

A HERO**Multiple choice questions**

- 1) Swami's father was a _____ a) teacher b) doctor c) **lawyer** d) police
- 2) The interesting news that Swami's father drew his attention was _____ a) five burglars were arrested b) a girl met with an accident **c) the bravery of a village lad fought with a tiger** d) a burglar was caught by a little boy
- 3) The report said that the boy who fought with a tiger stayed on the tree for half –a –day. He did so because_____
a) He wanted to watch the tiger from the top of a tree. b) He was coward
c) He wanted someone to kill the tiger. d) he wanted to take rest for some time.
- 4) The important thing according to Swami's father was _____ **a) Courage** b) strength c) age d) all of them
- 5) A frightful proposition according to Swami was _____ a) sleeping beside granny b) fighting with a tiger
c) sleeping in the office room alone d) challenging his father
- 6) Swami always slept beside _____ a) his mother **b) his granny** c) his brother d) his grand father
- 7) "from a challenge it had become a command". What does command refer to here? -----
a) killing the tiger **b) sleeping in the office room alone one night** c) prove the news paper report wrong d) catching the burglar
- 8) The disgraceful thing according to Swami's father was _____.
a) sleeping beside his granny like a baby b) arguing with his father c) being coward d) sleeping alone in the office room
- 9) Swami's grandmother's practice before she went to bed was _____.
a)telling stories to Swami b)singing songs for Swami to sleep c)eating fruits singing lullaby to Swami d)writing her diary
- 10) When Swami's father pulled away Swami's blanket, he looked like _____.
a) an apparition b) a brave man c)burglar d) a head master
- 11) Swami said that there were scorpions behind the law books .He said so because-----
a) He saw the scorpions behind the books before b) the room was dusty
c) he wanted to escape from his father's command d) he was afraid of scorpions
- 12) Swami was supported most by his _____ a) father b)granny c)head master d)mother
- 13) Swami thought the safe, compact and the reassuring place in the office room was_____
a) under the bench b) on the ground c) on the cot d) on the table
- 14) Swami saw a moving creature in the room. It was _____.
a) his shadow b) a scorpion **c) a man** d) a devil
- 15) Swami used his _____ as a mortal weapon.
a) hands b) legs **c) teeth** d) stick
- 16) Congratulations were showered on Swami because_____.
a) he had caught a notorious burglar b) he slept in the office room alone c) he found out that courage was important d) he fought with a tiger
- 17) Swami was appreciated as a true scout by his _____.
a) class teacher b) friends c) father **d)head master**

18) Swami did not want to be a _____ a) bus conductor b) engine driver c) **police** d) railway guard
19) Swami became a hero when he caught the _____
a) snake b) ghost c) tiger **d) burglar**
20) Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room to _____
a) be brave **b) test him if he was courageous** c) he disliked him d) develop good habit

1. Why did Swami ask his father to give him a lamp to sleep in his office room?

a) There was no one in the office room b) The room was full of scorpions
c) He was afraid of darkness d) He wanted to read the newspaper.

2. Poor Muniswami's father spat out blood because

a) a devil had slapped his cheek b) a fox had bitten him
c) He had met with an accident d) some person had threatened him

3. In his sleep, Swami racked with nightmares about

a) a lion b) a ghost c) a tiger d) a cobra

4. When the classmates came to know that Swami had done a brave deed they

a) called him a hero b) patted his back
c) congratulated him **d) looked at him with respect**

5. When the teachers came to know of heroic deed of Swami. They

a) patted his back b) called him a tiger c) gave him sweets d) praised him

6. Things took an unexpected turn for Swami because of

a) the burglar b) his father **c) the newspaper report** d) his mother

7. Why did Swami's father want to do his son if he went to his granny's side at night? He would

a) beat him **b) make him an object of ridicule of his school**
c) send him out d) make him sleep again in the office room

8. After reading through the newspaper, father asked Swami "What would you say to that?" Swami replied

a) the boy is courageous b) the news is false
c) a grown-up person has fought the tiger d) you are joking

9. "Something was moving down." According to Swami the something was

a) a scorpion b) a tiger **c) a devil** d) a burglar

10. Why did Swami speak to his father about his cricket club with great enthusiasm?

a) He wanted his father to join the cricket club
b) his father asked him about the working of the cricket club
c) He wanted to change the subject
d) His captain had asked him to tell his father about the cricket club

11. What made Swami make gesticulations?

a) to silence his mother b) to silence his father
c) to please his classmates **d) to silence his granny**

12. What, according to Swami were there in his father's law books?

a) bugs b) mosquitoes **c) scorpions** d) white ants

13. How did the boy in the newspaper appear to Swami?

a) a monster b) an owl c) a devil d) a ghost

14. After reading the newspaper, father looked at Swami fixedly and asked him, "what do you say to that?" Swami replied

a) the boy is courageous b) strength is more important than courage

c) how could a boy fight a tiger d) the news is false

15. What according to Swami's father his necessary to fight the tiger

a) strength b) age c) intelligence d) courage

16. what was disgraceful about Swami according to his father?

a) Refusal to sleep in his office room b) sleeping alone in his room

c) sleeping in the passage d) a boy sleeping beside his grandmother

17. "No, no I don't mean you", said Swami's father. Who does 'you' refer to?

a) His wife b) Swami c) his mother d) his grandmother

18. "Swami's father looked like an apparition in the semi darkness of the passage." the word 'apparition' means

a) a ghost b) a wild beast c) an angel d) a burglar

19. Something was moving down what was the something? (not according to Swami)

a) a ghost b) a burglar c) a tiger d) a snake

20. Swami's father cook and a servant entered the office room with a light at midnight because

a) they heard that thundering cry b) Swami cried for health

c) they wanted to see weather Swami was sleeping d) Swami's granny wanted them to go there

21. Swami would not have become a hero if

a) he was not asked to sleep in the office room b) he had not slept under the bench

c) he had not remembered the stories of ghosts d) the burglar had not come to the office room

22. The headmaster of the school called Swami

a) a hero b) a true scout c) a brave boy d) a policeman

23. Why did Swami sleep with his granny?

a) He was afraid of sleeping alone b) his mother had asked him to sleep with her

c) his granny was afraid of sleeping alone d) his granny was old

24. Swami went to bed early on the next day because

a) he had no sleep on the previous night b) his granny asked him to do so

c) his father might again ask him to sleep in the office room d) he was tired

25. "You let him sleep where he likes. You need not risk his life again." How did Swami's father react to it?

a) He forced his son to sleep in his office room for one or two days.

b) He agreed to do what she had told him

c) spoil your son as much as you like

d) I want him to sleep in the office room everyday

26. Swami felt relieved when

a) his mother lost her temper b) his mother asked him to sleep beside granny

c) he caught the burglar d) he realized that his father won't ask him to sleep in the office room

27. The boy who fought the tiger stayed on the tree for of a day because

a) he wanted to watch The Tiger from the treetop b) wanted to rest for sometime

c) was waiting for help d) did not like the tiger

28. swami's father asked him to sleep alone in the office room as he

a) wanted him to catch the burglar b) wanted him to prove that he had courage

c) wanted him to look after office d) wanted him to prove that he had strength

29. Aiyo! something has bitten me. 'the something was'

a) a Scorpion b) a tiger c) a devil d) Swami

30. A burglar is a person who

A. neighbours B. her relatives C. her husband **D. the poet**

9. The neighbours told the Grandma stop climbing trees because they wanted to _____

A. stop her **B. spend her old age gracefully** C. give her rest D. test her

10) The grandma was taught climbing trees from her _____

A. loving brother B. loving mother C. loving son D. loving husband

11) When grandma climbed a tree for the last time she was _____

A. six B. hundred **C. sixty two** D. eighty

12) When the doctor took Granny's temperature ,he suggested her _____.

A. not to climb trees B. live gracefully **C. a quiet week in bed** D. healthy food habits

13) When the doctor suggested granny a quiet week in bed ,the family members felt _____

A. sighed with relief B. angry with the granny C. rejoiced D. unhappy

14) 'My dad knew his duties.' His duty was to _____.

A. take care of his mother B. get rid of his mother C. help his mother **D. fulfill his mother's wish**

15) Finally the granny upheld her right to _____.

A. residing in a tree B. drink sherry C. live as she wished D. spend her old age gracefully

16) "It was like a brief season in the hell" The figure of speech employed here is _____

A. personification B. metaphor **C. simile** D. synecdoche

THERE IS A GIRL BY THE TRACKS!

. Multiple choice questions

1) Roma Talreja was a _____

a) marketing executive **b) call centre executive** c) unemployed d) house wife

2) "There's a girl by the tracks" These were the voices of _____.

a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra **c) People in the opposite train** d) station master

3) When Roma met with an accident, The callous behavior was exhibited by _____.

a) Dinesh Talreja **b) the People watching the accident** c) Baleshwar Mishra d) tempo truck driver

4) When Roma met with an accident no one volunteered because _____

a) they were afraid of getting involved in courts or police b) They were strangers to Roma

c) they were busy in their works d)they were callous

5) When Roma fell on the tracks no one was ready to save her except _____.

a) Dinesh Talreja **b) Baleshwar Mishra** c) People in the opposite train d) station master

6) Roma met with the accident in _____ **district.**

a)Thane **b)Mumbai** c) Pune d) Mirzapur

7) The incident of Roma's accident happened on _____

a) December 10,2010 b) January 26, 2012 c) August 20 ,2001 d) July 23, 2012

8) Roma loved her job because _____

a) the job fetched a handsome salary **b) She could talk to many people and making new friends** c) it was a respectful job d) she worked for her livelihood

9) Roma's fiancé' was _____

a) Dinesh Talreja b) Baleshwar Mishra c) Call centre executive **d) Vijay**

10) Baleshwar Mishra was an unemployed because _____

a) He was from U.P **b) He was a high- school dropout**

c) he was looking for good jobs d) he had to look after his parents at home

11) When Baleshwar pleaded for help from the motorists, nobody helped him except the _____

a) railway guard b) doctor **c) tempo- truck driver** d)on duty Physician

12)"Take the girl to Airoli", suggested the cop. But Baleshwar did not agree with him. Because _____
a) There was no good hospital. b) **It was 10 kilometers away** c) There were no equipments. d) he did not like Airoli7

13) The physician in the small hospital gave only first aid to Roma because_____.
a) She was very serious b) she could not pay her medical expenses
c) **There were no personnel and equipment** d) There were no nurses

14) The only person who volunteered to help Baleshwar was _____.
a) railway guard b) doctor c) **tempo- truck driver** d) on duty Physician

15) Baleshwar had a good Memory. The line which suggest this statement is _____.
a) **He memorized Dinesh's cell phone number** b) He remembered the nearest hospital
c)He asked her relatives phone number d) He brought Roma to the hospital in time

16) Roma's brother Dinesh Talreja was a _____.
a)soft ware engineer b)doctor c) **marketing executive** d) shop keeper

17)Finally Roma was given treatment in the _____hospital.
a) Small hospital b)Airoli Hospital
c) government hospital d) **Divine Multi-Specialty Hospital, Ghansoli**

18)The doctor at Divine hospital admitted Rama without any paper work because_____.
a) **She was injured seriously** b) he was a good doctor c) It was a private hospital d) he feared that she may die

19) Baleshwar could not thank the tempo truck driver because_____.
a) it was just his duty to help him b) Roma was his relative c)Baleshwar did not know how to thank him
d) **he slipped away with his truck after having done all the help**

20) Baleshwar revisited the spot where Roma had fallen to_____.
a)complain the railway police b) look for his belongings c) **look for Roma's belongings** d)inspect how the accident happened

21)Roma said "I think it's astonishing". what was astonishing?_____.
a) she was survived b) **a stranger Baleshwar jumped off a train and risked his life for her**
c) she could never thank Baleshwar d)The doctor had done a miracle by saving her

22)According to Baleshwar the people of Mumbai could help at the time of accidents because_____.
a) They were very busy. b) they were callous to others
c) **They were afraid of getting trapped in courts or with the police** d) They don't help strangers.

23) The tempo-truck driver who helped Baleshwar was_____.
a) young and speaking Tamil b) **middle-aged and speaking Guajarati** c) handsome d) dark skinned

1. Why did the medical director admit Roma without any paper work?

- a) It was a government hospital
- b) he knew Baleshwar
- c) Baleshwar had come with the traffic police
- d) **Roma was severely injured and was unconscious**

2. Who was Roma Talreja?

- a) an engineer b) **a call centre executive** c) a college student d) an unemployed girl

3. What happened to Baleshwar as soon as he jumped down from the slow-moving train?

- a) his ankle was broken b) **he felt pain in his ankle**

4. Baleshwar cried my sister is injured please help me to take her to a hospital but no motorist stopped what might be the reason?

- a) It was not a stop for vehicles
- b) vehicles over crowded
- c) they were afraid of getting trapped in the court or with the police
- d) they did not hear him

5. What was astonishing according to Roma?

- a) The doctor admitting her to ICU
- b) A stranger jumped off a moving train and risking his life to save her
- c) the doctor admitted her without any paper work
- d) the hospital did not report the matter to the police

6. All the following four persons deserve our appreciation who stands first among them?

- a) The tempo Truck Driver
- b) The physician of the small Hospital
- c) The medical director of The Divine Hospital
- d) **Baleshwar**

7. The Other passengers did not volunteer to help Baleshwar because

- a) they thought one man was enough
- b) the train was moving too fast
- c) **they fear getting trapped in the court**
- d) they did not know Baleshwar

8. A person who travels to the workplace daily is called

a) a passenger b) a commuter c) a motorist d) a personnel

9. Without any thinking Baleshwar went and grabbed the chain. The word which can be used in place of the underlined phrase is

a) silently b) kindly c) impulsively d) forcefully

10. "Oh, I couldn't thank him." Baleshwar Thought the word 'him' refers to the

a) traffic policeman b) on duty doctor c) Railway employee d) Tempo Truck Driver

11. Baleshwar disagreed with the traffic constable's suggestion because

11. Baleshwar disagreed with the traffic constable's
a) the hospital did not have experienced doctors
b) it was a private hospital and he had no money to pay
c) **the hospital was far away**
d) the hospital did not have an operation theatre

12. One of the following statements is correct pick it out.

a) Baleshwar was a graduate b) Baleshwar was still studying
c) Baleshwar was working in an office d) **Baleshwar was an unemployed boy**

13. In a hospital there will be an ICU unit the expanded form of ICU is

14. On the day of the accident while returning home, Roma was looking forward to

GENTLEMAN OF RIO EN MEDIO

1. Seeing Don Anselmo's old Court green and faded the author suddenly thought of

4. Seeing Don Alencastro's old Court green and faded the author suddenly
a) Chaplin b) senator c) Sails Mariner d) Jazz player

a) Chaplin b) senator c) Sam
2. Don's dress makes us think that he was

2. Don's dress makes us think that he was
a) poor b) rich c) middle class d) insane

a) poor b) rich c) middle class

3. The Americans bought land from Dan because

3. The Americans bought land from Don because,

- a) they liked Don
- b) they had plenty of money
- c) they wanted to live peacefully**
- d) they were also agriculturists

3. Dr. Ambedkar came to be greatly influenced by the life and works of

a) Mahatma Phule b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Avvai d) the Buddha

4. One of the following was not the member of the drafting committee of the constitution

a) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar b) K.M Munshi
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Gopalaswami Ayyangar

5. The Indian National Congress made Ambedkar the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution because

a) he belongs to the depressed class b) he was one of the Congress leaders
c) he had underlying faith in the dignity of human beings d) he was a voracious reader

6. The position and powers of the three organs of the state are defined by the

a) central government b) constitution
c) President of India d) Prime Minister of India

7. One of the following statements is incorrect pick it out

a) limitations should be imposed on the three pillars of the state
b) Judiciary is independent
c) the legislature can be questioned by the executive
d) **the President of India is the head of the executive**

8. Dr. Ambedkar was offered the post of the law minister of India because

a) he was the chairman of the committee of the constitution
b) **he had great skill in law and legislature**
c) He belonged to the depressed class
d) he expressed his desire to become the law minister

9. Dr. Ambedkar fought against

a) Social injustice b) Political justice c) Social Justice d) Economic inequality

10. When according to the author will Dr. Ambedkar's work truly be completed?

a) important posts in Judiciary are given to the scheduled castes
b) equal opportunities are provided to the people
c) all are treated equally before the law
d) **social discrimination is completely eliminated from our society**

11. Which one of the pairs according to Dr. Ambedkar is 'grammar of Anarchy'?

a) Truth and non-cooperation b) nonviolence and cooperation
c) civil obedience and cooperation d) Satyagraha and non-cooperation

12. According to Dr. Ambedkar misdirected and volatile agitations result in

a) change of government b) **loss of lives and public property**
c) dictatorship d) the formation of a good government

13. "The only valid divisions between those who are Noble and Wholesome and those are ignoble and unwholesome" this was said by

a) the Buddha b) Mahatma Phule c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Avvai

14. According to Avvai the only two castes in the world are

a) the rich and the poor b) the higher class and the lower class
c) the charitable and the misers d) the greedy and misers

15. The British rulers in India adopted the policy of divide and rule to

a) bring a classless society b) **make people united**
c) strengthen their control over us d) stop mutiny

16. To wipe out caste discrimination in India Gandhiji,

- a) reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes
- b) reminded the depressed classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher castes
- c) reminded all the castes of their rights duties and responsibilities
- d) reminded all the castes to feel that they were the children of God

17. To wipe out caste's distinctions in India Dr. Ambedkar

- a) reminded the depressed classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher castes
- b) reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes
- c) reminded the government to abolish castes
- d) reminded all the cash classes to ascertain their rights

18. How did Nehru describe Dr. Ambedkar on his passing away?

- a) A great soul
- b) a great patriot
- c) a great leader of the depressed classes
- d) a symbol of Revolt

19. The constitutional advisor was

- a) B.N Rau
- b) K.M Munshi
- c) Pandit Nehru
- d) Sardar Patel

20. When did our constitution come in to force?

- a) 15th August 1947
- b) 26 January 1950
- c) 30th January 1950
- d) 1st November 1956

21. To achieve Social Justice Dr. Ambedkar stressed the importance of

- a) agitation
- b) non-violence
- c) constitutional methods
- d) Satyagraha

22. Dr. B R Ambedkar spent most of his time in

- a) purchasing books
- b) reading books
- c) drafting the constitution
- d) publishing newspaper

THE CONCERT

1. How was the speech of the mustached man?

- a) Interesting
- b) very slow
- c) not clear
- d) boring

2. Smitha bit her lips in

- a) agony
- b) self-reproach
- c) anger
- d) anxiety

3. Ananth had astonished his Guru by

- a) composing his own tunes
- b) learning the Sitar at the age of 5
- c) playing the Sitar for 6 hours
- d) playing better than is Guru

4. In every beat of Ustad Sahib's tabala, Smitha heard

- a) different notes
- b) a unique note
- c) her own voice
- d) her brother's voice

5. the mustached man said to Smitha

- a) Narrate your brother's story
- b) don't bother Pandit Ravi Shankar with such requests
- c) Pandit Ravishankar will come to your house tomorrow
- d) you can't meet Ravi Shankar as he is busy

6. as soon as the play of Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Saheb came to an end Ananth

- a) breathed his last
- b) was spellbound
- c) thanked his sister
- d) expressed gratitude to the musician

7. When Ananth heard about the concert he,

- a) expressed his decide to go for it
- b) he did not show any interest
- c) was shocked to hear about it
- d) asked his sister to go to the concert

8. Smitha had known the frightening truth about her brother. What was it?

- a) He would recover
- b) He would be as before

c) He would be discharged in a week d) Her brother's end was nearing

9. When Smitha was alone with aunt Sushila she cried out in a choked voice. "No, how can I? We have always done things together". What was Sushila suggestion?

a) don't weep. b) take things lightly
c) sleep for a few minutes d) go for a walk in the park

10. "There is no harm in trying it said Smitha. What does 'it' refer to?

a) Taking Ananth to the concert
b) going to the concert with her father
c) asking Ravishankar to come to her house to fulfill our brothers desire
d) sending a father to the concert

11. "Enjoy yourself, lucky you"! how did Ananth express these words?

a) in a loud voice b) in a sweet voice c) in a painful gasp d) in whispering voice

12. "Suddenly a daring thought came to Smitha." what was the thought?

a) I can request Ravishankar to come home and play for my brother
b) I can go to the concert with my father
c) why can't I take Ananth with me to the concert?
d) I should not go to the concert alone

13. Smitha went towards the stage to

a) meet the Tabla player b) request Ravishankar to come to her house
c) talk about the evening concert d) offer bouquets to Ravi Shankar

14. He actually raised himself up without help, she said with a catch in her throat the underlined phrase shows that

a) she had a cold and cough b) someone had got her by the throat
c) she was filled with sorrow d) she had tied something round her throat

15. "You know he needs all the sheep and rest he can get." Smitha's mother said this because the boy

a) had worked hard all-night b) had just finished his examination
c) had come back from a long trip d) was severely ill and weak

16. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes." The doctors said this because

a) Ananth had been completely cured b) they knew he had not many days to live
c) there were too many patients in the hospital d) Ananth wanted to go home

17. "They had come with high hopes." Their hopes were that

a) they could get tickets to the concert b) Pandit Ravi Shankar would come to their house
c) Ananth would be cured at the hospital d) they could stay with aunt Sushila

18. They did not voice their fears. Who does the word 'they' stand for?

a) doctors b) family members of Ananth.
c) Ananth's friends. d) family members of Sushila

19. Mother asked Smitha to go to the concert

a) alone b) with Ananth c) with aunt Sushila d) with her father

20. You must not bother him with such request the request was to ask Ravi Shankar

a) to come to her house and play Sitar for Ananth b) to play Sitar again for 1 hour
c) to come to Bombay every month d) to stay in Bombay permanently

21. 'We perform for the boy' When did Ustad say so?

a) Smitha requested Ravi Shankar to come to her house
b) Ravi Shankar asked Ustad. What they should do
c) The mustached man requested Ravishankar to play for the boy

d) Smitha's father requested Ravishankar to come to his house

22. Why did Mother silence Smitha? It was because

a) Ananth was reading

b) Ananth was playing Sitar

c) She did not want her to wake up her brother Ananth

d) father was reading a newspaper

23. Smitha's neighbors could not believe their eyes because

a) Ravi Shankar would call Ananth to play the Sitar

b) Ananth would soon meet Ravi Shankar in the Auditorium

c) Ananth would recover soon

d) Ravishankar came to Smitha's house to play for Ananth

JAZZ POEM TWO

Multiple choice questions

1. The jazz player is a _____ figure.

A. handsome B. joyful **C. pathetic** D. great

2. The jazz musician looking like _____

A. bird B. saxophone C. Coleridge **D. ancient mariner**

3. The face of the jazz musician is wrinkled because of his _____

A. profession B. happiness **C. wearies of living** D. old age

4. Which of the following phrases do not match with the appearance of Jazz player? _____

A. closed eyes B. frayed-collar C. faded-blue old shirt **D. happy laughter**

5. The jazz player's shoes have in them _____

A. socks **B. paper** C. cloth D. cushion

6. The jazz player claims that he has been sent to earth to preach _____.

C. a gospel of new religion D. a gospel of sympathy to the poor

7. The jazz player compares himself to a _____

A. bird B. saxophone C. Coleridge D. ancient mariner

8. "There he stands, see? Like a black Ancient mariner"-the figure of speech employed here is _____.

A. personification B. metaphor **C. simile** D. synecdoche

COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. Satish stopped playing because

a) he was deaf b) He didn't like to play

c) other boys made fun of him d) he had no time to play

2. Who translated the life of Gandhiji into Urdu?

a) Tilak b) Munshi Premchand c) Sharath Chandra d) Lala Lajpat Rai

3. Satish Discover another past time it was

a) reading b) **drawing** c) writing d) singing

4. Satish did an uncharacteristic thing. What was it?

a) Jumping high b) drawing the picture of the bird

c) **hugging his father tightly** d) sitting alone in the house

5. Calligraphy refer to the art of practicing beautiful

a) writing b) painting c) drawing d) sketching

6. Where had Satish gone on a holiday?

a) To Shimla b) **to Kashmir** c) to Ceylon d) to Singapore

7. What is the message of the lesson "The Colors of Silence?"

- a) We should not talk too much b) **physical disability** is not a barrier to success
- c) physical disability makes a person dull and lifeless
- d) physical ability is a barrier to success

8. Sathish said to Surender “why are you speaking so softly?” I can barely hear you why could not Sathish hears?

- a) He was ill b) **he was hard of hearing**
- c) He was pretending d) He wanted Surender to repeat it several time

9. Sathish met with an accident. He had injured his

- a) legs b) eyes c) ears d) hands

10. While crossing the bridge Sathish had fallen into

- a) the valley b) the river c) the tank d) **the rapids**

11. Sathish’s father wanted to look for a new school to Sathish because

- a) there were no good teachers in the old school
- b) Sathish did not like the school where he was going
- c) **the headmaster of the school where his son was studying told him that he could not keep Sathish**
- d) the headmaster of the school demanded more donation

12. Sathish stopped playing because

- a) he had become weak b) he could not hear
- c) **other children did not like him**
- d) he could not bear the terms and teasing of the children

13. Sathish read a number of books on great personalities what effect did these books have on Sathish?

- a) They made him happy b) They made him feel depressed
- c) They made him confused d) **They made him learn the value of life**

14. Sathish leafed through the books. This means

- a) he picked leaves and kept them in his books b) he read carefully
- c) he turned the pages of books d) **he read the book light novels**

15. After the unsuccessful expedition to the schools, Sathish become very moody. What is the contextual meaning of expedition?

- a) Tour b) journey c) **voyage** d) navigation

16. Sathish had been irregular to school because

- a) children used to make fun of him b) he had no interest in studies
- c) teachers used to punish him d) **he suffered frequently from fever and ear infections**

17. Sathish did not want to go to a new school because

- a) he loved his old school b) the new school was far off
- c) **the children would make fun of his deafness**
- d) his friend Surender would not be there

18. Sathish’s father argued with the headmaster but in vain the underlined praise implies that

- a) the headmaster could not hear him b) **the headmaster was not ready to agree**
- c) the headmaster was on the phone d) the father’s wife was too soft

19. “It was as if a whole world opens out for Sathish.” this happened when he

- a) opened his window b) **started reading books**
- c) fell from the bridge d) went to a new school

20. The birds eyes kept moving here and there, its body was ready for flight. This shows that the bird

- a) was afraid of falling b) **was full of energy**
- c) liked Sathish d) wanted to be painted

21. Satish's father felt that artists

- a) do not make much money
- b) cannot read and write
- c) are lazy and waste time
- d) make too much money

22. Satish could not talk freely with others because

- a) he was shy
- b) he was unable to hear what others said
- c) he was dumb
- d) the Doctors had advised him not to talk

23. Satish became a voracious reader the underlined word means

- a) good
- b) meaningful
- c) fast
- d) restless reader

24. What kind of man was Satish father?

- a) optimist
- b) pessimist
- c) defeatist
- d) educationist

25 Satish Gujral was honored by the government of India with

- a) Padma Vibhushan
- b) Padma Bhushan
- c) Arjuna Award
- d) Bharat Ratna

THE BLIND BOY

Answer the following choosing the correct option

1. The voice of the poem 'The Blind Boy' is _____

- A.the poet himself
- B.a blind boy
- C.story teller
- D.doctor

2. A thing not enjoyed by the blind boy is _____

- A.gifts of sun
- B. gifts of nature
- C. gifts of sight
- D.day and night

3. The person addressed as 'you'in the poem 'The Blind Boy' is _____

- A. the poet
- B. social worker
- C.the eye specialist
- D.the people with sight

4. The which is not seen by the blind boy but felt by him is _____

- A. the earth
- B. the sun
- C. the moon
- D.his body

5. The blind boy feels the sun by _____

- A. touch
- B. day
- C.night
- D.warmth

6. The riddle to the blind boy is _____

- A. the secret of day and night
- B. the secret of sight

- C. the secret of nature
- D. the secret of the world

7. The blind boy can hear his hapless sorrow from _____

- A. his sigh
- B. others' sigh
- C. joy of others
- D. sigh of the other blinds

8. The blind boy cheers his mind by a _____

- A. nature
- B. birds song
- C. his song
- D. voice

9. The tone of the blind boy in the poem 'The Blind Boy' is _____

- A. surprise
- B.curiosity
- C. sadness
- D.jealousy.

A HERO

1. "Let me see if you can sleep alone tonight in my office room"

- a) Who is the me? -Swami's father

- b) When did the speaker ask him to sleep in the office room? -Swami

- c) Why did he ask him to sleep in the office room? – He wanted to test his courage

2. "It is disgraceful sleeping beside his granny or mother?"

- a) Who made this statement? – Swami's father

- b) Who slept beside his granny or mother? - Swami

- c) Why did he sleep beside her? – He was afraid of sleeping alone

d) Why did the speaker think that this action was disgraceful?

– **Swami was not a child but a boy studying in second standard**

3. “I don’t like the way you are being brought up”. He said and looked at his wife.

a) Who is the ‘I’? – **Swami’s father**

b) Who was brought up like that? - **Swami**

c) How was he brought up?

– **Mother or granny did not advise swami to sleep alone. They encouraged him to sleep beside one of them.**

d) What was his wife’s reaction? – **His wife told him that his mother (Swami’s granny) had spoiled him but not she.**

4. “In a moment, father, cook and a servant came in, carrying a light came there”

a) Whose father came there? – **Swami’s father came there**

b) Why did they carry a light? – **It was night**

c) What made them come there? – **They heard a thundering cry.**

d) What did they do there? – **They fell on the burglar**

5. Swami said for the politeness, ‘certainly yes’

a) Who did he say this to? – **The police inspector**

b) When did he say this?

– **The inspector advised him to join police department when he was grown up.** c) What did he tell him? -**He agreed to join the police**

d) He said this just for politeness. Why do you think so?

– **In reality, he didn’t want to join the police. He wanted to become an engine driver, a railway guard or a bus conductor**

6. “When he returned from the club that night, father asked”.

a) What did Swami’s father ask? – **Swami’s mother**

b) What did he ask? – **Where is Swami?**

C) What reply did he get? – **Is asleep he didn’t have a wink of sleep the whole of last night.**

7. “In his usual place” mother said casually, he went to bed at 7:30.

a) Who is the ‘he’? - **Swami**

b) What question was this, an answer to? – **Where is he sleeping?**

c) Why, according to the speaker he went to bed early? – **Swami didn’t have a wink of sleep the whole of last night**

d) Why do you think that he went to bed so early? – **Swami knew that his father would again ask him to sleep in the office room. So, he went to bed early to escape from that.** e) What does “in his usual place” mean in the context? – **Beside his granny**

8. “We will see about that later”, father cut in.

a) What does ‘that’ refer to in the context? – **Swami’s father getting admission in the cricket club**

b) When did the speaker say so? – **Swami told his father that even elders were going to be admitted in the cricket club.**

c) What does ‘cut in’ mean the context? – **Interrupted at once**

d) Who made this statement? - **Swami’s father (“we’ll see about that later”)**

e) What does ‘that’ refer to? - **Buying the brand-new bats and balls.**

f) Why does he want to do that later?

He insisted Swami to sleep alone in the office room, then to think about new bats and balls

9. Granny pleaded, “Why do you disturb him”?

a) Who did granny plead to? – **Swami's father**
b) When did she say so? – **Swami's father asked his son to get off from the bed and sleep in his office room**
c) Who does 'him' refer to? - **Swami**
d) What does 'plead' mean in the context? – **To ask for something in a serious and emotional way**

10. "Alright. But promise you will not roll up your bed and go to your granny's side atnight."

a) Who made this statement? – **Swami's father**
b) What was Swami said to his father? – **"Will you at least leave the door open."**
c) What would the speaker do if the other failed to keep up his promise? – **Swami said to his father, "will you at least leave the door open?"**

11. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy."

a) Who is the 'he'? - **Swami**
b) When did the speaker say so?
– **When Swami was forced to sleep in the office room he did not like the strain of cruelty he saw in his father's nature.** c) Why did he wish so?
– **If the tiger had killed the boy his father would not have asked him to sleep in the office room.**

12. "He lay gazing at it in horror. His end had come."

a) What is the, 'it', according to the speaker? – **The Devil**
b) What did he do the 'it'?
– **He hugged it with all his might and used his teeth on it like a mortal weapon**c)
"His end had come" What does the statement mean?
– **He thought that he was going to die/the devil would killed him**d) What really was the 'it'? – **a Burglar**

13. "You let him sleep where he likes."

a) Who said this and to whom? - **-Swami's mother said to her husband**
b) When did the speaker say so?
– **Swami's father asked Swami to get up and sleep in his office room instead of sleeping beside his granny.**
c) Where did he sleep every day? – **Beside his granny**

14. "It is only a question of habit. You must cultivate good habits"

a) Who said this? – **Swami's father**
b) Who is the 'you'? - **Swami**
c) When did the speaker say so?
– **Swami asked his father whether he could have a lamp burning in the room.**d) What, according to the speaker should he cultivate good habits?
– **He should learn to sleep alone without fear and also in the darkness**

15. "After reading through the newspaper, father looked at Swami fixedly and asked". What do you say to that?

a) What does 'that' refer to in the context? – **The fight the boy had with the tiger.**
b) What was Swami's reply?
– **He was not a boy but a strong and grown up person. He further said 'how could a boy fight a tiger'**
c) How did his father react to his son's reply?
– **Courage is more important to fight tiger than age and strength.**

16. "He mumbled, 'yes', and tried to change the subject."

a) What was the subject?

-Swami's father asked his son to sleep in his office room alone in the night. b) Who tried to change the subject? - **Swami**
c) How did he try to change the subject?
- **Swami told his father that the cricket club was going to admit even elders and it would buy new bat balls. He further said 'the captain has asked me to tell you** d) How did the other react to it?
- **Swami's father said "We'll see about that later." He asked Swami to sleep in his office room alone from that night.**

17. "Tell her so and don't look at me."

a) Who does 'her' refer to? - **Swami's Granny**
b) Who should tell her and what?
- **Swami's father should tell his mother that it was not the way bring up Swami.** c) Who does 'me' refer to? - **Swami's mother**
d) What reply did the speaker get? - **Swami's father replied that he did not mean her**

18. If you mean your mother is spoiling him, tell her so, she said

a) Who is the 'she'? - **Swami's mother**
b) Who did she say this to? - **say to her husband**
c) How was his mother spoiling him?

- **Granny allowed Swami to sleep beside her instead of advising him to sleep alone.**

19. Can I have a lamp burning in the room?

a) Who wanted a lamp? - **Swami**
b) Why did he want a lamp? - **He was afraid of sleeping alone in the dark**
c) Whom did he ask for a lamp? -**Swami asked his father**
d) What reply did the speaker get?

- **Swami's father told him that he should learn not to be afraid darkness.**

20. "All right molly coddles and spoil him as much as you like"

a) Who made this statement? - **Swami's father**
b) Who does 'you' refer to? - **Swami's mother**
c) How, according to the, was he being spoiled?

Swami used to sleep beside his granny. His mother and granny did not advise him to learn to sleep alone in the night and also to be courageous

d) What does 'molly coddle' mean in the context?

Treat someone very kindly and protect the person too much from anything unpleasant.

e) Who does him refer to? -**Swami**
f) When does the speaker say so?

-When Swami slept in the passage before his father came 23+home the next day

21. "Leave alone strength can you prove you have courage?"

a) When did the speaker say so?
- **Swami said to his father, "How could a boy fight the tiger? Strength is important but not courage".**
b) What was the view of Swami's father regarding courage?

Swami's father felt that courage was more important than strength and age

c) How did he want his son to prove that he had courage?

He challenged his son to sleep alone in the office room that night to prove that he had courage.

22. "A frightful proposition, Swami thought."

a) What was the frightful proposition?

Swami's father wanted him to sleep alone in the office room that night

b) Why did Swami regard it as frightful?

Swami used to sleep with his granny in the passage and any Chan

c) What does 'proposition' mean in the context? - **Suggestion**

23. "You must sleep alone hereafter."

a) Why did Swami's father want him to sleep alone? – **Swami's father wanted his son to prove courage**

b) Who did he usually sleep with? – **Slept with her granny**

c) Where was Swami's father asked to sleep? – **In his office room.**

d) Who does 'You' refer here? – **Swami**

e) What was the result?

-Swami slept alone in the office room, caught the burglar and became a hero.

24. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books."

a) When did Swami make this remark?

-Swami's father asked his son to sleep alone in the office room b) Why did

Swami make this remark?

Because he wanted an excuse for not sleeping in the office room c) What does it reveal about the speaker?

He did not have the courage to tell his father that he was afraid to sleep alone. d) Who

does 'your' refer here? - **Swami's father**

25. "He wished that the tiger had not spared the boy"

a) What do the underlined words imply? - **he wished that the tiger had killed the boy**

b) Why did Swami have such thoughts? - **Swami was upset and frightened because his father had asked him to sleep alone to prove that he was courageous**

c) How can you say that Swami would have been happy if the tiger had not spared the boy? - **Swami would not have been asked to sleep in his father's office alone**

26. "Ayyo, something has bitten me"

a) Who is the 'me'? - **The word 'me' refers to the burglar**

b) Why had he been bitten OR Why had the 'something' bitten him?

- Swami thought that it was the devil who had come to attack him So he bit him to save himself

c) How did the speaker suffer as a result of being bitten?

-On being bitten the speaker let out a cry and screamed in agony and fell down d) What does 'something' refer to here is the speaker? - **Swami**

27. The inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Why do you think the inspector said this?

- Inspector felt that Swami was a brave boy who had helped the police to catch a notorious burglar b) What was Swami's reply? - **Swami replied that he would join the police**

c) Do you feel Swami would be happy to do so? Give reason for your answer. - **Swami had caught the burglar by accident. He definitely did not want to be a police man because he was not courageous**

28. "No wonder he wanted to be asleep before I could return home. Clever boy"

a) Who did Swami sleep with before his father returned?

- Swami slept beside his grandmother

b) Why do you think Swami had gone to sleep before his father's return?

-Swami still did not have the courage to sleep alone he was afraid his father would force him to do so

c) Do you think his father was angry with him for this? Give a reason to support your answer. - **Swami's father uses the phrase 'clever boy'. This may have been said affectionately, not out of anger**

29. "Congratulations were showered on Swami next day"

a) Why was Swami congratulated?

- **Swami had bitten one of the most notorious house breakers of the district which led to his arrest.** b) Do you think he deserved the praise? Give reason for your answer - **Swami had bitten the burglar out of fright. He was not really a hero.**

c) What does 'congratulations' mean in the context? - **compliments / good wishes**

d) Who was congratulated? - **Swami**

30. 'No, you must do it now.'

a) Who is the 'you'? - **Swami**

b) When did the speaker say so? - **When Swami's father asked his son to sleep in the office room alone, Swami wanted to escape from this. He told his father that he would sleep from the first of next month**

c) Why did he ask him to do so? - **Swami's father wanted to test his son's courage because he had said that courage was not important to fight the tiger.**

d) What does he need to do then? - **Swami had to sleep alone in the office room.**

e) What mood of the speaker does this statement reflect? - **It is commanding and authoritative.**

31. "Why do you look at me when you are saying it?"

a) Who does me refer to? - **Swami's mother**

b) What did he say? - **Looking at his wife swami's father said that he did not like the way his son was brought up**

c) Whom should he look at and why, according to the speaker? -**According to the speaker Swami's farther should look at his mother, it was he who had spoiled him** d) Who does 'you' refer to? - **Swami's father**

e) What did he say while looking at her/him. -**He did not like the way Swami being brought up**

f) What mood of the speaker does it show? -**She is annoyed with the remark made by Swami's father**

32. The inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?"

a) Why did the inspector ask Swami to join the police?

The Inspector thought that Swami was courageous because he had got a notorious burglar b) What was Swami's reply? - **Swami replied that he would certainly join the police**

c) What did Swami want to become later in his life? -**Swami was not really courageous he wanted to become an engine driver, a Railway guard or a bus conductor**

33. "Don't talk to me, and don't let anyone call me even if the house is on fire"

a) Who said this? - **Swami said this.**

b) Who did he say this to? -**Grandmother**

c) Why did he say so? -**He wanted to escape from command, he knew that his father would come at any time and force him to sleep in the office room**

34. "You think you are wiser than the newspaper"

a) Who is 'you'? -**Swami**

b) What was in the newspaper? - **The boy fought the tiger**

c) What made the speaker say so? -**Swami said that a boy can't fight the tiger it must have been a strong, grown up man. He said that he would not believe the news**

35. "If you do it, I will make you the laughing stock of your school"

a) Who said this and to whom? - **Swamy's father said to his son**

b) What is the 'it'? - **Swami used to sleep beside his granny or his mother every day.**

c) How would the speaker make him the laughing stock?

- **Swami's father threatened him that you would tell all is friends at school**

"Swami is afraid of sleeping alone in the Dark. So, he sleeps with his granny or his mother

36. "There might be scorpions behind your law books"

- a) Who said these words and to whom? - **Swami said these words to his father**
- b) When did the speaker said so? - **Father asked him to sleep in the office room that night**
- c) What made him say so? - **it was a trick to escape from sleeping in the office room**

37. "What do you say to that?"

- a) Who is the speaker? - **Swami's father**
- b) What does 'that' refer to? - **the bravery of a village boy in the newspaper report**
- c) What reply did he get for this?

-He thought the boy must have been a very strong and grown up person, not a boy at all.

THERE'S A GIRL BY THE TRACKS!

1. So, why did he do it?

- a. Who is the he? - **Baleshwar**
- b. What did he do? - **at the risk of his life he saved Roma**
- c. Why did he do it?

-according to Baleshwar what happened to Roma might have happened to him or others on any day therefore he felt that it was his obligation to help others when they were in danger.

2. "Dinesh bhai" a young voice asked.

- a. Whose voice was that? - **Baleshwar**
- b. What was Dinesh doing then? - **Dinesh was wrapping up his day at his marketing job.**
- c. What did the young voice tell him? - **Baleshwar told Dinesh that his sister Roma had fallen off a moving train and he was taking her to Divine Hospital in Ghansoli**

3. "20year old Baleshwar Mishra could not believe what he had just seen".

- a. Where was the speaker when he made this statement? - **speaker was in the train**
- b. What had he just seen?

He saw a young woman in the black salwar kameez lying next to the tracks.

- c. How did he react to it?

- He grabbed the train's red emergency chain and pulled it down. He jumped off the still moving train to see what had happened to the girl and wanted to help her.

4. "Sister are you ok"? But there was no response

- a. Who asked this question? - **Baleshwar**
- b. Who does the sister refer to? - **Roma Talreja**
- c. Why couldn't get response? - **She was unconscious**
- d. What does response mean in the context? -**Reply**

5. "He advised that she be moved to a nearby hospital."

- a. Who is the 'he'? - **duty physician of the small Hospital**
- b. Who does 'she' refer to? - **Roma Talreja**
- c. Why did he advise him so? - **The hospital lacked sufficient personnel and equipment**

6. "Whom can I call"? He asked quickly"

- a. Who is the 'I'? - **Baleshwar**
- b. What made the speaker ask quickly?
- He thought that if he delayed she might become unconscious again.**
- c. What reply did the speaker get? - **She told him her brother's name and his phone number**
- d. Whom did he call? - **He called on Roma's brother Dinesh.**
- e. Why does he need to call? - **To inform Roma's family members about her accident**

7. "Please help me to take her to a hospital."

- a. Who did the speaker seek help from? - **The motorists**

b. Why did he have to take her to the hospital?

- **She fell off a moving train, was unconscious and badly hurt.**

c. What was the response to his request? - **Many drivers did not stop at last one truck driver stopped his truck and took Roma to the hospital** d) Who does 'me' refer here? - **Baleshwar Mishra**

8. "Ten minutes later they arrived at a small Hospital."

a. Who does they refer to? - **Baleshwar and Roma arrived at a small hospital in a truck.**

b. How did the nurses help? - **The nurse took Roma in and gave basic first aid.**

c. Why did the doctor advise them to go to a nearby hospital? - **Roma was seriously injured in the accident the hospital lacked the facility of personnel and equipment**

9. "Cha-cha can I borrow your mobile?"

a. Who is the Cha-cha? - **The tempo truck driver as cha-cha.**

b. Who wanted the mobile? - **Baleshwar**

c. Who did the speaker want to speak to? - **To inform Dinesh, Roma's brother**

d. What did he want to speak to him? - **Baleshwar spoke to Dinesh on the mobile, "your sister Roma has fallen off a moving train and we are taking her to Divine multispecialty Hospital in Ghansoli.**

e. Why did he want the mobile? - **To inform Roma's brother Dinesh about her accident.**

10. "Take the girl to Airoli" suggested the Cop. There's a hospital there

a. What had happened to the girl? - **The girl had met with an accident**

b. Why did Baleshwar not agree with this? - **Airoli was 10 km away and Baleshwar felt that a lot of time would be taken to go there.**

c. What did he do instead? - **He took Roma to a small hospital which was much closer**

d. Who suggested this? - **The cop**

e) Who had to be taken to Airoli? - **Roma Talreja**

f. Why was the suggestion rejected?

- **Airoli was far away and he felt that a lot of time would be wasted.**

11. "Roma stirred and her eyes fluttered open."

a. Where was Roma at that time? - **Roma was in the Tempo truck**

b. What could have made her react so? - **As Roma was being taken to the hospital, the vehicle suddenly lurched forward. This probably stirred Roma and she opened her eyes slowly.**

c. How did her reaction help Baleshwar? - **Seeing this, Baleshwar quickly asked her what her name was and whom he could call. Roma gave him her name, her brother's name and telephone number**

12. "Oh I couldn't thank him. Baleshwar thought

a. Who is the him? - **The truck driver.**

b. Why was Baleshwar unable to thank him? - **The truck driver helped Baleshwar and quietly slipped away with his struck**

c. What does it reveal about the person he wanted to thank?

- **The truck driver was a good man. He did not expect anything in return.** d. Who could not be thanked? - **The tempo truck driver**

13 "I think it is an astonishing thing that a stranger jumped off a train and risked his life for me."

a. Who is the 'I'? - **Roma**

b. Who is the stranger? - **Baleshwar**

c. Where was the speaker when these words were said? - **The speaker was in the hospital**

d. Who is the speaker? - **Baleshwar Mishra**

e. Why did jump off the train? - **To save the life of the girl who had fallen of the tracks**

f. What was the result of it? - **He saved Roma's life by shifting her to the Hospital.**

g. How did the stranger help the speaker?

- **Baleshwar jump out the moving train and walked to the other side of that Railway tracks. He took her in his arms and walked to the main road. He took to the hospital in a truck and got her treatment**

14 “I am new to Mumbai but I have noticed that people here are afraid.”

a. Why had he come to Mumbai? - **Baleshwar had come to Mumbai in search of a job**

b. When did the speaker say so? -**Baleshwar appealed to the people in the compartment to help the girl who was laying on the other side of the tracks but no one came forward.**

Again, when he waited on the road with the injured girl in his arms, several motorists passed by but they didn't stop.

c. Why were the people of Mumbai afraid? - **The girl was injured. People in the compartment and some of the motorists were afraid of getting trapped in the court or with the police.**

15. That's when they noticed that the driver having done all he could had slipped away with his truck

“Oh! I could not thank him.” Baleshwar thought

a. How had the truck driver helped Baleshwar? - **The driver stopped his truck and took Roma to a small as well as a nearby hospital**

b. What might be the reason for the truck driver to slip away without telling Baleshwar? -**The driver took Roma who had met with an accident to the hospital. He might have fear that if he stayed there for some more time the police may come to the hospital and question him. Another reason might be that he did not expect even a word of thanks for his service.**

c. Why did Baleshwar want to thank him? - **The driver stopped the truck and took Roma to the hospital otherwise the girl would have died.**

16 “Let's go and help her.”

a. Who said these words? / Who made this shout? -**Baleshwar**

b. Why did he want to help her? / Why did she need help? -**The girl lying on the other side of the tracks was injured.**

c. Why didn't others come to his help? / Nobody volunteered to help her, why?

- **Other passengers didn't come to his help because they were afraid of the court and police.**

17. “Help me.” Baleshwar pleaded

a. Who did Baleshwar request for help?-**Baleshwar requested the tempo truck Driver to help him.**

b. Why did he request for help? - **Roma was severely injured and he wanted to take her to a hospital**

c. How did the other help him? - **The tempo truck driver took both Baleshwar and Roma to a small hospital and also Divine multispecialty Hospital in his truck.**

d. What does 'plead' mean? - **to ask for something in a serious and emotional way / begged**

18. I can't imagine what would have happened if Baleshwar hadn't been there?

a. Who is the I/speaker? - **Roma**

b. Where was the speaker then? - **The speaker was in the hospital**

c. What does 'there' refer to in the context? - **The place where Roma had fallen on the tracks**

d. When did the speaker say these words? - **The speaker said when she felt better**

e. What would have happened to the speaker? - **The speaker would have died.**

f. Who is the speaker? - **Roma Talreja**

19. ‘They fear getting trapped.’

a. Who fear getting trapped? - **People of Mumbai**

b. What would they be trapped in?- **In the courts or with the police**

c. Who said these words? - **Baleshwar said these words**

d. What was the result of that fear? -**They didn't help Baleshwar to take Roma to the hospital**

20. "There's a girl by the Tracks"

- a. Who is the speaker? - **The commuters**
- b. Who is the 'girl' referred here? - **Roma Talreja**
- c. Why was she by the tracks? - **She had fallen off the moving train.**

21. "I hope I'm not too late"

- a. Who said this? - **Baleshwar Mishra**
- b. Why did he hope so? - **He saw a girl by the tracks, he hurried to save her.**
- c. What did he do? - **He carried her to the roadside and shifted her to the nearby hospital.**

22. "So why did he do it?"

- a. Who does 'he' refer to? - **Baleshwar Mishra**
- b. What did he do? - **He had saved Roma's life**
- c. Why did he do that? - **Out of compassion and humanity.**

GENTLEMAN OF RIO-EN MEDIO

1. "The old man hung his head for a moment in thought then he stood up and stared at me."

- a. Who did he stare at? - **The old man stared at the story teller**
- b. Why did he stare at him? - **The story teller told the old man that the Americans were willing to pay for the additional land as well.**
- c. What did the speaker tell him?

-The old man told him that he would take only 1,200 dollars as agreed and nothing more

2. "Finally I broached the subject. '

- a. Who is the 'I'? - **The storyteller broached the subject**
- b. Who did he broach the subject to? - **to Don Anselmo**
- c. What was the subject? - **Children of the village were coming to the Orchard every day and spend more of the day time in playing the storyteller requested Anselmo to stop the children from coming to the Orchard**
- d. What reply did the speaker get?

- Anselmo replied that the trees in the Orchard did not belong to him but to the children. e. What does 'broach' mean? - To raise the topic

3. "The trees in that Orchard are not mine, Senor."

- a. Who said these words? - **Don Anselmo**
- b. Who is the senor referred to? - **to the storyteller**
- c. When did the speaker say so? - **The story teller requested answer want to stop the children of the village from entering the Orchard**
- d. Who According to the speaker do the trees belong to?
- The trees belong to the children of the village**
- e. Why did he say that the trees did not belong to him?
- When a child was born in the village, Anselmo planted a tree in its name. Therefore, the trees in the Orchard did not belong to him but to the children**
- f. Was he legally justified in saying so? Give reason for your answer.
- Anselmo was not legally right because when he sold the property to the Americans, all that was grown on the land would belong to the buyer (the Americans)**
- g. Senor is a Spanish word. What does it mean? - **A word of respect like 'Mr.' in English**

4. "There was nothing we could do."

- a. Who does 'we' refer to? - **The Americans**
- b. When did they say so? - **Anselmo refused to stop the children of the village from entering the Orchard. He told them that the trees belong to the children**
- c. What did they do at last? - **The Americans bought the trees from the descendants of Anselmo**

5. 'I have agreed to sell my land and house for 1200 dollars and that is my price a) Who is the 'I'? -**Don Anselmo**

b) To whom had he agreed to sell his property? - **He had agreed to sell his property to the Americans** c) When did the speaker make this statement? -

-**The storyteller told Don that the Americans were willing to pay 2400 dollars for his property** d) What does it reveal about the speaker's character? -**Don was a man of principle and he was not avaricious.**

6. "It took months of negotiation to come to an understanding with the old man"

a) What was the negotiation about?

- **The sale of the old Man's land to an American family**

b) Why do you think it took months to come to an understanding?

- **The old man was in no hurry. He wanted to do things slowly and carefully** c) What does 'negotiate' mean in the context

The word negotiates mean to reach an agreement

7. "Don Anselmo" I said to him "we have made a Discovery"

a) Who had made the discovery? - **the surveyor/the engineer made a discovery. The Story teller said this to Don.**

b) What was the discovery? - **It was discovered that Don Anselmo's land was more than an 8acres, almost double the extent**

c) What did the speaker offer as a result of this discovery?

- **The speaker offered the old man double the price of what he had quoted earlier.**

d) How did Don react to it? - **Don stood up and stared at the story teller. He told him that he would not expect more than 1200 dollars from the Americans** e) Who is 'I' refer to? -**Story teller**

8. "We would like to know if you as the most respectable man in the village could not stop them from doing so in order that these people might enjoy their new home more in peace." a) Who said this and to whom? - **The storyteller said these words to Don Anselmo**

b) Who does 'them' refer to? - **The children of the village**

c) What were they doing? - **They were playing under the trees, built little play fences around them and took blossoms**

d) Who does 'these' people refer to? - **The Americans**

e) What reply did the speaker get? - **Don refused to stop the children from doing so because according to him, trees belonged to the children.**

9. "These Americans, they are good people they are willing to pay you for the additionalland as well."

a) Who made this statement? - **The story teller made this statement**

b) When did the speaker say so? - **Don's land was surveyed, Don owned more than 8 acres** c) How did the Don Anselmo react to it?

-**Don was not happy to hear these words. He stared at the Story teller and told him that as agreed you would take only 1200 dollars**

10. The old man said, "friend I don't like to have you speak to me in this manner."

a) What had the story teller spoken to the old man? -**The story teller told the old man that his land was almost double the extent and the Americans were willing to pay him for the additional land**

b) Why didn't the old man like it? -**The old man had already agreed to sell his land for 1200 dollars to the Americans. The price had already been fixed and he didn't like to take more** c) What does this

statement reveal about the character of the speaker? - **Don was a man of principles and was not after money**

11. "When one signs a deed and sells real property once sells also everything that grows on the land"

a) Who said this and to whom? - **This was said by the storyteller to Don.**

b) When did the speaker say these words? - **Don said that is sold only the land to the Americans but not the trees. The storyteller explained that according to the rules, that trees also belonged to the Americans** c) What answer did the speaker get?

- **The trees belonged to the children because he planted a tree when each child was born in the village**

12. "This was bad Don Anselmo" I pleaded

a) Who pleaded? - **The storyteller pleaded**

b) What does this refer to? - **Don said that he sold only the land but not the trees.**

c) What was Don's reply? Or How did Don defend that he was not wrong?

- **Don explained, that when a child was born in the village, he planted a tree in its name. Therefore, the trees belonged to the children and he had no right to sell them.**

13. "I did not sell the trees because I could not they are not mine".

a) Who according to the speaker did the trees belong to? - **the children**

b) When did the speaker say so? - **The storyteller highlighted the legal point. He said to Don, when one sells the property he sells also everything that is grown on the land. Therefore, trees belonged to the Americans**

c) What made the speaker say that the trees were not his?

- **Don told the storyteller that when a child was born, he planted a tree in its name. Therefore, the trees belonged to the children and were not his.**

14. "There was nothing we could do legally we owned the trees but the old man had been so generous refusing what amounted to a fortune" for him. It took most of the following winter to buy the trees

a) Who were the legal owners of the trees? - **The Americans**

b) When did the speaker make this statement? - **Don told the story teller that the trees belonged to the children but not to him. He said that he planted a tree in the name of a child when it was born. Therefore, he had no right to sell them**

c) Why do you think the old man was generous? - **The Americans were willing to pay for the additional land. But Don refused saying that he had agreed to sell his property for 1,200 dollars**

d) Who did they buy the trees from? - **They brought the trees from Don's descendants**

15. "I argued with him but it was useless".

a) Who argued with him? - **The storyteller argued with him**

b) Who does the 'him' refer to? - **Don**

c) What was his argument? - **The storyteller told Don that his land was more than 8 acres and almost double the extent and the Americans were prepared to pay him for the additional land**

d) How did the other react to it? - **Don said that he had already agreed to sell his land for 1,200 dollars and he would not accept more**

16. "One day they came back to the office to complain".

a) Who does they refer to? - **The Americans**

b) Who did they complain about? - **The Americans complained about the children coming to their orchard**

c) What was their complaint? - **they complained that the children came to the Orchard and played under the trees and took blossoms. When they were asked not to come and play, they just laughed and talked back in Spanish**

17. "I sold them my property because I knew they were good people but I did not sell them the trees in the Orchard."

- a) Who did he sell the property to? - **Don sold his property to the Americans**
- b) When did the speaker say these words - **The Americans complained that the children came to their orchard and played under the trees. The story teller requested Don to stop the children from entering the Orchard**
- c) Was the speaker, legally right? Give reason for your answer
 - The speaker was not legally right. When he sells the property, it means whatever grows on it belongs to the buyer (Americans) Legally speaking, Don had also sold the trees.

18. "Finally he signed the deed and took the money but refused to take more than the amount agreed upon"

- a) Who refused to take more money? **-Don Anselmo**
- b) Why did he refuse to take more money? **-He was a man of principles, and not greedy**
- c) What does the word 'deed' mean? **-Agreement**

19. "We have learnt to love these Americans."

- a) Who does the word 'we' refer to? **-The natives of Rio En Medio**
- b) Who made this remark? **- Don Anselmo**
- c) Why have they learnt to love the Americans? **-The Americans became their new neighbours**

Dr. B.R AMBEDKAR

1. "He had an insatiable thirst for books."

- a) Who is the 'he'? **- Dr B.R Ambedkar**
- b) How can you say that he had an insatiable thirst for books? **- He bought books by curtailing his daily needs. He bought large numbers of books while he was in New York and London**
- c) What does insatiable mean in the context? **- Cut down.**

2. "He was a voracious reader."

- a) What does 'voracious' mean in the context **- Very eager for knowledge**
- b) Who does the word 'He' refers to? **- Dr B.R Ambedkar**
- c) How long was he a voracious reader? **- He was a voracious reader throughout his life**

3. "He bought so many books at the time of second round table conference?"

- a) Who bought so many books? **- Dr. B.R Ambedkar**
- b) Where was he? When he bought these books? **- He was in London**
- c) How many boxes did he need to send them to India? **- He needed 32 boxes**
- d) What does it speak about the person?
 - **He was fond of reading books or He was a voracious reader**

4. "Dr. Ambedkar had a clear perception of the mutuality of the three pillars of the state"

- a) Which are the three pillars of the state? **-The pillars of the state are the legislature, the executive and the Judiciary.**
- b) How according to Dr. Ambedkar, the jurisdiction of each state should be? **- The jurisdiction of each should be clear and untrammelled**
- c) What does 'perception' mean in the context? **- ability to see, hear and understand**

5. "The constitution is a fundamental document."

- a) Who were the Chairman and the other luminary members of the drafting committee of the constitution? **- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman. The other luminary members of the committee were Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar K.M Munshi and N Gopala swami ayyangar**

b) What does the constitution define? - **The constitution defines the position and powers of the three organs of the state the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.**

c) What is the purpose of a constitution? - **The purpose of the Constitution is not merely to create the organs of the state but to limit the authority.**

6. "In an interesting observation is once describe the methods of civil disobedience noncooperation and Satyagraha as the grammar of Anarchy" a) Who does 'he' refer to? - **Dr. B.R Ambedkar**

b) When do these methods assume importance?

- **These methods assume importance in a struggle against a foreign rule** c) Why does the speaker call these methods as grammar of Anarchy?

If these methods are used in a democracy, they would be loss of lives and public property

7. There are only two castes in the world according to Avvai

a) Who was Avvai? - **Avvai was a Tamil poetess**

b) Which according to the speaker, are the two castes? - **According to Avvai, the only two castes in the world are the charitable (who give and are superior) and the misers. (who do not give and are inferior)**

c) Which is the superior and which is inferior? -**The charitable is superior and misers are inferior**

d) Why does speaker call one superior and the other inferior?

- **The Charitable is superior because they gave whatever they have. The misers are inferior because they do not help others.**

8. "The British rulers exaggerated the cast distinctions and divided the people of India"

a) What policies did the British rulers follow to divide the people of India?

This policy is called divide and rule

b) Why did they adopt this policy? - **They wanted to have control over the Indians**

c) What does the word exaggerate mean?

- **To describe something as greater or larger than it really is.**

9. "It was given to two great Indians of our time to repudiate cast and proclaim the Oneness of the Hindu community"

a) Who were these two great Indians? - **Mahatma Gandhiji and Dr BR Ambedkar**

b) What did one remind the higher caste? - **the Gandhiji reminded the higher castes of their duty towards the depressed classes.**

c) What did the other remind the depressed classes?

- **Dr BR Ambedkar reminded the depressed classes of their inherent rights to equality with the higher and more powerful castes** d) What did both of them bring about?

-**Both of them brought about veritable revolution in social thought.**

10. "I have no doubt whether we agree with him or not in many matters"

a) Who said this? -**Jawaharlal Nehru**

b) Who does 'him' refer to? - **B.R. Ambedkar**

c) When did the speaker say these words? -**At the time of Ambedkar's death.**

11. "The man who took such an important part in our activities has passed away"

a) Who said this? -**Jawaharlal Nehru**

b) Who passed away? -**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

c) What is the meaning of the phrase 'passed away'? -**It means 'dead'.**

12. "They brought about a veritable revolution in social thought"

a) Who are 'they'? - **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi**

b) What 'revolution' is referred here?

-To abolish the discrimination of the under privileged people c) How did they bring out revolution?

Gandhi reminded the higher caste of their duty towards the depressed classes. Babasaheb did the same by reminding the depressed class about their inherent right to equality.

13. “The only valid division are the division between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome” a) Who said these words? -Buddha

b) When did he say these words? -About 2500 years ago.

c) What does the word ‘division’ refer here? -The caste division.

14. “A symbol of revolt” he said

a) Who made this statement? - Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Who is the symbol of revolt? -Dr. B.R .Ambedkar

c) Why is he described so?

-Because he fought against the discrimination of the people in the name of caste.

15. “His flair for legislative work became evident to the whole nation”

a) Whose flair becomes evident? Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) When did it become evident?

When he contributed to the debates in the Bombay Legislative assembly.

c) Pick out the word from the given statement which means’ a natural ability to do something well-**Flair**

16. “Who could have dreamt that one born to a Mahar family would one day become not only a Law Minister but a Law-maker ?”

a) Who is referred to as ‘Law Minister’ here? -Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Who chose him to be the ‘Law Minister’?- -Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Why is he recognised as the Law-maker? - Ambedkar had a great skill in Law and Legislation.

THE CONCERT

1. “Your father will take you”

a) Who said these words? - Ananth’s mother said these words

b) Who does ‘you’ refer to? -Smitha

c) Where would father take her? - Father who take her to the concert

d) When did the speaker say so? - Smitha and Ananth used to work together. Smitha felt sad because Ananth would not be with her to. The concert and she had to go alone.

2. “There is no harm in trying it”

a) Who said these words? -Smitha

b) What is the it? - She thought of requesting Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play the Sitar for her brother

c) What was the result of her attempt?

- She is succeeded in her attempt. Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Sahib agreed to come to her house and play for her brother. The next day they came and played.

3. ‘Yes’ Panditji replied it is settled then.

a) What statement was this a reply to?- Ravi Shankar asked Ustad Sahib what they should do

b) What was the settlement? -Both of them decided to go to Smitha’s home and play for her brother

c) What made them come to that settlement?

- They were very much moved by the story narrated by Smitha about her brother

4. Did you hear him? He asked

a) Who asked this question? - Ananth

b) Who is the ‘him’? - Pandit Ravishankar

c) What reply did the speaker get? - **Smitha told Ananth, that Ravishankar and Ustad Saheb would come to her house the next day and play**

5. "And the following morning, aunt Sushil's neighbors see two men getting out of a taxi which pull up outside their block they could not believe their eyes."

a) Who were these persons? - **Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha**

b) Whose house had they come to? - **They had come to Smitha's house to play for Ananth**

c) Why had they come there? - **They had come there to play for Ananth**

d) Why couldn't they believe their eyes? - **Pandit Ravishankar was a very busy person. It was impossible to believe that such a great person would come to Smitha's house and play**

6. "Take him home. Give him the things he likes, indulge him."

a) Who said these words and to whom?

- **The doctor at the cancer hospital said these words to Smitha and her parents** b) Who does 'him' refer to? - **Ananth**

c) What made the speaker say so? Or Why did the speaker ask them to take him home?

- **Ananth's condition grew worse.**

d) What does 'indulge' mean in the context? - **to allow**

yourself to do / have that you like

7. "Suddenly a daring thought came to her."

a) Where was the speaker when she got a daring thought? - **Speaker was in the park**

b) Who does 'her' refer to? - **Smitha**

c) What was her daring thought - **Smitha might have thought of meeting Pandit Ravishankar and request him to come to her house and play the Sitar for her brother**

8. Her brother said "enjoy yourself, lucky you" though they came out in painful gasps a) Who said this? - **Ananth**

b) Who does 'yourself' refer to? - **Smitha**

c) When did the speaker say so? - **He is said when Smitha along with her father was leaving for the concert.**

d) His voice came out in painful gasps why? - **He was not able to go to the concert**

9. "Yes? He asked her questioningly but kindly and her story came pouring out.

a) Who does 'he' refer to? - **Pandit Ravishankar**

b) Whose story come pouring out? - **Ananth's story**

c) What was the story? - **Smitha told him that her brother who lay sick at home was eager to see Ravishankar and hear his play.**

d) What did the mustached man tell her?

- **the mustached man told her that Pandit Ravishankar was a busy man and she should not bother him with such a request**

10. "Tomorrow morning we perform for the boy."

a) Who does 'we' refer to? - **Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha**

b) What were they going to perform? - **They were going to perform the play for Ananth**

c) At whose request were they going to perform? - **They were going to perform at the request of Smitha**

11. "I must hear him and see him."

a) Who is the I? - **Ananth**

b) Who did he want to see? - **Pandit Ravi Shankar**

c) What did he want to hear? - **The Sitar**

d) What chance did the speaker not want to miss? - **Hearing Ravi Shankar's play**

12. Sh-Sh said her mother pointing to the figure sleeping on the bed.

- a) Who is the figure referred to here? -Ananth
- b) What does 'Sh' mean? -to keep quite/not to make a noise
- c) Who did the speaker say this to? -Smitha
- d) Why did the speaker say so?

-Ananth needed sleep and rest. She did not want her daughter to disturb him. e) Was the figure sleeping or awake? -Awake though he was on the bed.

13. Smitha cried out in a choked voice “No, how can I?”

- a) Why did she cry? - Whatever Smitha did, she always used to do together. That is with her brother Ananth. She had gone to the concert without taking Ananth with her.
- b) What did Sushila advise her? - Sushila advised her that a walk in the park might make her feel better
- c) What does 'chocked voice' mean? - voice filled with sadness

14. ‘A walk in the park might make you better’

- a) Who suggested this and to whom? - Aunt Sushila suggested this, when Smitha cried out in a choked voice.
- b) What made the speaker suggest this? - A walk in the park might make Smitha feel better
- c) How did the Smitha react to it? - Smitha went to the park and had a walk

15. “This is not the last time they are going to play.”

- a) Who said this and to whom? -This was said by Smitha's mother to Ananth b) Who does 'they' refer to?
- Pandit Ravishankar and Ustad Allah Rakha c) What would they play?
- Pandit Ravishankar would play the Sitar and Ustad Allah Rakha would play the tabalad) When did the speaker say these words?
- Ananth Expressed his desired to go to the concert

16. ‘But, Pandit Ravi Shankar smile at him and motioned him to be quiet.’

- a) Who did Ravi Shankar smile at? -Mustachioed man
- b) When did the speaker say so? – The mustached man said to Smitha “Pandit Ravishankar is a busy man. don't bother him with such requests”.
- c) What does 'motion' mean in the context? -to make a moment of head or hand

17. “We mustn't miss the chance”

- a) Who do the word 'we' refer here? -Anant and his sister Smitha
- b) Who said this? -Ananth
- c) What Chance did he not want to miss? Why? - The chance was to hear Pandit Ravishankar play
- d) When did he say so ? - When Smita read article in the newspaper which was Pandith Ravishankar was going to play Sitara at Shanmukhananda Auditorium.
- e) Do you think he would get a chance in the future? Give reason - He was suffering from cancer so. He could not attend on the day. On the next day, the musicians came to his house and played for him.

18. “But they did not voice their fears.”

- a) Who does 'they' refer to? -Ananth's parents
- b) What was their fear? - Ananth's parents feared that the boy had not many days to live
- c) How did they look after him after his discharge from the hospital?

- They laughed, talk and surrounded Ananth with whatever made him happy. They fulfilled his every need.

19. "You will wake him up. You know he needs all the sleep and rest he can get"

a) Who said these words? -Smitha's mother

b) When did the speaker say so?

- Smitha was reading a newspaper. She read that Pandit Ravishankar would play the Sitar at Shanmukhananda Auditorium the next day c) Who does the word 'him' refer to? - Ananth

d) Why did he need sleep and rest?

- The boy was suffering from cancer. He had become weak. He needed sleep and rest.

20. "When you are better." "This is not the last time they are going to play"

a) Who said this and to whom? -Ananth's mother said these words to Ananth.

b) Who is going to play and what? -Pandith Ravi Shankar was going to play the Sitar at Shanmukhananda Auditorium

c) When did the speaker say these words?

- Ananth wished to go to shanmukhananda Auditorium to hear Pandit Ravishankar's play.

He was suffering from cancer and couldn't go to the concert and sit there for a long time. His mother told him that when he was better he could hear Ravishankar's play.

21. "Pandit Ravi Shankar is a busy man you must not bother him with such a request"

a) Who said these words? -The mustached man

b) Who made a request? - Smitha

c) What was the request? - Smitha told Ravishankar the story of her brother and his strong desire to hear the sitar by Ravi Shankar and tabla by Ustad Allah Rakha

22. "What shall we do Ustad Sahib?"

a) Who asked this question? - Pandith Ravishankar

b) Who was Ustad Saheb? -A tabla master

c) When did the speaker say these words? –

Smitha told Ravishankar about her brothers' illness and how he longed to hear his Sitar and also Ustad Alla Rakha's tabla

d) What reply did the speaker get?

- Ustad Saheb took pity on Smitha and told her that both of them would come to her house the next day and perform for the boy

23. "They could not believe their eyes" It is..... it is not possible, they said

a) Who does 'they' refer to? - Neighbors of Aunt Sushila

b) What was not possible according to them?

- Pandit Ravi Shankar, a great Sitar player and Us tad Allah Rakha came to Smitha's house to play the Sitar and the tabla for Ananth. c) Why did they think so?

- Pandit Ravishankar was a great Sitar player he was a very busy man who would have no time to come to Smitha's house and play the Sitar for the boy. When they saw Pandit Ravishankar and the tabla master, they were surprised

24. "They had come with high hopes."

a) Who does 'they' refer to? -Smitha and her parents

b) What were their high hopes?

-They hope that Ananth would be cured of Cancer as there were expert doctors in the hospital. Ananth would again walk and run and take part in the forthcoming table tennis tournament he would also played the Sitar

c) Why were their hopes not fulfilled? - **Ananth's condition grew worse. The doctor asked Smitha and her father to take him home and give him whatever he liked. They understood that Ananth would not live for many days.**

25. "I spoke to him and he will come tomorrow morning."

- a) Who is the 'I'? -**Smitha**
- b) Who did he speak to? -**Pandith Ravi Shankar**
- c) What did he speak to him about?

-The speaker spoke to Pandit Ravishankar about the illness of the Ananth and his desire to hear the Sitar. As Ananth was not in a position to come, she requested Pandit Ravishankar to come to her house and play the Sitar for her brother.

26. "It's the chance of a lifetime"

- a) Who said this? -**Ananth**
- b) What was the chance? - **The chance was going to Shanmukhananda Auditorium and hear the Play by Pandit Ravishankar**
- c) Why was he not able to go to the concert on that day? – **He was suffering from cancer. He could not even get up. Therefore, he could not go to concert with his sister** (d) When did he get the chance?
- **He was able to hear Ravishankar's Sitar in his house just before his death**

COLOURS OF SILENCE

1. I feel miserable why are you speaking so softly? I can't barely here you." a. Who is the 'I'? - **Satish**

b. Why did he feel miserable? - **Sathish had met with an accident. His legs were injured and he head was badly hurt. He had undergone several operations. He had become deaf.** c. Who does you refer to?

- **Surender**

d. Was he really speaking love softly? Give reason for your answer.

- **Surender was not really speaking softly Sathish would not hear because he was deaf.** e. What does I can barely hear you – **I Can't hear you.**

2. 'He fell into the rapids'

- a. Who is the he? - **Sathish**
- b. Why did he fall into the rapids? – **When Sathish was looking down at the swirling water, his foot slipped and losing his balance, he fell into the rapids.**
- c. What was the effect of this accidents on him? – **His legs and head were hurt. He underwent several operations he became deaf.**

3. Beta, you have to go to school and learn.

- a. Who said these words? – **Sathish's father**
- b. Who is the 'beta'? - **Sathish**
- c. When did the speaker speaker say so? – **Sathish refused to go to school because he could not talk to the other children. The children made fun of his friend.**

4. "Satish become a voracious reader".

- a. What books did Satish read? -**Sathish read books like the life of Gandhiji, the books of Munshi premchand, Sharath Chandra.** b. Who were these books meant for?
- **These books were meant for older children and sometimes even for elders**
- c. What did these books make him feel? -**These books made him feel desperate and left a deep impression upon his sensitive mind.**
- d. What does 'voracious' mean in the context? - **Eager for knowledge.**

5. He took away all is notebooks he had drawn on.

- a. Who is 'he'? – **Sathish's father**
- b. Who's note books were they? – **They were Sathish's notebooks**
- c. What had a drawn in his notebooks? – **Sathish had filled the pages with doodles**
- d. Why did he take away the notebooks? – **Father did not like his son become an artist because he would not make a living.**

6. Why do you take away his source of entertainment?

- a. Who asked this question?- **Sathish's mother asked this question**
- b. Who is the 'you'? – **Avtar Narain**
- c. Whose source of entertainment was it?- **It was Sathish's sources of entertainment**
- d. What was his source of entertainment?

-Drawing and painting were his sources of entertainment.

- e. Why did he take away his source of entertainment? - **Drawing and painting would not make a living.**

7. "It is no career for a bright boy."

- a. Who made this statement?- **Avtar Narain made this statement**
- b. Who is the bright boy referred to? – **Sathish**
- c. What does 'it' refer to? – **Drawing and painting**
- d. What made the speaker think so? – **It would not make a living**

8. "You want to do this very badly, don't you?

- a. Who said this? - **Avtar Narain**
- b. Who is the 'you'?- **Sathish**
- c. What does he want to do badly?- **He wants to do drawing and painting**
- d. Which action of 'you' changed the speaker's attitude towards what he wanted to do?- **One day when Avtar Narain entered the room, Sathish was mixing the paints. Though he knew that is father who discovered of his drawing and painting, he continued his mixing. This might have made his father think that he should encourage his son what he liked.**

9. "It was as if a whole world was opened for him."

- a. Who does 'him' refer to? - **Sathish**
- b. When did he feel so? - **Sathish read a number of books like 'The life of Garibaldi', the works of Munshi Premchand and Sharath Chandra.**
- c. What was its effect on him? – **After reading the books, Sathish felt desperate. He come to know another world through these books, a word of suffering and anguish.**

10. "He saw a bird that was unlike any he had seen before."

- a. When did he see the bird? -**Sathish was looking gloomily into the far corner of the garden.**
- b. What was the most interesting thing about the bird?
– **The most interesting thing about the bright was its restless energy**
- c. What did he do soon after the bird flew away? - **He took out a note book and pencil. He sketched the bird from memory with a few deft strokes.**

11. "He had discovered another pastime which he could indulge in".

- a. Who is the he? - **Sathish**
- b. What was the past time which he had discovered?
-**He filled pages and pages with doodles. His strokes varied with his moods**
- c. What was his father's reaction? - **His father said that it was an idle pastime. He asked him to read books and get some knowledge.**

12. “We will have to look for a new school” his father said.”

a. Why did Satish’s father have to look for a new school?

– **Due to his frequent absence and hearing problem, the head master of the school informs his father that he could not keep him.**

b. Satish was unhappy about this. What was the reason?

– **Sathish did not want to go to a school where he couldn’t talk to other children and where they would make fun of his deafness.**

c. What does the phrasal verb ‘to look for’ mean in the context? – **The phrasal verb ‘to look for’ means search /find out.**

13. “You can learn a great deal of things just by reading”.

a. Why do you think Satish’s father encouraged him to read?

– **Sathish could not go to school. Being deaf, he could not hear things. So, his father encouraged him to read and learn about things.**

b. What books did Satish read? – **Sathish read books like the life of Garibaldi. The works of Munshi Premchand, Sharath Chandra and several other books.**

c. How did these books influence Satish? – **As Sathish began to read it was as if a whole world opened out to him. He realized that they were others who had suffer more than him.**

14. “Satish! why didn’t you come to school today?”

a. Who asked this question? – **Surender.**

b. How many times did he ask this question? - **3 times**

c. Why did he ask him many times? – **He was hard of hearing**

d. What did he get from Satish?

-Sathish replied that he was not well and he had been down with something or the other

15. “This is a school for normal boys. Why don’t you take your son to the school for deafand dumb children?”

a. Who said this to whom? -**The headmaster of the school said this to Sathish’s father.** b. When did the speaker say so?

- Avtar Narain requested the headmaster to admit his son Sathish.

c. Why did he refuse to admit the boy to his school? - **Sathish was deaf and he would not do well in the school. So, the head master suggested to get him admitted to a school for the deaf and dumb.**

16. “My son is not dumb, Sir. His hearing is a little bad. He is under treatment and willsoon be fine.”

a. Who argued this? – **Avtar Narain**

b. Who did he argue with? - **Head master.**

c. When did he argue?-**The head master said to Narain, this is a school for normal boys. Why don’t you take your son to the school for the deaf and dumb?**

17. “This is an idle pastime. You would do better to read and get some knowledge.”

a. Who said this and to whom? - **Avtar Narain said this to his son Sathish.**

b. What does ‘pastime’ mean? – **Something one enjoys during leisure time**

c. What was his pastime? – **After seeing the beautiful bird, Sathish become interested in drawing, sitting on his bed, he began filling pages and pages of doodles.**

d. Why did the speaker say that it was an idle pastime? – **The speaker thought that Sathish could not get knowledge with an idle pastime. It would be a waste of time.**

18. It has been more than three years since he became ill, how do you think you canrecover his hearing?

a. Who said these words and to whom? – **Sathish’s mother said these words to her husband.**

b. How did Satish lose his hearing? – **Sathish lost his hearing after he fell into the rapids while a crossing the weak bridge.**

c. When did the speaker say these words?

-Sathish's father had hope that Sathish would be able to hear. So, he wanted him to study and be ready for school. He did not like Sathish indulging in idle pastime.

19. "We must always be optimistic about his chance of recovering

a. Who said these words and to whom? -Avtar Narain said these words to his wife.

b. Who was Pessimistic and about whom?

-Narain's wife was pessimistic about Sathish's changes of hearing. c. What made

him say so?

– Sathish's mother said to her husband, "It has been more than three years since he has been ill, how do you possibly think that he can recover his hearing?

20. "Sathish's eyes filled with tears and he did an uncharacteristic thing."

a. When did Satish's eyes with tears? – **In the beginning, Sathish's father did not like Sathish's pastime. All of a sudden, he changed his mind. He told Sathish that he would get him admitted to the best school of Arts.**

b. What does 'uncharacteristic' mean? - **Not typical**

c. What uncharacteristic thing did he do? – **Sathish hugged his father tightly, his heart full of love for his stern father.**

21. "You will learn art and make your life in your chosen field."

a. What did Satish want to become? - **an artist.**

b. Why was his father not happy with Satish becoming an artist at first? – **His father was not happy at first because art would not fetch much money and it would only be a pastime. He wanted him to study and achieve something in his life.**

c. How did he encourage him later? - **Sathish's father changed his mind. He got him admitted to one of the best art schools. He got him paints, brushes of all shapes and sizes and several rolls of drawing sheets.**

HOMOPHONES (1 MARK)

1. Ravi has a **bean** in his pocket (been, bean) Deepa has **been** to Mysore

2. **There** are many children playing in the park.

Their schools are closed for three days (there, their)

3. I go **to** school everyday (to, too) Don't drive **too** fast.

4. Faded clothes can be **dyed** (died, dyed) The dog **died** of hunger

5. The company suffered heavy **loss** last year.

 We have to respect the **laws** of our state (laws, loss)

6. You are **too** late (too, two) I have **two** eyes

7. This **road** leads to Mysore (rode, road) I **rode** a car

8. We are fond **of** sweets (of, off) The flight has taken **off**

9. Now a days bus **fare** has been raised (fair, fare) She is a **fair** looking lady

10. He is walking with **bare** foot (bear, bare) It is too sensitive to **bear**

11. In that film **cast** is not good (caste, cast) We should eradicate **caste** system

12. She has a very good eye **sight** (site, sight) I purchased a **site** in Mysore

13. Farmers go to **dairy** to give the milk (dairy, diary) I have a habit of writing **diary**

14. **Hare** is a cute animal(hare, heir)
He is the only **heir** of that property

15. Gandhiji is an **ideal** person (idol, ideal)
Indians follow **idol** worship

16. Every day we **pray** to god (prey, pray) Lion is waiting for its **prey**

17. Ramesh told me an interesting **Story** (story, storey) That building has four **storey**

18. Iin Ramanagara. (**lived**, leaved)

19. Arjun saw a huge..... on the bank of the river(**witch**, which)

20. A big.....was found on the ozone layer. (**lier**, layer)

21. They.....notes every day. (**write**, right)

22. The..... phone is very useful now a days. (**cell**, sell)

23. Aishwarya Rai is alady. (fare, **fair**)

24. Many ships arrived at Chennai..... (**harbor**, harbor)

25. Why did you go..... (**there**, their)

26. Can you.....me? (**see**, sea)

27. Gandhiji's principles wereand nonviolence. (piece, **peace**)

28. Wehalf an hour for Shantha every day before going to school. (weight, **wait**)

29. This is a.....about the king Dhasharatha. (**story**, storey)

30. The book isthe bag (inn, **in**)

31. The butcher sells(meet, **meat**)

32. The police officer the robber (**caught**, cot)

33. Hassan is away from Delhi (**far**, for)

34. Who do you vote.....? (far, **for**)

35. Theform of the word 'broken' is 'break' (fast, **past**)

36. We do not what.....to follow (**route**, root)

37. please inform me when you that place. (live, **leave**)

38. They distributed clothes to..... refugees. (**whole**, hole)

39. We take always decision(**write**, right)

40. What is the bus..... from Kodagu to Mysore (**fare**, fair)

41. They..... vegetables in the market. (**sell**, cell)

42. I saw a beautifulin Hyderabad (port, **fort**)

43. It is not your concern but it is concern. (there, **their**)

44. Child torn a 100rupee note into two..... (peace, **piece**)

45. Mysore fountain show felt us.....(wander, **wonder**)

46. A thief is waiting for..... money from an old lady. (steel, **steal**)

47.....he requested me to give help hand. (weather, **whether**)

48. Some students are.....in mathematics (week, **weak**)

49 General Kariyappa is a man of(principal, **principle**)
 50. The H.M addressed parents as parents (deer, **dear**)
 51. This is the warning. (**last** lost)
 52. This is good (quiet, **quiet**)
 53.is your pen. (**here**, hear)
 54. Is the difficult? (**sum**, some)
 55. Suma saw a _____ in the forest (**bear/bare**)
 56. My friends _____ in Bengaluru (leave, **live**)
 57. Mr. Mahesh is the _____ of unique international school (**principal/principle**)
 58. A big _____ was found in the door (whole/**hole**)

WRITING

GRAMMAR

ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE (1mark)

Identify the Subject, the verb and the Object #Change the Object into Subject.

Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb. #Change the verb into their past participle form. #Add the preposition “by” #Change the subject into object.

A.V-P.V(EXAMPLES)

SIMPLE PRESENT

A.V- Ram writes a letter-P.V- A letter is written by Ram.

A.V- They write letters-P.V- Letters are written by them

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A.V-I am writing a letter P.V- A letter is being written by me

A.V- They are writing letters -P.V-Letters are being written by them

PRESENT PERFECT

A.V- Kala has written a letters -P.V- Letters have been written by Kala.

A.V- Shiva and Giri have written a letter- P.V- A letter has been written by Shiva and Giri.

SIMPLE PAST

A.V- Rahim wrote a letter- P.V- A letter was written by Rahim.

A.V- She wrote the addresses- P.V- The addresses were written by her.

PAST CONTINUOUS.

A.V- He was writing a book -P.V- A book was being written by him.

P.V- They were writing answers-P.V- Answers were being written by them.

PAST PERFECT

A.V- Latha had written questions -P.V- Questions had been written by Latha.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verb+be+verb in past participle

A.V- Bharathi can solve the problem tactfully. – P.V- The problem can be solved by Bharathi.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (command, instruction, order, request, advice,)

A.V- Close the door. -P.V- Let the door be closed.

A.V – Tell him to wait for 5minutes. -P.V-Let him told to wait for 5minutes.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

A.V- Who spoke the truth? P.V- Who was the truth spoken by?/By whom was the truth spoken?

A.V- When will Amaresh finish the work. P.V-When will the work be finished by Amaresh?

WITH TWO OBJECTS

A.V- The teacher gave sweets to all the students.

P.V- All the students were given sweets by the teacher. / Sweets were given to all the students by the teacher.

EXAMPLES

1.He makes pots.

Ans: Pots are made by him.

2. They have published a new travelogue.

Ans: A new travelogue has been published by them.

3.He asked them to write a letter of apology.

Ans: They were asked to write a letter of apology by him.

4.The police have finally arrested the owner of the club.

Ans: The owner of the club has been arrested by the police finally.

5.The peon brought a circular to my class.

Ans: A circular was brought by the peon to my class.

6. Close the windows.

Ans: Let the windows be closed.

7. Throw it.

Ans: Let it thrown.

8. The president distributed the awards to the winners.

Ans: The awards were distributed to the winners by the president.

9. The chief minister gave compensation to the victims.

Ans: The victims were given compensation by the chief minister.

10. Suma presented me a pocket radioAns: I was presented a pocket radio by Suma.

11. does he bring flowers?

Ans: Are flowers bought by him?

12. Did she tell his name?

Ans: Was his name told by her?

13. Who wrote shakuntala?

Ans: By whom was Shakuntala written?

14. will you write a story?

Ans: Will a story be written by you?

15. When did Ravi give the photo?

Ans: when was the photo given by Ravi?

16. Who killed Ravana?

Ans: By whom was Ravana killed?

17. He is typing a letter.

Ans: A letter is being typed by him.

18. Rekha is playing chess.Ans: Chess is being played by Rekha

19. Savitha can present the paper.Ans: The paper can be presented by Savitha

20. why did you bring it?

Ans: Why was it brought by you?

21. He writes a letter.

Ans: A letter is written by him.

22. The advocate won the Gopal's case in the high court.

Ans: Gopal's case was won by the advocate in the high court.

23. They can learn English.

Ans: English can be learnt by them.

24. The teacher had guided the pupils well.

Ans: pupils have been guided by the teacher well.

25. They showed the audience two films.

Ans: Two films were shown to the audience by them.

Choose the best alternatives which is in the passive form

A: Have you completed the work?

B: No, not yet, we are attending to that work now.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is (Choose the right one)

a. That work was attended to now

b. **That work is being attended to now**

c. That work is attended to now

d. That work will be attended to now

Ans.: **b. That work is being attended to now.**

1. The chief guest distributed the prizes

a. The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest

b. The prizes are distributed by the Chief Guest

c. The prizes will be distributed by the Chief Guest

d. The prizes are being distributed by the Chief Guest

Ans.: **The prizes were distributed by the Chief Guest**

2. Leela has written a book

a. A book is written by Leela

b. A book had been written by Leela

c. A book has been written by Leela

d. A book will be written by Leela

Ans.: **b. A book has been written by Leela**

3. Do the work

a. Work is done by you

b. Work was done by him

c. Let me do the work

d. Let the work be done

Ans.: **d. Let the work be done**

4. Lakshmi: Have you written all the answers correctly? Sharada: Yes, I have written all the answers correctly.

a. All the answers are written correctly by me

b. All the answers have been written correctly by me

c. All the answers were written correctly by me

d. All the answers are being written correctly by me

Ans. **b. All the answers have been correctly written by me.**

PRACTICE

1. The government has been decided to change the pattern of question paper.

It has hoped, the students will like the new pattern.

The passive form of the underlined sentence is

a. **The new pattern will be liked by the students**

b. The new pattern would be liked by the students

c. The new pattern can be liked by the students

d. The new pattern will be liked by the students
2. Mr. Jain is a rich gold merchant. Last night some thieves broke into the house of Mr. Jain.
The thieves planned the robbery very carefully.

a. **The robbery was planned by the thieves very carefully**
b. The robbery will be planned by the thieves carefully
c. The robbery is planned by the thieves very carefully
d. The robbery is being planned by the thieves very carefully
3. A: Is there Nisha in the house B: She is cooking food in the kitchen

a. **The food is being cooked by her**
b. The food was cooked by her.
c. The food is being cooked by her
d. The food has been cooked by her
4. A: I kept a mango here, where is it? B: He had eaten a mango.

a. **A mango had been eaten by him**
b. A mango have been eaten by I
c. A mango had been eaten by he
d. A mango has been eaten by him

5. A. did you attend the programmed?
B. Yes, I have attended the programme.
a. **The programme has been attended by me**
b. The programme has being attended by me
c. The programme have been attended by me
d. The programme is being attended by her.
6. Ram: Mummy, where is Shobha and Meera? Mother: *They are playing chess.*

The passive form of the italicized sentence is
a. Chess has been playing by them. b. Chess was being played by them.
c. Chess is being played by them. d. Chess had been played by them.

7. Manu: When is your sister 's marriage? Tanu : Day after tomorrow, Sir.

Manu : Have you distributed the invitation cards ?

Tanu: Yes, my brother has distributed all the invitation cards.

The passive form of the italicized portion is 1

a. All the invitation cards were distributed by my brother.
b. All the invitation cards has been distributed by my brother.
c. All the invitation cards are distributed by my brother.
d. All the invitation cards have been distributed by my brother

8. Dad: Asha, how was the annual day celebration in your school?

Asha: Fine, dad.

Dad: Who distributed the prizes?

Asha: The chief guest distributed the prizes. The passive form of the underlined sentence is

a. The prizes were distributed by the chief guest.

- b. The prizes are distributed by the chief guest.
- c. The prizes have been distributed by the chief guest.
- d. The prizes are being distributed by the chief guest.

9. Teacher : Why didn't you come to school yesterday, Teja ? Teja : Sir, I went to Mysore with my dad.

Teacher: Have you completed your homework?

Teja : Yes Sir, I have completed the homework.

Teacher: What about others?

Teja : Sir, they have completed the homework. The passive form of the underlined sentence is

- a. **The homework has been completed by them**
- b. The homework is being completed by them
- c. The homework is completed by them
- d. The homework was completed by them.

10. Teacher: Students, who can give a seminar on pollution?

Students: Sir, it is Laxmi, *she can give a seminar*.

The passive form of the italicized sentence is

- a. A seminar was given by her.
- b. A seminar is given by her.
- c. **A seminar can be given by her**.
- d. A seminar has been given by her.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Read the following conversation and choose the language function of the italicized sentence

1. Suprit: Pappa *could you get me lolly pop please?* Father: Yes, of course.

- a. **Request**
- b. advice
- c. Order
- d. Suggestion

2. Student: May I come in, Sir?

Teacher: Yes, *you shouldn't be late next time*.

3. Stranger: Excuse me sir, could you tell me the way to 'Unique International School'?

Mahesh: Yes, *you go straight and take left turn* walk for about $\frac{1}{2}$ K.m you will find the school on your left.

- a. Giving information
- b. **Giving direction**
- c. Seeking information
- d. Offering help

4. Old lady: Excuse me,

Boy: Yes, *what can I do for you?*

Old lady: Could you help me to cross the road?

Boy: Yes, of course

- a. **Offering help**
- b. Offering information
- c. Seeking information
- d. Taking help

5. Patient: Good evening sir,

Doctor: Very good evening. What's wrong with you?

Patient: I have lots of chest burning sensation.

Doctor Yes, *you will have to give up smoking now onwards*.

- a. Order
- b. **Advice**
- c. suggestion
- d. Instruction

6. Aveena: Excuse me Samhitha, *Shall I have your pen?*

Samhitha: Yes, by all means.

- a. Seeking information
- b. Seeking suggestion
- c. Seeking permission

d. Seeking help

7. Bindu: You're stepping on my saree.

Passenger: Oh, *I'm really sorry*.

Bindu: That's O.K

- a. Regretting
- b. Abusing
- c. Suggesting
- d. Apologising**

8. Principal: sir we are planning to organize a workshop for the teachers of English. Resource person: That's a good idea. But what can I do for you?

Principal: *We would be delighted if you could come and spare some time with our teachers.*

a. **Invitation** b. Permission c. Direction d. Suggestion

9. Anil: *could you drop me at the railway station?*

Rahul: Yes, of course.

Anil: Thank you very much.

Rahul: You are welcome.

a. Expressing sympathy b. Expressing gratitude

c. Offering help **d. Seeking help**

10. Chaithanya: Why were you absent yesterday?

Dhanya: My brother met with an accident.

Chaithanya: *Oh, I'm really sorry. Don't be upset. He shall be all right soon*

a. **Expressing condolence** b. Expressing help

c. Expressing sympathy d. Expressing gratitude.

11. Don't copy from your neighbor.

a. request **b. instruction** c. command d. wish

12. There is bleeding in your eyes. Consult an eye specialist.

a. order b. instruction **c. suggestion** d. information

13. Would you allow me to use your dictionary?

a. seeking permission b. seeking help c. enquiring d. seeking advice.

14. You have helped me a lot. I'm highly grateful to you.

a. offering b. suggesting **c. expressing gratitude** d. complimenting

15. The RTO said to the driver, "you must drive carefully".

a. order b. request c. suggestion d. threat

16. Get down at KR circle. Walk a few yards. On to your left, you find CPI's office.

a. instruction b. order **c. giving direction** d. suggesting

17. The clouds are black and thick. It is going to rain tonight.

a. doubt **b. probability** c. wish d. suggestion

18. You must not smoke in public places.

a. threat b. anger c. suggestion **d. prohibition**

19. May you live long!

a. advice **b. wish** c. request d. certainty

20. Raju, I'm wrong. You are absolutely right.

a. confirmation b. expressing desire **c. expressing agreement** d. surprise 21. Shreya: Hello daddy, my teacher has asked me to give a speech on Republic Day.

Father: That's great! Go ahead speak well my dear. Shreya: Will you please help me to prepare the speech dad?

a. Request b. Order c. Suggestion d. Encouragement.

22. Stranger: Shall I park my vehicle here sir?

Owner: No, you shouldn't. The underlined word shows

a. order b. advice **c. request** d. prohibition.

23. Class teacher: Who will tell a story? Students: Sir, Geetha.

Class teacher: Geetha, *please tell a story.*

a. Order **b. Request** c. Obey d. Advice.

24. Student: Good morning, Sir.

In-charge: Good morning. Thank you. What can I do for you?

Student: I am Geetha, a student of Class IX. I am interested in joining the summer camp.

Could I have the details, please?

a. Order **b. Request** c. Obey d. Advice.

25. Visitor: Excuse me, can you help me in locating the book, 'War and Peace'?

Librarian: Sure. *Go to the sixth row and the book is on the third shelf.*

Visitor: Thank you very much.

a. Advice **b. Giving directions** c. Order d. Request.

26. Mom: Where are you going Ramya? Ramya: School mom.

Mom: Then, go with dad dear.

Ramya: *Yes mom.*

a. Order b. Request **c. Obey** d. Advice.

27. Rajesh: After a long time, I am meeting you.

Sampath: Yes, of course. By the by, I came to know that your daughter's marriage is fixed. When?

Rajesh: On 22nd February Sampath: Fine. What can I do for you?

Rajesh: *Would you help me by lending Rs. 50,000?*

Sampath: With pleasure.

a. Permission b. Instruction c. Ability **d Request.**

What does the modal verb express

1. May I come in?

a. ability b. permission c. **polite request** d. threat

2. Can you lift the table?

a. possibility b. mental ability **c. probability** d. habitual

3. Would you help me?

a. request b. ability c. possibility d. habitual

4. Can you speak English fluently?

a. **physically ability** b. necessity c. mental ability d. request

5. Can I go out now?

a. ability b. request c. necessity **d. permission**

6. It may rain tonight.

a. possibility b. impossibility c. improbability d. ability

7. The tanker can hold 25,000 gallons of oil

a. possibility b. probability **c. ability** d. necessity

8. Could I see you tomorrow?

a. a request for permission b. necessity c. a request for moral obligation d. instruction

9. You must walk on the pavement in cities. Otherwise you will meet with an accident.

a. request b. compulsion c. necessity d. threat

10. The boy is strong. He can run.

a. Prohibition b. habitual c. possibility d. physical ability.

11. Sheetal : **Can** you run 100 meters in 9 seconds ? Lavanya : No, I can't.

(A) ability (B) suggestion (C) order (D) obligation.

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

A finite verb has a specific tense, person and number. (1st verb of a sentence) They changes accordingly.

Ex: 1. The lion **is** the king of the forest. 2. Mohan **works** in a company
3. People **respect** honest politicians. 4. Sujatha **taught** us how to draw the map of India.

V1- give Vs-gives V2- gave

Non-finite verbs do not have specific tense, person and number. They are not change in sub+verb concord system.

Ex: 1. Kumar wants **to become** a doctor. 2. Kumar and Gopal want **to become** doctors
3. I want **to become** a doctor. 4. Kumar has decided **to become** a doctor.

Ving- giving V3-given to+V- to give

There are 3 kinds of non-finite verbs. They are (PIG) PARTICIPLE, INFINITIVE, and GERUND

#PARTICIPLES

If the verb is used as an adjective it is called a participle

*Present Participle- (ends with 'ing' Action is going on)

*Past Participle- (ends in 'ed', 'd', 'en' Action is completed)

*Perfect Participle- (ends with 'having+ V3. An action completed at some past time)

1. The hunter shot a **flying** bird 2. A **broken** jug never holds water.

The words fly and break are basically verbs. Here they are adjectives. If the verb is used as an adjective it is called a participle. Here flying-present participle and broken- past participle. **INFINITIVES**

1. I saw him **cross** the road.

2. Suresh saw the plane **land**.

Cross and land are bare infinitives. They do not end with s or es, ed(V2), 'ing' and 'en', 'ed'(V3)

Following are full infinitives

3. Mangala goes to the USA **to meet** the president.

4. Raju has become a doctor **to serve** the sick

5. Would you like to have a cup of coffee? Yes, I would like **to**.

6. Suresh wanted to lock the house, but he forgot **to**.

GERUNDS (VERBAL NOUNS/VERB+ING)

1. **Reading** is a good habit

2. **Running** is a good exercise

Four alternatives are suggested to each of the following statements. Pick out the correct alternative.

1. Gopal gets up early in the morning. He goes to the park and walks. Walking is good for health.

The gerund is,

a. walks b. walking c. gets d. goes

2. Suma has bought a number of books. She reads books to improve her knowledge. Reading really improves our knowledge. One of the following is an infinitive.

a. to improve b. improves c. has d. reads

3. Sitting under the tree, the hunter shot an arrow at the bird. The bird fell down. The hunter took it home.

One of the following is a participle.

a. shot b. fell c. took d. sitting

4. Suresh was going in the forest. A person was cutting a big tree. Suresh stood for few minutes.

He saw the tree fall. Finite verb is,

a. going b. cutting c. fall d. stood

5. Columbus asked Francisco to bring Guillermo to him. But Francisco refused to carry out his order.

Francisco ought to have obeyed the order of Columbus. One of the following is an infinitive.

a. ought b. refused c. asked d. to carry out.

6. Students come to school to learn. They study a number of subjects. English is one of them.

learning English is not difficult. Which one of the following words is a gerund?

- a. learning b. to learn c. come d. study

7. Mahesh is working in a govt. school. He teaches English to 10th std students. One day he took special class on Sunday. He made the students sit for 3 hours. Finite verb is,

- a. sit b. working c. made d. teaches

8. Reddy is a retired teacher. He is running a tutorial institute. He works there for 5 hours every day.

Teaching is his breath. Which one of the following is a participle?

- a. teaching b. retired c. works d. has

9. Savithri lives a simple life. She is living in a small house. She goes to the market to buy vegetables.

Though the market is 1Km. from her house, she goes on foot. Which one of the following is an infinitive?

- a. to buy b. lives c. living d. goes

10. Santhosh tells us interesting stories. We sit with him and listen to the stories with concentration.

Sometimes, he makes us laugh. Which one of the following is infinitive? a. tells b. interesting c. laugh d. listen.

11. Arjun: Where are you going Raju?

Raju: I am going to market to buy vegetables and fruits. Here Infinitive is,

- a. to buy b. going to c. am d. doing

12. Mother: Why is she anxious, Appu?

Son: She is anxious to know her result Amma. Here Infinitive is,

- a. is b. anxious c. to know d. result

13. Sujatha: Why are you late, Supriya?

Supriya: I went to post office to post a letter. Here Infinitive is,

- a. are b. went c. late d. to post

14. Ashok: Did you miss bus?

Akshay: Yes, I'd better not to be late. Here Infinitive is,

- a. to be b. had c. did d. miss

15. Rakesh: Would you like to dance with me.

Rani: Yes, of course. Here Infinitive is,

- a. would b. to dance c. like d. me

16. Sujan: Shall we go and play cricket, Chandan?

Chandan: Yes, but why Akhil has not come?

Sujan: I heard him coughing yesterday. He may not be well. Here Infinitive is, a. play b. come c. heard d. coughing

17. Ganesh: Thank you very much for your help.

Venkatesh: It's ok. You need not say thanks in friendship. Here Infinitive is,

- a. help b. need c. say d. is

18. Read the conversation and identify the infinitive:

Master: I have a guest tonight. Prepare something good. But forget not to make some sweets.

Cook: Fine Sir, Is dal-roti and halwa okay?

Master: Yes.

- a. have b. prepare c. forget d. to make.

19. Read the conversation:

Philip : Good morning John. How are you ?

John : Very good morning. I'm fine, thank you.

Philip: Where are you going?

John: I am going to medical store to bring medicines.

Which one of the following is infinitive? a. going b. am
c. to bring d. going to.

20. Read the following sentences and identify the infinitive:

Sachin: When do you come, Shruti?

Shruti: I am coming tomorrow.

a. come b. coming c. am d. do.

21. Read the conversation and identify the infinitive:

Cook: What shall I cook for dinner tonight, Sir?

Master: Prepare some special items. I am expecting two guests to come for dinner.

Cook: Alright Sir, what about Pulao and Halwa?

Master: Okay, also make some fruit salad.

Cook: Yes Sir.

a. prepare b. expecting c. to come d. makes.

22. Read the following conversation and identify the infinitive:

Manjula: Where are you going?

Latha : I'm going to market to buy vegetables.

Manjula: Is it? I too will come with you.

Latha : Let both of us walk to market.

a. going b. come c. will d. to buy.

23. Read the conversation:

Mother: Sunanda, where are you going now?

Sunanda: I'm going to market to buy books.

Which of the following is infinitive?

a. going b. are c. am d. to buy

Question tags EXAMPLES

- 1) She will never help, (Negative Sentence) Will she?
- 2) I'm fond of reading. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 3) Raju got 100% in Mathematics. (+ VE) Didn't he?
- 4) He drives carefully. (+ VE) Doesn't he?
- 5) She won't come tomorrow. (- VE) Will she?
- 6) He wasn't happy. (- VE) Was he?
- 7) They were laughing in the class. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 8) He can fly an aero plane. (+ VE) Can't he?
- 9) Rani draws figures neatly. (+ VE) Doesn't she?
- 10) Sachin doesn't know the value of Rs.10. (+ VE) Does he?
- 11) Every one liked him. Didn't they?
- 12) I am a famous lawyer. (+ VE) Aren't I?
- 13) You have done a fine job. (+ VE) Haven't you?
- 14) The beggar maid was more fair. (+ VE) Wasn't she?
- 15) It rained heavily yesterday. (+ VE) Didn't it?
- 16) People in the past were happy. (+ VE) Weren't they?
- 17) Films are not interesting nowadays. (- VE) Are they?
- 18) The whole India admires Gandhiji. (+ VE) Doesn't it?

19) Sunitha walks faster than Suma. (- VE) Doesn't she? 20) She saved me from danger. (+ve) Didn't she?

ADD QUESTION TAG

1. Ramesh is a famous educationist, The question tag to be used above is
a. Isn't he? b. Is he? c., doesn't he? d. Does he?
2. Leela and Sheela were awarded
a. isn't she? **b., weren't they?** c., isn't they? d., aren't they?
3. Amith never tells lies
a. Isn't he? b. Is he? c., doesn't he? **d., does he?**
4. Meera can do the sum
a., can she? **b., can't she?** c. Isn't she? d. Is she?
5. I'm fond of eating sweets,
a., am I? b. amn't I? **c., aren't I?** d., are I?
6. Jazz met his friend in London,
a., does he? **b., didn't he?** c., did he? **d., doesn't he?**
7. The students have come back from the tour,
a., have they? **b., haven't they?** c., had they? d., hadn't they?
8. Shreya never comes to school late,
a., does she? b., doesn't she? c., isn't she? d., was she?
9. Satish is not interested in music, The question tag to be used above is
a., isn't he? b. hasn't he? **c., is he?** d., has he?
10. Gopal bought some sweets this morning, The question tag to be used above is 1
a. doesn't he? b. won't he? **c. didn't he?** d. can't he?
11. She is very brilliant,
a., isn't she? b., is she? c., hasn't she? d., has she?
12. Gopi broke the glass,?
a. did he b. was he c. wasn't he **d. didn't he.**
13. Sheela doesn't tolerate any mistake.
a. Is she? **b. Does she?** c. Doesn't she? d. Isn't she?
14. Father never sits in the house,
a., doesn't he? b., isn't he? **c., does he?** d. did he?
15. The old man sat under a tree to rest,
a. did he? b. doesn't he? **c., didn't he?** d., wasn't he?

IF CLAUSE

1st Condition, (V1-will)

Ex: If I **work** hard, **I will score good marks.**

If I **have** money **I will get a house constructed.**

If you **are** honest and humble, **people adore you**

2nd Condition, (V2-would)

Ex: If I **worked** hard **I would score good marks.**

If I **were** a you, **I would not make mistakes.**

If you **were** a mouse **the cat would eat you.**

3rd Condition, (had+V3-would have)

Ex: If I **had worked** hard, **I would have scored good marks.**

If the boy **had not teased** the monkey, **if would not have searched the face of the boy**

If the teacher **had depth** in the subject, **he would have made the students learn**

Read the following conversations and fill in the blanks by choosing the correct 'If Clauses'.

1. Rashmi: Hi, sugar, what about your result?

Sagar: Sorry Rashmi, I couldn't get good marks.

Rashmi: If you had worked hard, you more marks.

- a. would get
- b. would have got**
- c. will get
- d. shall have got

2. Basavaraj :Did you buy a car for me, papa?

Rudrappa :Oh! My son, I were millionaire Icar for you Basavaraj :It's ok papa.

- a. will buy
- b. should have bought
- c. would buy**
- d. would have bought

3. Abhishek: it's been too hot, will you put on the fan, Ankush?

Ankush:Yes of course, If we plant more and more trees, it.....not be too hot

Abhishek: Yes, you are right.

- a. could
- b. would
- c. will**
- d. would have

4. Ravi: Where is your smart phone, Ramya?

Ramya :oh! My father took it back.

Ravi: If you had bought smart phone we..... watched games on it.

- a. would have**
- b. will have
- c. could
- d. would

5. Doctor: Can you meet me tomorrow, Mr. Santhosh?

Santhosh: Yes, but I would not take much time sir.

Doctor: Had you come a little earlier, I spent some time with you.

- a. can
- b. will have
- c. might
- d. would have**

6. Husband: What a beautiful bird it is!

Wife: Yes, it is a lovely bird

Husband: If I were bird you..... fly like that higher and higher

- a. shall
- b. will
- c. would**
- d. can

7. Suprith:Sagar, did you bring your bike?

Sagar: oh! Sorry.

Suprith:it's ok.

Sagar: If I had bought my bike, we..... gone on long ride.

- a. Shall have
- b. would have**
- c. would
- d. should

8. Rajesh: Why can't you go with her Sham?

Shyam: I feel shy sir.

Rajesh: Is it? If you had told me earlier, Isent someone with her.

- a. can have
- b. would have**

a. must have b. **would have** c. wouldn't have d. will have.

17. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him.
(would catch / would have caught)

18. Mother: Reena, why have you scored less in Math's subject?

Reena : Sorry mom, I could not understand Maths properly.

Mother: If you had attended the remedial classes, you understood Math's well.

a. will have b. shall have c. would d. **would have.**

19. Neighbour: Hi Ranjith, did you get a seat in the college you desired?

Ranjith: No uncle, my application was rejected due to my low scores.

Neighbor: I am sorry to hear this. If you had worked harder, you got a seat in the college.

a. will have b. shall have c. **would have** d. should have.

20. Ramesh: Why can't you come with me Ravi?

Ravi: No, I have some urgent work now.

Ramesh: May I know the correct reason Ravi?

Ravi: I don't have vehicle to take my dad to the hospital, that's it.

Ramesh: Is it? If you had told me earlier, I a vehicle.

a. will arrange b. would have arranged c. would arrange d. shall arrange

21. Mahesh : Why can't you come with me Siddesh?

Siddesh : No, I have some urgent work now.

Mahesh : May I know the correct reason Siddesh?

Siddesh ; I don't have vehicle to take my dad to the hospital that's it.

Mahesh : Is it? If you had told me earlier, I a vehicle.

a. will arrange b. **would have arranged**

 c. would arrange d. shall arrange

LINKING WORDS (Conjunctions)

a. Lakshmi bought flowers **and** fruits in the market.

b. Manu **and** Vinu went to Kolar.

c. Shibu **as well as** Girish came to my house.

e. Sir M.V. was **not only** a great engineer **but also** a good

CONTRAST /OPPOSITION.

a. Lalitha is short **but** her sister is tall

b. **Though** Leela is only ten she talks like an elderly lady.

c. Krishna worked very hard. **Still** he could not get a first class.

d. Shekar is very active **where as** his brother is lazy.

THE IDEA OF CHOICE OR ALTERNATIVE.

a. Shall I read English **or** shall I read Kannada?

b. The H.M. is **either** in the classroom **or** in his office.

TIME

a. The bus hit him **as** he was turning the corner.

- b. I do not know **when** he would come to the office.
- c. I have been living in this village **since** I came from Bombay.
- d. She assisted the boy **as soon as** he cried for help.
- e. He left the hall **before** the function was over.
- f. The bus started **after** the tickets were issued.
- g. **While** the minister was speaking, some people stopped him to ask questions.
- h. No pupil left the exam hall **till/until** the last bell rung.

REASON (Answer the question why)

- a. People like him **because/as/since** he is very good.

'IF' GIVES THE CONDITION FOR THE OTHER PART OF THE SENTENCE TO BE TRUE

- a. I will do it **if** you help me.
- b. She will secure first class **if** she works hard.

EXPRESS SOMETHING TO REACH AN OPINION FROM FACTS

- a. Karim must be asleep, **for** there is no light in the room.
- b. She has been working hard, **so** she will get at least a first class.

INTRODUCE NOUN CLAUSES

- a. I think **that** he is trustworthy.
- b. The H.M asked me **why** I was late to school.
- c. She asked him **how** he got the answer.
- d. This is **where** he lives.
- e. The teacher asked him **how** he got the answer.
- f. I don't know **why** he was punished.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- a. You should go by auto rickshaw, **otherwise** you may miss the bus.
- b. Some people talk **as if** they are ministers.
- c. **As soon as** the teacher came, all the students stood up.
- d. He drinks **neither** coffee **nor** tea.
- e. You would better write it down **so** that you don't forget.

CONCORD: SUB & VERB AGREEMENT.

1. Mohan is my friend. He(be+work) in the post office. He(go) to the post office at 8a.m. and(return) at 6 p.m. during week days. (**is working, goes** **Retruns**)
2. Appaji.....(have) a cow. He(buy) in the market yesterday. It(give) 15 liters milk every day. Milk(be) sweet. **Has boight is**
3. Sundar.....(be+study) in Govt. high school last year. The strength of the school.....(be) 50. So, the Govt. closed that school. So, Sundar(take) transfer certificate and(join) an ided school. He is now in X std. **was studying was took joined**
4. Rakesh : Girish, what is your brother doing? Girish :
He.....(be+bread) a book Rakesh : How long.....
(do) he read?

Girish: He(read) for two hours every day.

Rakesh : It.....(be) not enough. He must study four hours.

5. Teacher : Aravind, Why..... (be) you absent yesterday?

Aravind : Sir, while I (be+come) to school, I(fall) down on the road and.....(be) severely wounded.

Teacher : Aravind, you must be careful while walking on the road.

6. I.....(be+go) by train yesterday. On the way I(see) a bus over crowded and.....(move) at a speed of 60Km per hour. Passengers.....(be) shouting.

7. Jayalakshmi is a classical singer. She(earn) money by giving tuitions. She(be+go) To give a concert in the town hall tomorrow.

8. Hemalatha : Menaka,.....(do) your husband eat sweets everyday. Menaka : Yes, he.....(do)

Hemalatha : please tell him that eating sweets.....(be) bad for health. Menaka : He also.....(know). Still he.....(eat)

9. India.....(be+rule) by foreigners for many centuries. Leaders like Gandhiji.....(fight) for freedom. Now India(be) a democratic country.

10. Latha : Shanthala, how(be) you?

Shanthala: Fine, thank you.

Latha: Where.....(be) you.....(work) now?

Shanthala: sorry, I(leave) the job. I(be) now a house wife.

11.(stand) near the door of another train speeding in the opposite direction, Baleshwar.....(see) a young woman(lie) on the tracks. He(pull) the emergency chain of the train.

12. One day Nataraja.....(be+stand) in front of the police station. A policeman who(see) him.....(question)him. Nataraja said that he

.....(be+wait) for his friend who had promised him to come near the station.

13. The tiger(be) a ferocious animal. It(live) in the forest. It(be+call) man eater. There are a number of tigers in our state national parks.

14. India.....(be+rule) by the British before 1947. Many patriots like

Gandhiji , Nehru, Patel.....(fight) for the freedom of our country. At last, the British.....(give) us freedom.

15. Mysore state.....(be+rule)by the Wodeyar dynasty. Raja

Wodeyar, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar and Krishnaraja Wodeyar.....(be) some of the Maharaja's of Mysore. Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV(have) able diwans like Sir M.

Vishveshwaraya, Sir. Mirza Ismail. The last maharaja of Mysore was Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodeyar.

16. Smoke started coming out of the house. Within minutes the first two floors (be+burn). Then women and children(run) out of the house.
There was a lot of noise. A woman started screaming “My baby.....(be) in the flat.”
17. One day Gandhiji went to gymnastic class late. By the time he went there, the class (be) over and all the students (have +leave). He went to the class late because he had no watch and the weather was cloudy and thus he
(be misled) about the time.
18. Kashi bai was not afraid of the British. She(have+keep) her dignity and self respect. She did not submit to the collector when he(threaten) that he(will)cancel the registration of her car.
19. Chandrashekhar’s bowling arm.....(be+affect) by polio. But he never thought about this disadvantage. He(have) a passion for the game and that(lead) him to preserve.
20. There were nearly 7000 people in the conference hall of the Parliament of Religions. It(be) the first time that Swami Vivekananda(be+address) such a huge audience. So , he(feel) nervous in the beginning.
21. The post master asked Andy who he.....(want) the letter for. But Andy(refuse) to tell his master’s name. the post master.....(be+irritate) by Andy’s stupidity. So, he called his master a goose.
22. Bhima saw a huge monkey in a garden of plantain tress. The monkey.....(be+shine) like a blazing fire. He(tell) Bhima that he.....(be)ill and therefore he was lying there.
He.....(request) Bhima to jump over him and go further.
23. Roopa looked up from the newspaper and (say) excitedly, “Sri S. P. Balasubramaniam (be + perform) tomorrow at the Chennaiah Rangamandira.
24. When Don Anselmo came into the office, the people (be + wait) for him. He bowed to all of them. Then he (remove) his hat and gloves.
25. Janaki is my friend. She(be + work) in a bank. Every day she(go) to the bank at 9.30 A.M. by bus.
26. I had lent a book to Prasad. He(give) me the book back and(thank) me for lending it to him. He(say) that he(enjoy) reading it.
27. While I(be) in the class, I was(ask) some questions by the students who were known for their(wise) and(regular).

28. When I (arrive) at the railway station yesterday, Sunitha
(be + wait) for me. She wore a blue dress and looked very pretty.

29. Maya is a lively woman. She (love) visiting beaches. Last year, she (have + visit) seven beautiful beaches of Indian islands.

30. Rajanna is a good teacher. He (complete) his Physical Education Training in S.L.N. College. Now, he (be + work) in a private high school in his home town.

31. One day, I saw a boy who (be + cry). I called him but he (do) not respond me.

32. One day, I saw a boy who (be+cry). I called him but he (do) not respond me.