing skill

Write message to Shantanu, you are going out ?

11, Dec. 2007

Dear Shantanu,

Vicky came to see you. Returned your books. They are on the books shelf. I am going to market lunch is in the kitchen collect the keys from Aunt Renu. I will be back by 3 P.M.

Bye

Yours,

Vicky

OR

Write a message to your mother. You cant wait till 3 P.M. as you have to go to play a match. You are Shantanu.

Dated 07.12.2009

Respected Mother,

I have to go to play a match. I will back by 3 P.M. prepare a food for me. Bye.

Your Son

Shantanu

OR

Application to the Principal for a certificate.

To,

- The Principal,
- Govt. H.S.S.Sardar Patel,
- Bhopal.

Subject :- Sports / Games certificate.

Sir,

I want to state that I have been a very good player of Volley Ball in the school and have participated many times in the same

level tournaments. I have got admission in a polytechnic college. I have to submit the sports certificate with the application form. Please issue me the sports certificate.

← Thanking you,  
Yours obediently,  
Rohit.

OR

You are Ram, studying in Excellence School, Bhopal. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to issue a character certificate.

Ans.

To,  
← The Principal,  
← Subhash Excellence H.S.School,  
← Bhopal.

Subject :- Character Certificate.

Sir,

I want to state that I have been a very good student as well as player. I have got an admission in polytechnic college. I have to submit a character certificate.

Please issue me a character certificate.

← Thanking you,  
Yours obediently,  
Ram.

Dated .....

Q.5

Familiar the most people for its Medicinal properties, the neem is recognized by few despite its distinctive cured leaves and annual profusion of star shaped sweet scented flowers it is a evergreen medium sized or large sized tree with a straight trunk, a native of India, Myammar and Shrilanka young leaves are pale, tender, green tinged with rust. These are eated on new year day to ward off

sickness during the coming year. Some people to whom the tree is sacred, also festoon fresh leaves across their houses when there is an epidemic of chicken pox or to keep evilspirits away when there is a birth or death, dried leaves are put in drawers or cup boards to keep out moths and cockroaches. These magic leaves are used as a Poulitice for healing wounds. The famous margosa oil, obtained from the yellow fruit is effective in the treatment of leprosy. Rheumatism and skin disease. The bark and gum yield valuable Medicines. Neem Timber is for Ship building carts and furniture.

**Questions :**

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it.
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage.

**Answers :-**

- (a) Notes :-

**The Amazing Neem**

- 1. Physical properties of neem :-
  - (i) Medium or large tree with sitrunk
  - (ii) Evergreen
  - (iii) Curved leaves.
  - (iv) Star shaped sweet scented flowers.
  - (v) Young leave pale, tender green legend with must.
- 2. Uses of neem leaves -
  - (i) Eaten on New years day to ward off sickness.
  - (ii) Fresh leaves festooned across the houses.
  - (iii) As protection from chicken pox.
  - (iv) Keep evil spirits away
  - (v) Keep out moths and cockroaches.
  - (vi) Oultie for healing wounds.

3. Margoes oil treats :-

- (i) Leprosy
- (ii) Rheumatism
- (iii) Skin diseases

4. Other uses of neem -

- (i) Volu. Medicines
- (ii) Neem Timber used for
  - (i) Ship building
  - (ii) Cart
  - (iii) Furniture

**Abbreviations**

Prop	Properties
Med	Medium
Tngd	Thinged
Valu	valuable

(b) Summary :-

**The Amazing Neem**

Neem is an evergreen or large sized tree with straight trunk, covered leaves and star shaped sweet scented flowers. Its young leaves are pale, tender green tinged with rust. The neem leaves are eaten on the New Year's Day to ward off sickness, to keep out moths and cockroaches and as a poultice for healing wounds. Yellow fruit yields margosin to treat leprosy, skin diseases and Rheumatism. The timber is used for ship building and furniture. Thus the Neem tree is useful.

Or

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

Today we are living in the age of changing fashions. Every day we see a change in the fashion of clothes and hair style. Cinema is the home of

new fashion. Young boys and girls borrow fashion from there. They copy the fashions of their favourite film stars. They want to excell one another in fashion.

But only a few boys girls can of ford, to adopt these fashions. They make fun of those who put on out of the date dresses. As a result even those students whose parents can not of ford costly dresses are tempted to be fashionable. Some times they borrow money and thing from their rich friends, wherever they have to attend some party. It often leads to quarrebs. They often go as a bay.

Questions :

- a) Make notes.
- b) Prepare a summary and supply a little

Answers :

- a. Title - Fashion and its Bad effects.
- b. Notes - Age of changing fashion -
  - (1) Clothes (ii) hair styles
  - (2) Young boys, girl copy cinestars
    - (i) try to excel one another.
  - (3) All can not efford to adopt these fashions.
    - (i) Making fun of poor's dresses by rich one
    - (ii) Borrqwing money and things by poor persons.

Summary - This is an age of changing fashions. The fashion is of clothes and hair styles. Young boys and girls copy the actors and actresses. Ony few can afford to adopt these fashions. Those who cannot afford these fashions often borrow money and things this leads to quarrels which are harmful to the society.

Q.No. 6 - To write an article on "Importance of trees" with the help of verbal input provided trees - gift nature, trees provide only gen, timber, cause rainfall, cutting of trees - ecological importance, plantation, drive whole nature.

Or

Look at the following picture and write a short paragraph.



anyone of the following topics -

Or

Write an essay on any one following :

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Wonder's of Science | (2) A Great Leader  |
| (3) My hobby            | (4) My Best Friend. |

Answers :

### **Importance of Trees -**

Trees are very important for us they are gifts of nature of man. They give us fruits to eat and fire wood the burn. The also support the life of living things. The gave us oxygen. We make furniture and houses by providing us timbers trees cause sinfall. Now a days due the various reasons many trees are being cut it. It causes ecological imbalance. Global warming increases. There is a need to

plant new trees. Three plantation should be made a compulsory drive throughout the nation.

Or

### **Celever Fox**

Once a fox fell in to a well. He tried again and again to jump out, but he failed. The well was too deep. After a little while a goat passed by. He was thirsty. He looked into the well. He saw the fox in it he asked to the fox, what are you doing there ? The cunning fox replied, I am drinking water. It is very cool. As the goat was thirsty, he jumped into the well. The fox jumped upon the goats back and jump out the well. He ran way. He did not stay to help the goal out. It is rightly said "look before you leap".

Or

### **Wonder's of Science**

Or

### **Science in Our daily Life.**

### **Introduction :**

1)° We are living in the age of science. It has made our life much more comfortable. Science plays an important role in our daily life. It has made the dreams and imaginations of manture. By observation of simple events man has invented great things science has changed the life system of man.

2) Scientific inventions :- There are many scientific inventions that have made our life very comfortable. Electricity is the greatest invention of science. It serves us in many ways. It lights our Houses. It entertains us with T.V. radio. It fills our water. It runs trains, mills and factories. It cools and warms our houses. Motor

Car, Scooters, Railway Engines, Aeroplanes, Computers etc. are all inventions of Science, Modern life is impossible without these scientific inventions.

3. **Means of TRansport and Communication :**

Buses, cars, trains and aeroplans have made our travel easier, comfortable and quicker. A man can reach any part of the world within hours. He has reached other planets with the help of rockets with the introduction of long distance telephone calls wrong S.T.D. and I.S.D. We can talk to our friends and relatives living very far from us.

4. **Medicine and surgery** - science has cured man from max very dread ful diseases. T.B. and cancer have been controlled. It has made man healthier. In the field of surgery too science has done wonders open heart surgery and heart transplantation have become possible.

5. **Computers** - Scientists have invented computers. There are won deredful inventions. The computers can do complex calculations and work quickly they have solved a lot of problems of man.

6. **Disvantage :** Science has given us atom bombs.

They can destroy big cities and kill a lot of persons in a few second.

**Big factories and other machines** have made water and air polluted.

**Conclusion :** Science has proved a great asset to modernman if properly used. It can make the life of man healthier and happier man is called master of the world because of Science.

A Great Leader  
or  
Mahatma Gandhi

1. His early life : Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi was born 2, October, 1869 at Porbander in gujrat his father was the Deewan of Rajkot State. His mother was a religious leady. He was married at the age of 13 years to Kasturba.
2. His education, - At the age of 7, he was sent to school. He was an average student. He never told a lie even in his school life. He paid attention to the building of his character. For higher education he was sent to England. There he studied law and become a B̄eristor, He started his practice at Bom̄ay at Court henever took any false case.
3. His political life : In south A frica he fought for the rights of Idians living there. After some time he came to India. He became the leader of Indian national congress He alongwith other leaders, fought bravely for the freedom of India. He started the Satyagraha movement. He was sent to jail may times at last India became free on 15th August, 1947. He was shot dead by Nathu Ram Godse on 30th January, 1948.
4. His greatness : Mahatma Gandhi was not only a political leader, he was great in other meaning as well. He worked for the unity of the Hindus and Muslims He loved truth and Ahinsa thought his life. He loved Harijans and the poorman.

Or  
My Hobby

Introduction:- Hobby means an activity that we enjoy doing in our free time. When a man gets time after doing his routine work, he wants to enjoy. At this time, if he does some different work, it is called his hobby. Hobbies are many, such as painting, playing on some instruments, photography, stamp collecting, gardening etc.

My Hobby - My Hobby is gardening. I think it is the best hobby. Plants and trees are very useful. They not only provide us food to eat, but also observe in

many ways. They make the air fresh and cool for us. They check the air pollution also, plants give us flowers. Trees give us fruits to eat and wood to burn. So I like trees and plants very much.

3. **My Garden :** There is no ground around in our house. So I have planted several kinds of flowering plants in flower pots. I love flower very much. I water the plants and care for them. I bring small plants from the nursery. I prepare the flower pots and then cultivate the plants. I give fertilizer to them. When buds appear, it gives me great pleasure. I wait for their blossoming into beautiful flowers. Some times when I get up in the morning and see the flowers my joy knows no bounds.
4. **Conclusion :** Some times I sit in our small garden and do my home work or take tea and breakfast It gives me great joy.

Or  
my best friend

1. **Introduction :-** Blessed is the man who have a friend. A friend is more than any other relative. I have many friends But my best friend is Harish Sharma. Really he is an ideal boy.
2. **Details :** Harish's father is a middle class business man. He deals in hosery, cutlery and other general items. He is gentle and kind person Harish's Mother is a house wife. She is a simple and kind hearted woman. She loves her children and other children alike.
3. **His age and personality :** Harish is 17 years old. He studies with me in class X His personality his charming. He is always neat and clean.
4. **His habits :** Harish possesses many good habits. He always gets up early in the morning. He studies and does his home work regularly. He respects of his father, mother and other elder persons.

**Conclusion -** A good person inspires others to become good.

**Section - 'C'**

- Q.No (a) Match the following words with their correct meaning :
- |             |                                                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Disciple | (1) Spirit of a person                                                    |
| 2. Soul     | (2) Tensions                                                              |
| 3. Worries  | (3) Ignorance                                                             |
| 4. Wondrous | (4) Fascinating                                                           |
| 5. Darkness | (5) A person who believes and follows the teaching of a religious person. |
- (b) Read the following phrases and use them in your own sentence.
1. Took of
  2. Bald spot
  3. In front of
  4. In the course of time
  5. Get out
- (c) Give the antonyms of the following light, external, senior, evil, distrust, weak upper, major warm.
- (d) Choose the correct meaning of the following words from the given alternatives.
1. Crawl :  
(i) run                      (ii) to move slowly                      (iii) Jump
  2. Pavement :  
(i) Foot path                      (ii) pavilion                      (iii) Zebra crossing
  3. Sneeze  
(i) breath                      (ii) belch                      (iii) Sudden and noisy release air through nose
  4. Spatter  
(i) Scatter                      (ii) Shatter                      (iii) Collect
  5. Malice :  
(i) Wish to harm others                      (ii) Wish to help others  
(iii) Wish to play together.

- e) Complete the statement choosing the correct option :
- 1) By offering his supreme his supreme sacrifice to his motherland Bhagat Singh Became a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Progress (ii) Love (iii) patriotism (iv) Kindness
  - 2) Rajguru and Sukh Dev refused to \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) go to gallows (ii) get their faces covered  
(iii) be hanged (iv) to come out of their cells
  - 3) Baghat Singh called the Magistrate \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Unfortunate (ii) Fartunate  
(iii) Lucky (iv) Un lucky
  - 4) The boy mad up his mind that he would \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Survive (ii) not start the fire again  
(iii) Leave the school (iv) Change to Doctor
  - 5) British took the dead bodies of the revolutainaries to the Bank of the river \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Sutlaj (ii) Ganga  
(iii) Yamuna (iv) Narmada

**Answers :**

7. (a)
- 1) Disciple - A person who believes and follows  
- The teaching of a religious person
  - 2) Soul - Sprit of a person
  - 3) Worries - tensions
  - 4) Wondrous - fascinating
  - 5) Darkness - Ignorance
- (b)
- 1) Took of - The rider took of the horse
  - 2) Bald Spot - The old man was of bald spot
  - 3) In front of - Ramesh lives infront of my home
  - 4) In the course of time - I finished my work in the course of time.
  - 5) Get out - Get out roared the general

- (c)
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Light    | Darkness  |
| External | Internal  |
| Senior   | Junior    |
| Evil     | Good      |
| Destruct | Construct |
| Weak     | strong    |
| Major    | Minor     |
| Warm     | Cool      |

- (d)
- 1) To move slowly
  - 2) Foot path
  - 3) Sudden and noisy release air through noise.
  - 4) Scatter
  - 5) Wish to harm others.

- (e)
- 1) Patriotism
  - 2) Get their faces covered
  - 3) Fortunate
  - 4) Survive
  - 5) Satlaj

Q.No. 8. a) Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

Early to bed and early to rise (a) ..... make a man healthy  
wealthy and wise she always (b) ..... (get) up early in  
the morning She (c) ..... (go) for a walk  
every morning and (d) ..... take a glass of milk.

b). Rearrange the words and phrases to form meaningful sentences

(a) Went in his room/ was sleeping / when/ he / Rajni

(b) As soon as/entered the class / stood up / the teacher.

c) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word :

(i) Did she bring ..... Magazine from the library.

any / some

(ii) Copies are distributed ..... the students.

between / among

- iii) Sudhir does not have ..... friends. (Many / Much.)  
iv) The student said Sir ..... I drink some water ?  
May/Might/can  
v) My brother is ..... university professor.  
a / an / the  
vi) You have to wait ..... the signal is green.  
While / Until / since
- d) Do as directed (any five)
- i) Mr. Kumar lives in Pachmari.  
(make a question begining 'where')
- ii) They found a pot of the gold (change into negative)
- iii) The teacher gave me a book. (change into passive)
- iv) She said, "The boy is intelligent" (change into direct speech)
- v) She was Saving money (Combine with to infinitive)  
She wanted to buy a car
- vi) Match began at 10.00 am the spactators packed the stadium  
at 9.00 a.m. (combine the sentence using past perfect tense)
- vii) I do not know  
She will sing the annual function  
(Combine the pair of stence using noun clause)

Q.No.9 Translate the sentences into English (Any five )

1. तैरना एक अच्छा व्यायाम है ।
2. कृपया स्विडकी बन्द कर दें ।
3. स्कूल आने से पहले वह गृह कार्य कर चुके थे ।
4. वह आज क्यों नहीं आएगी ।
5. सूर्य पश्चिम में अस्त होता है ।
6. बच्चे पंतग उड़ा रहे थे ।
7. कोमल घर जा चुकी है ।

**Answers :**

7. (a) a. makes  
b. gets  
c. goes  
d. takes

- b) 1) When Rajni went in his room he was sleeping.  
2) As soon as the teacher entered in the class, the students stood up.
- c) any  
among  
many  
may  
a  
until.
1. Where does Mr. Kumar live ?
  2. They did not find a pot of Gold.
  3. I was given a book by the teacher.
  4. She said that the boy was intelligent
  5. She was saving money to buy a car.
  6. The spectators had packed the stadium before the match began.
  7. I do not know that she will sing at the annual function.

- Ans.Q.No.9
1. Swimming is a good exercise.
  2. Please shut the window.
  3. They had completed the home work before they went to school.
  4. Why will she not come to day ?
  5. The sun sets in the west
  6. Children were flying kites
  7. Komal has gone to home.

- Q.No.10 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
1. Proper food is the basic requirement of health. Health does not mean absence of disease, it rather means the presence of energy and vitality. Most of the food we eat daily does not contain essential nutrients needed for the preservation of health and prevention of disease. There are various kind of food. Protective foods are essential for prevention of disease and are needed both by the healthy and sick. They are rich in proteins vitamins and minerals. Energy giving foods are rich in carbohydrates and are needed by those who are engaged in

hard physical labour. Body building foods are rich in proteins diet of growing children adolescents and nursing mothers should contain sufficient quality of protein for growth and for repair and maintenance of body tissues.

- a) For healthy and sick the food needed is .....  
(i) body building food                      (ii) Protective food  
(iii) Energy giving food
- b) Give one word for 'person growing from childhood to maturity.
- c) What is real meaning of health ?
- d) Energy giving foods are rich in ..... ?
- e) Protective foods are rich in .....

**Answers :**

- a) Protective foods
- b) Adolescent
- c) The real meaning of health means the presence of Energy and vitality.
- d) Energy giving foods are rich in carbohydrates
- e) Protective foods are rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.

**Section ' D '**  
**Questions Answer**

1. What do you mean by 'in my house' in the poem light the lamp of love.  
Ans. In my house means in my heart.
2. Who is known as 'Shaheedé-Azam' ?  
Ans. 'Bhagat Singh' is known as Shaheedé-Azam.
3. What lies in the hearts of children ?  
Ans. Birds and sunshine lie in the heart of the children.
4. What made Mamta win the race ?  
Ans. Mamta won the race because of her determination and hardwork.
5. How was mamta able to change her image in school ?  
Ans. Mamta was able to change her image due to race.
6. How does the poet describe anger in the first stanza.  
Ans. The poet describes anger as it is a ugly thing.
7. Who is greater than a king ?  
Ans. The man who quells an angry thought is greater than a king.

8. Who is noble, brave and wise ?

Ans. The man who conquer and rule himself is noble brave and wise.

9. Describe Anger in your own words.

Ans. Anger is a ugly thing, it spoils the fairest face.

10. Give three characterstics of peace ?

Ans. Peace is frank, warm, and soft as ring doves wings.

11. Why did Dr. Kalam go to Delhi ?

Ans. Dr. Kalam went to Delhi for Interview at D.T.D. & P.

12. Why did Dr. Kalam go to Dehradoon ?

Ans. Dr. Kalam went to Dehradoon for interview at the airforce selection board.

13. What did Dr. Kalam want to become in Airforce ?

Ans. In Airforce Dr. Kalam wanted tobecome a pilot ?

14. What did he feel when he was going to face the interview ?

Ans. Dr. Kalam was excited but nervous, determind but, anxious, confident but ten'se.

15. Why did Dr. Kalam go to Shivnanda ashram ?

Ans. Dr. Kalam Shivnanda Ashram to get answer to the doubts that troubled him.

16. Who takes the Kite high ?

Ans. Wind takes the Kite high.

17. What does the wind always do ?

Ans. The wind always hide her self.

18. How does the wind work ?

Ans. The wind causes great things to happen, though we can not see the wind.

19. What does the poet want to kow about the wind ?

Ans. The poet wants to know whether it is young or old.

20. What does the poet ask in the last stage ?

Ans. The poet asks if it is a beast of field and tree or just a stronger child than him.

21. Where did Pratap Singh encamp ?

Ans. Pratap Sinh encamped at the foot of Aravali.

22. What did Pratap Singh say to his son about mewar ?

Ans. Pratap Singh said to his son that Mewar was the last phase of him.

23. Who came to meet Pratap Singh in the disguise of Brahmans ?  
Ans. Bhama Shah came to meet pratap Singh in the disguise of Brahmans.
24. Who was Bhama Shah ?  
Ans. Bhamasha was the Chief Advisor and Chief Minister of Rana Pratap.
25. What did Bhama Shah bring ?  
Ans. Bhama Shah brought the hoarded wealth.
26. What title Pratap Singh gave to Bhama Shah.  
Ans. Pratap Singh gave Bhama Shah the title as saviour of Mewar.
27. Who is the happiest man according to Pandit Nehru.  
Ans. The happiest man is the whose thinking and action are co-ordinate.
28. What is needed to achieve the integration of personality ?  
Ans. Coordination is needed to achieve the integration of personality.
29. What type of people were not liked by Pt. Nehru.  
Ans. People who had no pride and ambition were not liked by Pt. Nehru.
30. What is the silliest pride ?  
Ans. Pride of getting money is the silliest type of pride.
31. What makes us great ?  
Ans. The mere act of aiming at some thing, big makes us big.
32. Who are Subuddhi and Kubuddhi ?  
Ans. Subuddhi and Kubuddhi were friends.
33. What are the qualities of Subuddhi and Kubuddhi.  
Ans. Subuddhi was honest while Kubuddhi was a wicked man.
34. What does the poet say in first stanza of the poem 'the table turned'.  
Ans. In the first stanza, the poet says to, quit books.
35. What does the poet say about books ?  
Ans. The poet says that books is a dull and endless strife.
36. Who should be our teacher according to the poet ?  
Ans. Nature should be our teacher according to the poet.
37. What does nature bring and man destroy ?  
Ans. The nature brings the lore while man mishapes beautiful forms of things.
38. What type of heart does the poet want ?  
Ans. The poet wants the heart that watches and receives.

39. What was the opinion of Doctor after the boy had survived.

Ans. The opinion of the doctor after the boy was survived was that it would have been better if he had died since the fire had destroyed so much flesh in the lower part of his body.

40. Describe the factors which enabled the boy to become the world's fastest mile runner.

Ans. There are many factors which enabled the boy to become the world's fastest mile runner. He was firm determined he made up his mind that he would survive. He tried again and again to walk. Ultimately, he was succeeded to run.

41. What do you learn from the story 'The power of determination'?

Ans. The story 'Power of determination' highlights the power of determination he had, and how this power enabled him to struggle against and overcome the challenges that started him in the face ultimately, he became the fastest mile runner of the world.

42. What does the poet compare to the caresses of the children and their books?

Ans. The poet compares to the caresses of the children and their books with wisdom of books.

43. Which lines of the poem "Children" do you like most and why?

Ans. I like the following lines :

For what are all our contrivings,  
And the wisdom of our books,  
When compared with your caresses,  
And the gladness of your looks.

I like these lines, because, children's happy  
Looks are more valuable than the wisdom of books.

44. Why does the poet say that the children are better than all the ballads?

Ans. The children are better than all the ballads because they are living poems. They always please us. Their care-free happy looks are more valuable than the ballads.

45. How did Tcherniakov apologize in the office? How did the general react.

Ans. Tcherniakov told "Yesterday ..... at the opera house, if you remember your excellency ..... I slipped ..... accidentally spattered. On you Excuse ..... The general told " You are talking about the same thing again? What nonsense, what can I do for you.

46. How did Teacher vikoft apologize in the office ? How did general react ?

Ans. Teherviakoff told "Yesterday ..... at the opera=house, if you remember your excellency ..... Is neezed ..... accidentally spattered on you. Excuse ....." " The general told "You are talking about the same thing again ? What non-sens, what can I do you for you.

47. What made Manta a good basket ball player ?

Ans. Determination and hard work made Mamta a goodBasket ball player. She accepted challange and practised again and again. She never rested till she had prove them wrong.

48. What were the qualities that helped Mamta become indispensable for the team ?

Ans. The qualities that helped Mamta become indispensable for the team were determination and hardworker. She followed the slogan practice makes a man perfect.

49. Why did Swami Shivanand console Dr. Kalam ?

Ans. Swami Shivanand consoled Dr. Kalam. He said Accept your destiny and goahead with your life forget this failure as it was essential to lead you to your destined path. Search for the true purpose of your existense. Become one with yourself surrender your self to the wish of God.

50. What do you under stand by religious conquest and its effect of Indian culture ?

Ans. The tenth century brought muslims who later mingled with the local people and became an integral part of the country. One empire gave way to another. Thus religious conguests continued.

51. What are the types of works of the wind as described in the poem ?

Ans. Wind takes the kites high. The wind causes the birds of fly in the sky. It blows throught out the day. Some times it is strong enough to bring disaster and at other times it is cool and pleasant.

52. What is reading ?

Ans. Nothing is more helpful to thinking than reading with the help of reading we get other peoples thought.

53. Which quality of Mahatma Gandhi is described by P.T. Nehru ? What did Mahatma Gandhi do ?

Ans. Gandhiji had amazing qualities. He managed to draw out the good in other person. The other person may have had plenty of evil in him but he spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good.

54. Discuss the importance of pride and ambition in Youth ?

Ans. Pride and ambition make youth worth while and big. They can do worth while things in some department of human actuality or other. Pride should consist in doing there job in the best possible manner.

55. Subudhi prove himself innocent at last ?

Ans. Subudhi hit a big fire around the tree. The smoke and fire made it difficult for Kubuddhis father to remain within any longer. He jumped out the hollow in the trunk. Thus Subudhi proved himself innocent at last.

56. Explain in your own words :

- i) Living in the nobler modes of life, with sweeter manners, purer laws.
- ii) Living out the grief that sates the mind.

Ans. i) In this line the poet says accept noble way of life with sweet manners and pure laws. If your manners are sweet and pure your life will be successful.

ii) In this line the poet says to leave the sad memories of past. Forget sad memories and your present will be pleasant.

57. Write the central idea of the poem 'The Tables Turned'.

Ans. In this poem the poet says that it is better to know and enjoy nature than to seek learning and wisdom in books. We should allow our minds and hearts to be shaped and formed by nature than to try to analyse and reason out things. We kill beauty and life when we dissect other beings created by nature.

58. Why did Gandhi ji travel in third class? How do you like the reply of Gandhi ji to men and women?

Ans. Gandhi ji's reply was 'utility'. When he was asked this question, he replied that there is no fourth class. Really Gandhi travelled in third class, because all poor people in India travelled third. He had great sympathy towards poor people. In this way, he could learn a lot about common people of India. I like this reply very much. He was truly a great man.

59. Explain 'Prevention is better than cure'.

Ans. It means that it is better we should try to avoid things that lead to the development of the cause of illness and try to take preventive steps before we become ill and then try to get treatment after falling ill. We should get rid of the causes that make us sick.

60. What is the aim of the Red Cross Society?

Ans. The Red Cross Society is an international organisation. Its aim is very noble. It helps mankind suffering from natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and famines. It helps the sick and the wounded during war. It helps without any consideration of nationality, creed, and colour. It was founded in 1863 by Shri Henry Dunant in Switzerland.

61. Who was Alfred noble.

Or

62. What did Alfred noble introduce

Or

63. Why did Alfred noble leave 3200000 Pound in his will.

Ans. Alfred noble was swedish chemist. His inventories brought him a massive fortune. He was a committed pacifist. He wanted to bring peace to mankind. He used in his will to endow the noble prizes to those who have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind in five categories. He left 3200000 in his will to finance prizes in physics, chemistry, phesiology or medicine lite nature and peace.

64. What was naplions motto.

Ans. Napoleans motto was divide and conquer.



**Unseen Passages for Comprehension for Question - 1, 2, 3**

Q. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them:-

**Passage - 1**

Communication is the process of transfer of useful information from one person to another. Modern era belongs to Information Technology (IT). We are living in a small world that dominated by business relationship, high speed data transfers and speedy information exchange. Communication is also part of the IT revolution. Communication could be done through telephone, cable T.V., Cellular phone, fax, e-mail, satellite and other advanced modes of information exchange. No Nation can develop with efficient modes of communication. Due to the highest, Cable T.V. connection and other information exchange technologies, the USA is the most prosperous nation in the world. India is also a favourite market for communication enthusiasts and professionals. We have come a long way since independence in terms of communication revolution.

**Question -**

- a. What is communication?
- b. What does IT stand for?
- c. What are the means of communication now - a - days ?
- d. Which nation is the favourite market for communication?  
(i) America (ii) India (iii) China
- e. Supply a word from the passage which is opposite to- 'ancient'.

## Passage - 2

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. It implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. It also implies toil and new values for old ones. We should discipline ourselves so as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. Work, unceasing work should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear. Whether as a constable or as a high official of a state, whether as a businessman or industrialist is or artist or farmer, all of us should discharge our obligation to the state and make a contribution to the welfare of the country. Honest work is the fundamental law of progress.

### Questions:-

- a. Complete the sentence:  
"Work is wealth and ..... happiness".
- b. Choose the words from the passage which is opposite in meaning to- dishonest.
- c. What has 'freedom' given to us?
- d. Why should we discipline ourselves?
- e. What is the greatest crime in India today?

**Passage - 3**

The greatest advantages of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh and there is peace, so that work done at that time is generally well done. The early riser also finds time to take some physical exercise in the fresh morning air. This exercise recharges his energy. He has plenty of time to do that he expects to do. He finishes his work in time he can get rest for a longer time. He can have a nice dinner and then he can have a peaceful sleep. After a sound rest at night, he can rise earlier next morning in good health and spirit for the labours of next day.

**Questions:-**

- a. Opposite of the word less is .....  
(i) plenty            (ii) last  
(iii) small            (iv) large
- b. After a sound rest at night one can rise..... next morning.
- c. What is the greatest advantage of early rising?
- d. Why the work done in the early morning is well done?
- e. What is the advantage of getting physical exercise in the morning?

### Passage - 4

Gandhiji's mother was a very sweet, kind and religious woman. She visited the temple daily, often taking her little son with her. She fasted frequently, too. Once she made a vow to eat only one meal a day for four months, and not to take even that one meal unless she had first seen sunshine. As she had made this vow in the rainy season, it was often difficult to see sunshine at all. Her children, who could not bear to think of their dear mother going without food all the twenty-four hours, would stand staring up at the sky, waiting to catch the first gleams of the sun. As soon as a ray appeared, they would dash into the house and call their mother to come and see for herself. By the time she came out, the sun had often gone behind the clouds again. "It does not matter," she would say cheerfully. "God does not want me to eat today," and back she would go to her household tasks. In this way Gandhiji learnt from his good mother how to do penance cheerfully for love of God.

#### Questions :-

- a. Where did Gandhiji's mother visit daily?
  - (i) She visited Gandhiji's school daily.
  - (ii) She visited the temple daily.
- b. Find out the word from the passage which is opposite in meaning to - 'Cruel'.
- c. What kind of woman Gandhiji's mother was?
- d. In which season did she make her vow?
- e. What vow did Gandhiji's mother make?

### Passage - 12 S

Our forests are important sources of natural wealth covering one fifth of the country's land area. They supply the timber for the railways, house building and furniture making. They also supply the fuel for working and the bamboo for paper making. Medicinal herbs also come from the forests.

In the olden days our wise men and philosophers lived in their 'Ashrams' in the forests. These ashrams were centres of knowledge and learning. Unfortunately forests were ruthlessly cut down in the past few years. While the forests are disappearing, the demand for timber is growing. We must, therefore, protect and develop our forests. 'Van Mahotsava' is an important step in this direction. It is observed for a week in July every year. During this week lakhs of saplings are planted through out the country. This is being done to restore our fast disappearing forests.

#### Questions:-

- a. 'Van Mahotsava' is -
  - (i) a film on planting trees.
  - (ii) a novel based on plantation.
  - (iii) a festival to encourage the plantation.
- b. How are the forests helpful for mankind ?
- c. What was the use of 'Ashram' ?
- d. When is Van Mahotsava observed ?
- e. Find out from the passage the words opposite to -
  - (i) Artificial
  - (ii) Demand

### Passage - 10 06

Yoga is the ancient system to keep a person fit in body and mind. It is basically a system of self treatment. According to the yogic view, diseases, disorders and ailment are the result of some faulty ways of living bad habits, lack of proper knowledge and unsuitable food. The diseases are thus the resultant state of a sort of prolonged malfunctioning of the body system. Since the root cause of a disease lies in the mistakes of the individual himself. The Yoga expert shows only the path and words so more than a counselor. The yogic practice of treatment comprises three steps namely proper diet, proper yogic practice and proper knowledge of things about the self.

#### Questions:-

- a. The root cause of a disease lies in -
  - (i) Mistakes of physician
  - (ii) Mistakes of the individual
  - (iii) Mistakes of others.
- b. What are the main causes of diseases and disorders ?
- c. What does a yoga expert do ?
- d. What is yoga ?
- e. Find out a word from the passage that means "very old".

### Passage - 15 (1)

Penicillin is one of the most useful drugs invented by man. With its help we can heal wounds caused by bacteria which cannot otherwise be healed. To begin with, very few people knew of this wonderful discovery and its use. First scientists and then ministers of governments were interested in it. Since penicillin could save the wounded soldiers, it could be helpful in war. And so they all decided to encourage the process of its manufacture. Vast factories were set up for preparing it. Lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers were saved with its help.

Penicillin, when introduced into the stream of the human blood, acts as an aid to those parts which are always fighting the deadly germs. It has not power over every kind of bacteria; but certain kinds are destroyed by penicillin in the great majority of cases.

#### Questions:-

- a. what is the most useful drug invented by man -
- b. .... was set up for preparing penicillin.  
(i) Mills      (ii) factories      (iii) laboratories.
- c. How is penicillin useful for man ?
- d. Whose lives were saved with its help ?
- e. Find a word from the passage which has the same meaning as 'preparation of things on a large scale.'

### Passage - 13 08

Alexander the Great, attacked king Porus. The latter was a man of self respect. He could sacrifice his life, but was not ready to bow. He knew that Alexander was very powerful. The Hindu king of Taxila was also helping Alexander against Porus. Porus did not make treaty with Alexander at the cost of his full freedom. He fought bravely, but luck did not favor him, and was defeated. He was taken before Alexander the Great. Alexander asked him, "Porus ! You are not a king now. You are my prisoner. How should I treat you ?" Porus promptly replied, "As a king treat a king" This reply impressed Alexander the Great so much that he ordered his soldiers to set him free. He gave him kingdom and full freedom and make friends with him.

#### Questions:-

- a. King Porus was a man of -  
(i) bravery      (ii) Self respect      (iii) Power
- b. Who was helping Alexander against Porus ?
- c. What was porus reply to Alexander ?
- d. What happened after the reply of porus to Alexander ?
- e. Find out from the passage the opposite of -  
(i) defend      (ii) slavery.

## Passage - 91 9

Whatever may be the cause of their suffering we have got to treat the handicapped with sympathy and understanding. In many instances physically handicapped children suffer neglect and are left to themselves in their homes. This makes their life extremely sad and lonely. Our first duty is to make these children happier and less lonely. Secondly, we have got to educate these children and help them to live useful lives. We should secure for them the benefits of education in schools specially intended for them. We have got to make them useful citizens by creating for them suitable opportunities to be employed. They will then have a sense of achievement and we can be happy that we have done our duty towards them.

### Questions:-

- a. We should secure for the handicapped the benefits of -  
(I) Money                      (ii) Job                      (iii) Education
- b. How should we treat the handicapped ?
- c. What is our first duty towards the handicapped ?
- d. How can we make them useful citizens ?
- e. Find out the synonym of the words 'example' from the passage.

## Passage - ①

The most important thing is that we should have freedom of thought. This is not as easy as it sounds, for everyone likes to have this freedom for himself, but it is not ready to give it to other when they express different opinions. This is particularly the case when differences of opinions arise on such important matters as religion and politics. But if we refuse to let other people hold their opinions on these matters and especially, if we try to force them to accept our own progress is impossible. If everyone went on thinking the same things as his ancestors thought, progress would come to an end because as the Buddha said, "What a man thinks, he becomes." So if we think exactly what our forefathers thought we shall remain in the condition in which they were.

## Questions :-

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

**Passage - 5 (2)**

A newspaper is usually owned by one or by a group of proprietors. They provide the capital and usually decide the policy of the paper through they do not normally take part in the day-to-day running of it. This is the responsibility of the editor, whose job is to make sure that the paper comes out everyday and that it contains the information that readers expect to find in it. He has a large staff to help him do this, of course. The actual news comes from two main sources: the papers own reporters, and the news agencies. Most papers subscribe to one or more agencies i.e. they pay a certain sum of money each year and in return, they are allowed to make use of the news which the agency sends them every day. Naturally, they do not use all this news - they select from it what they need.

**Questions:-**

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

### Passage - 8 (3)

Each one of us must realize that the only future for India and her people is one of tolerance and co-operation, which have been the basis of our cultures for ages past. We have laid down in our constitution that India is a Secular State. This does not mean irreligion. It means equal respect for all faiths and equal opportunities for those, who profess different faiths. We have, therefore, always to keep in mind this vital aspect of our culture which is also of the highest importance in India today. Those who put up barriers between one Indian and another and who promote disruptive tendencies do not serve the cause of India and her culture. They weaken us at home and discredit us abroad.

#### Questions:-

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

### Passage -10 (4)

Gandhiji's childhood was a solemn one and lacking strangely in the frivolities with which we surround our children today. Children of those days had a curiously grown-up status, may be because of the early marriages of which they had to submit, but they soon learned to take up and acquaint themselves with responsibilities and Gandhiji was no exception to this. Though the youngest in the family he acquired a grown-up wisdom by consorting with his elders, particularly his mother, imbibing her wisdom and sound common sense. From the earliest days, his love for truth at any cost dominated his mind and he was free from the tiring little lies that fill the life of any child. They are not like the breaking of moth's wings, leaving neither scar nor regret, nor even are they lasting.

#### Questions :-

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

Passage - 19 (5)

Pollution is the fouling of the environment land, water, air-by-waste, smoke chemicals and other harmful substances. The most serious pollution occurs where there are large cities and many factories. Every industrial country faces the problem of waste. As factories produce new goods for people to buy, old ones are thrown out with household rubbish. Burning this refuse pollutes the air, dumping it in rivers and seas pollute the water and rubbish tips are unpleasant sights and take up much needed space. Getting rid of plastics is particularly difficult. Wood and paper decay after some time through the action of bacteria. But plastics never decay. The more we throw away, the more litter is produced.

**Questions:-**

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

Passage - ~~14~~ 6

Discipline is the necessity of life. A man without discipline can achieve nothing worth while in life. Discipline is the very condition of progress stability and strength. A discipline is necessary in all walks of human life without discipline there will be disorders and lawlessness in a civilest society we cannot live without having same regard for the welfare of others. Respect for authority is the basis of discipline. Children must obey their parents. In school and colleges there must be discipline, otherwise education will suffer. We find evidence of discipline all around us even in the world of nature and the world of animals discipline lasts noting but it wins a lot. Discipline helps us to safeguard our interests and restrains us from missing our liberty.

**Questions:-**

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

### Passage - 12

Positive motivation or incentive motivation is based on reward. The workers are offered incentives for achieving the desired goals. The incentives may be in the shape of more pay, promotion, recognition of work etc. The employees are offered the incentives and so they try to improve their performance willingly. Positive motivation is achieved by the co-operation of employees and they have a feeling of happiness.

Motivation is based on force or fear. Fear causes employees to act in a certain way. In case they do not act accordingly then they may be punished with demonstrations or lay-offs. The fear acts as a push mechanism. The employees do not willingly co-operate, rather they want to avoid the punishment. Though employees work up to a level where punishment is avoided, this type of motivation causes anger and frustration. This type of motivation generally becomes a cause of industrial unrest.

#### Questions:-

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

Passage - 18

Speech is great blessing, but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires, known to our fellows. It can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride unwittingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning in to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. This thought, but one which demands careful handling only a fool will express him alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

**Questions:-**

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings.
- b. Write a summary of the above passage.

## 1. AN INDIAN FESTIVAL

## DIWALI

or

## FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS

1. Introduction—Diwali is a very nice festival of the Hindus. It comes in the month of October or November every year. It is celebrated in the memory of Lord Ram's return to Ayodhya from forests after 14 years. The people of Ayodhya welcomed Lord Ram heartily. They decorated their houses with flowers. They lighted earthen lamps before their houses. The Diwali is a remembrance of that day.

2. Preparations—Days before, the people start preparations for this festival. People clean their houses completely. They whitewash them. The merchants paint their shops and set them. The markets get a new look.

3. How Celebrated—People buy new clothes and new dresses. They buy many things for this festival. Children buy crackers. Ladies buy sarrees and material for preparing sweets. People give presents to friends and relatives. They send greeting cards to their far off friends and relatives. Main days of celebration of Diwali are three—'Dhan Teras', 'Roop Chaudas' and 'Diwali' on Amavasya day. In the evening, ladies and children burn candles and lamps. Many electric bulbs of several colours are also lighted. The rows of lamps look very beautiful.

4. Worship of Goddess Laxmi—On Diwali people worship Goddess Laxmi. They pray her for health, wealth and happiness for the whole year. Children let off fireworks. People eat sweets. They distribute 'Prasad' of Diwali. The rich and the poor enjoy Diwali. All classes of the society are happy.

5. Importance—Diwali is celebrated all over India. People of all parts of India and all communities celebrate it. It is a festival of national importance. It promotes national unity also.

6. For All People—People of all age groups enjoy celebration of Diwali. Children, youth and the old, gents and ladies feel freshness at the coming of Diwali. The rich and the poor, all celebrate it as per their capacity.

7. Conclusion—Diwali is a very nice festival. People forget their differences. There are some bad customs too. Some people gamble and drink wine. This is not good. Some persons get injured by the crackers due to carelessness. However, Diwali brings happiness to every home in India.

## 2. A GREAT LEADER

or

## MAHATMA GANDHI

(2009)

1. His Early Life—Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. His father was the Diwan of Rajkot State. His mother was a religious lady. He was married at the age of 13 years to Kasturba.

2. His Education—At the age of 7, he was sent to school. He was an average student. He never told a lie even in his school life. He paid attention to the building of his character. For higher education he was sent to England. There he studied law and became a barrister. He started his practice at Bombay (Now called Mumbai). At court he never took any false case.

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3. **His Political Life**—In South Africa he fought for the rights of living there. After some time he came to India. He became the leader of Indian National Congress. He, alongwith other leaders, fought bravely for freedom of India. He started the Satyagraha Movement. He was sent to jail times. At last India became free on 15th August, 1947. He was shot by Nathuram Godse on 30th January, 1948.

4. **His Greatness**—Mahatma Gandhi was not only a political leader, but great in other things as well. He worked for the unity of the Hindus and Muslims. He loved Truth and Ahimsa throughout his life. He loved Harijans and the most. He helped all. He was truly religious. So he was called 'Mahatma'. He is called 'Bapu' and 'the Father of the Nation'. Even today people in the world respect and love Gandhiji very much.

### 3. MY HOBBY

1. **Introduction**—Hobby means an activity that we enjoy doing in our spare time. When a man gets time after doing his routine work, he wants to enjoy this time if he does some different work, it is called his hobby. Hobbies are such as painting, playing on some instruments, photography, stamp-collecting, gardening etc.

2. **My Hobby**—My hobby is gardening. I think it is the best hobby. Plants and trees are very useful for our life. They not only provide us food but also serve us in many ways. They make the air fresh and cool for us. They reduce the air pollution also. Plants give us flowers. Trees give us fruits to eat and shade to burn. So I like trees and plants very much.

3. **My Garden**—There is no ground around our house. So I have several kinds of flowering plants in flower pots. I love flowers very much. I take care of the plants and care for them. I bring small plants from the nursery. I put them in the flower pots and then cultivate the plants. I give fertilizer to them. When they appear, it gives me great pleasure. I wait for their blossoming into flowers. Sometimes when I get up in the morning and see the flowers, I know knows no bounds. My parents and other family members too become very happy to see them. Guests coming to our home appreciate my hobby.

4. **Conclusion**—Sometimes I sit in our small garden and do my hobby or take tea and breakfast. It gives me great joy. My mind becomes sharp and memory is increased in the company of flowers. Sometimes I see flowers in my dream and my heart is filled with pleasure.

### 4. MY FAVOURITE GAME

OR

#### A SCHOOL CRICKET MATCH

1. **Introduction**—Games are very necessary for us. There is a saying that a sound mind lives in a sound body. If we are weak and sick our mind cannot work properly. Games not only keep us healthy, but also make our mind sharp and quick. They also develop good qualities like brotherhood, co-operation and teamwork.

2. **My Favourite Game**—There are several games and a person plays many of the games in which he takes much interest. My favourite game is cricket. I like this game very much. In my childhood I played with a toy bat and toy ball. As I grew up I used to play with the boys of my neighbourhood.

3. **The Matches**—Cricket is played at several levels. Many International Matches are arranged. People watch these games on T.V. telecasted live. I take great interest in these matches. National feelings are attached with these matches. Day international matches have become very popular.

2. **Details**—Harish's father is a middle class businessman. He deals in hosiery, cutlery and other general items. He is a gentle and kind person. His mother is a housewife. She is a simple and kind-hearted woman. She loves her children and other children alike. I often go to their home. Harish has a younger brother and an elder sister. They are very nice children.

3. **His Age and Personality**—Harish is 17 years old. He studies with me in class X. His personality is charming. He is always neat and clean, always smiling.

4. **His Habits**—Harish possesses many good habits. He always gets up early in the morning. He studies and does his homework regularly. He helps his mother in household works. He respects his father and other elder persons. His neighbours are very pleased with him. He helps them in their need. He goes to school on time and attends every period. Teachers are pleased with him. He always stands first in the class. He helps me in my lessons. He is a good student also. He also takes part in other activities of the school.

5. **Reason of My liking Him**—I like him because he has a very good nature. As soon as he sees me he expresses joy. He is kind, honest and truthful. He tells me many interesting stories. He bears a good moral character. Sometimes he also presents me with gifts. He is a very good companion. He is sympathetic towards the weak and suffering people.

6. **Conclusion**—A good person inspires others to become good. Several good and bad students turned to be active and good drawing inspiration from him. May he live happy and prosperous life.

## 7. WHY SHOULD WE PLANT TREES

### or GROW MORE TREES

1. **Introduction**—Trees are very important for our life. They give us fuel and firewood to burn. Houses are built and furniture is made with their wood. They give us oxygen to breathe. They make the air pure for us. They give us starch for our food.

2. **Other Services**—Trees cause rainfall. They make hot days cool. When rains come they keep the surface soil intact and do not let it get washed away. They also check sudden floods.

3. **Different Kinds of Trees**—The trees are of various kinds. They have different uses. Rubber is supplied by rubber trees. Every part of coconut tree is useful. The sap of the cow tree is used as milk.

4. **Usefulness to Animals**—Millions of birds take shelter in the branches of the trees. Forests give shelter to many wild animals. The leaves of the trees are food for several animals. Many insects also live on trees.

5. **Other Importance**—Trees are valued not only because they are useful to us. They also spread beauty. They refresh our eyes and mind. Our ancestors used to live in forests. Their ashrams were in the deep forests. These were the centres of knowledge and learning.

6. **Trees should be planted urgently**—In olden days a large part of the earth was covered with dense forests. When population grew, trees were mercilessly cut down for man's use. The result is that a great part of our forest wealth has been lost. The forests are disappearing, and the demand for timber is growing. There is an urgent need of planting trees. We are trying to replace this lost wealth. It is good that the government and the people have become aware of this. A 'Green Mahotsav' has been started for this purpose. Several organisations are doing their best to plant forests by planting large number of several kinds of trees. They have proposed several schemes to the public. People are investing money in these projects.

7. **Conclusion**—Trees are life-lines for us. If we want to live healthily and happily, we must plant trees and take care of them. Green trees should not be cut. Every family must plant some plants and trees around their homes.

4. **A Match Played in Our School**—A match of fixed overs was arranged in school. One team was Principal's Eleven and the other Teachers' Eleven. The match was arranged on a Sunday. Many guests were invited. Our parents were also invited. I was in the team of Teachers' Eleven. The match was fixed for 30 overs. Principal Eleven won the toss and they preferred to bat. The openers of the Principal Eleven were Shafi Mohammad and Gopal Nikam. Shafi Mohammad scored 12 runs and was out caught. Sukh Dev was our bowler. Gopal Nikam played for a long time. He is a very good player. He scored 25 runs with 2 fours and 1 sixer. Two players were run out. All the players were out in 29 overs with 100 runs. Then our team started batting. Our openers were Mukesh Makwase and Nilesh Rawal. They played very well and made 50 runs. I could not make many runs. I was caught trying to hit a boundary. We made 102 runs in 29 overs and 2 balls. Thus we won the match. The game of the opposite team was also very good.

5. **Conclusion**—Cricket is a wonderful game. It is more enjoyable when it is played with perfect honesty and fairness.

## 5. WONDERS OF SCIENCE

or

### SCIENCE IN OUR DAILY LIFE

(2009)

1. **Introduction**—We are living in the age of science. It has made our life easier and comfortable. Science plays an important role in our daily life. It has made the dreams and imaginations of man true. By observation of simple events man has invented great things. Science has changed the life style of man.

2. **Scientific Inventions**—There are many scientific inventions that have made our life very comfortable. Electricity is the greatest invention of science. It serves us in many ways. It lights our houses, it entertains us with TV and radio. It fills our water. It runs trains, mills and factories. It cools and warms our houses. Motor cars, scooters, railway engines, aeroplanes, computers etc. are all inventions of science. Modern life is impossible without these scientific inventions.

3. **Means of Transport and Communications**—Buses, cars, trains and aeroplanes have made our travel easier, comfortable and quicker. A man can reach any part of the world within hours. He has reached other planets with the help of rockets. With the introduction of long distance telephone calls through S.T.D. and I.S.D., we can talk to our friends and relatives living very far from us.

4. **Medicine and Surgery**—Science has cured man from very dreadful diseases. T.B. and cancer have been controlled. It has made man healthier. In the field of surgery too science has done wonders. Open heart surgery and Heart-transplantation have become possible.

5. **Computers**—Scientists have invented computers. These are wonderful inventions. The computers can do complex calculations and work quickly. They have solved a lot of problems of man.

6. **Disadvantages**—Science has given us atom bombs. They can destroy big cities and kill a lot of persons in a few seconds. Big factories and other machines have made water and air polluted.

7. **Conclusion**—Science has proved a great asset to modern man. If properly used, it can make the life of man healthier and happier. Man is called master of the world because of science.

## 6. MY BEST FRIEND

(2009)

or

### AN IDEAL STUDENT

1. **Introduction**—Blessed is the man who has a friend. A friend is more than any other relative. I have many friends. But my best friend is Harish Sharma. Really, he is an ideal boy.

2. **Details**—Harish's father is a middle class businessman. He deals in hosiery, cutlery and other general items. He is a gentle and kind person. Harish's mother is a housewife. She is a simple and kind-hearted woman. She loves her children and other children alike. I often go to their home. Harish has a younger brother and an elder sister. They are very nice children.

3. **His Age and Personality**—Harish is 17 years old. He studies with me in class X. His personality is charming. He is always neat and clean, always smiling.

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5. **Reason of My liking Him**—I like him because he has a very good nature. As soon as he sees me he expresses joy. He is kind, honest and truthful. He tells me many interesting stories. He bears a good moral character. Sometimes he gives me presents also. He is a very good companion. He is sympathetic towards poor, weak and suffering people.

6. **Conclusion**—A good person inspires others to become good. Several lazy and bad students turned to be active and good drawing inspiration from Harish. May he live happy and prosperous life.

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7. **Conclusion**—Trees are life-lines for us. If we want to live healthily and happily, we must plant trees and take care of them. Green trees should not be cut. Every family must plant some plants and trees around their homes.

Q. 9.

(iii) Translation  
Questions for Question No. - 9

Translate the sentences into English -

1. सूर्य पूर्व से उगता है।
2. पक्षी आकाश में उड़ते हैं।
3. ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी नीति है।
4. हमें अंग्रेजी सीखनी चाहिए।
5. तुम किस कक्षा में पढ़ते हो ?
6. रेखा भोजन पका रही है।
7. मैं विद्यालय जा रहा हूँ।
8. तीन घण्टे से वर्षा हो रही है।
9. क्या वे पतंग उड़ा रहे थे ?
10. वर्षा हो रही थी ?
11. मैं मंगलवार को भोपाल जाऊँगा।
12. मैं घर जा रहा हूँ।
13. तुम्हारा क्या नाम है।
14. आज सोमवार है।
15. तुम कहाँ रहते हो।
16. वह कल आगरा जाएगा।
17. वह दस वर्षों से भोपाल में रह रहा है।
18. वह सुबह से गाना गा रही है।
19. क्या आपने ताजमहल देखा है ?
20. सुबह से वर्षा हो रही है।
21. क्या मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूँ ?

5. Section - C Grammar.

## C-(i) Objective Type Question for Question No. - 7

Q.(a) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word.

1. He is ..... M.L.A.(a, an, the)
2. My brother is ..... S.D.O. (a, an, the)
3. Radha is writing ..... essay. (a, an, the)
4. My brother gave me ..... one rupee note. (a, an, the)
6. I saw ..... one eyed man. (a, an, the)
7. This is ..... pen. (my, me, I)
8. Manu is ..... a book. (read, reading)
9. .... I take your pen. (can/may)
10. Yesterday my brother ..... find the books in the library. (can/could)
11. He said that he..... help me. (might/ may)
12. She is ..... football. (play/ played/ playing)
13. Ravi had ..... in this city. (live/ living/ lived)
14. My brother will be..... a story book. (reads/ reading/ read)
15. He may ..... today. (come/ comes/ came)
16. Mr.Sharma ..... a postman. (be/ is/ am)
17. Mr.Sharma ..... writing a book. (is, am, are)
18. Radha ..... lived in this city. (had/ was)
19. My sister..... riding a horse.(was/ were)
20. He is ..... best teacher in the school. (a /an /the)
21. It ..... rain today. (may/ can/ could)
22. I ..... to mark at yesterday evening. (go/ went/ goes)
23. My sister ..... to school by bus. (go/ goes/ gone)
24. I don't have ..... money to spend. (some/ any)
25. You..... obey your parents. (should/ must)
26. He is ..... M.P. (a/ an/ the)
27. You are sitting ..... Ram and shayam. (between/ among)
28. .... you live long. (can/ could/ may)
29. I have ..... bananas in my bag. (some/ any)
30. She has ..... money to spent. (some/ many)
31. He ..... me last year. (help/ helps/ helped)

32. He is ..... European. (a/ an/ the)
33. They have been working here ..... 1999. (since/ from/ for)
34. Manju ..... her work regularly. ( do/ does/ doing)
35. Ramesh is popular ..... the students. ( with, among, to)
36. Mohan is ..... honest man. (a/ an/ the)
37. He ..... up at 5 'o' clock in the morning daily.(get, gets)
38. Thinking is ..... (do, doing)
39. She likes ..... in the evening.(walk, walking)
40. My friend is a ..... teacher. (retire, retired)
41. ....he was blind, he couldn't see. (as, but)
42. When I reached the station, the train had ..... (leave, left)
43. She has just ..... (arrive, arrived).

(b) **Fill in the blanks choosing suitable connectors from brackets:**

- (i) Sheela is wiser ..... any other girl in the class. (as, while, than)
- (ii) Dipika was dancing ..... her brother were studying. (as, while, than)
- (iii) Please, wait here ..... I come back. (as, while, until)

(c) **Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word :-**

- a. Will you have ..... more milk? (some/ any)
- b. Did you go ..... where last sunday? (some/any)
- c. You are expecting ..... one to call, are n't you? (some/any)
- d. Didn't I give you ..... money, yesterday. (some/any)
- e. I have ..... books and papers. (much/ many)
- f. I have bought ..... cups and some milk. (much/ many)
- g. Kalidas has written ..... plays. (much/ many)
- h. You may take as ..... pencils as you like. (much/ many)
- i. You may eat as ..... as you can.(much/ many)

(d) **Rearrange the words and make meaningful sentences;**

1. years/ we/ been/ three/ for/ have/ living/ here.
2. been /It/ has/ since/ rain /yesterday.
3. our/ obey/ we/ teachers/ must/?
4. yesterday /a/ book /him /I/ gave.
5. go /Agra/ he/ will/ to/ tomorrow.
6. done /your/ have/ work/ you /?
7. will /please/ you/ the window /open?
8. play/ you/ do/ football?

9. the/Taj Mahal/I/seen/have.
10. policy /the /best /is /honesty.
11. the kite/ not/ fly/ does/ Mohan.
12. famous/ is/ what/ Agra/ for?
13. bless/ may /god /you!
14. a /bad /is/ habit/ smoking.
15. did/ where/last/you/go/night/?

(i) **Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb given in brackets:**

- (1) I am ..... (go) to visit Ashok today. He has ..... (invite) me to attend his birthday party. I am ..... (plan) to buy a gift for him from the market. He ..... (like) to eat cakes so I ..... (decide) to give him a big cake. (decide) to give him a big cake.
- (2) Early to bed early to rise ..... (make) a man healthy, wealthy and wise. I always ..... (get) up early in the morning. I ..... (go) for a walk every morning and ..... (take) a glass of milk. This ..... (keeps) me fit through out the day.

(ii) **VSA Type Question for Question No. - 8**

**Do as directed:**

- (1) They will play hockey.  
(make an interrogative sentence)
- ~~(2) She sang a beautiful song.  
(make an interrogative sentence)~~
- (3) He plays cricket.  
(make an interrogative sentence)
- (4) I have seen the Taj Mahal.  
(Change into negative)
- (5) She can write a letter.  
(Change into negative)
- (6) It rained yesterday.  
(Change into negative)
- (7) When did I see him last? I don't remember.  
(Combine the pair of sentence using noun clause).

- (8) Where will you meet me? Let me know.  
(Combine the pair of sentence using noun clause).
- (9) Let him do what he lives.  
(Pick out the noun clause).
- (10) The rumour that she is dead is true.  
(Pick out the noun clause).
- (11) He could not attend the function.  
He was out of town.  
(Combine the sentences using 'as' an the sentence connectors).
- (12) You can't leave the school.The last bell does not go.  
(Combine the sentences using 'until' as the sentence connector.)
- (13) Mrs. Duby lives in Shamshabad.  
(Make a question begining with 'who')
- (14) He decided to solve this problem by giving them a test.  
(Make a question begining with 'how')
- (15) They arrived to stay at the village.  
(Make a question beginning with 'where')
- (16) Ashutosh is my best friend.  
(Make a question beginning with 'who')
- (17) Mohan is too young to remember his lesson. (use 'so ..... that in place of 'too.....to)
- (18) She cooked food.  
(Change into Present Perfect Tense)
- (19) He is so lazy that he can not go to morning walk.  
(Make simple sentence using 'too..... to').
- (20) I am reading a book.(Change the voice)
- (21) I helped the little boy.(Change the voice)
- (22) Children did their work.  
(Change into negative).
- (23) He made a kite.  
(Change into Passive Voice)
- (24) He does his duty.  
(Change into interrogative)
- (25) I have taken tea.  
(Change the voice).

- (26) That he lives here is not a secret now.  
(Underline the Noun Clause).
- (27) He is watch television.  
(Correct the sentence).
- (28) Ram do not go to school.  
(Correct the sentence).
- (29) He is weak. He cannot walk.  
(Combine the sentences using 'so.....that').
- (30) He speaks English.  
(Change into negative)
- (31) He does his duty.  
(Change into interrogative)
- (32) If you do not work hard, you will fail.  
(Rewrite the sentence using 'Unless')
- (33) Ram did his task.  
(Change into negative sentence)
- (34) She won the match.  
(Change into interrogative sentence)
- (35) I was writing a book.  
(Change into interrogative sentence)
- (36) Mohan gave me a pen.  
(Change into Past perfect tense)
- (37) He is very sick.He can't play.  
(use 'too..... to')

## Section - "D"

- Q-12 (a) Which quality of Mahatma Gandhi is described by Pt. Nehru?
- Ans- The quality of Mahatma Gandhi described by Pt. Nehru is that he managed to draw out the good in another person. The other person may have plenty of evils in him but he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good.
- (b) How did Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru pay tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam?
- Ans- Mahatma Gandhi said, "It has increased our power for winning freedom for which Bhagat Singh died". Pt. Nehru said, "Their magnificent courage and sacrifice has been an inspiration to the youth of India".
- (c) How did Babuli pay tribute to his elder brother? Babuli paid tribute to his elder brother?
- Ans- Babuli paid tribute to his elder brother by offering his land to his elder brother. He wrote on a paper that his elder brother was the land from where he could harvest everything in life. He needed nothing except his elder brother.
- (d) Describe the appearance of Swami Shivananda?
- Ans- The appearance of Swami Shivananda was like Buddha. He wore a snow-white dhoti and wooden slippers. He had an olive complexion and black piercing eyes. He had a child-like smile.
- Q-13 (a) Why did Pratap Singh call Bhama Shah the saviour of Mewar?
- Ans- Pratap Singh called Bhama Shah 'Saviour of Mewar' because when Rana Pratap left all hope of regaining his kingdom, Bhama Shah came and offered all his money to him to raise an army. This was a great service to his motherland.

(b) Describe the qualities of Maharana Pratap?

Ans- Rana Pratap was a great Patriot and a brave man. He sacrificed his life for his motherland. He never levied tax on his people. He was a kind and generous man.

(c) Who was Bhama Shah? Why did he travel as a pilgrim?

Ans- Bhama Shah was the Chief Minister of Mewar. He travelled as pilgrim because he was going to meet Rana Pratap and in the way the soldiers of Akbar might recognize him.

(d) Describe the thoughts of Bhama Shah about his motherland?

Ans- Bhama Shah loved his motherland very much. His ancestors had found favour from the lords of Mewar. He was thankful to the generous rulers of Mewar. When he knew the difficulties which Rana Pratap was suffering from, he offered all his wealth to Rana Pratap. This Shows his Patriotism and the spirit of Sacrifice.

Q-15 (a) Why does the poet want God to light the lamp?

Ans- The poet wants to light the lamp to remove the darkness of ignorance in him.

(b) What should we pray for?

Ans- We should pray to change our evils into good and to change our ignorance into knowledge.

(c) What happens when the poet looks at the children playing?

Ans- When he looks at the children playing all his worries vanish.

(d) What lies in the hearts of children?

Ans- There are birds and sun shine in their hearts.

(e) Why does the poet say that the children are better than all the ballads?

Ans- The poet thinks that the ballads dead things but the children are the living poems.

(f) Who is noble, brave and wise?

Ans- he, who controls his anger is noble, brave and wise.

(g) Who is greater than a king?

Ans- The person who controls and crushes an angry thought is greater than a king.

(h) What are the disadvantages of being angry?

Ans- We hurt others by our anger. In a moment of anger we spoil everything. Anger is an ugly thing it spoils the fairest face.

(i) What does the wind always do?

Ans- The wind blows all the day long. It takes the kites high and sings a long song.

(j) How can anger be conquered?

Ans- It requires great patience to conquer anger. Only a person of self-control can conquer anger.

### Work Book- (long Answer)

Q-16 (a) What do you know about Red Cross society? Describe its aim and work.

Ans- The Red Cross society is an international organisation. Its aim is to help mankind suffering from natural disasters. It helps the wounded and the sick during wars. It helps without any consideration of nationality. It was founded in 1863.

(b) How did Gandhi Ji travel in third class. How do you like his reply to American women?

Ans- Gandhi Ji travelled third because all poor people in India traveled third. When he was asked this question he replied that because there was no fourth. It was a witty answer.

(c) What do you know about Malaria? Explain prevention is better than cure

Ans- Malaria occurs most in damp and marshy land. It does not occur in dry desert countries. Mosquitoes can breed here. A mosquito begins its life as a larva living in water. We should take preventive steps before we become ill and have to take medicines.

**Q-20 to 22**

**Short Answer form work book**

(a) What was the problem of the soldier?

Ans- The soldier did not know the Spanish Language. This was his problem.

(b) How did the commander help the soldiers?

Ans- The commander taught him the answers that the king usually asked.

(c) What is the factor that assures strength?

Ans- Unity is the factor that assures strength.

(d) Why did Alfred Noble leave Rs. 32,000,000 in his will?

Ans- Alfred Noble left Rs. 32,00,000 in his will to endow the prizes to those who conferred the greatest benefit to the mankind.

(e) What was the king curious that to now?

Ans- The king was curious to know why the women picked one child and left the other.

(f) What are the things seen moving faster than fairies?

Ans- Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches seen moving faster than fairies.

(g) How is unity in the team important for society?

Ans- Unity in the team teaches team spirit and it is important for society.

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Q) What kind of friends are hard to find?

Ans- Faithful friends are hard to find.

Q) What was Napoleon's motto?

Ans- His motto was "Divide and rule"

Q) How does the daily burden of school bag affect children's health?

Ans- An average child carries 6 to 8 kgs of weight in his school bag and due to it he develops a stoop and may have spine injuries.