

QUESTION PAPER ANALYSIS

SECTION – A

(Reading Comprehension)

30 M

Qns. 1 - 5	from A - Reading	2 Wh Qns + 3 MCQs	5 × 2 = 10 M
Qn. 6 to 8	from B - Reading (Poem/Prose)	3 MCQs	3 × 2 = 6 M
Qn. 9 to 10	from C - Reading	2 MCQs	2 × 2 = 4 M
Qn. 11 to 15	Study Skills	2 Wh Qns + 3 MCQs	5 × 2 = 10 M

SECTION – B

(Vocabulary & Grammar)

40 M

Qn. 16	Combine the sentences using Relative clause / Nonfinite clauses (Ref : Units - 1 & 5)	2 M
Qn. 17	Change the Voice	2 M
Qn. 18	Combine the sentences using the linkers given in the brackets. (Ref : Units - 3, Page 92 & Unit 6 Page 192)	2 M
Qn. 19	Fill in the blanks with compound Prepositional phrases and Prepositions given in brackets. (Ref : Unit - 2 & Unit 4)	2 × 1 = 2 M
Qn. 20	Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs (Ref : Units 2, 3 & 4)	2 × 1 = 2 M
Qn. 21	Give a suitable Advice	2 M
Qn. 22	Change into a Polite Request	2 M
Qn. 23	Identify the Expression	2 × 1 = 2 M
Qn. 24	Pick out the right synonyms for the underlined words (A - Readings)	4 × 1 = 4 M

- Qn. 25** Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words
(A - Readings) $4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 26** Choose the right forms of words (A - Readings) $4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 27** Fill in the blanks with 'ae', 'au', 'ie', 'ei', 'ou', 'oo' or 'ee'
(A Readings) $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 28** Fill in the blanks with suitable suffixes
(A Readings) $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 29** Find the wrongly spelt word and write the correct answer.
(A Readings) $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 30** Dictionary Skills $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 31** Write under correct headings (Ref : Units 1, 2,3 & 4) $8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2 \text{ M}$
- Qn. 32** Match the one word substitutes with the right phrases
(Ref : Units 1, 4 & 5) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ M}$

SECTION – C

(Creative Expression) 30 M

- Qns. 33** (a) Conversation
(OR) (A, B, C Readings)
- (b) Diary Entry **10 M**
- Qns. 34** (a) Letter Writing
(OR)
- (b) Biographical Sketch **10 M**
- Qns. 35** (a) Framing 'WH' Questions - (Ref : C Reading)
(OR)
- (b) Information Transfer **10 M**

Unit I: Reading A: ATTITUDE IS ALTITUDE

S.No.	Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other form
1	attitude	the way you think and feel about someone or something	mindset, approach, outlook	--	attitudinal
2	altitude	height	height, elevation	lowland	altitudinal
3	torso	the main part of the body not including the head arms or legs	--	--	--
4	tuck	to put in a particular place or to cover	put, insert, place	--	--
5	distraught	very upset	upset, troubled, worried	balanced	--
6	courage	fearlessness	bravery, guts, daring	cowardice, timidity	courageous
7	invent	to create	devise, fabricate, originate	destroy	invention
8	mainstream	common, normal	ordinary, conventional	abnormal, unconventional	--
9	depress	to make feel sad	sadden, dishearten	cheer up , rejoice	depression
10	triumph	a great victory, achievement	victory, achievement, success	failure	--
11	adversity	a difficult situation	hardship, misfortune	prosperity	adverse
12	inspire	to influence or guide someone	motivate, encourage	discourage	inspiration
13	conviction	a strong belief, opinion	faith, belief	doubt	convict
14	perseverance	to continue trying to do something even though it is difficult	firmness, determination	vacillation, lethargy	persevere
15	realize	to understand or become aware	understand, make real	forfeit, lose	realization
16	encourage	to inspire with courage	support, give confidence	discourage	encouragement
17	decide				decision
18	bully	One habitually cruel to other who are weaker	harass , ill-treat frighten, terrorize,	suave, protecting, encouraging	--
19	disable	put out of action	cripple, lame, incapacitate	enable	disability
20	encourage	to motivate	support, inspire	discourage	encouragement
21	terrify	to frighten	horrify, panic, frighten	reassure, please, delight	terrific, terrible
22	dependent			independent	dependency

23	Imagine	To think or to form a picture or idea in mind	visualize, envision, fantasize	--	Imagination
24	concentrate	to give your attention to the thing you are doing	focus	Disperse, dilute	concentration
25	absolute	total, complete, perfect		provisional, unconfirmed	absolutely
26	insist	force someone to do something	claim, assert, vow	desert, deny	insistence
27	achieve	--	--	--	achievement

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Comprehension Passage I: Nick Vujicic was born
.....he was four months old.

Q 1: How was Nick born?

Ans: Nick was born with no arms and legs.

Q 2: What does the word ‘torso’ mean?

Ans: The main part of the body, not including the head, arms or legs.

Q 3: What does Nick do according to the first paragraph?

Ans: Nick plays football and golf, swims and surfs.

Q 4: How does his small foot help Nick?

Ans: His small foot helps him balance and enables him to kick.

Q 5: How does Nick use his small foot?

Ans: Nick uses his small foot to type, write with a pen and pick things up between his toes.

Q 6: Where was Nick born?

Ans: Nick was born in Melbourne, Australia.

Q 7: How did Nick call his small foot?

Ans: Nick called it his chicken drumstick.

Q 8: What did his parents decide?

Ans: Nick’s parents decided not to send him to a special school.

Q 9: Why was his father shocked when Nick was born?

Ans: His father was shocked because Nick was born with no arms and legs.

Q 10: How long Nick’s mother could not bring herself to hold him?

Ans: Until Nick was four months old.

Q 11: Nick now lives in ----- (b)

Ans: a) Melbourne b) Loss Angeles c) Australia

Q 12: "But he doesn't let the details stop him." What does this sentence mean? (a)

Ans: a. His disability doesn't stop his achievements.
b. His disability stops his achievement.
c. He always thinks of his disability.

Q. No. 13: "I call it my chicken drumstick..." joked Nick.

What does this sentence say about Nick's nature? (b)

Ans: a) Nick's positive attitude.
b. Nick's humourous nature.
c. Nickk's independent nature..

Q.No. 14: "I'd be lost without it." What does Nick mean by this sentence. (a)

a. Nick would have been died without the small foot on his left hip.
b. Nick would have been died with the small foot on his left hip.
c. Nick would have been lost his small foot.

Q No. 15: How did his father feel when Nick was born? (c)

Ans. a. Very happy b. disappointed c. shocked

Q No. 16: How did Nick feel about his parent's decision? (b)

Ans. A) He felt very happy and accepted their decision.
B) The best decision they could have made for him even though it was hard
C) He felt very unhappy about their decision.

Comprehension Passage 2: I was deeply depressed.....
.....the article had given me.

Q 1: Why was Nick deeply depressed?

Ans: Nick was deeply depressed because he was born with no arms and legs.

Q 2: What did he want to do to himself when he was eight years old?

Ans: He wanted to kill himself.

Q 3: What did Nick try to do at the age of 10?

Ans: Nick tried to drown himself in the bath.

Q 4: How could Nick brush his teeth?

Ans: Nick could brush his teeth with a wall mounted brush.

Q 5: What happened when Nick was 13?

Ans: Nick read a newspaper article about a disabled man.

Q 6: What was the newspaper article about?

Ans: The newspaper article was about a disabled man who had managed to great things and helped others.

Q 6: What did Nick realise?

Ans: Nick realised that God had made him to give hope to others.

Q 7: How did the newspaper article influence Nick?

Ans: Nick decided to use his life to encourage other people and give them the courage that the article had given him.

Q 8: "I felt cold and bitter". What does the phrase/idiom 'cold and bitter' mean? (a)

Ans: a. very unpleasant b. very happy c. winter season

Q 9: Nick said, "It is hard to hold on." What does Nick mean by this sentence? (c)

Ans: a. It is very difficult for him to hold anything.
b. It is very difficult for him to study in a special school.
c. It is very difficult for him to live without purpose and strength.

Q 10: When was Nick realised? (b)

Ans: a. When he was teased and bullied in the school.
b. When he read a newspaper article about a disable person.
c. When he was deeply depressed.

Q 11: Nick has become an international symbol of triumph over adversity with the help of (a)

Ans: a. his religion, friends and family.
b. his classmates and neighbours.
c. newspaper article.

Q 12: What did the newspaper article give Nick? (c)

Ans: a. give hope to others.
b. Disappointment
c. Courage and inspiration.

Q 13: "I hated God for doing *this* to me." What does the word '*this*' mean here? (a)

Ans: a. for not giving arms and legs.
b. For giving responsible parents.
c. For joining in a mainstream school.

Comprehension Passage 3: The challenges in our lives are
.....pretty good balance.

Q 1: What qualities of Nick made him win Austrilian Young Citizen Award?

Ans: For his bravery and persevarance.

Q 2: How are challenges useful in our lives according to Nick?

Ans: Challenges are there to strengthen our convictions.

Q 3: What did Nick do at traffic lights?

Ans: He did a 360 degree spin in his car.

Q 4: Why did Nick do a 360 degree spin in the car?

Ans: Nick did a 360 degree spin in the car to freak the girl out.

Q 5: Whom did Nick meet in Hawaii?

Ans: Nick met Bethany Hamilton.

Q 6: Why did Nick meet Bethany Hamilton?

Ans: Nick met Bethany Hamilton to learn surfing from her.

Q 7: What was the disability of Bethany Hamilton?

Ans: Bethany had her arm bitten off by a shark when she was 12.

Q 8: How did Nick feel while learning surfing?

Ans: Nick was terrified at first but later he felt it fantastic.

Q 9: What made Nick appear on the cover page of a surfer magazine?

Ans: For doing 360 degrees spin on the surfing board.

Q 10: The challenges are not there.....

(b)

Ans: a. to strengthen our convictions.

b. to run us over.

c. to win the award.

Q 11: Why did the girl at traffic lights speed off quickly?

(a)

Ans: a. because she was terrified by Nick's 360 degrees spin in the car.

b. because she saw a man without arms and legs.

c. because she could see only Nick's head.

Q 12: Why did Nick choose Bethany as his surfing master?

(c)

Ans: a. Because she had her arm bitten off by a shark.

b. Because she was a good surfing master.

c. Because Nick thought Bethany could understand the difficulties of a disabled person and teach him accordingly.

Q 13: Why could Nick do 360 degree spin easily on the surfing board?

(c)

Ans: a. Because Nick had no arms and legs.

b. Because Nick had no centre of gravity.

c. Because Nick had a very low centre of gravity.

Q 14: Nick said, "She was amazing". Why did Nick say like that?

(a)

Ans: a. Because she taught Nick how to surf easily.

b. Because she was very beautiful.

c. Because she had her arm bitten off by a shark.

Q 15: Why did the girl at traffic lights see Nick interestingly? (b)

- Ans: a. Because Nick had no arms and legs.
b. Because she could only see Nick's head.
c. Because Nick knew Nick well.

Unit I: Reading B: Every Success Story Is also a Story of Great Failures (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Comprehension Passage I:

A New York Times editorial.....we tried as hard as we could?

Q 1: What did the New York Times editorial question? (a)

- Ans: a. The wisdom of the Wright Brothers.
b. The recipe of Sanders' mother.
c. The machine invented by the Wright Brothers which is heavier than the air.

Q 2: Why did the New York Times editorial question the wisdom of the Wright Brothers? (c)

- Ans: a) Because they took their famous flight at Kitty Hawk.
b) Because New York Times didn't like the Wright Brothers' invention.
c) Because they were trying to invent a machine, heavier than air, that would fly.

Q 3: What does the Wright Brothers prove with their famous flight at Kitty Hawk? (a)

- Ans: a) A machine, which is heavier than the air, can fly in the air.
b) The New York Times editorial is true.
c) They do not have wisdom.

Q 4: What was Colonel Sanders' investment for his business? (b)

- Ans: a) \$100 cheque
b) His mother's recipe.
c) a beat-up car.

Q 5: When did he get his first order? (c)

- Ans: a) After he knocked less than a 1000 doors.
b) After he knocked a 1000 doors.
c) After he knocked more than a 1000 doors.

Q 6: Why did Colonel Sanders knock more than a 1000 doors? (b)

- Ans: a) Because he realized that he had to do something.
b) To get his first order.
c) To sell his beat-up car.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

As a young cartoonist, Walt Disney,he was partially deaf.

Q 1: What did the newspaper editor say about Walt Disney? (a)

- Ans: a) Walt Disney had no talent.
b) Walt Disney was highly talented.
c) To draw Mickey Mouse in his cartoons.

Q 2: Why did a minister at a church hire Walt Disney? (a)

- Ans: a) To draw some cartoons.
b) Because he was rejected by a newspaper editor.
c) To draw Mickey Mouse.

Q 3: Why was Mickey Mouse occupied a prominent role in Disney's cartoons? (c)

- Ans: a) Because he was rejected by a newspaper editor.
b) Because he liked mice very much.
c) Because he was inspired by a small mouse.

Q 4: What do successful people do? (c)

- Ans: a) Successful people do great things.
b) Successful people do small things.
c) Successful people do small things in a great way.

Q 5: What was the disability of Thomas Edison? (b)

- Ans: a) He was a stupid
b) He was partially deaf.
c) He was deaf.

Q 6: What was the note sent to Edison's mother by his teacher? (a)

- Ans: a) Your Tommy is too stupid to learn.
b) Your Tommy is partially deaf.
c) Your Tommy will learn better at home.

Q 7: How did Edison's mother take the note of the teacher? (b)

- Ans: a) Edison's mother was disappointed.
b) She took it as a challenge.
c) She joined him in another school.

Q 8: How did Edison's mother react to the teacher's note? (b)

- Ans: a) She got angry with the teacher.
b) She decided to teach him herself at home.
c) She scolded her son.

Q 9: Who made Tommy to grow up to be the great Thomas Edison? (c)

- Ans: a) His formal schooling for 3 months.
b) His teacher.
c) His mother.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

Setbacks are inevitable.....mind can achieve.

Q 1: How can a set back act in our life? (a)

Ans: a) As a driving force.
b) As humility
c) As a kind of encouragement.

Q 2: What do we need to learn? (c)

Ans: a) To be victims.
b) To learn to be in grief.
c) To become victors.

Q 3: How can we overcome setbacks? (b)

Ans: a) With the driving force.
b) With courage and faith.
c) With fear and grief.

Q 4: How can a stumbling block be turned into a stepping stone? (c)

Ans: a) When we learn to become victims.
b) When we find grief from the setbacks.
c) When we learn from the setbacks.

Q 5: Where does the motivation to success come from? (a)

Ans: a) The burning desire to achieve a purpose.
b) The setbacks.
c) The driving force.

Reading Comprehension Passage 4:

A young man asked Socrate.....produce great results.

Q 1: What did the young man ask Socrates? (b)

Ans: a) To teach him Philosophy/
b) The secret to success.
c) To meet him near the river the next morning.

Q 2: What did Socrates do the young man? (a)

Ans: a) Socrates ducked the young man into the water.
b) Socrates taught him the secret to success.
c) Socrates taught him swimming in the river.

Q 3: What did the young man do when Socrates ducked him into the water? (c)

Ans: a) The young man learned the secret to success.
b) The young man learned swimming in the river.
c) The young man struggled to get out of the water.

Q 4: What did the young man want the most when he was there in the water? (a)

Ans: a) air b) success c) deep breath.

Q 5: What is the starting point of all accomplishment?

(b)

Ans: a) Intelligence b) A burning desire c) Hard work.

Unit I: Reading 'C': I Will Do It (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)

Reading Comprehension Passage I:

He came from a poor.....sixteen years old.

Q 1: Who is 'He' in the above passage?

Ans: N.R.Narayana Murthy.

Q 2: What kind of family did he come from?

Ans: He came from a poor but educated family.

Q 3: Why do the brighter ones want to study in IITs?

Ans: Because IITs are India's premier institutions / For their bright future e/ It is prestigious for any student to study at IIT / It is right place for bright students etc.

Q 4: How did he guide the other IIT aspirants?

Ans: While the others struggled to solve the problems in the question papers, he would smile shyly and solve them in no time.

Q 5: What was the ultimate aim for any boy at that age?

Ans: To study at IIT.

Q 6: How do students get admission into IITs?

Ans: Through an entrance test.

Q 7: What was his father's hobby?

(a)

Ans: a) Reading English Literature
b) Teaching
c) Educating the poor and needy

Q 8: Where do the brighter ones want to study?

(c)

Ans: a) In Mysore
b) In foreign Institutions
c) In the IITs

Q 9: "He was guide for the others". What did the above statement say about the boy?

(a)

Ans: a) He was genius and helped others.
b) He was senior to the other boys.
c) He charged money for guiding others.

Q 10: What did the boy dream of?

(b)

Ans: a) The boy dreamt of guiding others.

- b) The boy dreamt of studying at IIT.
- c) The boy dreamt of establishing an IT company.

Q 11: Why is Mysore described as 'sleepy town' in the above passage? (c)

- Ans:
- a) Because the people of Mysore spend most of their time sleeping.
 - b) Because the weather in Mysore is always cloudy and gloomy.
 - c) Because Mysore is very peaceful and quiet.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

The D-Day came.....as much as you want.

Q 1. What was the D-Day according to the passage?

Ans: The day of IIT entrance examination.

Q 2: What did he mean when he said 'OK' about his entrance exam?

Ans: His 'OK', in the case of entrance examination, implied he did very well.

Q 3: What was his principle?

Ans: His principle was never to hurt anyone.

Q 4: How did he feel about his entrance exam result?

Ans: He was delighted and thrilled.

Q 5: What was his father's response when the boy told him that he wanted to join IIT?

Ans: His father told him that he was a salaried person and couldn't afford his expenses at IIT.

Q 6: Why didn't his father let him join in IIT? (b)

- Ans:
- a) Because his father wanted him to study in Mysore.
 - b) Because of their poor financial position.
 - c) Because his father didn't like to send him anywhere.

Q 7: Why did his father speak to him with a heavy voice? (a)

- Ans:
- a) Because his father was not in a position to join his bright son in IIT.
 - b) Because his father didn't like to join him in IIT.
 - c) Because his father wanted him to study at Mysore.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

The teenager was disappointed.....have made it.

Q 1: Why was the teenager disappointed?

Ans: The teenager was disappointed because his father didn't allow him to join in IIT.

Q 2: Why did his heart sink in sorrow?

Ans: Because his dream of studying in IIT was burnt to ashes.

Q3: What was the boy's fondest hope?

Ans: The boy's fondest hope was to study in an IIT.

Q 4: Why were his classmates leaving for Chennai?

Ans: His classmates were leaving for Chennai to join in IIT.

Q 5: "You should have made it." What was the speaker's intention?

Ans: The speaker wanted Narayana Murthy to join IIT.

Q 6: How was the noise made by his friends at the station?

Ans: The noise was like chirping of birds.

Q 7: Which sentence in the above passage describes the introvert nature of the teenager? (b)

Ans: a) His heart was bleeding.

b) He never shared his unhappiness or helplessness with anybody.

c) He went to the station to say good bye and good luck to them.

Q 8: Why were all his friends excited?

(c)

Ans: a) They were excited and talking loudly.

b) They were excited and discussing their new hostels, new courses etc.

c) They were excited because they got admission into IIT.

Q 9: "The day came". Which day was mentioned here?

(a)

Ans: a) The day on which his classmates were leaving for Chennai.

b) The day of IIT entrance examination.

c) The day of IIT entrance examination results were declared.

Q 10: "You should have made it." Who said these words to whom?

(b)

Ans: a) His father to him

b) His friend to the boy.

c) He to his friend.

Q 11: "He didn't get angry with anybody." Why?

(a)

Ans: a) Because he was an introvert by nature.

b) Because his heart was bleeding.

c) Because his dream had burnt to ashes.

UNIT II: READING 'A' : THE DEAR DEPARTED - I

II 'A' THE DEAR DEPARTED - I					
S.No.	Word / Phrase	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other forms
1	amaze	surprise	surprise, astonish, dumbfound	calm	amazement
2	realize	become conscious	understand, grasp	disbelieve	realization
3	worn out	useless, tired	exhausted, depleted	unwearied	
4	stretch	make bigger	extend, enlarge	stagnate	stretchable
5	arrange	put together	organize, assemble	disorder, mess	arrangement
6	bargain	negotiate	deal, agreement	rip-off	
7	daft	silly	silly, foolish	sensible	daftly
8	delicate	easily damaged	subtle, slight	strong, robust	delicately
9	shabby	worn out	untidy, nasty	elegant	..
10	get rid of	throw out	remove, eliminate	hold	..
11	fasten	attach	attach, affix	loose, disconnect	..
12	run up	continue	continue	halt	..
13	pinch	steal	steal
14	fetch	carry	bring, carry	..	
15	complacent	self-satisfied	contented, satisfied	anxious	complacency
16	irritate	annoy, bother	annoy, exasperate	calm, comfort	irritation
17	mourning	be sad	grieving, crying	cheer	mourn
18	solemn	thoughtful	serious, dignified	cheerful	solemnly
19	brisk	fast	quick, rapid, hurried	slow	briskly
20	annoy	irritate, anger	irritate, displease	please	annoyance
21	swindle	cheat	cheat, fraud	truth, frankness	
22	crazy	mad, idiotic	silly, idiotic	balanced	craze
23	transfix	stun	stun, spellbound
24	cling	embrace	hug, adhere	loosen	
25	chuckle	laugh quietly	giggle, snigger
26	vigorous	energetic	dynamic, strong	lethargic	vigorously
27	malicious	wicked	cruel, wicked	kind	malice
28	obvious	understandable	clear, evident	obscure	obviously
29	vulgar	rude	rude, bad, improper	decent	vulgarity
30	precocious	intelligent	intelligent, bright	stupid	..

Unit II: Reading 'A': The Dear Departed – I (Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Reading Comprehension Passage 1:

Mrs. Slater: (sharply) Victoria, Victoria.....it from I can't tell.

Q 1: Why did Amelia ask Victoria to change her colourful dress?

Ans: Because Abel Merryweather (Victoria's grandfather) was found dead. So it would never be good in colours.

Q 2: "They haven't been here *for ages*." What does the phrase '*for ages*' mean?

Ans: The phrase 'for ages' means for a long time.

Q 3: Who sent the telegram to whom?

Ans: Mr. Slater sent the telegram to Mr and Mrs. Ben Jordan.

Q 4: What was the telegram about?

Ans: The telegram was about Abel's death.

Q 5: "She'd never *set foot* in your house again." What does the phrase 'set foot' mean?

Ans: The phrase 'set foot' means to go to a place.

Q 6: Why was Henry not sure about Mr and Mrs. Ben Jordans' coming?

Ans: Because Mrs. Elizabeth took an oath to never set foot again there during a quarrel with her sister.

Q 7: Why was Amelia Slater amazed at Victoria?

Ans: Because Victoria was still in a colourful dress despite of her grandfather's death.

Q 8: "They're coming to talk over poor grandpa's affairs"

Who does the word 'they' refer to?

(a)

Ans: a) Mr. Ben Jordan and Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan

b) Mr. Henry Slater and Mrs. Amelia Slater

c) Mrs. John Shorrocks and others.

Q 9: "They're coming to talk over poor grandpa's affairs"

(c)

What are the grandpa's affairs?

Ans: a) Abel's affairs with the Slaters.

b) Abel's affairs with Mrs. John Shorrocks.

c) Abel's property, insurance and other belongings etc.

Q 10: Who was sure about Mr. and Mrs. Ben Jordans' coming to Henry's house?

(b)

Ans: a) Mr Henry Slater.

b) Mrs. Amelia Slater.

c) Miss Victoria.

Q 11: Why were Mr. & Mrs. Ben Jordan coming to Henry's house?

(a)

Ans: a) To talk over grandpa's affairs.

b) Because they haven't been here for ages.

c) To see Abel's dead body.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

Mrs. Slater: Don't look so daft.....this morning.

Q 1: "Don't look so daft." What does the word 'daft' mean here?

Ans: The word 'daft' means silly/stupid.

Q 2: Henry said, "It doesn't seem delicate, somehow."

What does 'it' refer to in the above sentence?

Ans: In the above sentence 'it' refers to stealing Abel's bureau.

Q 3: What did Mrs. Henry plan to put in the place of bureau?

Ans: Mrs. Henry planned to put the shabby old chest of drawers in the place of bureau.

Q 4: Why did Amelia want to put the old chest of drawers in place of bureau?

Ans: Amelia wanted to get rid of the old chest of drawers. If she put the old chest of drawers in place the bureau Elizabeth could have that.

Q 5: Why did Henry take his coat off?

Ans: Henry took his coat off to bring down the bureau.

Q 6: Why did Mr. & Mrs. Henry want to bring the bureau down?

Ans: Because Mrs. Henry wanted to own the bureau unfairly.

Q 7: Who was drunk that morning?

Ans: Abel was drunk that morning.

Q 8: Why did Mrs. Amelia want to put the shabby old chest of drawers in the place bureau? (b)

Ans: a) Because Abel was dead.

b) Because she wanted to get rid of it.

c) Because she wanted to pinch the bureau.

Q 9. Henry said, "It doesn't seem delicate, somehow." Why did Henry say like that? (a)

Ans a) Because Henry felt that the bureau was strong.

b) Because the bureau was delicate.

c) Because the old chest was delicate.

Q 10: "Are you planning to pinch it?" What does the sentence say about Victoria? (c)

Ans: a) She is an innocent girl.

b) She is a young girl.

c) She is an intelligent/precocious girl.

Reading Compehension Passage 3:

Mrs. Jordan: Well, We'll think about.....drunken old beggar.

Q 1: What were all the family members talking about?

Ans: All the family members were talking about Abel's jewellery, insurance money, valuables and furniture etc.

Q 2: What did Abel promise Jimmy?

Ans: Abel promised his gold watch to Jimmy.

Q 3: What did Abel do that morning?

Ans: He met Mr. Tattersall and they went off past St. Phillip's Church.

Q 4: What did Mrs. Jordan guess about the insurance premium?

Ans: Mrs. Jordan guessed that Abel didn't pay insurance premium.

Q 5: Who is the drunken old beggar according to Ben?

Ans: Abel Merryweather.

Q 6: What were all the family members interested in according to the above text? (c)

Ans: a) They were interested in Abel's gold watch.
b) They were interested in Abel's insurance premium.
c) They were interested in Abel's property, insurance and other belongings.

Q 7: Who was Jimmy? (b)

Ans: a) Son of Henry and Amelia Slater.
b) Son of Ben and Elizabeth Jordan.
c) Son of Abel Merryweather.

Q8: Who said that Abel didn't pay his insurance premium? (a)

Ans: a) Victoria.
b) Ben Jordan.
c) Mrs. Jordan.

Q 9: When did Abel promise his gold watch to Jimmy? (c)

Ans: a) When Jimmy was born.
b) When Abel was living with the Slaters.
c) When Abel was living with the Jordans.

Q 10: Why did Ben call Abel "The drunken old beggar?" (a)

Ans: a) Because Abel didn't pay his insurance premium.
b) Because Abel promised his gold watch to Jimmy.
c) Because Abel didn't give his bureau to the Jordans.

Unit II: Reading 'B': The Dear Departed – II (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Reading Comprehension Passage I:

Mrs. Jordan: (rising) I'll tell you what'syou were dead.

Q 1: Why did Mrs. Jordan want to tell Abel what was going on in the house? (b)

Ans: a) Because Abel was dead.
b) Because Abel didn't understand about the happenings in the house.
c) Because Mrs. Jordan wanted to impress her father.

Q 2: What did Mrs. Slater ask her sister? (a)

- Ans: a) To be quiet.
b) To tell everything.
c) To have tea.

Q 3: Why did Mrs. Slater ask her sister to be quiet? (c)

- Ans: a) Because Abel was suffering from headache.
b) Because Abel was dead.
c) Because she didn't want Abel to know what was happened.

Q 4: "Oh! I call it double-faced." Who were double-faced here according to the speaker? (b)

- Ans: a) Ben Jordan and Elizabeth Jordan.
b) Henry Slater and Amelia Slater.
c) Abel Merryweather.

Q5: What things of Abel did Henry and Amelia steal? (a)

- Ans: a) bureau, clock, slippers.
b) old chest of drawers, bureau, slippers.
c) clock, slippers, old chest of drawers.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

Abel: It didn't take you long.....you've treated me.

Q 1: Where was Abel living after his wife's death? (c)

- Ans: a) With Henry Slater and Amelia Slater
b) With Ben Jordan and Elizabeth Jordan.
c) Some part of the time with the Slaters and some part of the time with the Jordans.

Q 2: Whom did Abel want to leave his bits of things according to his new will? (a)

- Ans: a) To whoever Abel was living at the time of his death.
b) To Henry Slater and Amelia Slater.
c) To Ben Jordan and Elizabeth Jordan.

Q 3: Why did Mrs. Jordan invite Abel to live with them? (b)

- Ans: a) Because Mrs. Jordan loved her father very much.
b) Because Mrs. Jordan wanted her father's property.
c) Because Henry and Amelia were not taking good care of Abel.

Q 4: Mrs. Jordan said, "I don't think father will fancy living with you after what's happened today."
What actually happened that day? (a)

- Ans: a) The Slaters thought that Abel was dead and stole his things unfairly.
b) Abel was dead.
c) There was a quarrel between Amelia and Elizabeth on that day.

Q 5: How did Abel feel about the way his daughters treated him? (c)

- Ans: a) Abel felt very happy.
 b) Abel was proud about the way his daughters treated him.
 c) Abel was not happy about the way his daughters treated him.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

Abel: I'll tell you what I've.....a pleasant surprise.

Q 1: Why did Abel want to meet his lawyer on the next Monday? (b)

- Ans: a) To make a will
 b) To change his will
 c) To pay the insurance premium.

Q 2: Why did Abel want to go to St Philip's Church on the next Monday? (c)

- Ans: a) To offer prayers.
 b) To attend a marriage.
 c) To get married again.

Q 3: Mrs. Slater said, "He's out of his senses". Why did she feel like that? (a)

- Ans: a) Because Abel was getting married again at this age.
 b) Because Abel was going to change his will.
 c) Because Abel was going to pay his insurance premium.

Q 4: What was the reason for Abel's decision to get married again? (b)

- Ans: a) Because Abel liked Mrs. John Shorrocks very much.
 b) Because his daughters were not taking proper care of him.
 c) Because he wanted to give his property to Mrs. John Shorrocks.

Q 5: Who was Mrs. John Shorrocks? (b)

- Ans: a) Able's childhood friend.
 b) Owner of the Ring-O-Bells.
 c) Mother of Amelia and Elizabeth.

Unit II: Reading 'C': The Brave Potter (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)

Reading Comprehension Passage I:

You horrible beast!.....to a nearby tree.

Q 1: 'You horrible beast! a voice screamed angrily'. Whose voice was that?

Ans: The potter's voice.

Q 2: Why was the person so angry with the creature?

Ans: Because it made him walk about in the middle of the night.

Q 3: How did the tiger feel?

Ans: The tiger shivered.

Q 4: Why did the tiger shiver?

Ans: The tiger thought that the voice must be the leak's voice.

Q 5: What did the tiger decide?

Ans: The tiger decided to do as he said.

Q 6: What did the tiger feel on his side?

Ans: The tiger felt a sharp kick on his side.

Q 7: Where did they stop?

Ans: They stopped in front of a small hut on the edge of the thick forest.

Q 8: What did the potter do with the tiger?

Ans: The potter bound the tiger with an iron chain to a nearby tree.

Q 9: 'You horrible beast'. What was the beast here actually?

(a)

- Ans: a) The old tiger
b) The potter's donkey.
c) The leak

Q 10: 'How dare you run away?' Who was the speaker of these words?

(c)

- Ans: a) The woman.
b) The leak
c) The potter.

Q 11: Why did the tiger decide to do as he said?

(b)

- Ans: a) Because it was an old tiger.
b) Because the tiger thought that he would kill him.
c) Because the tiger wanted to make fun of the potter.

Q 12: Where did the mysterious creature take the tiger?

(a)

- Ans: a) To his home.
b) Into the forest.
c) To the battlefield.

Reading Comprehension Passage II:

The drunken potter didn't notice.....he fainted.

Q 1: What didn't the drunken potter notice?

Ans: The difference between the donkey and a tiger.

Q 2: Why were the villagers amazed?

Ans: Because they saw a tiger tied to the tree near the potter's house.

Q 3: "Soon the news spread throughout the village". What was the news?

Ans: The news was that the potter caught a tiger and tied it to a tree in his yard.

Q 4: Why did the villagers thank the potter?

Ans: Because the potter caught the tiger which had eaten many of their goats and buffaloes.

Q 5: What did the potter say to the villagers?

Ans: The potter said that he had done nothing great and only brought his donkey home.

Q 6: What didn't the potter understand?

Ans: The potter didn't understand how a donkey could change into a tiger.

Q 7: Why didn't the potter notice the difference between the donkey and a tiger? (a)

Ans: a) Because he was drunk.
b) Because he was innocent.
c) Because it was night time.

Q 8: Who looked in amazement at the potter's house? (c)

Ans: a) The tiger.
b) The potter's wife.
c) The villagers.

Q 9: Why did the villagers praise the potter? (b)

Ans: a) Because he changed his donkey into a tiger.
b) Because he caught the tiger.
c) Because he tied the donkey to a tree.

Q 10: How did the potter feel when he saw the tiger tied in his yard? (a)

Ans: a) The potter fainted.
b) The potter felt very happy.
c) The potter was confused.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

When they passed a young tree.....and found the letter.

Q 1: What did the potter grab?

Ans: The potter grabbed a branch of a young tree.

Q 2: Who saw the potter galloping towards the enemy camp?

Ans: A sentry from the enemy camp saw the potter.

Q 3: What did the sentry think about the potter?

Ans: The sentry thought he must be the General who caught the tiger with his bare hands.

Q 4: What did the sentry do when he saw the potter?

Ans: The sentry warned his soldiers to run away to save their lives.

Q 5: What did the frightened soldiers do?

Ans: The frightened soldiers fled to their lives.

Q 6: Why did the enemy king write a letter?

Ans: The enemy king wrote a letter begging for peace and apologizing for attacking the country.

Q 7: Why did the potter grab the branch of a tree?

(b)

Ans: a) To attack the enemy.

b) To stop the galloping horse.

c) To root out the tree.

Q 8: How was the potter galloping towards the enemy camp?

(c)

Ans: a) with a branch in one hand and his reins in the other.

b) with a sword in one hand and his reins in the other.

c) with a tree in one hand and his reins in the other.

Q 9: How was the enemy camp when the potter reached there?

(a)

Ans: a) The enemy camp was empty.

b) The enemy camp was full of soldiers.

c) The enemy camp was ready for the war.

Q 10: What did the potter find in the king's tent?

(a)

Ans: a) He found a letter in the king's tent.

b) He found the king waiting for him.

c) He found the generals and soldiers in the king's tent.

UNIT III: READING 'A': THE JOURNEY

III 'A' THE JOURNEY					
S.No.	Word / Phrase	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other forms
1	leisure	free time	vacation, holiday, spare time	labour, work	leisurely, leisureliness
2	tire	tedious	fatigue, weary	active, lively	tiresome, tiring
3	lethargy	laziness	Idleness, laziness	energy, busyness	lethargic
4	creep	move silently	crawl, slither	dash, race	--
5	far-off	in the distance	distantly, way off	near, close	--
6	obvious	understandable	clear, evident	obscure	obviously
7	terrain	land, ground	--	--	--
8	certain	sure, selected	sure, confident, some	unsure, all	uncertain, all
9	custom	practice	tradition, norm	--	--
10	initial	opening	first, early	final	initially
11	dilly-dallying	Indecision	Wavering, vacillation	decisiveness	--
12	responsible	answerable	liable, accountable	irresponsible	responsibility
13	debt	Balance due	Liability, debit	Credit, debtless	--
14	shun	turn away from	avoid, reject	allow	--
15	amuse	make laugh	entertain,	bore	amusement
16	protest	oppose	oppose, object	agree	--
17	dissuade	discourage	prevent	persuade	--
18	plight	troubles	troubles, difficulty	boon	--
19	guilt	fault	fault, blame	Innocence	guilty
20	see-off	to say bye to someone	--	--	--
21	belittle	minimize	criticise	praise	--
22	admire	thinking highly of	respect, appreciate	disapprove	admiration
23	consciousness	awareness	awareness, realization	unconsciousness	--
24	Convince	to make someone agree	induce,	dissuade	--
25	reluctant	unwilling	unwilling	willing, keen	reluctantly
26	contentment	satisfaction	satisfaction, happiness	discontent	content
27	weary	tired	tired, worn out	refreshed	--
28	recede	'go back	withdraw, go back	advance	--
29	luxurious	very comfortable	comfortable, deluxe	common, meager	luxuriously
30	pebble-strewn	covered with pebbles	--	--	--

Unit III: Reading 'A': The Journey (Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Reading Comprehension Passage1:

After spending a leisurely Sunday.....I had got into debts.

Q 1: How long did the narrator spend at home?

Ans: The narrator spent six months at home.

Q 2: Why did the narrator come home?

Ans: The narrator came home to get married.

Q 3: Why didn't the narrator want to go to his work place?

Ans: Because of lethargy and he had to leave the newly-wed wife at home.

Q 4: Who arranged the narrator's marriage?

Ans: His parents arranged the narrator's marriage.

Q 5: "But after some dilly-dallying, I finally decided....."

What does the word 'dilly-dallying' mean?

Ans: Taking a long time to do something.

Q 6: Why did the narrator finally decide to go?

(b)

Ans: a) He overcame his lethargy and decided to go.

b) Because his marriage increased his responsibilities and debts.

c) Because his job would be in risk if he didn't go.

Q 7: What did the narrator think of initially?

(a)

Ans: a) Extending his leave.

b) Taking his wife to his work place.

c) Resigning the job.

Q 8: What did the narrator realize?

(b)

Ans: a) To extend his leave for some more period.

b) It was already five months into his marriage.

c) He had to carry his truck to Dirang.

Q 9: How did his parents arrange the narrator's marriage?

(b)

Ans: a) according to the opinion of the narrator.

b) according to the customs of the tribal society.

c) according to the opinion of the bride.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

On my way home from the bust stop.....would carry the chest.

Q 1: Who carried the narrator's trunk on his way home?

Ans: A porter carried the narrator's trunk on his way home.

Q 2: Where were all the villagers busy in?

Ans: All the villagers were busy in the fields.

Q 3: What was the narrator?

Ans: The narrator was a government officer.

Q 4: Why did the narrator protest his father's decision?

Ans: Because the narrator couldn't allow his old father to carry the trunk. (Or)
Because his father was very old to carry the trunk.

Q 5: What was decided at the end?

Ans: It was decided that his father would carry the chest.

What was the problem of the narrator according to the above text?

(a)

Ans: a) He couldn't find anyone to carry his trunk to Dirang.
b) Most of the villagers were busy in the fields.
c) His father came up with a solution.

"My education had made me shun physical labour."

What does the word 'shun' mean?

(c)

Ans: a) weak physical labour
b) strong physical labour
c) to avoid physical labour

The narrator's trunk should be carried -----

(b)

Ans: a) from the bus stop to his home.
b) from his home to the bus stop.
c) from the bust stop to Dirang.

"Finally, my father came up with a solution."

What was the solution?

(b)

Ans: a) His father found someone to carry the trunk.
b) His father would carry the trunk to the bus stop.
c) His father asked the narrator to carry his trunk.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

'Do you have a pair of old shoes?' Take care, write to us.

Q 1: 'Do you have a pair of old shoes?' Who is the speaker?

Ans: Narrator's father is the speaker.

Q 2: Why did he ask for a pair of shoes?

Ans: Because the road was uneven and full of pebbles.

Q 3: How were his father's feet?

Ans: His father's feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled those of an elephant.

Q 4: Why didn't the speaker notice the uneven road?

Ans: Because he was wearing a pair of hunting boots.

What did the narrator notice for the first time?

(c)

- Ans: a) The pebble-strewn road.
b) The feet of an elephant.
c) His father's feet.

Why did the narrator check his wallet?

(b)

- Ans: a) To know that he had Rs. 40/- with him.
b) Because he wanted to buy his father a new pair of shoes.
c) Because he wanted to go to his work place.

“My father protested.” What did he protest?

(a)

- Ans: a) Spending money on new shoes.
b) Giving him an old pair of shoes.
c) Giving him hunting boots.

Unit III: Reading ‘B’: ONCE UPON A TIME (POEM) (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Comprehension Exercise 1: Read the following stanza.

*Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes:
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.*

Q 1: Who is speaking to whom?

(a)

- Ans: a) A father is speaking to his son.
b) A Son is speaking to his father.
c) People of the olden days are speaking to us.

Q 2: How were people in olden days?

(b)

- Ans: a) People used to laugh with their teeth.
b) People used to laugh with their hearts and eyes.
c) People used to laugh with their eyes and teeth.

Q 3: How are the people now?

(c)

- Ans: a) People only laugh with their hearts now.
b) People only laugh with their eyes now.
c) People only laugh with their teeth now.

Q 4: What does the expression ‘ice-block-cold eyes’ mean?

(c)

- Ans: a) Black eyes. b) Bright eyes. c) Expressionless eyes.

Q 5: What is the mood of the poem?

(a)

Ans: a) Nostalgia b) pessimistic c) gloomy

Q 6: What does the poet mean by 'laughing with teeth?' (b)

Ans: a) Natural and wholehearted laugh.
b) Unnatural / artificial / fake laugh
c) Laughing to show the beauty of their teeth.

Q 7: Which laugh is genuine? (a)

Ans: a) Laughing with hearts and eyes (in the past)
b) Laughing with teeth
c) Laughing with ice-block-cold eyes.

Comprehension Exercise 2:

*There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their hearts:
but that's gone son.
now they shake hands with without hearts:
with their left hands search
my empty pockets.*

Q 1: How did people shake hands in the past? (c)

Ans: a) People used to shake hands without hearts.
b) People used to shake hands searching the empty pockets.
c) People used to shake hands with their hearts.

Q 2: "but that's gone, son"...What was gone? (b)

Ans: a) The tradition of shaking hands without hearts.
b) The tradition of shaking hands with hearts.
c) The tradition of searching empty pockets.

Q 3: What does the speaker mean by 'shaking hands without hearts?' (a)

Ans: a) Unnatural / artificial / fake wish without emotions and warmth.
b) Natural wish with emotions and warmth.
c) Shaking hands with one hand in the pocket.

Q 4: What does the speaker mean by 'search my empty pockets?' (b)

Ans: a) Searching for money.
b) Estimating the financial status of that person.
c) Searching for gold and jewellery.

Q 5: What does the word 'they' refer to? (b)

Ans: a) A father and his son.
b) The people in the past and now.
c) A son and the people.

Reading Comprehension Exercise 3:

*But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
when I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!*

Q 1: What does the speaker want to unlearn? (b)

Ans: a) The speaker wants to unlearn shaking hands with heart.
b) The speaker wants to unlearn all these muting things.
c) The speaker wants to unlearn laughing with eyes.

Q 2: What does the speaker want to relearn? (b)

Ans: a) The speaker wants to relearn to laugh without hearts.
b) The speaker wants to relearn to laugh with heart.
c) The speaker wants to relearn to shake hands without heart.

Q 3: What are the muting things according to the speaker? (a)

Ans: a) Expressionless things.
b) Expressive things.
c) Silent things.

Q 4: How does the speaker want to be? (c)

Ans: a) The speaker wants to learn muting things.
b) The speaker wants his teeth like a snake's bare fangs.
c) The speaker wants to be what he used to be.

Q 5: How does the mirror show his teeth like? (c)

Ans: a) laughing with teeth.
b) laughing with hearth.
c) a snake's bare fangs.

Q 6: "My teeth like a snake's bare fangs." What figure of speech is used here? (a)

Ans: a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification

Unit III: Reading 'C': What Is My Name? (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)**Reading Comprehension Passage 1:**

A young woman.....What is my name?

Q 1: What are the qualities of the young woman before being a housewife?

Ans: Educated, cultured, intelligent, capable, quick-witted with a sense of humour and elegance.

Q 2: "Look, ammadu, this is your home." How did the housewife react to these words?

Ans: The housewife immediately pulled the end of her sari and tucked it at the waist and swabbed the entire house and decorated the floor with muggulu designs.

Q 3: How did her husband praise her work?

Ans: She was dexterous at swabbing the floor and even more dexterous in drawing the muggulu.

Q 4: How did she keep her house?

Ans: Spotlessly clean at all times and beautifully decorated it with multi-coloured designs.

Q 5: What were the housewife supplied with?

Ans: Swabbing cloths and muggu baskets.

Q6: Why did the young man marry that young woman?

(b)

Ans: a) Because she was educated, quick-witted.

b) Because she was beautiful, intelligent and for the dowry also.

c) Because she was capable and elegant.

Q7: "Look, ammadu, this is your home." Who said these words?

(a)

Ans: a) The woman's husband.

b) The woman's father.

c) The woman's mother.

Q8: Why did the housewife take swabbing as the chief mission in her life?

(b)

Ans: a) Because she was very good at swabbing.

b) Because her husband appreciated her work in English.

c) Because she thought that it was her duty.

Q9: How did her husband appreciate the housewife?

(c)

Ans: a) By supplying swabbing cloths.

b) By supplying muggu baskets.

c) By giving her a pat on her shoulder.

Q10: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'splendid'?

(b)

Ans: a) ceaseless

b) dexterous

c) sumptuous

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

During the night meal.....he advised her.

Q1: What did the housewife request her husband during the night meal?

Ans: The housewife requested the husband to tell her name.

Q2: What did her husband do?

Ans: The respected husband burst out laughing.

Q3: How does everyone call the housewife?

Ans: Everyone calls her Mrs. Murthy.

Q4: How has her husband got used to call her ever since their marriage?

Ans: Her husband has got used to call her as yemoi.

Q5: What did her husband advise her?

Ans: The husband advised her to find her name in the certificates.

Q6: What was never happened so far in her husband's opinion?

Ans: His wife was talking about her name that day / His wife's worry about her identify.

Q7: Why did the housewife forget her name?

(b)

Ans: a) Because she became old.

b) Because she was always busy with her household chores.

c) Because nobody called her by her name after marriage.

Q8: Why did her husband burst out laughing?

(a)

Ans: a) Because his wife forgot her name.

b) Because he was a humorous person.

c) Because he remembered his name.

Q9: Why did the husband advise the housewife to find out her name in her certificates? (a)

Ans: a) Because he too forgot her name.

b) Because he didn't want to tell her name.

c) Because he wanted her to find out on her own.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

This friend was also like herconfronted her.

Q1: What was the difference in lifestyles of the housewife and her friend?

Ans: Swabbing and scrubbing was the chief mission of the housewife while swabbing and scrubbing was only a part of her friend's life.

Q2: Who recognized the housewife?

Ans: The housewife's friend recognized her.

Q3: What did the friend do when she saw the housewife?

Ans: She shouted and embraced the housewife happily.

Q4: How many friends were they altogether?

Ans: They were ten friends altogether.

Q5: What was the name of the housewife?

Ans: Sarada.

Q6: How great was Sarada when she was a student?

Ans: She came first in tenth class and in music competition conducted by the college. She was a good painter.

Q7: Why did the housewife's friend remember her name and the names of her friends? (a)

Ans: a) Because swabbing and scrubbing was only a part of her life.
b) Because she was very intelligent.
c) Because swabbing and scrubbing was the sole purpose of her life.

Q8: How did the housewife feel when her friend called her by her name? (b)

Ans: a) Totally parched and dried up.
b) Getting a drink of cool water poured into her mouth.
c) About to die of thirst.

Q9: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'dehydrated?' (a)

Ans: a) Parched b) Incognito c) Confronted

Q10: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'disguised/undercover?' (c)

Ans: a) Parched b) Confronted c) Incognito

Unit IV: Reading 'A': Rendezvous with Ray

IV 'A' RENDEZVOUS WITH RAY					
S.No.	Word / Phrase	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other forms
1	unique	only one of its kind	matchless, distinctive	common	
2	stop over	a halt in a long journey	pause	go	
3	en route	on the way			
4	acquaint	make familiar	accustom, tell	hide, withhold	acquaintance
5	fascinate	put under a spell	attract, charm, mesmerize	discourage, disgust	fascination
6	insight	understanding, observation	vision, intuition	ignorance	insightful
7	accusation	Blame	charge, allegation	praise	accuse
8	endorse	give your support to	sanction, approve, support	oppose	endorsement
9	reputation	dignity, name, fame	status, position, character	Unimportance	repute
10	depict	give a picture of	show, portray, illustrate	--	depiction
11	enormous	very large	huge, vase, massive	tiny	enormously
12	arrogance	self-importance	pride, superiority	humility, modesty	arrogancy
13	convert	Change	Change, alter, adapt		conversion
14	muster up	improve	rouse, develop	calm, pacify	--
15	worthwhile	useful	valuable, worthy, constructive	unworthy	
16	until	up to	awaiting	--	--
17	discreet	disconnected	separate, isolated	connected	discreteness
18	massive	very big	huge, enormous, colossal	tiny	
19	stature	size, tallness	physique, build, status, importance	unimportance	
20	intimidate	terrorize	frighten, scare	calm, comfort	intimidation
21	aloof	unfriendly	detached, distant	friendly	--
22	subtle	understated	slight, delicate	obvious	--
23	private	Personal	Confidential, secret	public	
24	culprit	criminal	criminal, offender	--	--
25	colossus	giant	giant	--	--
26	dictum	a statement that is believed to be true	saying, maxim,	--	--
27	verbose	using more words than needed	Wordy, talkative	taciturn	--
28	didactic	educational	Informative, teaching, moralizing	--	--
29	deny	disagree with	reject, contradict	agree	denial
30	agnostic	A person who doesn't know whether God exists	Atheist	believer	--
31	frail	in poor health	weak, fragile, feeble	sturdy	

Reading Comprehension Passage 1: (Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Roberge does not endorse.....Ray's death in 1992.

Q1: How did Ray's detractors accuse Ray?

Ans: Ray's detractors accused him that he made his reputation selling India's poverty to the West.

Q2: Why did Roberge come here?

Ans: Roberge was here on a quest to know the world.

Q3: "The master director made his reputation by selling India's poverty to the West."

How did Roberge contradict this opinion of the detractors?

Ans: According to Roberge enormous spiritual poverty of some rich people was depicted but not the material poverty.

Q4: Why did Roberge take 9 years to meet Ray in person?

Ans: Roberge took 9 years to meet Ray to get to know his works more. So that there could be a worthwhile dialogue when they met.

Q5: How long did their friendship last?

Ans: Their friendship lasted for 22 years.

6. Which poverty was depicted more in Ray's films according to Roberge?

(a)

Ans: a) Enormous spiritual poverty.

b) Material poverty.

c) Cultural poverty.

Q7. What did Roberge know in the process of knowing the world?

(c)

Ans: a) Roberge knew the spiritual poverty in Ray's films.

b) Roberge knew the material poverty in Ray's films.

c) Roberge knew himself.

Q8. Pick out the word from the above text which means 'critics?'

(b)

Ans: a) enormous b) detractors c) endorse

Q9: How did Roberge spend 9 years after reaching Calcutta?

Ans: a) He mustered up his confidence to meet Ray in person.

b) Waiting for Ray's appointment.

c) He watched Apu Trilogy.

Q10: How did Roberge prepare himself to meet Ray?

(c)

Ans: a) By knowing the world.

b) By knowing him.

c) By studying Ray's works deeply.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

Ray's screenplay manuscripts were an.....Tagore signed out.

Q1: What were an art by themselves?

Ans: Ray's screenplay manuscripts were an art by themselves.

Q2: What does Roberge say about Ray's manuscripts?

Ans: Roberge says, "handwritten in Bengali, with notes in English for the set designer, with sketches here and there and occasional staff notation of fragments of music."

Q3: What did Roberge find on one Sunday morning?

Ans: Roberge found Ray in a disturbed mood on one Sunday morning.

Q4: Who had visited Ray that Sunday morning?

Ans: A few well-known personalities of the city visited him.

Q5: Did Ray know the culprit?

Ans: Yes. Ray was almost sure who the culprit was.

Q6: Why was Roberge stunned?

Ans: Roberge was stunned by Ray's humane concern.

Q7: How did Ray stride his time?

Ans : Ray strode his time like a colossus.

Q8: Why did a few well-known personalities of the city visit Ray on one Sunday morning? (a)

- Ans: a) To go through some of his manuscripts.
b) To discuss his latest movie.
c) To discuss a new project.

Q9: What did Ray find after they left his place?

(b)

- Ans: a) Roberge came to meet him.
b) The Charulatha screenplay missing.
c) Ray was disturbed.

Q10: Why was Ray not ready to take action against the culprit?

(c)

- Ans: a) Because he was not sure who the culprit was.
b) Because he knew that there would be no use.
c) Because he didn't want to hurt the reputation of the person.

Q11: Who did Roberge compare Ray with?

(b)

- Ans: a) Other great directors of those times.
b) Rabindranadh Tagore.
c) Raj Kapoor.

Q12: Pick out the word from the above text which means a person of great importance or ability.(a)

- Ans: a) colossus b) culprit c) Manikda

Q13:” Roberge feels, Ray took off where Tagore signed out.” What does it mean? (b)

- Ans: a) Tagore continued the philosophical work of Ray.
b) Ray continued the philosophical work of Tagore.
c) Tagore put his signature on Ray’s work.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

The last time two friends met.....local talent for film making.

Q1: When did the two friends meet last?

Ans: The two friends met for the last time when Ray was in hospital, on his deathbed.

Q2: How was Ray when Roberge met him last?

Ans: Ray had grown so weak that he looked frail as a child.

Q3: What were the last words of Ray to Roberge?

Ans: Bhalo laglo (it was nice).

Q4: What was the important fallout of their friendship?

Ans: The establishment of Chitrabani, a communication and film institute.

Q5: What was the role of Ray in Chitrabani?

Ans: Ray was the co-founder, a part of first governing body and an adviser for some years.

Q6: Why did Roberge collect funds from Canadian agencies?

Ans: Because he felt that richer countries in the West are indebted to countries like India.

Q7: What did Chitrabani do under the directorship of Roberge?

Ans: Produced important documentary feature and identified the local talent for film making.

Q8: Ray said to Roberge, ‘Bhalo laglo (it was nice). What was nice according to Ray? (a)

- Ans: a) Their friendship was nice.
b) The treatment was nice.
c) Ray’s career was nice.

Q9: Pick out the word from the above passage which means ‘result?’ (c)

Ans: a) establishment b) frail c) fallout

Q10: Who was the co-founder of Chitrabani? (b)

Ans: a) Gaston Roberge b) Satyajit Ray c) Rabindranadh Tagore

Q11: Where did Roberge arrange funds for Chitrabani? (b)

- Ans: a) His own funds.
b) From Canadian agencies.
c) From Satyajit Ray.

Q12: How long Roberge was the director of Chitrabani? (a)

- Ans: a) for 26 years.
b) for 22 years.
c) for his life time.

Unit IV: Reading 'B': Maya Bazaar (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Reading Comprehension Passage 1:

Fifty years ago.....every frame of it.

Q1: What wouldn't have the producers and the director imagined? (a)

- Ans: a) They were unleashing a great movie.
b) They decided to make Maya Bazaar.
c) They made a bilingual film.

Q2: When was the movie released? (b)

- Ans: a) Fifty years ago b) 1957 c) 100 years ago

Q3: What happened when the movie was released in 1957? (b)

- Ans: a) It has been voted as the Greatest Indian Film in an online pole.
b) It became a landmark movie in the Telugu film industry.
c) It was the 'magnum opus' of Savitri.

Q4: Why did the film become hit? (c)

- Ans: a) Because it was released in 1957.
b) Because it was watched repeatedly.
c) Because of the sterling performances of the actors.

Q5: What was the role of director KV Reddy in making the film a great success? (b)

- Ans: a) He took NTR in the role Sri Krishna.
b) He was in full control over every frame of it.
c) He made it a bilingual movie.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

It is a tributein greeting people.

Q1: What is the movie a tribute to? (a)

- Ans: a) Telugu culture, language and customs of the land.
b) The greatness of the director K V Reddy.
c) The sterling performance of the actors.

Q2: Why was the movie watched repeatedly? (b)

- Ans: a) Because it was a mythological movie.
b) Because people identified every character of the film with someone in their real life.
c) Because of the dialogues written by Pingali Nagendra Rao.

Q3: What do the audience do even today according to the passage? (c)

- Ans: a) They are watching the movie repeatedly.
b) They are listening to the songs more often.
c) They identify every character of the film with someone in their vicinity.

Q4: What were people using in their conversation everyday? (a)

- Ans: a) The dialogues written by Pingali Nagendra Rao.
b) The greatness of the actors.
c) Identifying the characters with them.

Q5: -----was the lyricist of the movie. (b)

- Ans: a) Sasirekha b) Pingali Nagendra Rao c) Suryakantham

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

Frame after frame.....Laahiri, laahiri, laahirilo

Q1: How does the movie impact the viewers? (a)

- Ans: a) with similarities.
b) with the greatness of the director.
c) with Telugu atmosphere.

Q2: Where does the greatness of the director lie? (b)

- Ans: a) in the selection of the actors.
b) in reducing all the characters to ordinary mortals.
c) in influencing the viewers with similarities.

Q3: We would never see----- throughout the film. (c)

- Ans: a) Ghatothkacha b) the Kauravas c) the Pandavas

Q4: ----- is a feast for the eyes and soul. (b)

- Ans: a) Laahiri, laahiri lo... b) Maya Bazaar c) Telugu culture

Q5: What is the better way of teaching Telugu culture to NRI children? (c)

- Ans: a) to show them recent movies
b) to show them Krishna and Ghatothkacha.
c) to show them Maya Bazaar.

Unit IV: Reading 'C': A Tribute (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)

Reading Comprehension Passage 1:

She was given..... against her husband.

Q1: What made Savitri to be recognized as a potential artiste?

- Ans: Savitri's beautiful expressions in the song sequence of Pathalabharavi.

Q2: Why was Savitri offered a role by LV Prasad in the film Samsaram?

Ans: Because of her expressions and performance in the song sequence of Pathalabhairavi.

Q3: Why was Savitri's heroine role in Samsaram given to someone else?

Ans: Because Savitri was nervous on the sets and had to repeat many takes.

Q4: Who wrote the novel Devadas?

Ans: Saratchandra Chattarjee wrote the novel Devadas.

Q5: What are the two different shades in the role played by Savitri in Devadas?

Ans: The two different shades are Devadas' lover and a richman's wife.

Q6: What features of Parvathi/Savitri left an indelible imprint in the minds of cine lovers?

Ans: The curly hair, a lock of hair straying to her forehead, the large round black berry eyes looking out from an innocent face.

Q7: What role was given to Savitri in the movie Pathalabhairavi?

(b)

Ans: a) Heroine b) a song sequence c) full length role

Q8: Who recognized 'a potential artiste' in Savitri?

(c)

Ans: a) L V Prasad b) Saratchandra Chattarjee c) A lot of film makers

Q9: How did Savitri feel on the sets on Samsaram?

(b)

Ans: a) outstanding b) nervous c) expressive

Q10: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'impossible to remove?'

(a)

Ans: a) indelible b) portray c) innocent

Q11: Which movie was considered as evergreen Telugu classic?

(c)

Ans: a) Pathalabhairavi b) Samsaram c) Devadas

Q12: How was the performance of Savitri in Devadas?

(a)

Ans: a) marvellous b) considerable c) nervous

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

Savitri captured the audience.....one of the greatest actresses.

Q1: How did Savitri capture the audiences?

Ans: Savitri captured the audiences with her charm and magnificent acting.

Q2: What was Savitri able to convey through her expressive eyes?

Ans: Savitri was able to convey a wide range of feelings through her expressive eyes.

Q3: How can the magic spell of her eyes be described?

Ans: The dimensions are endless and pages can be written to describe the magic spell of her eyes.

Q4: Which movie helped her to establish her place firmly as a star?

Ans: The movie 'Missamma' helped Savitri to establish her place firmly as a star.

Q5: Why was Savitri adored?

Ans: Savitri was adored for her matchless ease in expression.

Q6: What qualities of Savitri made her one of the greatest actresses?

Ans: Her strikingly expressive eyes and her superb sense of timing.

Q7: Her ----- captivates everyone.

(a)

Ans: a) mischievous look b) confident look c) painful look

Q8: Her look filled with ----- pierces the heart.

(b)

Ans: a) fake anger b) real anger c) mischievous look

Q9: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'countless (or) many.'

(c)

Ans: a) magnificent b) dimension c) myriad

Q10: What was the genre of the movie 'Missamma'?

(b)

Ans: a) Tragedy b) Comedy c) Tragic comedy

Q11: 'When I watch Savitri's acting, I usually get doubts about my own acting.;
Whose statement was this?

(c)

Ans: a) M.T.Rao b) Mary c) Meena Kumari

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

Savitri was awarded.....CELLULOID LIVES ON.

Q1: What was Savitri awarded?

Ans: Savitri was awarded the title 'Mahanati' (the supreme artiste).

Q2: What is the magnum opus of Savitri?

Ans: The film Chivaraku Migiledi is the magnum opus of Savitri.

Q3: How did Savitri prove her humanity?

Ans: Once, Savitri donated all the jewellery she was wearing to the Prime Minister's fund.

Q4: How did Dasari Narayanarao pay tribute to Savitri?

Ans: Savitri will be remembered as long as celluloid lives on.

Q5: How can we say Savitri is among us even now?

Ans: Savitri is among us with her unforgettable roles.

Q6: Savitri received Presidential award for her performance in -----

(b)

Ans: a) Mahanati b) Chivaraku Migiledi c) Kalimamani

Q7: Pick out the phrase from the above text which means 'the greatest work.'

(c)

Ans: a) lion's share b) unsurpassed legacy c) magnum opus

Q8: How did the Tamil industry honour Savitri?

(b)

Ans: a) Mahanati b) Kalaimamani c) Magnum opus

Q9: How can we say Savitri's passion for films was so strong?

(a)

Ans: a) Savitri directed and produced a few films, in spite of certain adversities.
b) She acted in nearly 300 films.
c) Her career was 30 years long.

Q10: Savitri's rise as a star is compared to -----

(c)

Ans: a) versatility b) legacy c) meteor

Unit V: Reading 'A': Environment

V 'A' ENVIRONMENT					
S.No.	Word / Phrase	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other forms
1	excerpt	Piece	extract,	--	--
2	degrade	Lessen	lessen, weaken, downgrade	upgrade, develop	degradation
3	rehabilitation	regenerate, restore	Improvement, recovery	Damage	rehabilitate
4	Forested	tree-covered	woody, sylvan	unforested	--
5	Sustain	keep going, carry on	maintain, continue	quit	sustainable
6	community	group of people	society,	--	--
7	resources	Wealth	assets, property	--	resourcefulness
8	content	satisfied, subject matter	happy, pleased	discontent	contentment
9	conflict	clash, disagreement	quarrel	peace	--
10	governance	administration	control, authority	--	government
11	expense	Cost	cost, payment	income	expensive
12	Pristine	Spotless	clean, pure,	--	soiled, dirty
13	exotic	not native	foreign, unusual	familiar	--
14	Diversity	Variety	variety, difference	uniformity	diversion
15	flora and fauna	plant life and animal life	--	--	--
16	campaign	attempt to win	movement, fight	--	--
17	restore	Bring back	rebuild, rehabilitate	damage	restoration
18	Vegetation	plant life	flora, foliage	--	--
19	complicate	make difficult	confuse, obscure	simplify	complication
20	professional	Skilled, trained	expert, specialized	amateur	--
21	cultivate	Growing plants	Farm, grow, plant	--	cultivation
22	produce	outcome	create, generate, manufacture		production
23	nurture	development. take care of	raise, foster, develop	--	--
24	germinate	Grow	grow, develop	--	--
25	transplant	Remove	remove, relocate, shift	--	transplantation
26	civic	community	public	private	--
27	competent	Able	capable, skilled	inept	competency
28	transformation	Change	change, alteration	--	transform
29	negotiation	Bargaining, give and take	Cooperation, compromise	Confrontation	negotiate
30	pride	Self-importance	Self-esteem, honour	Humility, modesty	
31	inspire	encourage	motivate, stimulate	depress	inspiration

Unit V: Reading 'A': Environment (Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Reading Comprehension Passage 1:

From the time we started.....concerned about their lives.

Q1: Where did Wangari Maathai start her work?

Ans: Wangari Maathai started her work in the rural areas.

Q2: What were they trying to do?

Ans: They were trying to respond to the basic needs of the people in the rural areas.

Q3: What were the people asking Wangari Maathai for?

Ans: Clean drinking water, firewood, building material and fodder.

Q4: What were the sources of water and rain?

Ans: Forested mountains were the sources of water and rain.

Q5: Where do all these basic needs come from?

(c)

Ans: a) environment b) trees c) land

Q6: Why didn't the rural people have those basic needs?

(b)

Ans: a) Because of bad rainfall pattern.

b) Because of environmental degradation.

c) Because of the forested mountains.

Q7: What was the reason for shortage of water and a change of rainfall pattern?

(a)

Ans: a) Deforestation b) Reforestation c) Poor governance

Q8: How can the basic needs in plenty be made available for the people in the rural areas? (b)

Ans: a) Only through deforestation .

b) Only through environmental rehabilitation.

c) Only through government.

Q9: What can sustain their livelihoods?

(a)

Ans: a) Good environment b) Mountains c) Deforestation

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

When I wasflora and fauna.

Q1: How was the environment when Wangari Maathai was a child?

Ans: The environment was very pristine, very beautiful and very green.

Q2: Why did the British government cut the indigenous forests?

Ans: Because they wanted to establish commercial plantations of exotic species.

Q3: What are the disadvantages of commercial plantation?

Ans: As they grow, they destroy all the local biological diversity.

Q4: How do the pines and the eucalyptus grow?

Ans: They grow very tall and very fast.

Q5: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'fresh and clean.'

(a)

Ans: a) pristine b) diversity c) flora and fauna

Q6: What is the advantage of commercial plantation as mentioned in the paragraph?

(b)

Ans: a) flora b) commercial timber c) fauna

Q7: Flora and fauna disappeared due to -----

(b)

Ans: a) indigenous forests b) commercial plants c) timber industry

Q8: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'animals of a particular region.'

(c)

Ans: a) flora b) pristine c) fauna

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

Women work on the farms.....building materials.

Q1: Why did Maathai choose women for the environmental rehabilitation?

Ans: Because they're the ones who plant, cultivate and produce food.

Q2: How did she convince the women for the plantation?

Ans: She told them to treat those tree seeds and the seeds of other food crops in the same way.

Q3: Why did Maathai give them plastic bags?

Ans: To put the seedlings which they have grown and to nurture them.

Q4: Why did Wangari Maathai call the women 'foresters without diplomas?'

Ans: Because those illiterate women became very competent foresters.

Q5: Why did the women respond well to Maathai's message?

Ans: Because they understood that they could get firewood and building material only by planting trees.

Q6: According to Maathai the germination of seeds can easily be done by putting the seeds even -----

(a)

Ans: a) in old broken pots b) in plastic bags c) in the soil

Q7: 'In the beginning it was difficult.' What was difficult?

(b)

Ans: a) talking to the women b) growing plants c) collecting firewood

Q8: "...they became very competent foresters." Who were 'they?'

(c)

Ans: a) people in the rural areas b) government officers c) women work on the farms

Q9: How do trees grow in tropics?

(c)

Ans: a) very tall b) very deep c) very fast.

Reading Comprehension Passage 4:

For me my greatest activity.....after we are gone.

Q1: What is Maathai's greatest activity?

Ans: Maathai's greatest activity is to plant a tree.

Q2: What does Maathai say about a tree?

Ans: Maathai says that a tree is a wonderful symbol for the environment.

Q3: What is Maathai's opinion about planting trees?

Ans: Planting trees means planting the future for ourselves, for our children, for the birds.

Q4: What do we plant when we plant a tree?

(b)

Ans: a) wonderful symbol b) hope c) environment

Q5: What will last even long after we are gone according to Maathai?

(a)

Ans: a) trees b) future c) fauna

Unit IV: Reading 'B': Or Will the Dreamer Wake? (Poem) (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Reading Comprehension Exercise 1:

Out in the East.....Or will the dreamer wake?

Q1: What does the jungle listen?

(a)

Ans: a) The tigress' growl b) The growls of cubs c) The shaking of trees

Q2: Why does the tigress growl in pain?

(c)

Ans: a) It was facing the danger of extinction.

b) It was fighting with other animals.

c) It was giving birth to her cubs.

Q3: Why could these cubs be the last cubs ever?

(a)

Ans: a) Because they are on the verge of extinction.

b) Because they are migrating to another place.

c) Because aliens are coming to the earth.

Q4: Who is the dreamer?

(b)

Ans: a) The tigress b) The man c) The Government

Q5: What does the word 'grandchild' refer to?

(a)

Ans: a) Next generation b) The grandchild of the poet c) The cubs

Q6: Why doesn't the grandchild know the tiger? (b)

Ans: a) Because the grandchild doesn't like the tiger.
b) Because the tiger is going to extinct.
c) Because the tigers are migrating.

Comprehension Exercise 2:

Deep in Ocean.....And did the dreamer wake?

Q1: When do whales sing according to the stanza? (b)

Ans: a) When they are happy
b) When they give birth to their babies.
c) When they are swimming.

Q2: Which moment the thousands of creatures wait for? (b)

Ans: a) Whale song b) Solemn birth of the baby whale c) grand child

Q3: Why could this child sing the final whale song? (c)

Ans: a) Because they go deep in the ocean.
b) Because they are going to another ocean.
c) Because they are on the verge of extinction.

Q4: What are the four directions mentioned in the poem? (b)

Ans: a) Terrestrial, polar, aerial and aqua.
b) East, West, North and South
c) North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West

Q5: What could be the last true moment? (a)

Ans: a) Present b) Past c) Future

Q6: "This could be our last true moment"...What does the poet mean by this? (b)

Ans: a) Because the world is going to decay.
b) Because the man has to wake up to protect the environment.
c) Because the whale is going to die.

Q7: "Knowing the truth, our choices make"...What is truth? (a)

Ans: a) The nature is being destroyed by the man.
b) The man is rehabilitating the environment.
c) The nature is being destroyed by the grandchild.

Unit V: Reading 'C': A Tale of Three Villages (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)

Koko Village, Nigeria:

"They came on a Wednesday.....are our neighbours.

Q1: When did they come?

Ans: They came on a Sunday.

Q2: How long did they take to unload the lorries?

Ans: They took all day to unload them.

Q3: What did they give to the Chief?

Ans: They gave a brown paper bag to the Chief.

Q4: Who told them that the drums contained poisonous chemical?

Ans: The brightest boy in the village, Thomas Agonyo.

Q5: Where did the drums come from?

Ans: The drums came from Italy.

Q6: How were the people of Koko Village affected by the poisonous chemicals?

Ans: 13 people died and many children were sick.

Q7: Why did they give a brown paper bag to the chief?

Ans: Because he gave permission to dump poisonous chemicals there.

Q8: What might be there in the brown paper bag?

(a)

Ans: a) Money b) Permission letter c) Receipt

Q9: What did the drums contain?

(b)

Ans: a) Paints b) Poisonous chemical c) crude oil

Q10: What did the villagers appeal the government?

(a)

Ans: a) To take the drums away b) To provide medical facility c) To shift them to a safer place

Q11: What did the Chief say to them?

(c)

Ans: a) To remove the drums b) To appeal the government c) To move to another place

Q12: 'They came on a Wednesday.' Who are ' ' in the above sentence?

(b)

Ans: a) The Chief and his men b) The men who brought poisonous chemicals.
c) Thomas Agonyo and his friends.

Ponnimanthuri Village, India:

"I can remember the time.....nothing will grow.

Q1: How were the fields around Ponnimanthuri village according to the speaker?

Ans: The fields were green and harvest good.

Q2: What did they say to the villagers about their future?

Ans: Their men folk would get jobs and they would become rich.

Q3: What is the process of making the animal skin into leather called?

Ans: Tanning.

Q4: How does 'tanning' affect the environment?

Ans: As the process of tanning needs as many as 250 different chemicals which are discharged into the environment.

Q5: What didn't they tell the villagers?

Ans: They did not tell the villagers that the some chemicals would be discharged into the environment. They didn't tell that these chemicals would poison their fields.

Q6: Her voice spluttered because..... (a)

- Ans:
- a) she was very angry
 - b) she was very rich
 - c) she was very happy

Q7: The woman compared those factories to monsters because... (a)

- Ans:
- a) They resulted a great loss to all the people.
 - b) The men folk of the village got jobs and became rich.
 - c) They were permanent buildings.

Q8: These chemicals are discharged into -----from those chimney stacks. (b)

- Ans:
- a) air
 - b) environment
 - c) river

Q9: What would the chemicals do? (a)

- Ans:
- a) They would poison the fields.
 - b) They would go into the air.
 - c) They would become clouds.

Vorobyov Village, Ukraine (formerly USSR)

"It happened on April the 26.....roads with water.

Q1: When did it happen?

Ans: It happened on April the 26th, 1986.

Q2: Why did the speaker remember the date?

Ans: The speaker remembered the date because it was her mother's birthday.

Q3: Why didn't they worry about the explosion?

Ans: Because there were such explosions before.

Q4: Why was Natasha in tears?

Ans: Because Natasha lost her family in the Chernobyl explosion.

Q5: Why did the loudspeaker van announce to wash down their houses and roads?

Ans: Because it would damage their health as it was radioactive dust.

Q6: What could they see coming from the reactor?

(b)

Ans: a) flames b) white smoke c) gas

Q7: What did the children play with on that Sunday?

(a)

Ans: a) Radioactive dust b) Play things c) Football

Q8: The loudspeaker van came to the village to tell the people-----

(a)

a) to keep children away and not to touch the radioactive dust.

b) to announce the explosion of Chernobyl.

c) to carry the people away from the village.

Unit VI: Reading 'A': My Childhood

S.No	Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Other form
1	innate	inborn	inborn, natural	extrensic	--
2	generosity	kindness	kindness, charity	selfish	generous
3	ideal	perfect	perfect, model	imperfect	--
4	ancestral	hereditary	inherited	descendant	ancestor
5	austere	simple and plain	simple, rigid, strict	flexible	--
6	isolate	separate	detach, segregate	attach, join	isolation
7	pride	self-esteem	Dignity, arrogance	humility	
8	orthodox	traditional	Conventional, accepted	Unorthodoxy, unconventional	orthodoxy
9	ritual	formal procedure	Ceremony, habit	--	ritually
10	perturb	upset	disturb, trouble	quite	--
11	hesitate	be uncertain	waver, falter	continue	hesitation
12	confront	meet head-on	tackle, face	avoid	confrontation
13	unprecedented	unmatched	Extraordinary, unique	ordinary	--
14	optimism	hopefulness	hopefulness	pessimism	optimist
15	conviction	a strong belief, opinion	faith, belief	doubt	convict
16	segregation	separation	Separation, isolation	integration	segregate
17	conservative	old-fashioned	traditional	changeable	--
18	innocent	harmless, blameless	guiltless, pure, naive	guilty	innocent
19	tolerance	patience	patience, lenience	intolerance	tolerant
20	regret	feel sorry	apologize for	comfort	--
21	quit	leave	give up, stop	stay	--
22	longing	desire	desire, wish		--

Unit VI: Reading 'A': My Childhood (Q.Nos. 1 – 5)

Reading Comprehension Passage I:

I was born into a middle-classmaterially and emotionally.

Q1: Who is the speaker? / Whose autobiography is this?/Who is 'I' in the passage?

Ans: Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam.

Q2: Why did Kalam have a high regard for his father?

Ans: Though his father had neither much formal education nor much wealth, he possessed great innate wisdom and a true generosity of spirit.

Q3: Who was Ashiyamma? What did she use to do?

Ans: Ashiyamma was Kalam's mother. She used to feed more outsiders than all the members of her family put together.

Q4: Where did the speaker live?

Ans: They lived in their ancestral house in Rameswaram.

Q5: Why did the speaker's father avoid all inessential comforts and luxuries?

Ans: Because he was austere.

Q6: What were provided for the family members?

Ans: All necessities in terms of food, medicines and clothes were provided.

Q7: How was the speaker different from his parents in terms of physical appearance?

Ans: Kalam was short with undistinguished looks where as his parents were tall and handsome.

Q8: The speaker's parents were generous. How can we say that? (b)

Ans: a) Because they had neither much formal education nor much wealth.
b) Because they fed many people every day.
c) Because they possessed great innate wisdom.

Q9: How many outsiders did she feed every day? (b)

Ans: a) equal to the number of their family members
b) more than their family members.
c) less than their family members.

Q10: What kind of childhood did the speaker have? (c)

Ans: a) luxurious b) insecure c) secure

Q11: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'kindness.' (a)

Ans: a) generosity b) austere c) ancestral

Q12: Who is the ideal helpmate to whom according to the speaker? (a)

Ans: a) Ashiyamma to Jainulabdeen

- b) Jainulabdeen to Ashiamma
- c) Kalam to Jainulabdeen

Q13: What is the island town mentioned in the text?

(b)

Ans: a) Tamilnadu b) Rameswaram c) Madras

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

One day when I was in the fifth.....this young teacher.

Q1: When did a new teacher come to their class?

Ans: A new teacher came to their class when Kalam was in fifth standard.

Q2: What couldn't the new teacher stomach?

Ans: The new teacher couldn't stomach a Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy.

Q3: What did the new teacher ask Kalam?

Ans: The new teacher asked Kalam to go and sit on the back bench.

Q4: How did Kalam and Ramanadha Sastry feel about the new teacher's order?

Ans: They felt very sad.

Q5: Why did d Lakshmana Sastry ask the new teacher either to apologize or to quit the school?

Ans: Because he felt it was not good to poison the minds of young children with social inequality and communal intolerance.

Q6: What did the two friends do when they went back home that day?

Ans: They told their respective parents about the incident in the school.

Q7: What made the new teacher to feel sorry and to reform his attitude?

Ans: The strong sense of conviction conveyed by Lakshamana Sastry reformed the new teacher.

Q8: The sacred thread is a mark of a -----

(b)

Ans: a) Muslim b) Hindu c) Christian

Q9: Why was Kalam asked to go to the last bench?

(c)

Ans: a) Because the new teacher was a Hindu.
b) Because the new teacher was a Muslim.
c) In accordance with the social ranking as the new teacher saw.

Q10: Who summoned the new teacher?

(a)

Ans: a) Lakshmana Sastry b) Jainulabdeen c) The Headmaster

Q11: What did Lakshmana Sastry bluntly ask the teacher?

(c)

Ans: a) apologize the boys b) quit the school c) either to apologize or to quit the school

Q12: What did the new teacher do at the end?

(b)

Ans: a) He resigned the job
b) He regretted his behaviour.
c) He left Rameswaram.

Q13: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'depressed.'

(a)

Ans: a) downcast b) conviction c) intolerance

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

One day, he invited me towith her own hands.

Q1: Who invited Kalam for a meal?

Ans: His science teacher Sivasubrahmaniam Iyer invited Kalam to his home for a meal.

Q2: What did Iyer do when his wife refused to serve Kalam?

Ans: Iyer served Kalam with his own hands.

Q3: What did Iyer's wife do when Kalam visited their house the next week?

Ans: She took Kalam inside her kitchen and served him with her own hands.

Q4: Why did Iyer's wife serve Kalam with her own hands during his second visit?

Ans: Because she was impressed with Kalam's behaviour and manners.

Q5: Why did Iyer's wife refuse to serve Kalam?

(c)

Ans: a) Because she never serve anybody.
b) Because she was angry with his husband.
c) Because she was horrified at the idea of a muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen.

Q6: Why didn't Iyer get angry with his wife?

(a)

Ans: a) Because he knew such problems have to be confronted when one wanted to change the system.

b) Because his wife refused to serve Kalam in her kitchen.

c) Because Iyer never got angry with his wife.

Q7: What did Iyer's wife observe from behind the door?

(b)

Ans: a) How Iyer was serving Kalam.
b) How Kalam ate rice and cleaned the floor after the meal.
c) How her kitchen was spoiled.

Q8: Why did Kalam hesitate to answer Iyer's invitation to come again the next weekend?(a)

Ans: a) Because Kalam understood that Iyer's wife didn't like inviting him.
b) Because Kalam was busy next weekend.
c) Because Kalam felt uncomfortable at their home.

Q9: "Once you decide to change the system, such problems have to be confronted."

Which problem was Iyer talking about?

(a)

- Ans: a) His wife's refusal to serve a muslim boy
b) Their tradition.
c) The new teacher's behaviour.

Q10: Pick out the word from the given text which means 'to deal with a situation.'

(c)

- Ans: a) perturbed b) hesitation c) confront

Unit VI: Reading 'B': A Plea for India (poem) (Q.Nos. 6 – 8)

Comprehension Exercise 1:

*We, Indians, are proud to be a strong nation,
our roots, we declare, cannot be shaken.
Then why these fights,
which leave us in poor plight?
Irrespective of region,
forget the castes
which makes us loose our charm*

Q1: Why are we proud of our country?

(c)

- Ans: a) Because India is a big nation.
b) Because India is a good nation.
c) Because India is a strong nation.

Q2: What cannot be shaken?

(a)

- Ans: a) Our roots b) Our land c) Our nation

Q3: Our roots cannot be shaken? What does the poet mean by this?

(b)

- Ans: a) Our trees have deep roots.
b) Deep sense of patriotism.
c) Indians are kind hearted people.

Q4: What do these fights leave us in?

(a)

- Ans: a) poor plight b) a strong nation c) prosperity

Q5: What makes us lose our charm?

(b)

- Ans: a) fights b) castes c) religion

Q6: Pick out the word from the above stanza which means 'a difficult situation.'

(c)

- Ans: a) charm b) declare c) plight.

Comprehension Exercise 2:

Let's ignore the selfish call of the each region,

*and listen for once to the call of the nation.
 Why do we spend our time bickering
 when so many tasks need finishing?
 Don't we have better things to do
 than indulge in creating problems anew?*

Q1: What shall we ignore? (c)

Ans: a) The call of the nation.
 b) The call of the leader.
 c) The selfish call of the each region.

Q2: Why should we ignore the selfish call of each region? (b)

Ans: a) Because we should encourage regional differences.
 b) Because we should not encourage regional differences.
 c) Because we should listen to our leaders.

Q3: How should not we spend our time according to the poet? (a)

Ans: a) We should spend our time bickering.
 b) We should not spend our time bickering.
 c) We should spend our time leisurely.

Q4: Why should not we spend our time bickering? (a)

Ans: a) Because there are many tasks to be finished.
 b) Because we should listen to the selfish call of each region.
 c) Because we should listen to the call of our nation.

Q5: Which word in the above stanza suggest that 'argue about things that are not important?' (c)

Ans: a) indulge b) region c) bickering

Comprehension Exercise 3:

*Then let our minds throw out the rot,
 and devote our time to pious thoughts,
 Let us control the riots,
 which leave us with no choice,
 but to hang our heads in shame,
 and say we have miserably failed.*

Q1: What should be thrown out of our minds? (b)

Ans: a) pious thoughts b) the rot c) riots

Q2: What is the rot according to the poet? (a)

Ans: a) narrow and destructive thoughts b) honest thoughts c) pious thoughts

Q3: What make us to hang our heads in shame? (b)

Ans: a) the rot b) the riots c) miserable thoughts

Q4: What is the best way to spend our time according to the poet?

How should we spend our time?

(c)

Ans: a) encouraging riots b) throwing out the rot c) pious thoughts

Q5: What is shame for us?

(b)

Ans: a) to control the riots b) not to control the riots c) discouraging the riots.

Unit VI: Reading 'C': Unity in Diversity (Q.Nos. 9 – 10)

Reading Comprehension Passage 1:

India, a country of many ethnic groups,vision of the whole.

Q1: What kind of a country is India?

Ans: India is a country of many ethnic groups, myriad languages, a veritable babel of tongues and numerous modes of apparel.

Q2: What account for these variations and diversities in India?

Ans: Continental dimensions of the country account for these variations and diversities.

Q3: What is the desirable goal of the people of India?

Ans: To achieve unity amidst diversity.

Q4: Why are the superficial observers likely to be bewildered by?

Ans: The astonishing variety of Indian life.

Q5: What do the superficial observers fail to discover?

Ans: They fail to discover the one in many, the individual in the aggregate, the simple in the composite.

Q6: What have people sought to develop to achieve unity amidst diversity?

(c)

Ans: a) several religions b) sects and beliefs c) common links and uniting bonds

Q7: "They fail to discover....." What does the word 'they' refer to?

(c)

a) Many ethnic groups.

b) Veritable tongues.

c) Superficial observers.

Q8: How can one rise one's vision of the whole?

(a)

a) With superior interpretation

b) With the astonishing variety of Indian life.

c) With the goal of unity amidst diversity.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2:

India has one hundred and fifty dialects West appears insignificant.

Q1: How many recognised languages does India have?

Ans: India has twenty two recognised languages.

Q2: Which is our national language?

Ans: Hindi is our national language.

Q3: Which language is understood all over India now?

Ans: Hindi is understood from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Mumbai to Nagaland.

Q4: What are we inheritors of?

Ans: We are inheritors of several grand treasures of music, fine arts, dance, drama and theatre and sculpture.

Q5: Who have left behind a tradition of piety, penance, spiritual greatness etc.?

Ans: Our sages and seers.

Q6: What did our saints aspire to?

Ans: Our saints aspired to the realisation of the infinite.

Q7: How many dialects does India have?

(c)

Ans: a) 22 dialects b) innumerable c) 150 dialects

Q8: Which language is the lingua franca of our nation?

(b)

Ans: a) English b) Hindi c) Sanskrit

Q9: What are the storehouses of spiritual wisdom?

(a)

Ans: a) Our scriptures b) Our heritage c) Our sculpture

Q10: What have we inherited?

(b)

Ans: a) Material progress b) Spiritual values c) Western culture

Q11: Pick out the word from the above text which means 'self-punishment'

(c)

Ans: a) piety b) realisation c) penance

Reading Comprehension Passage 3:

The great symbol of dance society and community

Q1: Who is depicted in sculpture and poetry as Nataraja?

Ans: Shiva is depicted in sculpture and poetry as Nataraja.

Q2: Where was the classical theatre performed in India?

Ans: In India classical theatre was performed in palaces and in temples.

Q3: What did the classical plays combine?

Ans: Classical plays combined music and dance.

Q4: What is we heir to?

Ans: We are heir to the strand of cultural unity through the country.

Q5: Which aspect of India are the West increasingly turning to now?

Ans: The West are increasingly turning to the strand of cultural unity they find in India.

Q6: What is the responsibility of our younger generations?

Ans: To uphold this torch of cultural unity for the rest of the world to see, follow and emulate.

Q7: What paradox do we find in the West now?

Ans: The man of West has set foot on the Moon but finds himself isolated in his own society and community.

Q8: Who is the Cosmic Dancer according to the given text?

(c)

Ans: a) Nataraja b) God c) Shiva

Q9: Which genre was discouraged in the classical plays?

(a)

Ans: a) Tragedy b) Comedy c) Dance

Q10: Which strand do we find through out the country?

(b)

Ans: a) classical theatre b) strand of cultural unity c) diversity in unity

Q11: We should not get dazed by the -----

(a)

Ans: a) Material achievement of the West.

b) Cultural unity of our country.

c) Cosmic Dancer.

(STUDY SKILLS) READING COMPREHENSION (Q.Nos. 11 – 15)

Q.No. 11- 15: Comprehension Passage: (independent source)

(a tabular form, a pie chart, a bar chart or a tree diagram . 2 – wh questions, 2 MCQs, 1 choosing correct statement)

Ex. 1: Read the following data carefully.

5x1=5M

S.No.	State	Literacy rate (2011 censuses	Male Literacy Rate (2011 Census)	Female Literacy Rate (2011 Census)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.30%	90.10%	81.80%
2	Andhra Pradesh	67.70%	75.60%	59.70%
3	Arunachala Pradesh	67.00%	73.70%	59.60%
4	Assam	73.20%	78.80%	67.30%
5	Bihar	63.80%	73.50%	53.30%

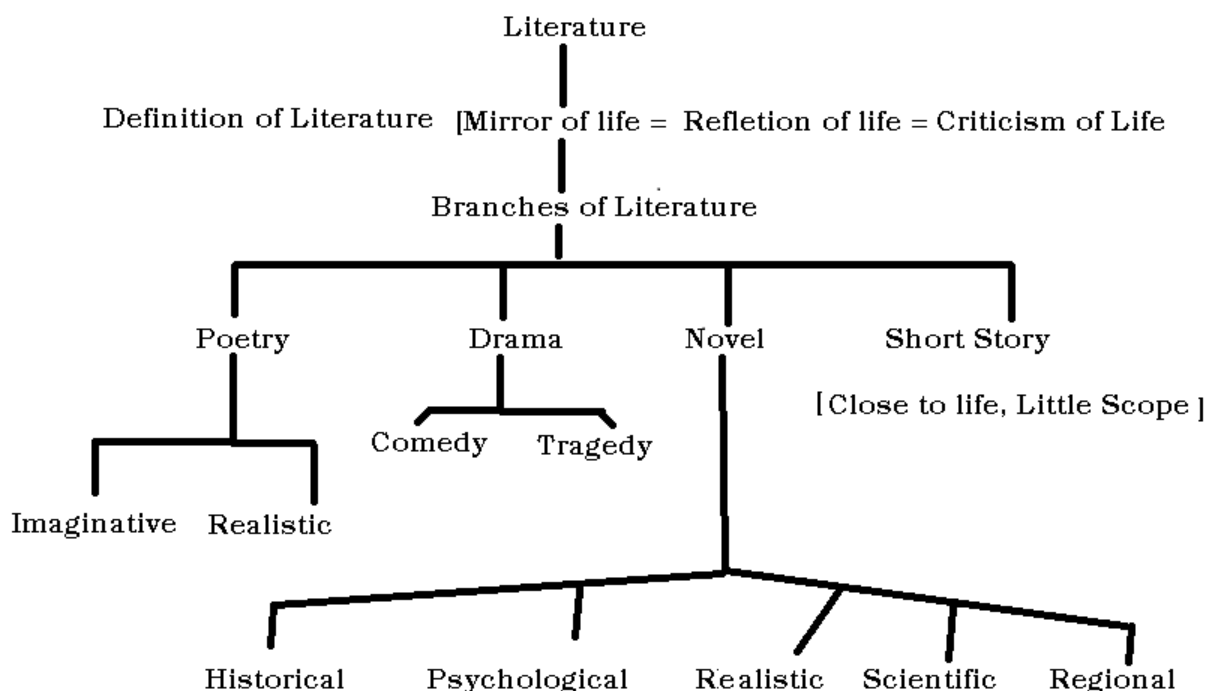
6	Chandigarh	86.40%	90.50%	81.40%
7	Chattisgarh	71.00%	81.50%	60.60%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.70%	86.50%	65.90%
9	Daman & Diu	87.10%	91.50%	79.60%
10	Delhi	86.30%	91.00%	80.90%

Now, answer the following.

- (1) What information is given in the table?
- (2) Which state or union territory has the highest literacy rate?
- (3) Which two states or union territories occupy the first two places in female literacy rate?
 - (i) Andhra Pradesh and Bihar
 - (ii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh
 - (iii) Delhi and Chandigarh
- (4) Which state or union territory has the least male literacy rate?
 - (i) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (ii) Andhra Pradesh
 - (iii) Bihar
- (5) Identify the true statement from the following basing on the data given in the table.
 - (i) Andhra Pradesh has more percentage of female literates than Assam.
 - (ii) Delhi and Chandigarh have the same percentage of literacy.
 - (iii) Male literacy percentage is more than the female literacy rate in all the states or union territories.

Ex. 2: Read the following tree diagram carefully.

5x1=5M



Now, answer the following.

- (1) How do you define literature?
- (2) What are the main branches of literature?
- (3) Which branch of literature has maximum number of sub branches?
 - (i) Poetry
 - (ii) Drama
 - (iii) Novel
- (4) Comedy comes under
 - (i) Poetry
 - (ii) Drama
 - (iii) Short Story
- (5) . Choose the correct statement based on the information given in the Tree Diagram.
 - (i) There are four kinds of novels.
 - (ii) Poetry is imaginative and non-realistic.
 - (iii) Comedy and Tragedy are two wings of Drama.

Ex. III: Read the following table carefully.

5 x 1 = 5M

Table comparing Brian Lara and Sachin Tendulkar

Information	Lara	Tendulkar
<i>Batting style</i>	Left handed	Right handed
<i>Bowling style</i>	Right-arm leg-break	Right-arm leg break/off break/medium
<i>ODI Shirt Number</i>	9	10
<i>Full Name</i>	Brian Charles Lara	Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar

<i>ODI Not Outs</i>	32	41
<i>ODI Debut</i>	9 November 1990; (v Pakistan)	18 December 1989; (v. Pakistan)
<i>Date of Birth</i>	2-May-69	24-Apr-73
<i>ODI Runs</i>	10405	18426
<i>Role</i>	Batsman	Batsman, part-time bowler
<i>Sport</i>	Cricket	Cricket
<i>Country</i>	West Indies	India

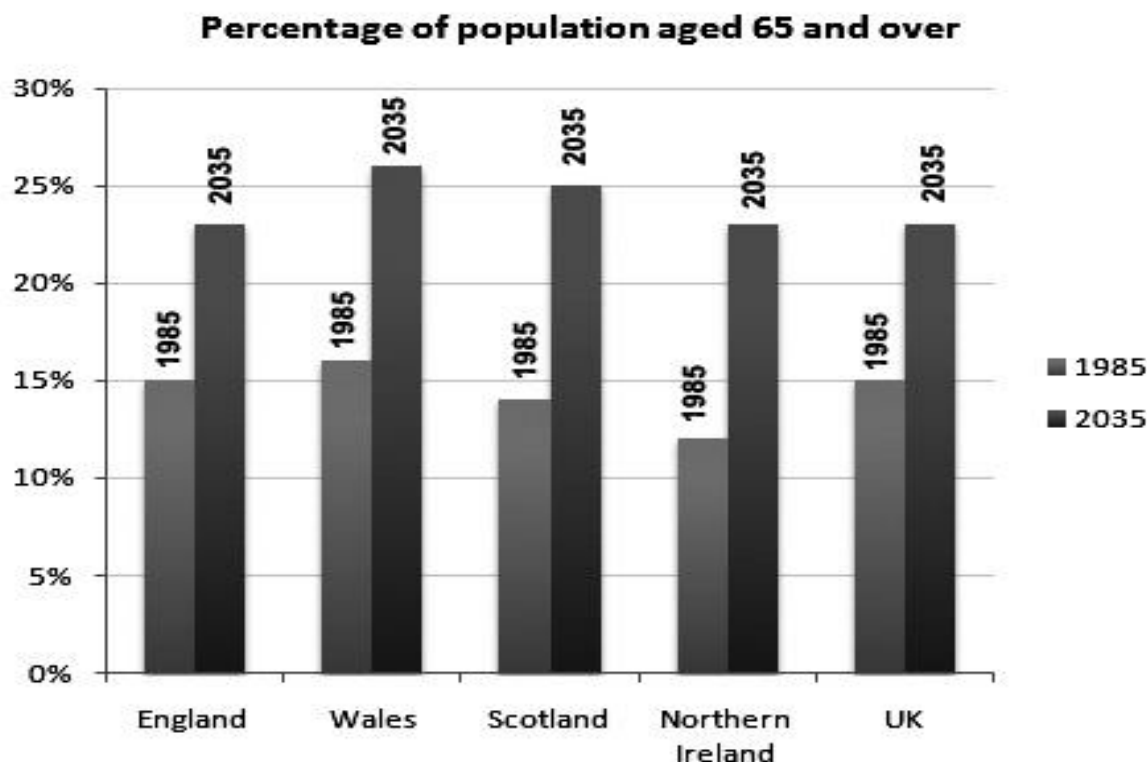
Now, Answer the following questions.

- 1) How old was Tendulkar when he entered One Day International (ODI)?
- 2) How many times did Brian Lara batted till the end of the innings ?
- 3) Tendulkar
 - i) bowls and bats with right hand.
 - ii) bats with left hand and bowls with right hand.
 - iii) bowls with left hand and bats with right hand.
- 4) Brian Lara scored
 - i) above 11000 runs
 - ii) more than 10000 runs and less than 12000 runs.
 - iii) 10504 runs
- 5) Which of the following statements is true according to the above passage.
 - i) The two batsmen belonged to the same country.
 - ii) Both have the same number of ODI not outs.
 - iii) The two batsmen have their debut matches against the same country.

Ex. 4: Read the following bar chart carefully

5x1=5M

Aging population in 1985 and the prediction of the same in 2035 in 4 U.K. countries.



Now, answer the following questions.

- (1) In which country was the population aged 65 and over exceeds 15% in 1985?
- (2) What information is depicted in the bar chart given above?
- (3) Which country has the lowest percentage of aged population in 1985?
 - (i) Scotland (ii) England (iii) Northern Ireland
- (4) Which country would have the highest percentage of aged people in 2035?
 - (i) Whales (ii) England (iii) Northern Ireland
- (5) Choose the correct statement basing on the information provided in the above bar chart.
 - (i) There would have been no population aged 65 and over in the countries of the U. K. in 2035.
 - (ii) There would have been a great decrease in population aged 65 and over in all countries of the U.K. by 2035.
 - (iii) There would have been incensement in population of aged 65 and over in all countries in the U. K. by 2035.

SECTION – B **(Grammar & Vocabulary)**

Q.No. 16. Combine the sentences using Relative clause / Non-finite clauses
(Ref : Units - 1 & 5)

2 M

1. Nick lives in Los Angeles. He was born in Austrilia.
2. Nick met Bethany Hamilton. She taught him surfing.

(Who)
(Who)

3. Bethany taught Nick surfing. She had her arm bitten by a shark. (Who)
4. Victoria is a precocious girl. She is the only daughter of the Slaters. (Who)
5. Edison failed 10000 times. He invented the light bulb. (Who)
6. Nick has a small foot on his left hip. It helps him balance and enables him to kick. (Which)
7. Nick read a newspaper article. It made him realized. (Which)
8. 'The Viswambhara' is a popular book. It was written by Dr.C.Narayanareddy. (Which)
9. The meeting was held in the town hall. It was a great success. (Which)
10. The express train is going to Delhi. It has just arrived. (Which)
11. Napoleon won the French honour. He died at St. Helena. (Who)
12. Paris is a beautiful city. I visit it every year. (Which)
13. Sachin was trained by Ramakanth Achrekar. Ramakanth Achrekar was a great coach. (Who)
14. Apples are grown in Kashmir. They are very delicious and nutritious. (Which)
15. Nick had a low centre of gravity. It helped him balance well. (That)
16. I had something good. I wanted to concentrate on. (That)
17. Smart phone is a great invention. It helps us in many ways. (That)
18. Monalisa is a great painting. It was painted by Leo Nardo Davinci. (That)
19. Infosys is the largest IT company in India. It was founded by Narayanamurthy. (That)
20. Cuckoo is a bird. It sings melodiously. (That)

Q.No. 17. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

2M

1. We can do it before they come. (model paper)
2. You ought to keep your premises clean.
3. They shifted the bureau down.
4. A sentry from the enemy camp saw the potter.
5. Nick was giving a speech.
6. Victoria closes the door after her.
7. Roberge founded Chitrabani.
8. He invited me to his home for a meal.
9. We have inherited great spiritual values.
10. We had planted those trees.
11. Ray would invite Roberge for private screenings.
12. My father will find a solution.
13. Father had provided for my education.
14. Samsuddin helped me earn my first wages.
15. Bethany taught Nick how to surf.
16. The housewife scrubbed the floor spotlessly clean.
17. Please close the door.
18. Open the window.
19. Don't beat the dog.
20. Don't pluck the flowers.

Q.No. 18: Combine the sentences using the linkers given in the brackets.

(Ref : Units - 3, Page 92 & Unit 6 Page 192)

2 Marks

1. It is an interesting city. We are going to visit it again. (SCERT model paper qn.) (such....that)
2. Narayanamurthy was a brilliant student. He got a good rank in IIT entrance exam. (such...that)

3. Savitri was a talented artiste. She was honoured with the title Mahanati. (such...that)
4. It was a beautiful painting. He bought it at once. (such...that)
5. Nick could do 360 degree spin easily. He has a low centre of gravity. (as)
6. Ours is a hilly terrain. We don't have any motorable roads. (as)
7. Ray lost his Charulatha screenplay. He was in a disturbed mood. (as)
8. He came out. His friend called him. (as)
9. He woke up late. He missed the school bus. (since)
10. I was wearing a pair of canvas shoes. So I had not noticed that the road was uneven. (since)
11. The new teacher ordered Kalam to go to the last row. Kalam went to the last row. (since)
12. There was nobody in the village to carry the author's luggage. Everybody was engaged in some important work. (because)
13. Ray didn't want to take action against the culprit. He didn't want to hurt the reputation of that person. (because)
14. The Slaters pinched the bureau. Mrs. Slater liked it very much. (because)
15. Nick tried to drown himself in the bath. He was 10 years old then. (when)
16. The second world war broke out in 1939. I was eight years old then. (when)
17. Abraham Lincoln failed many times in his life. Finally he became the President of the USA (in spite of)
18. Thomas Edison failed approximately 10000 times. He invented the light bulb. (in spite of)
19. Nick has no arms and legs. But he can play football and golf. (although)
20. The narrator didn't want to go. But he finally decided to go. (although)
21. I don't want to go to a restaurant. We can't afford it. (besides)
22. The continental dimensions account for these variations. There are several religious sects And beliefs. (besides)
23. Kohli is a great batsman. He is also a great captain. (besides)
24. Father was very thirsty. He drank all the wine at one go. (so....that)
25. Ray had grown very weak. He looked frail as a child. (so....that)
26. Roberge found the world of Apu very fascinating. He saw all three films in one sitting. (so...that)
27. I understand your problems. I can't help you. (however)
28. I liked my lunch. It was too expensive. (however)
29. We have stationary property. We can't sell it. (however)
30. I stopped talking. I could hear the speaker's voice. (so that)

Q.No. 19. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given in the bracket. 2 X 1 =2M

Syllabus reference: Compound Prepositional Phrases (Unit 2): Prepositions (Unit 4)

1. Anand goes to school (along with / in spite of/ instead of) Rambabu daily.
(SCERT model paper)
2. I always go to movies(by means of / in case of / along with) my family members.
3. Tomorrow will be a holiday(in place of / on account of / for the sake of) the children's day.
4. The President wished all the Indians(on account of / due to / ahead of) The New Year's Day.
5. Satya Nadella became the CEO of Mycrosoft(apart from / in place of / by means of) his intelligence and hard work.

6. You will become perfect singer only _____ (by means of / along with / in addition to) regular practice.
7. _____ (In spite of / Apart from / for the sake of) school work, I write poetry.
8. There was no major damage, _____ (apart from / in spite of / in place of) some windowpanes.
9. Our team has completed the project well _____ (by means of / by way of / ahead of) the deadline.
10. Intelligent students are always _____ (ahead of / along with / on account of) rest of the students in the class.
11. There is a big banyan tree _____ (for the sake of / due to / in front of) our house.
12. Virat Kohli is appointed as the Captain _____ (in place of / in spite of / in case of) Mahendra Singh Dhoni.
13. I am going to play tomorrow _____ (in spite of / in place of / along with) the injured Player.
14. Lincoln became the President of the USA _____ (for the sake of / in spite of / due to) his failures throughout his life.
15. Kapil Dev bowled well and made Indian win _____ (in spite of / ahead of / by means of) his injury.
16. Use the staircase _____ (in case of / along with / due to) fire.
17. You may call 104 _____ (in spite of / in addition to / in case of) help for COVID 19 treatment.
18. The teacher explained the concept clearly _____ (by way of / in accordance with / due to) demonstration.
19. The match was cancelled _____ (in case of / for the sake of / due to) bad weather.
20. I was absent to school for 3 days _____ (due to / in spite of / in place of) ill health.
21. Abdul Kalam dedicated his life _____ (for the sake of / in addition of / due to) development of Missile Technology in India.
22. In the Kargil war our Indian soldiers fought ferociously _____ (in front of / in place of / for the sake of) our country.
23. _____ (In addition to / in case of / for the sake of) a competitive salary, the company offers other attractive benefits to its employees.
24. He acted _____ (in accordance with / in spite of / in place of) his beliefs.
25. Cancellation charges will apply _____ (in accordance with / due to / by means of) the existing rules.

- (b) 1. This factory belongs (by / to / of) my friend's father. (SCERT model paper)
2. Abel was fond _____ (of / at / for) Jimmy.
 3. Her parents are proud _____ (about / of / at) her.
 4. Abhishek Bachan married _____ (with / to / for) Aishwarya Roy.
 5. My friend is very good _____ (at / in / with) English.
 6. This book different _____ (for / from / out) the original book.
 7. Our Headmaster is very keen _____ (for / in / on) discipline.
 8. Benaras is famous _____ (about / for / from) silk sarees.
 9. This aircraft is capable _____ (in / of / at) going with a speed of 3000 kms per hour.
 10. That careless driver is responsible _____ (for / about / from) the accident.
 11. We should believe _____ (with / in / to) God.
 12. Don't shout _____ (out / of / at) others.

13. In every beginning think ____ (at / for / of) an end.
14. I agree ____ (with / to / from) you to a certain degree.
15. I will agree ____ (with / to / from) your proposal.
16. Animals depend ____ (in / on / at) plants for their food.
17. It will take time for her to recover ____ (from / for / to) illness.
18. Lions belong ____ (for / into / to) the cat family.
19. I want to apply ____ (for / into / about) the job.
20. A lot of students suffer ____ (with / from / for) exam nervousness.
21. He was unaccustomed ____ (into / to / with) hard work.
22. I am afraid ____ (about / of / to) darkness.
23. I don't want to argue ____ (with / for / at) you.
24. This book is dedicated ____ (for / at / to) my parents.
25. He was shocked ____ (at / to / of) her smoking.
26. I was shocked ____ (at / to / of) hear the bad news.
27. Can I talk ____ (for / to / with) you for a minute?
28. The animals were terrified ____ (by / of / to) the storm.
29. I am fond ____ (of / at / in) sweets.
30. We must be loyal ____ (to / at / into) our motherland.
31. Don't refer ____ (to / in / about) the matter again.
32. I guess it may be similar ____ (with / to / at) Hindu culture.
33. She is bad ____ (at / to / for) English.
34. Listen ____ (at / to / for) your teacher carefully.
35. Don't be jealous ____ (of / about / at) others.

Q.No.20: Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs

(Ref : Units 2, 3 & 4)

2 × 1 = 2 M

1. She (buy) a new car yesterday. (SCERT model paper)
2. I (know) her for nearly four years. (SCERT model paper)
3. After she (complete) her work, she (go) to bed. (SCERT model paper)
4. I (do) my homework. I am free now.
5. When I went to the railway station, the trainalready..... (leave) the station.
6. The guard (hurl) the young man since he (do) a mischievous thing.
7. It's time we (go) to bed.
8. Look! The ground is wet. It (rain).
9. Michael Phelps of USA ----- (win) 28 Olympic medals in his career.
10. The hero kicked the comedian since the comedian ----- (do) mischievous things.
11. P.V.Sindhu ----- (win) a silver medal in Rio Olympic games in badminton.
12. As all the actors ----- (take) their positions, they curtain rose.

From Unit II (page no. 66 of the reader)

13. "Is your brother in?"
"No, he isn't He _____ (go) to Chennai."

“When _____ he _____ (go) to Chennai?”
Yesterday.

14. “I _____ (lose) my pencil. _____ you _____ (see) anywhere?”
“No, I _____. When _____ you last _____ (use) the pencil?”
“I _____ (use) it when I was in the class.”
“Perhaps you _____ (leave) it in the class.”
15. A: _____ Madhu _____ (not arrive) yet?
B: No, he _____
C: But he _____ already _____ (arrived)
B: _____ you _____ (talk) to him?
C: No, I _____. I merely _____ (see) him.
B: That cannot be Madhu. He may have been somebody else.

Q.No. 21. Giving advice using modal verbs or suggestion basing on the given context
(textual / unseen) 2 marks

- 1: Your friend is waking up late these days. Advise him to wake up early to prepare well for the exams.
2. Your neighbour has been throwing the rubbish onto the road. Advise him to put it into the rubbish dump.
3. Your brother is appearing for a competitive exam. Advise him to read English news paper daily.
4. Your friend has started smoking recently. Advise him not to smoke.
5. Your friend is crazy about consuming soft drinks which are hazardous. Advise him to take coconut water instead of soft drinks.
6. Your friend always teases a physically challenged boy in your class. Advise him to stop teasing physically challenged people.
7. Your friend does not wash his / her hands before taking his / her lunch. You think it is not a good habit. Advise him / her to wash hands before taking lunch. (SCERT model paper)
8. Your uncle has put on a lot of weight these days. Advise him to do yoga daily.
9. Your uncle is going on a pilgrimage to Tamilnadu. Advise him to learn a few words in Tamil.
10. You have completed your examinations. Your friends and you wanted to enjoy the day.
How would you suggest your friends to see a movie.

Q.No. 22. Changing a sentence into a polite request (textual / unseen)2 marks

1. A student to a teacher: Allow me to come in. (SCERT model paper)
2. You to a stranger: Where is the Railway Station?
3. You have to leave school a bit earlier today as you have got a doctor's appointment.
How would you request your teacher?
4. I want to know the spelling of the word.....
5. You to a stranger: Show me the way to the cinema theatre.
6. You to your neighbor: 'bring these medicines.'
7. You to your teacher: ' help me to fill this application form for scholarship.'

8. You to a stranger: allow me to use your mobile.
 9. You to your friend: drop at the airport.
 10. You to your friend: lend me Rs. 1000

Q.No. 23. Identifying the appropriate function that the given expression performs.
(textual / unseen) 2 x 1 = 2 marks

What do the following sentences mean? Choose the correct answer and write it in your answer book.

1. You must attend the classes.
 A) Offering () B) Obligation ()
 C) Giving information () D) Suggestion ()
2. Shall I make a cup of coffee for you?
 A] Expressing inability () B] Offering ()
 C] Expressing capacity () D] Expressing doubt ()
3. Shall I carry this bag for you?
 (A) Asking information () (B) Offering help ()
 (C) Giving information () (D) Proposing ()
4. It's time we went home.
 A) Giving advice () B) Making a suggestion ()
 C) Questioning () D) Seeking information ()
5. Board of directors said: Examinations might be in a new pattern.
 (A) Possibility () (B) Seeking information ()
 (C) Advising () (D) certainty ()
6. Learn most of the things through discussions.
 A) Prediction () B) advice ()
 C) Order () D) Warning ()
7. You had better consult a doctor.
 (A) Giving information () (B) Offering help ()
 (C) Giving advice () (D) Proposing ()
8. It's time we saw the movie.
 A) Giving advice () B) Making a suggestion ()
 C) Questioning () D) Seeking information ()
9. Shall I make tea for you?
 (A) Asking information () (B) Offering ()
 (C) Giving information () (D) suggestion ()
10. Can I eat one more idly?
 A) Giving advice () B) Making a suggestion ()
 C) Seeking permission () D) Seeking information ()
11. "Road under repair....take diversion."
 (A) Caution () (B) Order ()
 © Advise () (D) offer ()
12. "How about going to a movie tonight."
 (A) Request () (B) Order ()
 © Offer () (D) suggestion ()

13. A sign board in a bank says 'beware of pick pockets.'
 (A) Caution () (B) Order ()
 © Advise () (D) offer ()
14. "When will be next bus to Amaravathi?"
 (A) Thanking () (B) Order ()
 © Enquiring () (D) Request ()

Q.No. 24: Read the Paragraph and write the synonyms of the underlined words choosing from the words given in the box. (Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings) 4 x 1 = 4 marks

Ex. 1: (SCERT Model Paper)

Prolonging, wedding, traditions, community, first, moved

My parents had arranged my marriage (a) according to the customs of our society (b). Time flew and five months into my marriage. I realized it. Initially © I thought of extending (d) my leave even taking unpaid leave.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex.2:

fame, prove, shown, critics, prosperity, approve

Roberge does not endorse (a) the accusation of Ray's detractors (b) that the master director made his reputation (c) selling India's poverty to the West. "What struck me most was not the material poverty depicted (d) in the films, but the enormous spiritual poverty of some rich people is much more deplorable than material poverty," he said.

Answers:

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex. 3:

bewildered, forecast, carry, departed, gift, steal

Henry: Mother and I are going to bring (a) grand father's bureau down here.

Victoria: Are you planning to pinch (b) it?

Henry: (shocked) (c) No, my child. Grandpa gave it to your mother before he died (d)

Victoria: This morning ?

Answers:

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex.4:

dissuade, satisfaction, unwillingly, persuade, opposed, willingly

My father protested (a). 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on new shoes.' I couldn't convince (b) him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly (c) I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with contentment (d).

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex. 5:

determination, attitude, belief, support, national, tests,

The challenges (a) in our lives are there to strengthen (b) our convictions (c). They are not There to run us over", said Nick. In 1990 Nick won the Australian Young Citizen of the Year Award for his bravery and perseverance (d).

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex. 6:

expectation, despair, understand, bravery, discouraging, motivational,

'I realised (a) why God had made us like this – to give hope (b) to others. It was so inspirational © to me that I decided to use my life to encourage other people and give them the courage (d) that the article had given me.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex. 7:

plants, animals, wood, vanish, demolish, appear

All the flora and fauna disappeared (a). So although we were getting commercial timber (b) for The growing timber industry, we also destroyed © our local flora and fauna (d).

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex. 8:

pollution, unusual, homegrown, foreign, pure, atmosphere,

When I was a child, which is almost more than fifty years ago, the environment (a) was very pristine, (b) very beautiful, and very green. We were a British colony, and the British government at that time started clear cut the indigenous © forest in our forested mountains because they wanted to establish commercial plantations of exotic (d) species of trees.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex.9:

needs, fortunate, simple, serious, unnecessary, amenities,

My austere (a) father used to avoid all inessential (b) comforts and luxuries (c). However, all necessities (d) were provided for, in terms of food, medicine or clothes.
 (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

Ex.10:

flexible, traditional, firm, separation, unity, revolutionary,

On the whole, the small society of Rameswaram was very rigid (a) in terms of the segregation (b) of different social groups. However, my science teacher Sivasubramania Iyer, though an orthodox © Brahmin with a very conservative wife, was something of a rebel. (d)

Q.No.25: Read the paragraph and match the word under 'A' with their antonyms under 'B'.
(Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings) **4 x 1 = 4**

Ex. 1: Father had provided for my education, and I had been able to realize his dreams. My parents were truly proud (a) of me. It was through me that they had earned (b) a greater degree of admiration and respect (c) from the villagers. He was stronger and more skilled (d) than I in these matters.

'A'

'B'

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|
| (a) proud | () | 1. achieved |
| (b) earned | () | 2. lost |
| (c) respect | () | 3. inexperienced |
| (d) skilled | () | 4. contempt |
| | | 5. humble |
| | | 6. complicated |

Ex. 2: A large (a) crowd gathered at our place the day I was to leave. People had come (b) to wish me luck. It was 10.20 when I left for Dirang. My father had already left. As I had to do a bit of catching up, I walked fast (c). Three kilometres down the road, I caught up with my father. Father said, 'You are late (d). Would you like to rest for some time?'

'A'

'B'

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| (a) large | () | 1. go |
| (b) come | () | 2. lost |
| (c) fast | () | 3. early |
| (d) late | () | 4. slow |
| | | 5. proud |
| | | 6. small |

Ex. 3: In the beginning (a) it was difficult (b), but they soon gained (c) confidence and they became very competent (d) forester.

'A'

'B'

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| (a) beginning | () | 1. easy |
| (b) difficult | () | 2. lost |
| (c) gained | () | 3. inept |
| (d) competent | () | 4. ending |
| | | 5. manage |
| | | 6. unsuccessful |

Ex. 4 At age ten Nick tried to drown himself in the bath but luckily the attempt was unsuccessful. 'I felt there was no purpose when you lack purpose and strength (a). It is hard (b) to hold on,' he said. But with the help of his religion, friends and family, Nick managed to pull through to become a symbol of triumph (c) over adversity (d)

Answers:

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|---------------|----------|---------------|
| (a) strength | () | 1. prosperity |
| (b) hard | () | 2. weakness |
| (c) triumph | () | 3. competent |
| (d) adversity | () | 4. Soft |
| | | 5. purpose |
| | | 6. defeat |

Ex 5: Mrs. Slater: Don't look so daft. (a) Why not?
 Henry: It doesn't seem delicate, (b) somehow.
 Mrs.Slater: We could put that shabby © old chest of drawers upstairs (d) where the bureau is Now. Elizabeth could have that and welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it.

Ex 6: Many wars that are fought in the world are fought over natural (a) resources. Some wars are fought because the environment is so degraded (b) that it is not able (c) to support communities and so they fight over the little (d) that is left.

- | 'A' | | 'B' |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| (a) natural | () | 1. large |
| (b) degraded | () | 2. unnatural |
| (c) able | () | 3. small |
| (d) little | () | 4. ability |
| | | 5. upgraded |
| | | 6. unable |

Ex 7: It was a very quiet (a) friendship that developed over years. Manikda was a shy (b) Person and always very discreet about displaying his emotions," said Roberge. Though To outsiders, Ray's massive © stature-physical and intellectual-might have made him come across as cold, aloof (d) and even intimidating.

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| (a) quiet | () | 1.friendly |
| (b) Shy | () | 2.tiny |
| (c) massive | () | 3. proud |
| (d) aloof | () | 4.great |
| | | 5. outgoing |
| | | 6. noisy |

Ex 8: Ray was almost sure (a) who the culprit was. "I asked him whether he was planning to take any action, and he said no, and explained to me that he did not want to hurt (b) the reputation of the person. I was absolutely © stunned by his humane (d) concern.

‘A’

‘B’

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|
| (a) sure | () | 1. certain |
| (b) hurt | () | 2. extremely |
| (c) absolutely | () | 3. inhumane |
| (d) humane | () | 4. doubtful |
| | | 5. soothe |
| | | 6. somewhat |

Ex 9: My austere (a) father used to avoid (b) all inessential (c) comforts (d) and luxuries. However, all necessities were provided for, in terms of food, medicine or clothes.

‘A’

‘B’

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| (a) austere | () | 1. essential |
| (b) avoid | () | 2. serious |
| (c) inessential | () | 3. gentle |
| (d) comfort | () | 4. escape |
| | | 5. face |
| | | 6. discomfort |

Ex 10: On the whole, the small society of Rameswaram was very rigid in terms of the segregation (b) of different (c) social groups. However, my science teacher Sivasubramnia Iyer, though an orthodox (d) Brahmin with a very conservative wife, was something of rebel.

‘A’

‘B’

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| (a) rigid | () | 1. unorthodox |
| (b) segregation | () | 2. same |
| (c) different | () | 3. stiff |
| (d) orthodox | () | 4. integration |
| | | 5. conventional |
| | | 6. flexible |

Q.No.26: Fill in the blanks with the right form of the words given in brackets. 4 x 1 = 4M
(Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings)

Ex 1: One important fallout of this (a) (friendship / friendliness/friendly) was the establishment of Chitrabani a (b) (communicative / communication/ communicate) and film institute, the first of its (c) (kindness / kind/ kindly) in West Bengal, which Roberge (d) (found /founded/ foundation) in 1970. (SCERT)

Ex 2: His parents.....(a) (decision / decided / decide) not to send him to a(b) (specially / specialization / special) school –a decision he said was very(c) (hardly / hard / hardness) for him, but which may have been the best decision they could have(d) (make / making / made) for him.

Ex 3: Nick's father was a computer(a) (programming / programme / programmer) and(b) (account / accountable /accountant) and he taught his little son how to type with his toe at just 6 years old. His mum(c) (inventive / invention / invented) a special plastic device that meant he could(c) (holding / holder / hold) a pen and pencil.

Ex 4: Henry : (.....(a) (stupefying / stupefied / stupid) I wouldn't care to.
 Mrs. Slater : Don't look so(b) (daftly /daft /dafter). Why not?
 Henry : It doesn't seem(c) (delicately /delicateness / delicate), somehow.
 Mrs. Slater : We could put that.....(b).(shabbiness / shabbily / shabby) old chest of drawers upstairs where the bureau is now.

Ex 5: After spending a.....(a) (leisure/ leisurely/leisured) Sunday at home, the very thought of returning to work on Monday is(b) (tired/ tiring/tiredness). Lethargy creeps in if the holiday continues over an(c) (extended/extension/extending) period. That is how I felt when I was(d) (prepared /preparing/preparedly) to return to my place of work after spending six months at home.

Ex 6: I(a) (quickness /quick /quickly) sat down on a rock. My father laughed at my plight. 'So this little distance has(b) (tire / tiresome/ tired) you? Rest for a while. But we have to be in time for the bus. Father was.....(c) (quiet/quietly/quietness) for some time. He(d) (thoughtful/ thoughtfulness / thoughtfully)looked at the sun for a moment,

Ex 7: At the same time, good(a) (manage /management/managing) of the(b) (naturally/nature /natural) resources is not(c) (possibly /possibility /possible) if you do not have(d) (democracy / democratically /democratic) space, respect for human beings, respect for human rights, giving other people dignity.

Ex 8: All the flora and fauna(a) (disappearance / disappeared / disappear). So although we were getting(b) (commercially / commercial /commerciality) timber for the growing timber(c)) industrial / industry/ industrially), we also destroyed our(d) (local / locally / locality) flora and fauna.

Ex 9: I inherited(a) (honest / honesty / honestly) and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited(b) (faith / faithlessness / faithfulness) in goodness and

.....(c) (depth/deep /deeply)kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. I had three
(d) (closely /close / closeness) friends in my childhood Ramanadha Sastry,
 Aravindan and Sivaprakasan.

Ex 10: He.....(a) (blunt / bluntness / bluntly)asked the teacher to either apologize or quit
 the school and the island. Not only did the teacher regret his behaviour but the(b)
 (strongly / strong / strength) sense of conviction Lakshmana Sastry conveyed(c)
 (ultimately/ ultimate / ultimatum) reformed this(d) (youth / youngster / young)
 teacher.

Q.No. 27: Complete the following words with vowel clusters i.e.
ei, ie, ou, ee, ea, ai, ia, eu, oo, ui, au, . (Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings).2 x 1 = 2 M)

- Ex 1: His distr _ _ght mother couldn't bring herself to hold him until he was f _ _ r years old.
 Ex 2: When I was 13, I r _ _ d a newspaper article about a disabled man who had managed to
 ach _ _ ved great things.
 Ex 3: We could put that shabby old chest of drawers upst _ _ rs where the bur _ _ u is now.
 Ex 4: And when I came in I f _ _ nd him undressed sure en _ _ gh and snug in bed.
 Ex 5: That fact that I was to leave behind my newly-wed wife and go to a far-off place did
 not help _ _ ther. Obvi _ _ sly I did not want to go. 1
 Ex 6: I q _ _ ckly sat down on a rock. My father l _ _ ghed at my plight.
 Ex 7: I didn't want to just go and see him like he was a living mus _ _ m p _ _ ce.
 Ex 8: The greatest mark of Ray's apprec _ _ tion for him was that he often addressed the French-
 speaking pr _ _ st in Bengali.
 Ex 9: Many wars that are fought in the world are f _ _ ght over natural res _ _ rces.
 Ex 10: Because they wanted to establish commerc _ _ l plantations of exotic spec _ _ s.
 Ex 11: When the women said they needed firew _ _ d and b _ _ lding material, we responded
 to that need.
 Ex12: He bluntly asked the teacher to _ _ ther apologize or q _ _ t the school.

Q.No.28: Complete the words with correct suffixes given in brackets. 2 x 1 = 2 M
(Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings)

- Ex 1: (a) Nick put the engage (mant / ment) ring on Kanae's finger with his mouth.
 (b) The image of weeping when I shifted to the last row left a lasting impre (sion / ssion)
 on me.
 Ex 2: In 1990 Nick won the Australian young citizen award for his (a) brav _____ (ary / ery)
 (a) persever _____ (ence / ance)
 Ex 3: (a) Henry: There's no jewell _____ (ery / ary) or valuables of that sort.
 (b)Victoria goes out reluct _____ (antly / ently)
 Ex 4: (a) It was through me that they had earned a greater degree of admira _____ (sion / tion)
 and respect from the villagers.
 (b)Ours is a hilly terrain without any motor _____ (able / eble) roads.
 Ex 5: (a) Eduaction had made me shun physical lab _____ (our / or)
 (b) I was physically use _____ (less / les)
 Ex 6: (a) One important fallout of their friendship was the establish _____ (ment / mant)

of Chitrabani, a (b) communica _____ (sion / tion) film institute.

Ex 7: (a) How do you think you can influ _____ (ence / ance) the rest of Africa?

(b) And the other transforma _____ (sion / tion) I saw was the willingness of people.

Ex 8: One leg is peace, the other leg iss good (a) govern _____ (ance / ence) and the third leg is (b) sustain _____ (able / eble) management of resources.

Ex 9: (a) He possessed great innate wisdom and a true genero _____ (city / sity) of spirit.

(b) I used to collect the seeds and sell them to a provi _____ (sion / son) shop.

Ex 10: (a) The first casualty came in the form of the suspen _____ (tion / sion) of the train halt at Rameswara station.

(b) The new teacher regretted his behav _____ (iour / our)






Q.No. 29: Find the wrongly spelt word and write the correct spelling. 2 x 1 = 2 M

(Syllabus reference: 'A' Readings)

Ex 1:	(a) bureu	appealed	shabby	pinch	Ans: _____
	(b) except	caught	arranged	certainity	Ans: _____
Ex 2:	(a) decision	disability	occurrence	pregnency	Ans: _____
	(b) distraght	strength	perseverance	motivation	Ans: _____
Ex 3:	(a) tongue	conviction	creature	daugter	Ans: _____
	(b) desision	computer	strength	fantastic	Ans: _____
Ex 4:	(a) arogance,	confidence,	analysis,	insight	Ans: _____
	(b) bureau,	announcement ,	primium,	insurance	Ans: _____
Ex 5	(a) straight,	affair,	quarral,	kitchen	Ans: _____
	(b) marriage ,	education ,	lugage,	language	Ans: _____
Ex 6:	(a) perseverance	different	magazine	dictum.	Ans: _____
	(b) moustache	vigoros	delicate	guess	Ans: _____
Ex 7:	(a) preist	cinema	insight	poverty	Ans: _____
	(b) acusation	detractor	quest	convert	Ans: _____
Ex 8:	(a) museum	dialoge	stature	appreciation	Ans: _____
	(b) colossus	didactic	verbose	dictam	Ans: _____
Ex 9:	(a) sustain	resources	environmant	protect	Ans: _____
	(b) pristine,	indigenus	commercial	fauna	Ans: _____
Ex 10:	(a) generosity	auster	luxuries	comfort	Ans: _____
	(b) suspension	specifik	apologize	intolerance	Ans: _____

Q.No. 30: Dictionary Entry----- 2 marks

Ex.1: SCERT Model paper:

annoy  /ə'noɪ/ verb **1**  to make sb slightly angry
SYN irritate: ~sb His constant joking was beginning to annoy her.  **it annoys sb when ...** It really annoys me when people forget to say thank you.  ~sb to do sth It annoys me to see him getting ahead of me. **2**  ~sb to make sb uncomfortable or unable to relax **SYN bother:** He swatted a fly that was annoying him.

1 What are the two synonyms of the word 'annoy' as mentioned in the above entry?

2. What is the part of the speech of the word ‘annoy’?

Ex 2: SCERT Model Paper

leth.argo / 'leθədʒi; NAmE 'leθədʒi / noun [U] the state of not having any energy of enthusiasm for doing things **SYN** listlessness, inertia **leth.argoic** / le'θədʒɪk; NAmE - 'θɑːrdʒ-/ adj. : *The weather made her lethargoic.*

1. What is the part of speech of the word ‘lethargo’?
2. What is the synonym of word ‘lethargo’ as mentioned in the above entry?

Ex 3:

pious / 'paɪəs/adj. **1** having or showing a deep respect for God and religion **SYN** devout : *pious acts* **OPP** impious ➔ SEE ALSO PIETY **2** (disapproving) pretending to be religious, moral or good in order to impress other people **SYN** sanctimonious : *pious sentiments* **3** ~ **hope** something that you want to happen but is unlikely to be achieved : *Such reforms seem likely to remain little more than pious hopes.* ► **pi-ous-ly** adv.

1. What is the antonym of the word ‘pious’ as mentioned in the above entry?
2. What is the adverbial form of the word ‘pious’ as mentioned above?

Ex. 4:

conviction /noun/ con·vic·tion | \ kən-'vik-shən \

Definition of conviction

1: the act or process of finding a person guilty of a crime especially in a court of law

2a: a strong persuasion or belief

b: the state of being convinced

3a: the act of convincing a person of error or of compelling the admission of a truth

b: the state of being convinced of error or compelled to admit the truth

Synonyms - assurance, certainty, confidence, doubtlessness, surety

Antonyms -- doubt, incertitude, uncertainty

1. What is the part of speech of the word ‘conviction’?
2. Write two antonyms of the word ‘conviction’ as per the above entry.

Ex 5 : Read the following dictionary entry of the word ‘conviction’ given below.

pristine /'prɪstɪn / , 'prɪstəm/ ► **adjective** in its original condition; **unspoilt:**

pristine copies of an early magazine.

▪ clean and fresh as if new; spotless:

a pristine white shirt.

– DERIVATIVES

pristinely adverb

– ORIGIN mid 16th century (in the sense ‘original, former, primitive and undeveloped’): from Latin *pristinus* ‘former’. The senses ‘unspoiled’ and ‘spotless’ date from the 1920s.

SYN: pure, spotless ANT: soiled

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

2 x 1 = 2

1. What is the antonym of the word ‘pristine’ as mentioned in the above entry?

Ans: soiled.

2. What is part of the speech of the ‘pristine?’

Ans: Adjective

Ex 6 : Read the following dictionary entry of the word ‘distraught’ given below.

distraught /dɪ'strɔ:t / ► adjective = very worried and upset:

distraught parents looking for a runaway teenager

he is terribly distraught.

– ORIGIN late Middle English : alteration of the obsolete adjective *distract* (from Latin *distractus* ‘pulled apart’), influenced by *straught*, archaic past participle of *stretch*.

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

2 x 1 = 2

1. What does the word ‘distraught’ mean as per the above entry?

Ans: very worried and upset.

2. What was the origin of the word ‘distraught’ as per the above entry?

Ans: Middle English

Ex 7 : Read the following dictionary entry of the word ‘dexterous’ given below.

dexterous /'dɛkst(ə)rəs / (also dextrous) ► adjective showing or having skill, especially with the hands:

a dexterous keyboard player.

– DERIVATIVES

dexterously /'dɛkst(ə)rəsli / (also dextrously) adverb

dexterousness /'dɛkst(ə)rəsənəs / (also dextrousness) noun

– ORIGIN early 17th century (in the sense ‘mentally adroit’): from Latin *dexter* ‘on the right’ + -ous.

SYN: agile, handy ANT: clumsy, inept

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

2 x 1 = 2

1. What is the part of speech of the word ‘dexterous?’

Ans: Adjective

2. What are the antonyms of the word ‘dexterous’ as mentioned in the above entry?

Ans: clumsy, inept.

Ex 8 : Read the following dictionary entry of the word ‘austere’ given below

austere /ɒ'striə , ɔ:'striə / ► **adjective** (austerer, austerest) **severe or strict in manner or attitude:**

he was an austere man, with a rigidly puritanical outlook.

▪ (of living conditions or a way of life) having no comforts or luxuries:

conditions in the prison could hardly be more austere.

▪ having a plain and unadorned appearance:

the cathedral is impressive in its austere simplicity.

– DERIVATIVES

austerely /ɒ'striəli , ɔ:'striəli / adverb

– ORIGIN Middle English : via Old French from Latin *austerus*, from Greek *austēros* 'severe'.

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

$2 \times 1 = 2$

1. What is the sentence given in the above entry using 'austere?'

Ans: He was an austere man with a rigidly puritanical outlook.

2. What is the origin of the word 'austere' as per the above entry?

Ans: Middle English.

Ex 9 : Read the following dictionary entry of the word '**myriad**' given below

myriad /'miriəd / ► **noun** 1 **a countless or extremely great number of people or things:**

myriads of insects danced around the light above my head.

2 (chiefly in classical history) a unit of ten thousand:

the army was organized on a decimal system, up to divisions of 10,000 or myriads.

► **adjective** countless or extremely great in number:

he gazed at the myriad lights of the city.

▪ having countless or very many elements or aspects:

the myriad political scene.

– ORIGIN mid 16th century (in myriad (SENSE 2 OF THE noun)): via late Latin from Greek *urias*, *muriad*-, from *murioi* '10,000'.

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

$2 \times 1 = 2$

1. What are the two parts of speech of the word myriad?

Ans: Noun and Adjective.

2. What is the meaning of the word 'myriad?'

Ans: countless or extremely great in number.

Additional information:

1. **BrE** denotes British English
2. **NAme** denotes North American English
3. **U C** denotes Uncountable and Countable Noun
4. **AWL** denotes Academic Word List
5. **sth** denotes something
6. **sb** denotes somebody

Q.No. 31: Arrange the following under correct heading:

$8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2$

(Reference: Units 1, 2, 3, 4)

Ex. 1: lethargy, protest, decide, worry, spend, carry, certainty, plight

State	Action
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Ex. 2: programmer, kitchen, institute, field, prophet, citizen, porter, museum

Persons	Places
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Ex. 3: Datum, media, axis, bases, syllabus, erratum, theses, crises

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Ex. 4: crisis, drawers, slippers, syllabus, thesis, convictions, countries, fungus

Singulars	Plurals
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Ex 5: bye bye, dilly dally, chit chat, tata, papa, ha ha, ping pong, tick tock

Duplicative Expressions	Alliterative Expressions
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Ex 6: valiant, sullen, obnoxious, generous, confident, idealistic, lazy, sarcastic

Positive Qualities	Negative Qualities
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

Q.No.32. Match the following one word substitutes in Part-A with their meanings in Part-B.**(Syllabus reference Units 1, 4 & 5)***(Write only the numbers and their corresponding letters in your answer book) 4x ½ =2M***Ex. 1:****Part – A**

1. Trilogy ()
2. Dictum ()
3. Philanthropist ()
4. Pioneer ()

Part – B

- (A) one who spends his time and money for others.
- (B) one who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture etc.
- (C) one who hates women
- (D) a life history written by three persons.
- (E) a group of three films that has the same characters or subject
- (F) a statement that expresses something people believe is true and is to be follow.

Ex. 2:**Part – A**

1. stopover ()
2. verbose ()
3. incorrigible ()
4. intellectual ()

Part – B

- (A) a person or thing that cannot be corrected
- (B) one who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture etc.
- (C) an impressive entrance to a building
- (D) using more words than needed
- (E) a person of good understanding, knowledge and reasoning power
- (F) a short stay between two places in one's journey.

Ex. 3:**Part – A**

1. fatalist ()
2. teetotaler ()
3. incorrigible ()
4. theist ()

Part – B

- (A) a person or thing that cannot be corrected
- (B) one who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture etc.
- (C) an impressive entrance to a building
- (D) one who believes in God
- (E) one who abstains from taking alcohol
- (F) a person who believes in fate

Ex. 4:

Part – A**Part - B**

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. epitaph | () | A) A handwritten document |
| 2. documentary | () | B) A person who brings out new books |
| 3. publisher | () | C) A result of a situation or of an action |
| 4. polyglot | () | D) A person who knows many languages |
| | | E) Words inscribed on a tomb |
| | | F) A film that gives facts about something |

Ex. 5:

Part – A**Part – B**

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. manuscript | () | (A) one who can do anything for money |
| 2. publisher | () | (B) a life history written by somebody else. |
| 3. autobiography | () | (C) a life history written by oneself |
| 4. biography | () | (D) one who cannot be corrected. |
| | | (E) a person who brings out books |
| | | (F) a handwritten document |

SECTION – C
(Creative Expression)

Q.No. 33 (a): CONVERSATION: (A, B, C Readings of all 6 units)

The following **indicators** should be followed
(in construction of the discourse / to award marks)

- i) Using dialogues apt to the context.
- ii) Using proper sequence of exchanges.
- iii) Using discourse markers (well, precisely, etc.) and appropriate cohesive devices. (for example, therefore, moreover, however, yet, because, rather than, although, until, after, before, while, so, and, for, but, or, he, she, it, they, these etc.)
- iv) Sustaining the conversation with social norms
(being polite, reflecting reflections, greetings, thanking, appreciating, suggesting, congratulating, enquiring, sympathizing, empathizing, leave taking etc.)
- v) Conventions of writing (punctuation, spelling and capitalization)

Ex 1: Nick was deeply depressed when he was 8 years old. He went to his mum crying and told her that he wanted to kill himself. Now write a possible conversation between Nick and his mother.

Nick: : Mother.....(a note of sadness in his voice)
Nick's mother: My boy...Why are you looking so sad?

Nick: : Mother, I am not feeling good.
N.M : What happened my boy? What's wrong?

Nick : My life is disgusting.....

N.M. : Please don't say that my boy.

Nick : I have to depend on others for all my minimum needs also..

N.M : Please don't feel like that my boy.. We are always there with you.

Nick : In my school also everybody is teasing and bullying me.

N.M : Oh! That is common in schools. But we will come and talk to the management and talk to your classmates also.

Nick : No mother, I can't live this life. Being a torso, and being teased and bullied I can't live anymore.

N.M : Please don't say that my boy. Please don't think in that way. We are always there with you. There may be a purpose for your life.

Nick: :There won't be any purpose for my life. I can't live... I want to kill myself.

N.M : No my boy... I don't allow you to do this.. My sweet boy.. don't worry. Make yourself comfortable. We will help you in every way throughout our life.

Nick : How can my life be without you?.....The very thought makes me terrible...

N.M. : Nothing wrong will happen to your life. Everything will be fine in future. Please don't worry.

Example 2: Finally, my father came up with a solution. 'Don't worry. I myself will see you off at Dirang.' I protested. How could I allow my old father to carry my trunk? What would people think? But I failed to dissuade him. (The journey)

Write a possible conversation between the narrator and his father in the above context.

The narrator: Good morning father....

Father : Very good morning my son...

Narrator: Already six months are over at home. I need to go back.

Father: O.K... When are you going back to your work place.

Narrator: Today. I want to catch the evening bus at Dirang.

Father: O.K. But why are looking worried my son?

Narrator: Because I can't carry my trunk...our neighbours are very busy in the fields.

Father: It's O.K. Don't worry. I will carry your trunk and see you off at Dirang.

Narrator: What...!, you carry my trunk....No..no... How can I allow you to do that?

Father: Take it easy my son.... It's not a problem for me.

Narrator: But I can't allow you to carry my 20-kilo chest in this old age...

Father: It's not that difficult for me my son....

Narrator: Still I can't allow you Dad... People will take it in a wrong sense...

Father: Don't think like that... Nothing wrong in helping my son....

Narrator: But father....I can't make up my mind to allow you to do so...

Father: My son... don't feel bad about this...let us move.. it's getting late.

Narrator: No, father...no.. please stop..

Father: Don't worry my son.. come...come... (father moves carrying his trunk)

Example 3: One Sunday morning, Roberge found Ray in a disturbed mood. When Roberge asked Ray for the reason, he said that his screenplay Charulatha was missing. Ray knew who the culprit was. Now write a conversation between Ray and Roberge in the above context.

Roberge : Good morning my friend...

Ray : Very good morning... please come and take your seat.

Roberge : Thank you... You are not in a good mood...I think.

Ray : I am o.k.

Roberge : No.. you look very disturbed...May I know the reason.

Ray : Why not?... Some people came to me to go through my manuscripts...

Roberge : Then...What happened?

Ray : After they left I found my screenplay Charulatha missing.

Roberge : My God!...Do you know who did this?

Ray : Yes... I am almost sure who is responsible for it..

Roberge : Then, you should not leave him.

Ray : No..no..

Roberge : Are you not going to take any action on him?

Ray : No.. I don't like to take any action.

Roberge : Why? I think it's not good to leave him. Because I know how much pain you took to prepare Charulatha.

Ray : No... If I take any action against him, it hurts the reputation of the person. So, leave it.

Roberge : My friend, how great you are, in spite of your loss you are thinking about the reputation of the person.

Ray : Let him know his folly on his own.

Example (4): The IIT entrance results came. Narayanamurthy had passed with a high rank. He went to this father and said that he had passed the exam and wanted to join IIT. Now write a possible conversation between Narayanamurthy and his father. (I- B)

- Murthy : 'Anna, I have passed the exam.'
- Father : 'Well done, my boy.' Which exam have you passed?
- Murthy : IIT entrance examination.
- Father : Oh! Congratulations my boy. I am proud of you.
- Murthy : Thank you daddy!. I want to join IIT.
- Father : I am happy that you have passed the exam but I can't let you join IIT.
- Murthy : Why father?... I got a very good rank and it's my fondest hope to study in IIT.
- Father : I am proud of you my son. But you know our financial position.
- Murthy : Please father. Think of all possibilities to help me join IIT.
- Father : I am salaried person. I have five daughters to be married and three sons to be educated. So I cannot afford your expenses at IIT.
- Murthy : What shall I do now?
- Father : You can stay in Mysore and study as much as you want.

Example (5): In the lesson 'The Journey' the narrator and his father were sitting in a tea shop in Dirang waiting for the bus. Then his father asked him 'a pair of his old shoes.' Now write a possible dialogue between the narrator and his father.

- Father : My son.....
- Narrator : Yes father.....please tell me.
- Father : 'Do you have a pair of old shoes?'
- Narrator : 'old shoes?' Why?
- Father : 'The road is uneven and full of pebbles. It hurts while walking.'
- Narrator : Oh!...father...your feet have developed cracks and somehow look like those of an elephant.
- Father : Yes. It is not easy to walk on this pebble-strewn road.
- Narrator : I am sorry to ignore this father.
- Father : O.K. No problem. Give me your pair of old shoes.
- Narrator : No...no... you please buy a new pair of shoes (giving him 12 Rupees)
- Father : I don't want money. Yours old shoes are enough for me.
- Narrator : Please take the money and buy a new pair.

Father : My son. Don't waste money. I don't need a new pair.

Narrator : O.K. Dad. Here are the shoes. Take them.

Father : Thank you my son... By the way, take care! And Write to us.

Narrator : O.K. Dad. Thank you very much. See you.

Q.No. 33 (b): DIARY ENTRY: (A, B, C Readings of all 6 Units)

(Discourse indicators / discourse features of diary entry.)

(i) Expression of personal reflections, thoughts and feelings.

(ii) Use of variety of sentences.

(iii) Use of language appropriate to the mood.

(iv) Self criticism and future plans.

(v) Coherence – point of view:

(Coherence: the property of unity in a written text/oral text, logical interconnection, overall sense and understandability)

Example I: In the play ‘The Dear Departed’, Abel Merryweather was heartbroken with his daughters behaviour and decided to marry again. Now imagine that you are Abel Merryweather and make a diary entry of his grief and about his decision to marry again. (II B)

July 30th, 2022.

10.00 p.m.

Dear diary,

Today is an unhappy day in my life. When I slept in my bed with a little bit of headache, my daughter thought that I was dead. She didn't even call a doctor to confirm whether I was alive or dead. Mr. Slater sent a telegram to the Jordans. In the meanwhile the Slaters tried to pinch my things like bureau, clock etc. This shows me how badly they are waiting for my death. They don't have any love and affection for me. They are interested only in my property. I am totally fed up with the behavior of my daughters and sons-in-law. They are greedy, selfish, dishonest and deceitful. They don't deserve to be called as my daughters. They forgot their responsibilities in taking care of me. How can I stay with them after I know they have no love and affection for me? I think my decision to marry Mrs. John Shorrocks is correct. Let my daughters learn a lesson. May God make them realize their faults.

Abel Merryweather.

Example II: In the lesson ‘Environment’ Wangari Maathai said, “from the time we started we work with the rural people, they were asking for basic needs like clean drinking water, food etc.” She felt really bad for the rural people and wanted to do something for them. Now attempt a diary entry about the day's proceedings and her decision to rehabilitate the environment.

30th July, 2022.

10.30 p.m.

Dear diary,

It's really shocking for me today. When I went to the rural people to make them aware of their rights, they were asking me about their basic needs. It was really an eye opener for me to listen the rural people. All of them asked for clean drinking water, for food, for energy (mostly from firewood), for building material, for fodder for the animals. In my childhood days, the environment was very pristine, very beautiful, very green. There was no scarcity for basic needs in those days. But now these people did not have those things because the environment was degraded. So it is understood that the environment has to be rehabilitated first. Therefore it can sustain their livelihood. Protection of environment, planting trees, equal distribution of resources should be given much more importance first. I will try to do my best for these rural people.

Wangari Maathai.

Example III: In 'My Childhood' you have read that the new teacher asked Kalam not to sit beside the son of temple priest and to go the last bench. But that evening Lakshmana Sastry taught the new teacher a lesson not to poison the minds of children. Imagine that you are Abdul Kalam and make a diary entry of the day's happenings.

30th July, 2022.

9.00 .p.m.

Dear diary,

An interesting incident happened today. A new teacher came to our class. As usual I was sitting with my friend Ramanadha Sastry in the first row. The new teacher could not stomach this and ordered me to go to the last row. I felt really sad to leave my friend because we have been sitting together for some years. My friend also wept like anything. In the evening we told our parents about the incident. Immediately my friend's father Lakshmana Sastry summoned the new teacher and told him not to poison our minds with communal inequality. He asked the teacher either to apologize us or to quit his job. The teacher learnt a lesson and apologized us. We felt happy that we can sit together again.

APJ Abdul Kalam.

Example 4: You have read the lesson 'The Journey.' The narrator's father carried his luggage to Dirang. From Dirang the narrator took a luxurious bus and his father walked back to his village. When the narrator reached his place with mixed feelings about the day's happenings. Imagine that you are in the place of the narrator and make a diary entry.

Dated 12th August , 2022.

9.00 .p.m.

Dear diary,

Today is an embarrassing day for me. I have come back to my place of work from my native village after my marriage and spending six months there. My father accompanied me to the

bus stop. I was so embarrassed to let my father carry my luggage. I could not find anyone to carry my trunk and I couldn't carry because my education had made me shun physical labour. Moreover I felt that if I carried my own luggage, people would laugh at me and I would be belittled. So, I let my father to carry the trunk. But I felt bad all the way because being a young man, instead of carrying my own luggage, I let my father carried it. Still I don't know whether my action is right or wrong.

Narrator.

Example 5: Nick chose Bethany Hamilton as his surfing master. He met her and learnt surfing. He learnt to do a 360 degree spin very quickly. He felt very happy. Now imagine that you are in the place of Nick and make a diary entry.

Dated 12th August, 2022.
9.00 .p.m.

Dear diary,

Today is a wonderful day in my life. Thanks to Bethani for teaching me surfing. She is really a wonderful teacher. She understood my difficulty and taught me in a different way. With her help only I could learn surfing so quickly. So quick that I could do 360 degree spins on the board, the feat which got me on the cover page of surfer magazine. It increased my confidence. I never thought that I would become that popular. This feat is a message for many depressed people.

Nick Vujicic.

Q.No. . 34 (a) Letter Writing

Your school has some children with special needs (C.W.S.N.) in various classes. You, as the School Pupil Leader, collected donations from the village heads, officers and land lords to honour such children and encourage them continue their studies. On 3rd December, International Day for the Disabled, with the permission of Headmaster and the teachers, you organised a programme in the school and invited the Village President and other elders for the programme.

Write a letter to your friend in another village describing the event.

(OR)

(b) Biographical Sketch

10 M

b) Write a biographical sketch of Mrs. Sudha Murthy, Chairperson of Infosys Company.

Born : 19 August, 1950 (69 yrs)

Place of Birth : Karnataka, India

Citizenship : Indian

Alma mater : Engineering from B.V.B. College of Engineering & Technology

Masters in Computers in Indian Institute of Science

Spouse : N. R. Narayana Murthy

Children : Rohan and Akshatha

Career : Started as Engineer in TELCO, Pune, started

Infosys Foundation (1996), Visiting Professor at

PG Center of Bangalore University

Contributions : Literature in Kannada and English, travelogues, novels and books on education, social-worker in empowering women

Awards : Gold medals and cash awards in Education,

'Millennium Mahila Shiromani' award,

R. K. Narayana's Award (2006), PadmaShri

Q.No. 35: (a) Framing 'WH' Questions - (Ref : C Reading)

A Passage from any 'C Reading' is given. Basing on the passage, the student has to prepare 5 'wh' questions. (Frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts as answers.) 5 x 2 = 10

Read the following passages carefully focusing on the underlined parts. Then frame 'Wh' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

Ex. I: The day came. His classmates (1) were leaving for Madras (2) (now Chennai). They were taking a train from Mysore to Madras. They have shared good years (3) in school and college (4) together. He went to the station (5) to say goodbye and good luck (6) to them for their future life.

At the station, (7) his friends were already there. They were excited (8) and talking loudly. (9) The noise was like the chirping of birds. (10) They were all excited and discussing their new hostels, new courses etc. He was not part of it. So he stood there silently. (11) One of them (12) noticed and said, 'You should have made it.' He did not reply. He only wished all of them. They waved at him (13) as the train slowly left the platform.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Who were leaving for Madras? | 2. Where were his classmates leaving for? |
| 3. What have they shared? | 4. Where have they shared good years? |
| 5. Where did he go? | 6. Why did he go to the station? |
| 7. Where were his friends already? | 8. How were they? |
| 9. What were they doing? | 10. How was the noise like? |
| 11. How did he stand there? | 12. Who noticed him? |
| 13. Where did they wave at? | |

Ex.II: When they passed a young tree, the potter (1) grabbed (2) a branch. (3) But the horse (4) did not stop. Instead the tree (5) was pulled out of the ground. A sentry (6) from the enemy camp saw the potter galloping towards the camp (7) with a tree in one hand his reins in the other. 'That must be the General who captured a tiger (8) with his bare hands,' (9) he

thought. 'Now he has uprooted a tree with only one hand! He is not an ordinary man-he's a giant!' 'Run, run, save yourselves! **The famous Tiger-General** (10) is coming at the head of a large army **to attack** (11) us. He has the strength of a giant! He has uprooted **a tree** (12) with one hand!'

1. Who grabbed a branch?
2. What did the potter do?
3. What did the potter grab?
4. What did not stop.
5. What was pulled out of the ground?
6. Who saw the potter?
7. What did a sentry from the enemy camp see?
8. What did the tiger general capture?
9. How did he capture the tiger?
10. Who is coming at the head of a large army?
11. Why is the tiger-general coming?
12. What has he uprooted?

Ex.III: A young woman, before being a housewife. A woman, **educated and cultured, and intelligent, and capable, quick-witted, with a sense of humour and elegance.** (1) **Falling for her beauty and intelligence,** (2) as also the dowry which her father offered, **a young man** (3) tied the three **sacred knots** (4) around her neck, made her the housewife to a household and said to her, **'Look, ammadu, this is your home.'** (5) Then the housewife immediately pulled the end of her sari and tucked it in at the waist and swabbed **the entire house** (6) and decorated floor **with muggulu designs.** (7) **The young man** (8) promptly praised her work. **'You are dexterous at swabbing the floor — even more dexterous in drawing the muggulu.'** (9) Sabash, keep it up.' He said it in English, giving her a pat on the shoulder in appreciation. **Overjoyed,** (10) the housewife began living with **swabbing** (11) as the chief mission in her life. She scrubbed the house **spotlessly clean** (12) at all times and beautifully decorated it with multi-coloured designs. That's how her life went on, **with a sumptuous and ceaseless supply of swabbing cloths and muggu baskets.**

1. What kind of a woman was she?
2. Why did the young man marry her?
3. Who tied the three sacred knots?
4. What did the young man tie around her neck?
5. What did the young man say to his wife?
6. What did the housewife swab?
7. What did the housewife decorate the house with?
8. Who praised her work?
9. How did the young man praise her work?
10. How did the housewife feel?
11. What was the chief mission in her life?
12. How did she scrub the house?
13. How did her life go on?

Ex.IV: Savitri captured the audiences **with her charm and magnificent acting.** (1) She was able to convey **a wide range of feelings** (2) **through her expressive eyes.** (3) **Her mischievous look** (4) - it captivates anyone; **the look of fake anger** (5) provokes, the look filled with real anger **pierces** (6) the heart. The look of passion while waiting for her lover; the pain look when her love fails; the confident look that seems ready to face any situation, **all these myriad emotions** (7) are hidden in her eyes. The dimensions are endless and pages can be filled to describe **the magic spell of her eyes.** (8)

1. What did Savitri capture the audience with?
2. What was she able to convey?
3. How was she able to convey a wide range of feelings?
4. What does captivate everyone?
5. What does provoke?
6. What does the look filled with real anger do?
7. What are hidden in her eyes?
8. How can pages be filled with?

Ex. V: Then three months ago, one of the brightest boys in the village (1) - Thomas Agonyo - started university in Lagos. He came home one weekend (2) with a new Chemistry book, (3) and spent all day looking at the drums (4) and writing things down and talking to himself and shaking his head. We all thought he had gone mad. (5) Then he called a meeting of the village (6) and told us that the drums contained poisonous chemicals. (7) He said they had come from Italy. (8)

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| 1. Who was Thomas Agonyo? | 2. When did he come home? |
| 3. What did he come home with? | 4. How did he spend all day? |
| 5. What did we all think? | 6. What did he call then? |
| 7. What did the drums contain? | 8. Where had the drums come from? |

Ex. VI: India has one hundred and fifty (1) dialects, and twenty two (2) recognised regional languages, but Hindi, (3) like English, has come to stay as the lingua franca (4) of our nation. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Mumbai to Nagaland, Hindi is now understood and is recognised as the national language of India.

India has a rich cultural heritage. (5) We are inheritors of several grand treasures (6) in the fields of music, fine arts, dance, drama, theatre and sculpture. Our sages and seers (7) have left behind a tradition of piety, penance, spiritual greatness, conquest of passion, etc. Our scriptures (8) are the storehouses of spiritual wisdom. Our saints aspired to the realisation of the infinite. We have inherited great spiritual values contrasted with which the materialistic progress of the West appears insignificant. (10)

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|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. How many dialects does India have? | 2. How many recognised languages does India have? |
| 3. Which language is the lingua franca of our nation? | |
| 4. What is the status of Hindi in India? | 5. What does India have? |
| 6. What are we inheritors of? | 7. Who have left behind a tradition of piety, penance etc.? |
| 8. What are the storehouses of spiritual wisdom? | |
| 9. What did our saints aspire to? | |
| 10. How does the materialistic progress of the West appear? | |

Q.No. 35 (b): Information Transfer:

ALL THE BEST