

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल...

शेखावाटी मिशन-100



अंग्रेजी

कक्षा-10



कार्यालय : संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरु संभाग, चूरु (राज.)
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टीम शेखावाटी मिशन-100



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मनोज कुमार ढाका
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महेश सेवदा
सहसंयोजक शेखावाटी मिशन-100
सीकर (राज.)



रामावतार भदाला
सहसंयोजक शेखावाटी मिशन-100
सीकर (राज.)

तकीनीकी सहयोग

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शेखावाटी मिशन-100



बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन कार्यक्रम सत्र : 2021-2022
उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा - 2022
विषय : अंग्रेजी -10



सर्वश्रेष्ठ सफलता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सर्वश्रेष्ठ संकलन



मदनलाल गढ़वाल
संयोजक अंग्रेजी
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हरफूल मरोड़िया
रा.मा.वि., पिली का जोहड़ा (नीमकाथाना)



सुभाष चन्द्र गोरा
रा.मा.वि., भोजपुर (खण्डेला)



मनीष कुमार पारीक
रा.मा.वि., टोडी माधोपुरा (सीकर)



अमित कुमार
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शैक्षिक प्रकोष्ठ अनुभाग, जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक, सीकर

Mission Shekhawati 100
Secondary Board Exam Paper Pattern -2021-22

ENGLISH

SECTION-A (READING -15 Marks)

Q.1	Unseen Passage	6 Marks
Q.2	Unseen Passage	9 Marks

SECTION-A (GRAMMAR -15 Marks)

Q.3	Tense based Correct Form of the Verb (Objective Type)	1×4=4 Marks
Q.4	Direct – Indirect Speech (Transformation)	1×2=2 Marks
Q. 5	Relative Pronoun	1×2=2 Marks
Q.6	Active –Passive Voice (Transformation)	1×2=2 Marks
Q.7	Framing Question	1×1=1 Mark
Q.8	Tag-question	1×1=1 Mark
Q.9	Conjunction	1×3=3 Mark

SECTION – B (Text-Book 26 Marks)

Q.10-14	Short Answer Type (40-50 words each)	2×5=10 Marks
Q.15-16	Seen Passage	2×4=8 Marks
Q.17-18	Stanza from the poems	2×4=8 Marks

SECTION – C (Text-Book 12 Marks)

Q.19-21	Long Answer Type questions (100 Words) from First Flight	3×3=9 Marks
Q.22	Long Answer Type questions (100 Words) from Footprints without Feet	3×1=3 Marks

SECTION – D ((Writing 12 Marks)

Q.23	Letter or E-mail Writing	1×6=6 Marks
Q.24	Story Writing	1×4=4 Marks
Q.25	Short paragraph writing (Visual aid based)	1×4=4 Marks

Text- books

1. First Flight (Prose)

1. A Letter to God
2. Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom
3. Two Stories about Flying
4. From the Diary of Anne Frank
5. The Hundred Dresses - 1
6. The Hundred Dresses – 2
7. Glimpses of India
8. The Sermon at Benaras

Golden Rays (Poems)

1. Dust of Snow
2. Fire and Ice
3. A Tiger in the Zoo
4. How to Tell Wild Animals
5. Amanda
6. Animals
7. The Tree
8. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

2. Footprints without Feet : (Supplementary Reader)

1. A Triumph of Surgery
2. The Thief's Story
3. The Midnight Visitor
4. Footprints without Feet
5. The Necklace
6. Bholi
7. The Book that Saved the Earth

Question wise Divisions of Board Exam paper of Class- 10 English

Question No	Detail of the Question	Marks	Page No
1.	Unseen Passage	6	
2.	Unseen Passage	9	
3.	Tense (Correct form of the verb)	4	
4.	Direct – Indirect Narration	2	
5.	Relative Pronoun	2	
6.	Passive Voice	2	
7.	Framing Question	1	
8.	Tag questions	1	
9.	Conjunctions	3	
10.	SAT Question from Prose part of First Flight	2	
11.	SAT Question from Poetry Section of First Flight	2	
12.	SAT Question from Footprints without Feet	2	
13.	SAT Question from Footprints without Feet	2	
14.	SAT Question from Footprints without Feet	2	
15.	Seen Passage from First Flight	4	
16.	Seen Passage from Footprints without Feet	4	
17.	Stanza from the poems for questions	4	
18.	Stanza from the poems for questions	4	
19.	LAT Question from the prose part of First flight	3	
20.	LAT Question from the prose part of First flight	3	
21.	LAT Question from the prose part of First flight	3	
22.	LAT Question from Footprints without Feet	3	
23.	Letter or E-mail Writing	4	
24.	Story Writing	4	
25.	Paragraph Writing (visual based)	4	
	Total Marks	80	

Reading - 15 Marks

इस खंड में प्रश्न संख्या 1 व 2 Unseen Passage के होंगे। अधिकांश प्रश्न Knowledge based, see and shoot (देखो और चिन्हित करो) प्रकार के बहुविकल्पात्मक प्रश्न होंगे। Passage से सही उत्तर देने के लिए निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं-

1. सर्वप्रथम Passage के प्रश्न पढ़ कर उन्हें ध्यान में रखना जिससे कि Passage को पढ़े जाने पर प्रश्न के सही विकल्प को चिन्हित करने में आसानी रहे।
 2. चयन किए गए उत्तर की पुष्टि करने के लिए Passage को दुबारा पढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि कभी-कभी अन्य विकल्प सही उत्तर से अत्यधिक समानता रखते हैं।
 3. Short answer type questions का उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में लिखा जाना अपेक्षित है।
 4. Vocabulary से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए निर्देशानुसार Synonym (word same in meaning), Antony (word opposite in meaning) or one word for the group of words को passage से ही तलाश कर लिखा जाना चाहिए।
 5. प्रश्नों का उत्तर क्रमबद्ध रूप में सही व सुपाठ्य क्रमांक लगाकर निम्न प्रकार से दिया जाना चाहिए।
1. (i) xxxxxxxxxxxx (ii) xxxxxxxxxxxx (iii) xxxxxxxxxxxx

Question No. 1 (Unseen Passage)

प्रश्न संख्या 1 एक 6 अंक का unseen passage होगा।

जिसमें तीन प्रश्न (i) (ii) (iii) objective type होंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या (iv) के Bracket में दिये गए दो विकल्पों से सही विकल्प रिक्त स्थान में लिखना होगा।

प्रश्न संख्या (v) में (a) व (b) दो प्रश्न होंगे जिनके उत्तर वाक्य रूप में लिखने होंगे।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Every individual wants peace of mind. But it is hard to find a person who can say that he has attained such a state of mental equilibrium as will allow him to live a life of tranquility. Peace of mind is a distant dream for all of us. What is the reason for this? The reason is that people hanker after ideal peace that is pure peace-a peace that is free from all kinds of non-peace items.

But this kind of absolute peace is not in nature's store house. Let us take the analogy of rose. A rose is a very beautiful flower, but every stem has its thorns. Indeed, thorns are an integral part of the rose plant. A poet has rightly said that thorns serve as security guards for the flower. There must be non-peace items along with peaceful items. A peaceful mind is a very precious aspect of human nature and it too needs safety to maintain its sublime quality.

- (i) It is a distant dream for all of us: 1
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Peace of mind | (b) fulfilling our ambition |
| (c) meeting our targets | (d) climbing the mountains |
- [a]
- (ii) The security for the flowers are: 1
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) gardens | (b) other plants |
| (c) thorns | (d) roots |
- [c]
- (iii) Nature always leads people into situations. 1
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) challenging | (b) comfortable |
| (c) difficult | (d) None |
- [a]

- (iv) Fill in the blank :
 (a) Thorns are anintegral..... part of a rose plant . 1
 (integral / outer)
- (v) Write the answer of the following :
 (a) What is pure peace? 1
 Ans. A peace that is free from all kinds of non-peace items is pure peace.
 (b) Why does a peaceful mind need safety? 1
 Ans. A peaceful mind needs safety to maintain its sublime quality.

Question No. 1 (Unseen Passage)

प्रश्न संख्या 2 एक 9 अंक का unseen passage होगा।

जिसमें तीन प्रश्न (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) objective type होंगे।

प्रश्न (vi) में Fill in the blank का होगा। रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति Passage से ही करनी होगी।

प्रश्न (vii) में (a) व (b) दो प्रश्न vocabulary के होंगे जिनके उत्तर निर्देशानुसार passage से देने होंगे।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions :

The conquest of happiness has meant different facts to different generations. Our forefathers took pride in scholarship, a spirit of sacrifice and solicitude for the welfare of others. Gone are those days. Today we live only for ourselves. We are jealous of the advancement of our neighbours. We end up tense and unhappy. The term 'happy' has a variety of meanings. It stands for the lucky, fortunate, content, glad or apt. Happiness lies within the mind of the individual. No amount of external wealth may be helpful in making him happy. Our forefathers had life styles, very much different from those we have today. Their life was based mainly on the concept of 'Simple living and high thinking.' People were satisfied with whatever they obtained after working hard. Excessive material wealth did not mean much for them they derived mental satisfaction and enrichment which they aimed at.

The structural framework of our forefather's families was different from those of ours. They lived in a cohesive joint family structure where they were happier than us. They cared for each other. The siblings grew up with their cousins. The bond of love which they share cannot be easily found in the nuclear family of the day. The family provided an emotional cushioning effect against tension and stress.

- (i) Our forefathers took pride in: 1
 (a) scholarship (b) spirit of sacrifice
 (c) welfare of others (d) all of these [d]
- (ii) How do we feel for our neighbours today? 1
 (a) jealous (b) humble
 (c) polite (d) none [a]
- (iii) Happiness lies within the of the individual : 1
 (a) heart (b) mind (c) eyes (d) none [b]
- (iv) Our forefathers life was based mainly on: 1
 (a) the concept of simple living (b) the concept of high thinking
 (c) both (d) none [c]

- (v) cannot be found in the nuclear family of the day : 1
 (a) tension (b) bond of love
 (c) stress (d) all [b]
- (vi) Fill in the blanks:
 (a) The family provided an **emotional**... cushioning effect. 1
 (b) Excessive material **wealth**..... did not mean for forefathers. 1
- (vii) Write similar word of the following words from the passage:
 (a) Development - **Advancement** 1
 (b) Ancestor – **Forefathers**

Passage - 2

Guru Govind Singh, the last of the ten Sikh Gurus, was a great son of India. He led India to sublime heights of glory. He brought about moral resurgence and created order out of disorderly social condition. He was a multifaceted personality. He was a poet, soldier, statesman, leader and a true socialist-all in one. He put life into the dying social order by giving it a wholly new outlook. He was a practical socialist who founded a social order based on equality, fraternity and love. He welded the weak and divided mass of our countrymen into a brave and self-reliant people. In him were combined the spiritual vision, philosophic insight, democratic spirit, soldierly toughness, unmatched organizing capacity and a gift of poetic intuition and insight. Such a rare combination of qualities would inspire the most downtrodden people to look forward towards an optimistic future.

- (i) Guru Govind Singh was the:
 (a) Ninth guru of Sikhs (b) Tenth guru of Sikhs
 (c) Seventh Guru of Sikhs (d) Fifth Guru of Sikhs (b)
- (ii) What are the rare contribution of Guru Gobind Singh to India?
 (a) He led India to sublime heights of glory. (b) He brought about moral resurgence
 (c) He brought order of the disorderly conditions (d) All the above (d)
- (iii) How did Govind Singh transform the poor and downtrodden people into optimistic once?
 (a) through his spiritual vision (b) throw his philosophic insight
 (c) through his matchless organising capacity (d) all the above (d)
- (iv) He welded the week and divided mass of our.....men into a brave and self reliant people.
 (country / foreign)
- (v) Write the answer of the following:
 (a) Why Govind Singh has been called 'practical socialist'?
 Ans. Govind Singh has been called practical socialist because he founded a social order based on equality, fraternity and love.
 (b) Why does the author call him 'all in one'?
 Ans. The author calls him all in one because he was multifaceted personality. He was a poet soldier, statesman, leader and a true socialist

2. A proper consideration of the value of time will inspire the habit of punctuality. Punctuality is the politeness of kings, the duty of gentlemen and the necessity of men of business. Nothing begets confidence in men more than practice of this virtue, and nothing shakes confidence more than the want of it. He who holds to his appointment and does not keep you waiting for him shows that he has regard for your time as well as his own. This punctuality is one of the ways in which we show our personal respect for those whom we are called upon to meet in the business of life. An appointment is a contract, express or implied, and he who does not keep it is guilty of breaking faith, as well as of dishonesty using other people's time. We naturally come to the conclusion that the person who is careless about time will be careless about business, and he is not a person to be trusted with the transaction of matters of importance.
- (i) What is the importance of punctuality?
 (a) It creates confidence (b) It shakes confidence
 (c) It is virtue (d) It is very important (a)
- (ii) What is suitable title of the passage?
 (a) Importance of politeness (b) Importance of duty
 (c) Importance of confidence (d) Importance of punctuality (d)
- (iii) A conscious person is guided by:
 (a) a sense of faithfulness (b) a sense of lawlessness
 (c) a sense of duty (d) None (c)
- (iv) He who holds to hisand does not keep you waiting for him.
 (appointment / punctuality)
- (v) Write the answer of the following:
 (a) What is punctuality?
 Ans. The habit of keeping an appointed time and task
 (b) Who is considered a careless person?

3. TENSES [MARKS-4]

बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 3. Tense पर आधारित Correct Form of the Verb का प्रश्न होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 4 Objective Type प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे। Answer book में सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प को लिखना होगा।

SECTION-A

- Q.3. Choose the correct form of the verb : 4×1=4
- (i) I(read) a very interesting story now.
 (A) is reading (B) am reading (C) read (D) will read [B]
- (ii) She.....(write) hundred poems so far.
 (A) wrote (B) will write (C) had written (D) has written [D]
- (iii) He..... (get) a prize ten days ago.
 (A) got (B) get (C) gets (D) will get [A]
- (iv) Rohit(learn) English for five years.
 (A) is learning (B) was learning (C) has been learning (D) will learning [C]
- Tense is the form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness (Tense उस time (समय) का बोध करवाता है जब कोई कार्य होता है) Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।
 (a) Present Tense (b) Past Tense (c) Future Tense

Action की Degree of completeness स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपर्युक्त तीनों Tenses में से प्रत्येक को चार भागों में बांटा जा सकता है—

1. **Indefinite** : इसमें Action की स्थिति निश्चित नहीं होती है।
2. **Continuous** : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य हो रहा है।
3. **Perfect** : इसमें किसी कार्य की समाप्ति का बोध होता है।
4. **Perfect Continuous** : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य पहले से ही जारी है परन्तु अभी भी उसका कुछ भाग शेष रहा है।

Tense में **Correct form of verb** का प्रयोग निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर होता है—

1. यदि वाक्य में Often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely तथा सभी -ly adverbs (lately व recently को छोड़कर), every/each + day/week/month/year, sometimes, twice a day/week/month/year, on Mondays/Sunday..in the morning evening.. आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ V₁+s/es व बहुवचन कर्ताओं के साथ V₁ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ◆ The doctor visits the patient everyday.(visit)
- ◆ The manager takes meeting on Mondays. (take)
- ◆ She goes to her village twice a month.(go)
- ◆ My brothers usually go to school together.(go)
- ◆ He always speaks the truth. (speak)
- ◆ I always take lunch at 2 pm. (take)
- ◆ She seldom cooks food. (cook)
- ◆ I rarely watch T.V. (watch)

Note:- यदि वाक्य नकारात्मक होता है तो singular subject के साथ does + not + v₁ तथा plural subject के साथ do + not + v₁ का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- ◆ He does not go to school regularly.
- ◆ I do not worship daily.

2. यदि वाक्य में शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truths) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific Truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth) एवं कहावतों (Proverbs) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में Present Indefinite Tense (V₁/ V₁s/es) का प्रयोग होता है—

- ◆ The Sun rises in the east. (rise)
- ◆ Wood floats over water. (float)
- ◆ The Earth moves round the sun. (Move)
- ◆ A bad workman always quarrels with his tools. (quarrel)
- ◆ Samudra Gupta is known as the Napoleon of India. (know)
- ◆ We hear (hear) with our ears, see (see) with our eyes and smell (smell) with our nose.
- ◆ Honesty is the best policy. (be)
- ◆ Barking dogs seldom bite. (bite)
- ◆ A drowning man catches at straw. (catch)

3. यदि वाक्य में now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look!, listen! आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Continuous Tense (is/am/are+ V₁ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ◆ Now, Ram is sleeping in this bedroom. (sleep)
 - ◆ We are going to the cinema tonight. (go)
 - ◆ Are you cooking food today? (cook)
 - ◆ John is coming here now. (come)
 - ◆ He is looking for a job at present. (look)
 - ◆ Look! They are playing in the ground. (play)
4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दूसरे वाक्य में is/am/are+ V₁ing आएगा—
- ◆ Let me go home, I am getting late.
 - ◆ Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping. (sleep)
 - ◆ Keep quiet, we are listening to the radio. (listen)
 - ◆ Don't get out now, the train is moving. (move)
5. यदि वाक्य में Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far, recently, lately, tell now, just now, this morning/month. आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense (has/have+V₃) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- ◆ I have just taken dinner. (take)
 - ◆ I have never seen him working. (see)
 - ◆ They have not finished their work yet. (finish)
 - ◆ Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)
 - ◆ They have already finished their work. (finish)
 - ◆ She has gone with her father just now. (go)
 - ◆ Have you ever visited Delhi? (visit)
6. यदि वाक्य में Since/for/all+time का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक हो तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (has/have+been+V₁+ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- ◆ It has been raining since morning. (rain)
 - ◆ We have been living in this house since 1995(live)
 - ◆ He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)
 - ◆ Mr. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two years. (practise)
 - ◆ They have not been playing a match for sometime. (not play)
 - ◆ Has Mira been cooking food for two hours? (cook)
- Note:- यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V₂) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- ◆ She has been living in this house since her husband died.
7. यदि वाक्य में Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year, the other day, in 2001, 1999.... आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V₂) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- ◆ He went to Jaipur yesterday. (go)
 - ◆ His wife died last year. (die)
 - ◆ I polished my shoes yesterday. (polish)
 - ◆ Mohan came to see me everyday last week. (come)

- ◆ As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (see)

Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did+not+V₁ का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- ◆ I did not pass my secondary examination in 1994. (pass)

- यदि when या as से जुड़े वाक्यों में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर Past Continuous Tense (was/were+V₁+ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ◆ When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter)

- ◆ When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)

- ◆ My father was reading a newspaper when I saw him. (read)

- ◆ As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk)

- ◆ As I saw him he was not doing anything. (do)

- as-soon-as से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की दोनों Clauses में Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- ◆ As soon as he saw (see) the police, he ran away. (run)

- ◆ As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side. (go)

Note : अगर As – soon – as में आने वाली एक Clauses में Present Indefinite भरा हुआ रहता है तो दूसरी Clauses में भी Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- यदि वाक्य में at that time, in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Past Continuous Tense (was/were+V₁+ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- ◆ Ramu was living in a hotel in those days. (live)

- ◆ Rahul was writing a book at that time. (write)

- जब दो Action Past Tense में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों या जारी हों तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में While का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे—

- ◆ While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend. (talk)

- ◆ While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping. (sleep)

- ◆ My wife was watching (watch) TV while I was writing this letter. (write)

- यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (had+V₃) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V₂ आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाले वाक्य में V₂ व After के बाद वाले वाक्य में had+V₃ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ◆ Mother had cooked food before father came. (cook)

- ◆ The guest had gone before I reached house. (reach)

- ◆ The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there. (load)

- ◆ We had eaten mangoes before they went. (go)

- ◆ My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school. (go)

- ◆ He went to market after he had finished his work. (finish)

- यदि कोई वाक्य I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली Clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन करने के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—

- ◆ My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)

- ◆ She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)

- यदि When अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे Clause में Since/for+time आये तो उस Clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had+been+V₁+ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ◆ When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours. (wait)
- ◆ When Ramesh came home. Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)
- ◆ It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house. (rain)
- ◆ When I reached school the bell had been ringing for ten minutes. (ring)
- 15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/week/month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा शेष Subjects के साथ will+V₁) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 - ◆ We shall go to school tomorrow. (go)
 - ◆ They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit)
 - ◆ Next week they will leave for America. (leave)
 - ◆ I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)
- 16. यदि वाक्य में at this time, at this moment + future time जैसे— Tomorrow, the next day/the following day/night/week/month/year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall/will + be + V₁ + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—
 - ◆ The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow. (play)
 - ◆ Our school educational tour will be visiting Delhi at this time the next day. (visit)
- 17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by+time आये या When अथवा before से शुरू होने वाले Clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (Shall have/will have+V₃) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 - ◆ When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)
 - ◆ The boys will have finished their match before you arrive. (finish)
 - ◆ She will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)
 - ◆ He will have left studies by next year. (leave)
 - ◆ By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed. (whitewash)
 - ◆ By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar. (complete)
- 18. यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for+time तथा दूसरी बार By+time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Shall have/will have + been + V₁ + ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 - ◆ When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)
 - ◆ By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)
 - ◆ Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for four months by December 2008. (serve)
 - ◆ By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years. (learn)

EXERCISE

1. He always.....his will.
 (A) change (B) changes (C) is change (D) is changing [B]
2. The ministerin Ajmer at 3 p.m. on Sunday.
 (A) arrives (B) arrived (C) arrive (D) will arrive [A]
3. The earth..... round the sun.
 (A) is moving (B) move (C) moves (D) moved [C]

4. The doctor..... the patient every day.
(A) visit (B) is visiting (C) will visit (D) visits [D]
5. Listen! Someone..... to open the gate.
(A) trying (B) is trying (C) was trying (D) are trying [B]
6. They a football match at this moment.
(A) were watching (B) are watching (C) will be watching (D) have watched [B]
7. Sejal exercises on tenses now.
(A) is doing (B) does (C) was doing (D) are doing [A]
8. Deep money to buy a new car.
(A) was saving (B) is saving (C) will save (D) save [B]
9. Babu him to report for duty.
(A) has informed (B) have informed (C) had informed (D) will have inform [A]
10. I have alreadythe bell twice.
(A) ring (B) have rung (C) has rang (D) rung [D]
11. Manvifrom Ajmer yet.
(A) has returned (B) has not returned (C) have returned (D) is returned [B]
12. Riyacomputer for six months and she hasn't learnt much yet.
(A) has been learning (B) have been learning (C) had been learning (D) has learnt [A]
13. The tape for ages. We must get it repaired.
(A) have been leaking (B) has been leaking (C) has leaking (D) is leaking [B]
14. I..... with him for ten years and he has never greeted me.
(A) had been working (B) has been working (C) have been working (D) have worked [C]
15. Last year the government..... new legislation to check pollution.
(A) had introduced (B) have introduced (C) has introduced (D) introduced [D]
16. When I..... here first time, it was quite a lonely area.
(A) come (B) came (C) is coming (D) was coming [B]
17. Yesterday I rang you twice but..... no response.
(A) get (B) got (C) had got (D) has got [B]
18. India..... freedom in 1947.
(A) had got (B) got (C) get (D) have got [B]
19. When I saw him first time, he in a cafe.
(A) is sitting (B) was sitting (C) has been sitting (D) sits [B]
20. Vidhan a shock while he was mending a fuse.
(A) got (B) had get (C) gets (D) is getting [A]
21. When I went to see him, he a cricket match on TV.
(A) is watching (B) was watching (C) watching (D) had watched [B]
22. My brother..... the plants when suddenly the rain started.
(A) is watering (B) was watering (C) waters (D) had watered [B]

23. I went to bed after I my work.
(A) had finish (B) has finished (C) have finished (D) had finished [D]
24. The patient had died before the doctor
(A) had came (B) come (C) came (D) comes [C]
25. When they entered the cinema hall, the film already.....
(A) started (B) has started (C) had started (D) starts [C]
26. My sister saw a snake while she.....in the garden.
(A) is walking (B) was walking (C) walked (D) had walked [B]
27. The emperor.....all the treaties and attacked his enemy.
(A) break (B) broke (C) breaks (D) broken [B]
28. I met Rahim yesterday but I.....him so far today.(not see)
(A) has seen (B) have seen (C) have not seen (D) has not seen [C]
29. The trainees.....their seats before the secretary arrived.
(A) have occupied (B) has occupied (C) had occupied (D) have not occupied [C]
30. His father.....the principal yesterday.
(A) is meeting (B) met (C) meet (D) meets [B]
31. We are fond of.....in the river.
(A) is swimming (B) Swim (C) Swimming (D) swims [C]
32. When she opened the door, she.....a terrible snake.
(A) see (B) saw (C) seen (D) was seeing [B]
33. The train had left the platform before Ithe station.
(A) had reached (B) reached (C) reach (D) have reached [B]
34. Our class teacher always on time
(A) come (B) came (C) has come (D) comes [D]
35. My father me a gift for getting first division in Secondary Examination.
(A) give (B) gave (C) had given (D) given [B]
36. The student the class before the teacher arrived.
(A) have left (B) has left (C) had left (D) was left [C]
37. is a good exercise to keep our body fit.
(A) Dancing (B) Danced (C) Is Danced (D) Dances [A]
38. They..... a friendly match tomorrow.
(A) will play (B) shall play (C) plays (D) play [A]
39. My father The Times of India daily.
(A) Read (B) Reads (C) is Reading (D) was Reading [B]
40. They English since 2006.
(A) have been learning (B) has been learning (C) has learning (D) had learning [A]
41. Ekta was reading the newspaper when Nidhi her room.
(A) enter (B) enters (C) entered (D) was entering [C]

42. The Minister for Defence Dr Kalam on the grand success of the missile
(A) congratulation (B) congratulate (C) congratulated (D) was congratulated [C]
43. Sonu dropped his mobile while he the bus.
(A) is boarding (B) was boarding (C) were boarding (D) had been boarding [B]
44. Last Sunday when Kiran food in the kitchen one of her friends came to visit her.
(A) is cooking (B) was cooked (C) was cooking (D) cooks [C]
45. Please avoid here. It is a library.
(A) talking (B) talks (C) will talk (D) is talk [A]
46. Monu his painting before she went to market.
(A) has completed (B) have completed (C) had completed (D) completes [C]
47. Neelam left her home early in the morning today. Nobody where has she gone.
(A) know (B) is knowing (C) was knowing (D) knows [D]
48. 'Put on your helmets, you to enter the danger zone now' said the watchman.
(A) were going (B) was going (C) are going (D) have gone [C]
49. Rajesh here every week end
(A) come (B) came (C) comes (D) is coming [C]
50. You the story yet.
(A) has finished (B) have finished (C) have not finished (D) had not finished [C]
51. Once upon a time there a big banyan tree.
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) have [B]
52. Govind this novel last night.
(A) finish (B) finishes (C) had finished (D) finished [D]
53. If you run fast, you the bus
(A) shall catch (B) will be catch (C) is catched (D) will catch [D]
54. They their debts next week.
(A) is paying (B) were paying (C) will pay (D) will paying [C]
55. Students English at this time tomorrow.
(A) will read (B) shall read (C) will be reading (D) shall be reading [C]
56. If Sheetal me, I would have attended her party.
(A) has invited (B) had invited (C) invited (D) will be invited [B]
57. What is your mother.....?
(A) doing (B) do (C) does (D) is doing [A]
58. Mohan and his family (travel) in America for two weeks now.
(A) has been traveling (B) have been traveling
(C) had been traveling (D) is being traveled [B]
59. We with the my uncle next week.
(A) will stay (B) shall stay (C) stays (D) stay [B]

60. My uncle, who lives in Mumbai me a new watch last week.
(A) send (B) sends (C) sent (D) is sent [C]
61. Water in the sea and on the ground constantly due to heat of the sun. (evaporate)
(A) is evaporated (B) was evaporated (C) evaporates (D) is evaporating [D]
62. I often basketball after school.
(A) plays (B) playing (C) play (D) is playing [C]
63. The train has not yet.
(A) leave (B) leaved (C) left (D) leaves [C]
64. Nidhi a song now.
(A) is singing (B) sing (C) sings (D) was singing [A]
65. Remove your shoes outside as I the floor just now.
(A) have mopped (B) mopped (C) am mopping (D) was mopping [A]
66. The all round performance of the team ... the match against West Indies last week.
(A) win (B) wins (C) won (D) is wining [C]
67. A stitch in time nine.
(A) save (B) saves (C) is saving (D) was saving [B]
68. Radha all the questions perfectly. The panel had to select her.
(A) answer (B) answers (C) answered (D) had answer [C]
69. The little girl into the mud-pond before I warned.
(A) have stepped (B) has stepped (C) step (D) had stepped [D]
70. Nobody spoke aloud while the teacher the picture on the board.
(A) was drawing (B) is drawing (C) draws (D) draw [A]
71. Please in a queue.
(A) stand (B) stands (C) standing (D) standed [A]
72. Tomorrow is Friday. I to city market.
(A) will go (B) shall go (C) go (D) was going [B]
73. The earth round the sun.
(A) Revolves (B) Revolved (C) Revolve (D) Revolving [A]
74. Ram.....from Chennai yesterday.
(A) Arrives (B) Arrived (C) Will arrive (D) Is arriving [B]
75. She.....her work before Ali came.
(A) Finishes (B) Finished (C) Finishing (D) Had finished [D]
76. We.....here since 2014.
(A) Lives (B) Lived (C) Are living (D) Have been living [D]
77. I.....a stranger fellow yesterday.
(A) Meets (B) Met (C) Will meet (D) Is meeting [B]
78. Shankar.....when we went to his house.
(A) Plays (B) Played (C) Is playing (D) Was playing [D]

79. We..... to picnic tomorrow.
 (A) Go (B) Went (C) Shall go (D) Will go [C]
80. He usually.....up early in the morning.
 (A) Get (B) Have got (C) Will get (D) Gets [D]

4. Direct-Indirect Speech [Marks-2]

निर्देश: बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 4 Direct- Indirect Speech पर आधारित Transformation का प्रश्न दिया गया होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 2 प्रश्न में उत्तर Answer book में लिखने होंगे।

Q. 4 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech: 1×2=2

9. My friend said, "Alas! I have lost my bag."
 Ans. My friend exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his bag.
10. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
 Ans. The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

"The art of reporting the words of a speaker is called Narration/Speech."

Narration शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ 'कथन' होता है। इस शब्द का निर्माण Narrate शब्द से हुआ है Narrate शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ to say/to state (कहना) होता है।

Speech (Narration) दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

- (i) **Direct Speech** : किसी वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों कहना Direct Speech कहलाता है।
 As : Saroj said to me, "I shall go to market today."
- (ii) **Indirect Speech** : वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों प्रयोग न करके केवल उन शब्दों का अर्थ ही प्रकट हो तो उसे Indirect Speech कहते हैं।
 As : Saroj told me that she would go to market that day.

Direct Speech के दो भाग होते हैं—

- (i) Reporting Verb (ii) Reported Speech

नोट : Speaker (वक्ता) की बात को जिस Verb से शुरु किया जाये, उसे Reporting Verb और वक्ता की जिस बात को दोहराया जाये, उसे Reported Speech कहते हैं।

Ram Said to Mohan



Reported Verb (Inverted comma के बाहर का भाग)

"I shall help you."



Reported Speech (Inverted comma के अंदर का भाग)

मुख्य रूप से Direct से Indirect में पाँच प्रकार के वाक्यों को बदला जाता है—

1. Simple Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Optative Sentence
5. Exclamatory Sentence

General Rules

Reporting Verb का tense कभी नहीं बदलता।

Reporting Verb को Reported Speech के भावानुसार told, asked, requested, advised, ordered आदि में बदल देते हैं।

Reporting Verb के पश्चात् उचित Conjunction जैसे that, if, to आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं।

1. ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (साधारण वाक्य)

1. **Reporting Verb** में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं। जैसे—

Says to	=	tells
Say to	=	tell
Will say to	=	will tell
Shall say to	=	shall tell
Said to	=	told

नोट :- RV के बाद में to+object न दिया होने पर प्रायः उसमें (R.V. में) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

2. Connective, that का प्रयोग करते हैं।

3. यदि RV वर्तमान काल अथवा भविष्य काल में दी गई हो तो RS के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

- ◆ Ram says to him, "God is everywhere." Ram tells him that God is everywhere.
- ◆ Ram will say to me, "Sita has gone to school." Ram will tell me that Sita has gone to school.
- ◆ They say, "He does not do his work." They say that he does not do his work.
- ◆ He said to me, "She is a beautiful girl." He told me that she was a beautiful girl.

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :

जब Reporting Verb भूतकाल में दी गई हो (said/said to) तो Reported Speech का Tense निम्नानुसार बदलता है :-

Direct Speech

$V_1 / V_1 + s/es$

V_2

do not/does not + V_1

did not + V_1

is/am/are + $V_1 + ing$

was/were + $V_1 + ing$

has/have + V_3

can + V_1

may + V_1

shall + V_1

will + V_1

Indirect Speech

V_2

had + V_3

did not + V_1

had not + V_3

was/were + $V_1 + ing$

had been + $V_1 + ing$

had + V_3

could + V_1

might + V_1

should + V_1

would + V_1

Pronoun में परिवर्तन :

(i) Reported Speech के first person के pronouns (I, my, me, myself, mine, we, our, us, ourselves, ours) Reporting Verb के कर्ता के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे—

(ii) Reported Speech के second person के pronouns (you, your, yourself, yours) Reporting Verb के कर्म के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे—

Note :- RV का Object न दिया होने पर me/him को उसका object मान लिया जाता है।

(iii) Reported Speech के Third Person के pronouns (he, she, it, they, his, her, them.....) को Indirect Speech में नहीं बदलते हैं। जैसे—

Note :- संक्षेप में Pronoun को के अनुसार बदलते हैं

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Interrogative sentences दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं—

(A) Helping verb से शुरू

(B) Wh. word से शुरू

Direct से Indirect में बदलने के नियम—

Helping verb से शुरू

Wh. word से शुरू

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Said/said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं। | 1. Said/said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं। |
| 2. Conjunction – if या Whether का प्रयोग करते हैं। | 2. Conjunction उसी Wh-word को बनाते हैं। |
| 3. Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं। | 3. Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं। |

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

वे sentences जो order, advice, requests आदि का भाव प्रकट करते हैं। Imperative sentences कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं जैसे—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. V ₁ से | 2. Do not + V ₁ से | 3. Please/Kindly+V ₁ से | 4. Let से |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|

Imperative sentence को Indirect speech में बदलने के नियम—

1. Said/said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।
2. Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. To के बाद सदैव V₁ का प्रयोग होता है।
4. Reported Speech के वाक्य में Tense को छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।

Note:- वाक्य Do not से शुरू होने पर RV को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered, advised तथा requested में बदलकर not + to को Conjunction के रूप जोड़कर वाक्य को Indirect Speech में बदला जाता है जैसे—

Note:- नकारात्मक शब्द never होने पर never के बाद to का प्रयोग करते हैं—

Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Do not को हटाकर forbade का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है जैसे—

Note:- वाक्य में please/kindly का प्रयोग होने पर RV को requested में बदलते हैं तथा Indirect Speech में Please या Kindly को हटा देते हैं। जैसे—

Note:- Will/Would/Could+you.....से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य Request का भाव प्रकट करते हैं अतः इन्हें Imperative sentence के नियमानुसार Indirect में बदलते हैं। जैसे—

Note:- Imperative Sentence के साथ if, unless, till, until, when, while, as, after, before.....आदि से जुड़ा हुआ कोई दूसरा उपवाक्य दिया होने पर उस उपवाक्य के Tense, Pronoun, Adverb आदि में साधारण वाक्यों के नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करते हैं। जैसे—

Let's से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य (Let के बाद Us होने पर)—

1. Said to को suggested to या proposed to में बदलते हैं।
2. Connective that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. Object (us) को nominative case (we, they) में बदल देते हैं।
4. We/They के बाद should का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य (us न होने पर)—

1. RV वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered/commanded/requested बदलती है।
2. Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. To के बाद Let+..... का प्रयोग करते हुए Imperative के नियमानुसार Indirect बनाते हैं।

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. Hari said to me, "I am going to town with my sister."
2. She said to him, "You have given me nothing."

3. Kanta said to me, "I will answer the phone."
4. My mother said to me, "You can do it if you try."
5. She said to her teacher, "I am giving a party to all my friends today."
6. The teacher said, "Slow and steady wins the race."
7. He said to Pooja, "You are not working hard."
8. The thief said to the judge, "What have I done to deserve so hard a punishment?"
9. Ankita said to the tailor, "When will my dress be ready?"
10. She said to me, "How do you live in such an isolated locality?"
11. The candidate said to the clerk, "When shall I know the result of the test?"
12. She said to her husband, "How can you be so uncaring?"
13. She said to her son, "Did the green grocer have any fresh vegetable?"
14. The judge said to the thief, "Are you not ashamed of committing theft again and again?"
15. Gopal said to a man, "Do you know the way to the station?"
16. She said to the postman, "Is there any letter for me?"
17. Hari said to Rekha, "Can you tell me why are you so sad today?"
18. She said to me, "Have a look at yourself in the mirror."
19. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Meena.
20. He said to me, "Please fill up this form."
21. "Don't go near the water, children" she said.
22. The teacher said to the boys. "Make good use of your time."
23. I said to him. "Don't use bent coins in the machine."
24. "Kindly give me a seat near the window." Said the passenger to the conductor.
25. The advocate said to the client, "Read it carefully before you sign."

ANSWERS :

1. Hari told me that he was going to town with his sister.
2. She told him that he had given her nothing.
3. Kanta told me that she would answer the phone.
4. My mother told me that I could do it if I tried.
5. She told her teacher that she was giving a party to all her friends that day.
6. The teacher said that slow and steady wins the race.
7. He told Pooja that she was not working hard.
8. The thief asked the Judge what he had done to deserve so hard a punishment.
9. Ankita asked the tailor when her dress would be ready.
10. She asked me how I lived in such an isolated locality.
11. The Candidate asked the clerk when he would know the result of the test.
12. She asked her husband how he could be so uncaring.
13. She asked her son if the greengrocer had had any fresh vegetable.
14. The Judge asked the thief if he was not ashamed of committing theft again and again.

15. Gopal asked a man if he knew the way to the station.
16. She asked the post man if there was any letter for her.
17. Hari asked Rekha if she could told him why she was so sad that day.
18. She advised me to have a look at myself in the mirror.
19. I requested Meena to lend me her pen for a moment.
20. He requested me to fill up that form.
21. She said the children not to go near the water.
22. The teacher advised the boys to make good use of their time.
23. I asked him not to use bent coins in the machine.
24. The passenger requested the conductor to give him a seat near the window.
25. The advocate advised the client to read it carefully before he signed.

Q. 4 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1×2=2

1. The boys said, “Hurrah! We have won the match.” **Board 2017**
 Ans. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
2. The teacher said to Ramesh, “Will you do my work now?”
 Ans. The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his work then.
3. The Minister said, “You can open the new bridge for the public today”
 Ans. The Minister said to them that they could open the new bridge for the public that day.
4. The Principal said to the clerk, “Do this work or leave the office.”
 Ans. The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.
5. The principal said to the teacher, “How many students are there in your class?” **Board 2018**
 Ans. The principal asked the teacher how many students were there in his class.
6. My friend said to me, “I have bought a new book for you.”
 Ans. My friend told me that he had bought a new book for me.
7. The old woman said to me, “Please help me.”
 Ans. The old woman requested me to help her.
8. I said to him, “I have a message for you.”
 Ans. I told him that I had a message for him.
9. Nisha said to her sister, “I have something to show you.” **Board 2019**
 Ans. Nisha told her sister that she had something to show her.
10. The doctor said to the patient, “Take these tablets everyday before you go to bed.”
 Ans. The doctor advised the patient to take those tablets everyday before he went to bed.
11. Mr. Rajora said to his wife, “Why don’t you sleep early?”
 Ans. Mr. Rajora asked his wife why she did not sleep early.
12. The poor beggar said, “Give me something to eat.”
 Ans. The poor beggar begged to give him something to eat.
13. Ram said, “Did you like the movie?” **Board 2020**
 Ans. Ram asked me if I liked the movie.

14. They said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
 Ans. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
15. "Shoot the prisoner," said the officer.
 Ans. The officer commanded to shoot the prisoner.
16. She said to the teacher, "Please explain this question to me."
 Ans. She requested the teacher to explain that question to her.

5. Relative Pronoun [Marks-2]

प्रश्न संख्या 5 Relative Pronoun का होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 2 प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे। प्रश्न के रूप में 2 वाक्य दिये गए होंगे जिन्हें Bracket में दिये गए Relative Pronoun/Adverb से जोड़कर एक वाक्य बनाना होगा।

I Relative Pronoun (संबंधात्मक सर्वनाम)

ये अपने इस रूप में Interrogative Pronouns (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम) से समानता रखते हैं, किन्तु इनका प्रयोग प्रश्न पूछने की बजाय इनसे वाक्य में आए Noun/Pronoun से संबंध स्थापित करने में करते हैं। इस प्रकार ये Conjunction का काम भी करते हैं।

Relative Pronoun के रूप

Case	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
1. Nominative (कर्ता कारक)	Who, That	Which, That
2. Objective (कर्म कारक)	Whom, Who, That	Which, That
3. Possessive (संबंध कारक)	Whose	Of which (Whose)

Note : (a) Relative Pronoun का प्रयोग वाक्य में उस संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के बाद करते हैं जिसकी यह विशेषता बताता है।

(b) Verb का प्रयोग Relative Pronoun से पहले आए Noun/Pronoun के अनुसार करते हैं।

1. Who का प्रयोग

Who का प्रयोग कर्ता कारक के रूप में केवल व्यक्तियों के लिए करते हैं। R.P. के रूप में यह वाक्य के बीच में संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के पहले आकर 'जो' या 'जिसने' का अर्थ देता है। समान्यतः कर्ता कारक सर्वनाम (I, We, You, He, She, They) को हटाकर निम्न प्रकार से इसका प्रयोग करते हैं-

- ♦ **Gandhi** is known as the father of Nation. He fought against the British.

Gandhi **who** is known as the father of Nation fought against the British.

- ♦ I helped **a lady** yesterday. **She** was very helpless.

Yesterday I helped a lady who was very helpless.

- ♦ I know all **those**. **They** were happy.

I know all those who were happy.

- ♦ All the **people** were happy. **They** came here.

All the people who came here were happy.

- ♦ He is against me. He is not with me.

He who is not with me is against me.

2. Whom का प्रयोग

Whom का प्रयोग कर्म के रूप में केवल व्यक्तियों के लिए करते हैं। R.P. के रूप में यह वाक्य के बीच में संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के पहले आकर 'जिसे' या 'जिसको' का अर्थ देता है। समान्यतः कर्म कारक सर्वनाम (Me, Us, Him, Her, Them) को हटाकर निम्न प्रकार से इसका प्रयोग करते हैं-

- ♦ **The girls** were very happy. The principal awarded them.
The girls whom the principal awarded were very happy.
- ♦ **The lady** was very poor. I gave her some coins.
The lady whom I gave some coins was very poor.
- ♦ **The boy** has secured first division. I gave him the books.
The boy whom I gave the books has secured first division.
- ♦ Everybody knows **Maharana Pratap**. We have always respected him.
Everybody knows Maharana Pratap whom we have always respected.
- ♦ **Lokesh** is my best friend. I share my joys and happiness to him.
Lokesh whom I share my joys and happiness is my best friend.

3. Whose का प्रयोग

Whose का प्रयोग संबंध कारक के रूप में व्यक्तियों के लिए करते हैं तथा कभी-कभी अप्राणीवाचक के लिए भी करते हैं। R.P. के रूप में यह वाक्य के बीच में संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के पहले आकर 'जिसका' या 'जिसके' का अर्थ देता है। समान्यतः संबंध कारक सर्वनाम (Me, Us, Your, His, Her, Them) को हटाकर निम्न प्रकार से इसका प्रयोग करते हैं-

- ♦ **The boy** is my friend. His father is the Principal of your school.
The boy whose father is the Principal of your school is my friend.
- ♦ **The girl** is very intelligent. Her eyes are blue.
The girl whose eyes are blue is very intelligent.
- ♦ **The sun** gives us life. Its rays give us light also.
The sun whose rays give us light also give us life.
- ♦ This is **the river**. Its origin lies in the Himalayas.
This is the river whose origin lies in the Himalayas.
- ♦ **Mr. Bohara** is my neighbour. You borrowed his car yesterday.
Mr. Bohara, whose car you borrowed yesterday, is my neighbour.

4. Which का प्रयोग

Which का प्रयोग जानवरों और निर्जीव वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है। R.P. के रूप में यह वाक्य के बीच में संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के पहले आकर 'जो' या 'जिसने' का अर्थ देता है। समान्यतः It तथा They सर्वनाम को हटाकर निम्न प्रकार से इसका प्रयोग करते हैं-

- ♦ **Bees** make honey. They sometimes sting people.
Bees which sometimes sting people make honey.
- ♦ The pen has been lost. I purchased it yesterday.
The pen which I purchased yesterday has been lost.
- ♦ The house is mine. It has a very high gate.
The house which has a very high gate is mine.
- ♦ The cows are very gentle. They are grazing there in the field.
The cows which are grazing in the field are very gentle.
- ♦ This is the last chance. I depend on it.
This is the last chance on which I depends.

5. That का प्रयोग

- (a) That का प्रयोग Who, Whom, तथा Which के स्थान पर सजीव और निर्जीव के लिए एवं एकवचन और बहुवचन करता के साथ करते हैं।
- (b) कर्त्ता के रूप में That का प्रयोग प्रायः Superlative degree, के बाद होता है।
- (c) वाक्य में all, same, none, nothing, only, तथा any, some, much little के Compounds आदि के बाद होता है।
- (d) Interrogative Pronoun – who/what के बाद होता है।
- (e) दो ऐसे Antecedents के बाद जिनमें से एक किसी व्यक्ति के लिए दूसरा किसी जानवर या वस्तु का बोध कराये।
- * He was the best king. Kings ever sat on the throne.
He was the best king that/who ever sat on the throne.
- ♦ This is the pen. I bought it yesterday.
This is the pen which/that I bought yesterday.
- ♦ These are the toys. I bought them in Jaipur.
These are the toys which/that I bought in Jaipur.
- ♦ All the books were eaten by mice. They were in the almirah.
All the books that were in the almirah were eaten by mice.
- ♦ I have lost the pen. You gave me.
I have lost the pen that you gave me.
- ♦ These are the boys. I was talking about.
These are the boys who/that I was talking about.
- ♦ The boy is called Ashok. You met.
The boy whom/ that you met is called Ashok.
- ♦ He is the best speaker. I have ever heard.
He is the best speaker that I have ever heard.
- ♦ He is the same boy. He came yesterday.
He is the same boy that came yesterday.
- ♦ It is only the fools. They talk that way.
It is only the fools that talk that way.
- ♦ The rider and the horse were drowned. They tried to cross the river.
The rider and the horse that tried to cross the river were drowned.

Relative Adverb

(संबंध सूचक क्रिया विशेषण)

इनका प्रयोग Interrogative Adverbs से भिन्न प्रश्न पूछने की बजाय दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए करते हैं। ये वाक्य में अपने से पूर्व आई संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की ओर संकेत करते हुए Time, Place, Manner, Reason etc. का बोध कराता है। Relative Adverbs भी Conjunction का कार्य करते हैं।

Relative Adverb के रूप

Relation	Relative Adverb	Meaning as Relative Adverb
Time	When	at the time (जब)
Place	Where	at that place (जहां)
Manner	How	in this/that way (इस/उस तरह से)
Reason	Why	this/that is the reason (इस/उस कारण से)

6. **When का प्रयोग**

इसका पूर्ववर्ती कोई समय सूचक शब्द होता है। इसका प्रयोग 'जब' के अर्थ में निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं-

- ♦ It was 1947. India got freedom then.
It was 1947 when India got freedom.
- ♦ It was a very hot summer the year. He was born then. It was a very hot summer the year when he was born.
- ♦ I will never forget the year. I passed my secondary examination then.
- ♦ I will never forget the year when I passed my secondary examination.

7. **Where का प्रयोग**

इसका पूर्ववर्ती कोई स्थान सूचक शब्द होता है। इसका प्रयोग 'जहां' के अर्थ में निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं-

- ♦ That's the restaurant. We met for the first time there.
That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.
- ♦ That picture was taken in the park. I used to play there.
That picture was taken in the park **where** I used to play.
- ♦ The gym is closed for renovations. I work out there.
The gym where I work out is closed for renovations
- ♦ The village is in Rajasthan. We usually go on holidays.
The village where we usually go on holidays is in Rajasthan.

8. **How का प्रयोग**

इसका प्रयोग इस/उस तरह से के अर्थ में निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं-

- * Do you know the way? Hari solved the problem.
Do you know the way how Hari solved the problem.

9. **Why का प्रयोग**

इसका प्रयोग 'इस/उस कारण से' के अर्थ में निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं

- ♦ Do you want to know the reason? He is angry with me?
Do you want to know the reason why he is angry with me?
- ♦ Could this be the reason? Everyone is running late tonight.
Could this be the reason why everyone is running late tonight?
- ♦ I'm not sure of the reason. She left.
I'm not sure of the reason why she left.
- ♦ The reason is that the pay was too low. I turned down the job.
The reason why I turned down the job is that the pay was too low.

5. Combine the following pair of sentences using the relative pronoun given in brackets:

1. That is not the car. It runs smoothly. (which)
2. He trained the horse. It will win the race. (which)
3. This is the cat. It caught the rat. (that)
4. He is the gentleman. He will give us a speech. (who)
5. We saw the man. He sells bananas. (who)
6. I met a girl yesterday. This is the girl. (whom)

7. Here is a story. I want to tell it. (that)
8. Is this the house? You were born in it. (where)
9. Can you remember the time. Your grandfather died. (when)
10. Give me the reason. You have not done your homework. (why)

ANSWERS :

1. That is not the car which runs smoothly.
2. He trained the horse which would win the race.
3. This is the cat that caught the rat.
4. He is the gentleman who will give us a speech.
5. We saw the man who sells bananas.
6. This is the girl whom I met yesterday.
7. Here is a story that I want to tell.
8. Is this the house where you were born?
9. Can you remember the time when your grandfather died?
10. Give me the reason why you have not done your homework.

(EXERCISE : QUESTIONS FROM BOARD EXAMINATION)

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronoun : (Board 2014)

- (i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree. The tree was planted by my grandfather. (which)
- (ii) Anil supported the movement. The movement was started by his friend. (that)

Answers :

- (i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree which was planted by my grandfather.
- (ii) Anil supported the movement that was started by his friend.

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronouns: (Board 2015)

- (i) Rajveer helps the needy people. He is liked by everybody. (who)
- (ii) My mother reads the book daily. My uncle gave it to me. (which)

Answers :

- (i) Rajveer who helps the needy people is liked by everybody.
- (ii) My mother daily reads the book which my uncle gave to me.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets : (Board 2016)

- (i) The merchant cheated him. He trusted the merchant very much. (who)
- (ii) The woman was selling balloons. The police caught her. (whom)

Answers :

- (i) He trusted the merchant who cheated him very much.
- (ii) The woman whom the police caught was selling balloons.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets : (Board 2017)

- (i) Abhijit lives in Jaipur. His son is an engineer. (whose)
- (ii) All men and women took rest at school. The school was situated in Indore. (which)

Answers :

- (i) Abhijit, whose son is an engineer, lives in Jaipur.
- (ii) All men and women took rest at school which was situated in Indore.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets: (BSER 2018)

- (i) This is the road. This road leads to Jaipur. (that)
- (ii) Satish is my brother. His essay has been selected for the competition. (whose)

Answers :

- (i) This is the road that leads to Jaipur.
- (ii) Satish is my brother whose essay has been selected for the competition.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronoun given in the brackets: (BSER 2019)

- (i) He asked the passengers to push the car. The car was not starting. (that)
- (ii) Kajal is an engineer. Her father was a grocer. (whose)

Answers :

- (i) He asked the passengers to push the car that was not starting.
- (ii) Kajal is an engineer whose father was a grocer.

6. Active - Passive Voice [Mark-2]

निर्देश: बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 6 Active-Passive Voice पर आधारित Transformation का प्रश्न होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 2 प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे जिनकी Passive Voice बनाकर Answer book में लिखना होगा।

Section-A

6. Charge the following sentences into Passive voice.

1×2=2

- (i) Hari has written a poem.
A poem has been written by Hari.
- (ii) The students are playing football.
Football is being played by the students.

"Verb" के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिसमें यह स्पष्ट हो कि Subject कार्य कर रहा है या Subject गौण है तथा कार्य महत्वपूर्ण है।

- ♦ Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)

– A letter is written by Narendra. (Subject गौण व कार्य महत्वपूर्ण है)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों के अर्थ में कोई अन्तर नहीं है परन्तु प्रथम वाक्य में Subject स्वयं कार्य करता है तथा दूसरे वाक्य में Subject गौण रहता है। इस प्रकार Voice दो प्रकार के होते हैं–

1. Active Voice :

When the subject of the verb acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice. जब क्रिया का कर्ता स्वयं कार्य करता है तो से Active Voice कहते हैं। जैसे–

He plays cricket.

- ♦ Saroj is singing a song.
- ♦ My mother has cooked food.
- ♦ I can lift this box.

2. Passive Voice :

When the subject of the verb receives the action, the verb is said to be in Passive voice. जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु Subject के रूप में कार्य नहीं करता है बल्कि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के द्वारा किये गये कार्य का परिणाम भोगता है तो उसे Passive Voice कहते हैं। जैसे-

- ♦ Cricket is played by him.
- ♦ A song is being sung by Saroj.
- ♦ Food has been cooked by mother.
- ♦ This box can be lifted by me.

1. Assertive Sentence

Passive Voice बनाने के नियम:

1. Active Voice के sentence के Object को Subject बनाते हैं।
2. Helping Verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. M.V. की III form का प्रयोग करते हैं।
4. Passive Voice के sentences में by+object का प्रयोग करते हैं।
5. Active Voice के Sentence के Subject को Passive Voice का Object बनाते हैं।

Pronoun संबंधी परिवर्तन

Passive Voice बनाते समय यदि Subject या Object के रूप में कोई noun होती है तो उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तथा Subject Pronoun हो तो उसे निम्नानुसार बदलते हैं-

Subject	Object
He	him
She	her
I	me
We	us
You	You
It	it
They	them

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन

Active Voice

V_1 या $V_1 + s/es$
 $do/does + not + V_1$
 $is/am/are + V_1 + ing$
 $has/have + V_3$
 V_2
 $did not + V_1$
 $was/were + V_1 + ing$
 $had + V_3$
 $will have/shall have + V_3$
Modals (shall, will, can, should,
might, must, need not, used to, would,
could, may, ought to, dare not) + V_1

Passive Voice

$is/am/are + V_3$
 $is/am/are + not + V_3$
 $is/am/are + being + V_3$
 $has/have + been + V_3$
 $was/were + V_3$
 $was/were + not + V_3$
 $was/were + being + V_3$
 $had + been + V_3$
 $will have/shall have + been + V_3$
Modals + be + V_3

♦ She likes books.	- Books are liked by her.
♦ I help my friend.	- My friend is helped by me.
♦ You do not cheat me.	- I am not cheated by you.
♦ The girl is singing a song.	- A song is being sung by the girl.
♦ I have completed my work.	- My work has been completed by me.
♦ They have not eaten apples.	- Apples have not been eaten by me.
♦ Naresh bought a lot of toys.	- A lot of toys were bought by Naresh.
♦ We did not sing songs.	- Songs were not sung by us.
♦ Neha was washing her clothes.	- Her clothes were being washed by Neha.
♦ Some one has informed the police.	- The Police has been informed.
♦ He will play tennis.	- Tennis will be played by him.
♦ Saroj will have learnt French.	- French will have been learnt by Saroj.
♦ You must take this pill.	- This pill must be taken by you.
♦ I can lift this heavy load.	- This heavy load can be lifted by me.
♦ One must keep one's promises.	- One's promises must be kept.
♦ People worship various gods in India.	- Various gods are worshipped in India.
♦ I can do it.	- It can be done by me.
♦ Shyam will buy a house next year.	- A house will be bought by Shyam next year.

Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

कुछ क्रियाओं (Verbs) के दो Object होते हैं : 1. Indirect (सजीव) Object 2. Direct (निर्जीव) Object Passive Voice में इनमें से किसी भी Object को Subject बनाया जा सकता है।

नोट:- यदि Direct Object (निर्जीव) को Subject बनाया जाता है तो Indirect Object के पहले to लगाया जाता है।

- ♦ My father will present me a gift.
- I shall be presented a gift by my father. (Indirect object से) OR
- A gift will be presented to me by my father. (Direct obj. से)
- ♦ Dalip teaches us English. - We are taught English by Dalip OR
- English is taught to us by Dalip.
- ♦ The cow gives us milk. - We are given milk by the cow. OR
- Milk is given to us by the cow.

Unimportant Subjects :

यदि Active Voice में Unimportant subject जैसे:- Someone, Somebody, Everyone, Everybody, No one, Nobody, People, All of them, They, Teacher, Doctor, Police, Farmer.....etc. को Passive Voice में by+object के रूप में नहीं लिखा जाता है-

- ♦ People speak English all over the world. - English is spoken all over the world.
- ♦ Someone has stolen my purse. - My purse has been stolen.
- ♦ Farmers grow wheat. - Wheat is grown.
- ♦ The Police were chasing the thief. - The thief was being chased.
- ♦ They make many things of plastic. - Many things are made of plastic.

नोट:- Nobody अथवा No One को छोड़ने पर Passive के वाक्य को नकारात्मक बनाते हैं-

- ♦ Nobody can mend this broken table. - This broken table can not be mended.
- ♦ No one will support you. - You will not be supported.

To+V1 (Infinitive) वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

यदि Active Voice में is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, shall have, will have के पश्चात् to+V₁+Obj. का प्रयोग हो तो Passive निम्न प्रकार बनाते हैं :-

Subject+H.V+to+beV₃+by+Object

- ♦ Rajat has to read English. - English has to be read by Rajat.
- ♦ I have to finish my work in an hour. - My work has to be finished by me in an hour.
- ♦ I am to help him. - He is to be helped by me.
- ♦ We had to admit him to hospital. - He had to be admitted by us to hospital.
- ♦ My mother will have to make tea for me. - Tea will have to be made by my mother for me.

Be+going to वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice

Be+going to वाले वाक्यों को Passive में निम्न तरीके द्वारा बदलते हैं-

Subject + be + going + to + be + V₃ + by Object (नोट:- be verb = is, am, are, was, were)

- ♦ I am going to give you a prize. - You are going to be given a prize.
- ♦ My father is going to buy a new house. - A new house is going to be bought by my father.
- ♦ Saroj was going to wash her clothes. - Her clothes were going to be washed by Saroj.
- ♦ Naresh is going to teach English. - English is going to be taught by Naresh.
- ♦ I am not going to play a match. - A match is not going to be played by me.

Phrasal Verbs वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

Passive Voice में MV + Preposition को एक साथ ही रखा जाता है।

2. Imperative Sentence

वे वाक्य जिनमें आदेश (Order), सलाह (Advise), प्रार्थना (Request) आदि का भाव होता है। Imperative Sentence कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं-

1. V₁ से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-
 - (a) V₁ के बाद Object होने पर:- इनको निम्न तरीके द्वारा Passive Voice में बदला जाता है:-
Let + Obj. + be + V₃+.....
 - (b) V₁ के बाद Object न होने पर:- यदि वाक्य में verb के बाद Obj. न हो या दिये गये वसाक्य में आदेश, प्रार्थना, सलाह आदि का स्पष्ट भाव होने पर उसका Passive Voice निम्न प्रकार बनाया जाता है।
आदेश:- You are ordered to + वाक्य
आदेश:- You are ordered to + वाक्य
सलाह:- You are advised to+ वाक्य
प्रार्थना:- You are requested to + वाक्य
2. Please या Kindly से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-
ये प्रार्थना (Request) का भाव देते हैं अतः इनको Passive Voice में You are requested + to + वाक्य (Please/Kindly को छोड़कर) के रूप में बदलते हैं।

3. Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

इनको वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार - निम्न तरीकों से बदलते हैं।

You are ordered + not + to + वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

You are advised + not + to + वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

You are requested + not + to + वाक्य (Don't को छोड़कर)

Note :- Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Ordered या Advised के स्थान पर Forbidden का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

Note :- Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में यदि Object दिया हो तो इनको निम्न Pattern से भी बनाया जा सकता है। Let + Obj. + not + be + V₃.....

4. Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

Pattern + Let + Obj. (2) + be + mv₃ + by + obj. (1)

Note :- कुछ Active Voice वाले वाक्य Suggestion का भावप्रकट करते हैं ऐसे वाक्यों में should का प्रयोग करके इन्हें निम्न निम्न तरह Passive Voice में बदलते हैं। जैसे-

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं:-

1. Helping Verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

ऐसे वाक्यों को Passive में बदलते समय वाक्य को H.V. से ही शुरू करते हैं:-

Pattern	Active	HV. + Sub. + M.V. + Obj.?
	Passive	HV. + Obj. + M.V.III+by+Sub.?

2. Who-words से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

Who और Whom को छोड़कर शेष प्रश्नवाचक शब्द (Why, When, Where, How, Which, What, etc.) हो तो Passive Voice में इसे ज्यों का त्यों लिखते हैं शेष परिवर्तन helping verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों की तरह ही होते हैं-

Pattern	Active	Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV. ₁ +Obj.?
	Passive	Wh-word+HV. ₁ +Obj.+MV.III+by+Sub.?

Who से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य- Who को By whom में बदलते हैं-

Pattern :- By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV₃?

Whom से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य- Whom को who में बदलते हैं-

Pattern :- Who + HV.+MV₃ + by+Obj.

Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice :-

1. People appreciate honesty everywhere.
2. They condemn thieves everywhere.
3. We know the Indian soldiers for bravery.
4. The audience praised the speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago Conference.
5. Scientists have discovered more facts about the Indian river Saraswati.
6. The Chairman has dissolved the committee.
7. The Election Commission has announced elections for the state assemblies.
8. People hold honesty as the best policy.
9. She left the dog in the car.
10. They are catching the stray animals.

11. They gave him an opportunity.
12. They teach the Children French in Paris.
13. The police asked the culprit tough questions.
14. They offered him help.
15. The officer granted me the leave.
16. I send them greeting cards on Diwali.
17. They provide me the financial help.
18. I tell him interesting stories.
19. Have you paid the money?
20. He handed her the letter.
21. He denied her nothing.
22. Put him this question. 23. Show him the way.
24. Tell them the whole story.
25. Give him a suitable reply.
26. Bring it to their knowledge.
27. He painted the door green
28. The police found him guilty.
29. They elected him president.
30. They found the experiment useful.

ANSWERS :-

1. Honesty is appreciated everywhere.
2. Thieves are condemned everywhere.
3. Indian soldiers are known for bravery.
4. The speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago conference was praised.
5. More facts about the Indian river Saraswati have been discovered.
6. The committee has been dissolved.
7. Elections for the state assemblies have been announced.
8. Honesty is held to be the best policy.
9. The dog was left by her in the car.
10. The stray animals are being caught.
11. An opportunity was given to him. Or He was given an opportunity.
12. The children are taught French in Paris. Or French is taught to the children in Paris.
13. The culprit was asked tough questions by the police.
14. He was offered help.
15. I was granted the leave.
16. They were sent greeting cards on Diwali.
17. I am provided the financial help.
18. He is told interesting stories.

19. Has the money been paid?
20. She was handed the letter.
21. She was denied nothing.
22. Let this question be put to him.
23. You are advised to show him the way.
24. Let the whole story be told to them.
25. Let a suitable reply be given to him.
26. Let it be brought to their knowledge.
27. The door was painted green.
28. He was found guilty.
29. He was elected president.
30. The experiment was found useful.

Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Somebody has put out the light.
2. People serve ice-cream with meal.
3. They are expecting good news.
4. They admire the bravery of the Indian soldiers.
5. The principal has dissolved the committee.
6. The election commission announces election for the state assemblies.
7. People hold honesty as the best policy.
8. The teacher has appointed him monitor.
9. I opened the door.
10. He can lift the box.
11. Why do you suspect me?
12. Are they offering him a chair?
13. Whom do we like most?
14. Who wrote Macbeth?
15. Put him this question.
16. Show him the way.
17. Don't tease her.
18. Give him a suitable reply.
19. Has someone informed the police?
20. People think that the government is working well.

ANSWERS :

1. The light has been put out.
2. Ice - cream is served with meal.
3. Good news is expected.
4. The bravery of Indian soldiers is admired.

5. The committee has been dissolved.
6. Election for the state assemblies are announced.
7. Honesty is held to be the best policy.
8. He has been appointed monitor by the teacher.
9. The door was opened by me.
10. The box can be lifted by him.
11. Why am I suspected by you?
12. Is a chair being offered to him?
13. Who is liked by us the most?
14. By whom was Macbeth written?
15. Let this question be put to him.
16. Let the way be shown to him.
17. Let her not be teased.
18. Let a suitable reply be given to him.
19. Has the police been informed by someone?
20. It is thought that the government is working well.

(EXERCISE : QUESTIONS FROM BOARD EXAMINATIONS)

Change the following sentences into passive voice: (BSER 2018)

- (a) They found him guilty of murder by them.
- (b) Please, hang this picture on the wall.

Answers:

- (a) He was found guilty of murder.
- (b) You are requested to hang this picture on the wall.

Change the following sentences into passive voice: (BSER 2019)

- (a) Pratima lost her new mobile.
- (b) They will thank us.

Answers:

- (a) Her new mobile was lost by Pratima.
- (b) We shall be thanked.

7. Framing Question [Marks-1]

प्रश्न संख्या 7 Framing question का होगा। उत्तर के रूप में दिये गए कथन के लिए प्रश्न का निर्माण करना होगा। यह प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

दिये गए उत्तर के आधार पर प्रश्न दो प्रकार से पूछे जा सकते हैं।

(a) 'Yes'/'No' type question

जिन प्रश्नों के उत्तर Yes/No से प्राप्त होते हैं वे इस वर्ग में आते हैं। इन प्रश्नों को Helping Verbs से शुरू करते हैं

जैसे-

- ♦ Was Shivaji a brave and wise king?
Yes, he was. or Yes, Shivaji was a brave and wise king.

◆ Do you like coffee?

Yes, I do. or No, I don't. or Yes. I like coffee. or No, I do not like coffee.

(b) Information questions

इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में कोई सूचना प्राप्त होती है। इस हेतु प्रश्न की शुरुआत Who, what, why, which, when, where, how, how many, etc. जैसे question words से करते हैं।

प्रश्न बनाते समय दिये गए प्रश्न सूचक शब्द से प्राप्त होने वाली जानकारी को हटाकर अन्य शब्दों को नियमानुसार प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में यथा स्थान रख देते हैं। जैसे-

Ans. Mohan will go to Jaipur on Monday to see his sister.

उक्त उत्तर के लिए यदि प्रश्न When से दिया जाये तो प्रश्न में on Monday को छोड़ देते हैं, इसी प्रकार Where होने पर Jaipur को तथा Why होने पर to see his sister को प्रश्न में ही लिखते हैं।

When will Mohan go to Jaipur to see his sister?

Where will Mohan go on Monday to see his sister?

Why will Mohan go to Jaipur on Monday?

Note : प्रश्न निर्माण करते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं-

1. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य बनाने के लिए निम्न वाक्य रचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं-

(i) Helping Verb + Subject + Complement?

(ii) Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object + Place + Time?

(iii) Wh- word + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object + Place + Time ?

(iv) Who + Verb + Object + Place + Time?

2. प्रश्न निर्माण में निम्न 24 Helping Verbs का प्रयोग करते हैं। नकारात्मक वाक्य बनाने के लिए Not इनके बाद लगाते हैं-

(a) Do के रूप- Do, Does, Did

(b) Be के रूप- Is, Am, Are, Was, Were

(c) Have के रूप- Have, Has, Had

(d) Modals - Can, Could, May, Might, Shall, Should, Will, Would, Must, Need not, Used to, Ought, to, Dare

3. Be व Have के रूपों का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में होने पर प्रश्न बनाते समय इन्हें सब्जेक्ट से पहले रखते हैं।

Have they many cows?

Are you ok?

4. Information type question बनाने के लिए निम्न Question words का प्रयोग करते हैं। इन्हें Wh- words भी कहते हैं।

प्रश्नवाचक शब्द

शब्द	अर्थ	क्या पूछा जात है
1. When	कब	समय
2. Where	कहाँ	स्थान
3. Why	क्यों	कारण
4. What	क्या	कथन, कार्य, निर्जीव कर्म
5. Who	कौन	कर्त्ता (व्यक्ति)
6. Whom	किसको	कर्म (व्यक्ति)
7. Whose	किसका	संबंध (व्यक्ति से/वस्तु से)
8. Which (Noun)	कौनसा	समूह से चयन

9.	How	कैसे	तरीका
10.	How many + Noun	कितने	संख्या
11.	How much +Noun	कितना	मात्रा
12.	How far	कितनी दूर	दूरी
13.	How long	कितनी देर से/कितना लंबा	अवधि/लंबाई
14.	How old	कितना पुराना/कितना बड़ा	आयु
15.	How often	कितनी बार	आवृत्ति

5. उत्तर में आए First Person Pronoun को प्रश्न बनाते समय Second Person में निम्नानुसार बदलते हैं-

I	एवं	We	को	You
Me	एवं	Us	को	You
My	एवं	Our	को	You में

6. यदि प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य का कर्ता Who/Which हो तो Helping verb - do, does तथा did का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।

Who gave you this mobile phone?

Which boy played well?

7. उत्तर वाले कथन में जिस Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं उसी Tense का प्रयोग प्रश्न बनाने में करते हैं।

Ans. I am drawing a picture now.

Q. What are you doing now?

8. उत्तर में दी गई Helping verb का भी प्रयोग कर्ता के Number व Person के अनुसार करते हैं, लेकिन यदि दिये गए उत्तर में Helping Verb नहीं दी गई हो तो-

(a) Verb की First Form (+s/es) दिये गए होने पर प्रश्न में कर्ता के Number व Person के अनुसार Helping verb-do/Does लगाते हैं।

(b) Verb की Second Form) दिये गए होने पर प्रश्न में सभी कर्ताओं के साथ Helping verb - Did लगाते हैं।

Ans. Yes, I told the teacher about you.

Q. Did you tell the teacher about me?

Ans. Yes, Sarla likes coffee.

Q. Does Sarla like coffee?

Ans. I put the book on the table yesterday.

Q. Where did you put the book yesterday?

7. **Fram a question to get the following answer:**

1x1=1

1. When.....?

Ans. We go to school at seven.

2. Why.....?

Ans. I shall come to your shop to purchase a mobile phone.

3. Who.....?

Ans. My friend has invited me.

4. How many.....?

Ans. I made 78 runs.

5.?
- Ans. No, I'm not afraid of ghosts.
6. Why?
- Ans. We eat to live.
7. Where.....?
- Ans. You can find it in the cupboard.
8. How.....?
- Ans. She was welcomed warmly.
9. What.....?
- Ans. I am writing a letter.
10. How far.....?
- Ans. It (Jaipur) is 100 kilometers from here.
11. Whom.....?
- Ans. I gave the letter to his son.
12. How long.....?
- Ans. We have been living in this house for three years.
13. How many?
- Ans. There are 366 days in a leap year.
14. How much.....?
- Ans. We buy two kilo milk daily.
15. Whose.....?
- Ans. It (motorcycle) is mine.
16. How old.....?
- Ans. His son is ten years old.
17.?
- Ans. Yes, I have paid my fees.
18. Where.....?
- Ans. She keeps her money in a bank.
19.?
- Ans. No, I do not play cricket.
20. Who.....?
- Ans. Mr. Kishan Lal Siyak teaches us Hindi.
21.?
- Ans. No, I am not fond of sweets.
22. How often.....?
- Ans. We go to the cinema twice a month.
23. What.....?
- Ans. My elder brother is a teacher.

24. What.....?

Ans. I said nothing.

25. Why.....?

Ans. Hari has gone to the bus stand to see of his cousin.

26. Can.....?

Ans. I can't help you in this matter.

8. Tag or Tail Question [Marks-1]

प्रश्न संख्या 8 Tag question का 1 अंक का एक प्रश्न होगा। उत्तर के रूप में दिये गए कथन के अंत में tag question लगाना होगा।

Tag question प्रश्न का वह रूप है जो कि कथन के अंत में लगाते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य प्रश्न पूछना नहीं होता है बल्कि (1) अपनी बात पर जोर देने (2) अपनी बात के समर्थन में सुनने वाले की राय मांगने (3) अपनी राय देकर दूसरे की राय मांगने के लिए करते हैं।

I have paid the bills.

I have paid the bills, haven't I?

कथन के अंत में tag-question जोड़ते समय Full Stop (.) को Comma (,) में बदल कर H.V./H.V.n't+? निम्नानुसार लगाते हैं।

1. Tag question में Noun (संज्ञा) के स्थान पर Pronoun (सर्वनाम) रूप का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Rohit broke this window glass.

Rohit broke this window glass, didn't he?

2. Pronoun के बदले उसी Pronoun की पुनरावृत्ति करते हैं।

He is not coming today.

He is not coming today, is he?

3. सकारात्मक कथन होने पर नकारात्मक (n't?) tag लगाते हैं तथा नकारात्मक कथन होने पर सकारात्मक tag(H.V.?) लगाते हैं। Helping verb के साथ Not के संक्षिप्त रूप का प्रयोग करते हैं।

* You are not a student.

You are not a student, are you?

* Sugar tastes sweet.

Sugar tastes sweet, doesn't it?

4. यदि कथन में Negative अर्थ देने वाले शब्द जैसे- seldom, rarely, hardly, few, little etc. हो तो सकारात्मक tag लगाते हैं।

* Rama seldom comes here.

Rama seldom comes here, does she?

♦ He drank little milk.

He drank little milk, did he?

♦ He knows little about her, does he?

♦ Few students in the class will answer this question, will they?

लेकिन A few और a little का tag negative लगाते हैं-

♦ He has a few friends, hasn't he?

♦ Lencho had a little grains to spare for the year, didn't he?

5. सकारात्मक कथन में am होने पर उसके tag के रूप में aren't का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 I am a teacher.
 I am a teacher, aren't I?
 लेकिन, I am not a teacher.
 I am not a teacher, am I?
6. कथन यदि No/Every/Any/Some + one/body से प्रारम्भ हो तो tag में They का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 Everyone/Everybody was busy in the hall, weren't they?
 No one/Nobody will help you in this matter, will they?
 लेकिन यदि No/Every/Any/Some + thing हो तो tag में It का प्रयोग करते हैं न कि They का प्रयोग।
 Everything is ok, isn't it?
 Nothing can be proved, can it?
7. कर्ता It, There, या One होने पर tag में इन्हें बदलते जबकि कर्ता This या That होने पर इन्हें It में तथा These या Those होने पर इन्हें They में बदल देते हैं।
 This is your car, isn't it?
 These are kittens, aren't they?
 There is no money in my pocket, is there?
8. Imperative Sentence यदि नकारात्मक है तो tag हमेशा- will you? लगाते हैं लेकिन सकारात्मक आज्ञार्थक वाक्य के लिए tag निम्न प्रकार से हो सकते हैं-
 will you? यह विनम्रता का भाव प्रकट करता है
 won't you? यह निमंत्रण का भाव प्रकट करता है
 can't you? यह झुंझलाहट का भाव प्रकट करता है
 ♦ Shut the door, will you?
 ♦ Come in, won't you?
 ♦ Stand up, can't you?
 ♦ Don't make a noise, will you?
 ♦ Don't open the window, will you?
9. Let's or Let us वाले वाक्यों के लिए tag हमेशा- shall we? लगाते हैं तथा Let me/him/them/name होने पर tag will you? लगाते हैं।
 Let us go for a walk, shall we?
 Let me try this time, will you?
 Let him come in, will you?
 Let Hari play the music, will you?

Q. 8 Add question-Tag to the statement given below:

1x1=1

1. Please keep quiet. Please keep quiet, will you?
2. Sita is a student.
3. He is not coming today.
4. They are boys.
5. He became a doctor.

6. I am a good player of football.
7. There are many boys on the playground.
8. I am not going to help you.
9. We aren't doing the work.
10. Everyone was singing and dancing in the party.
11. Let's enjoy the party.
12. Don't scatter rubbish here.
13. Nothing is impossible.
14. This is my choice.
15. These are not marbles.

9. Conjunctions [Mark-3]

प्रश्न संख्या 9 में 1-1 अंक के तीन प्रश्न Conjunction पर होंगे। Bracket में दिये गए दो संयोजक शब्दों में से सही शब्द का चयन करना होगा।

9. Fill in the blanks.
 - (i)it was raining, I was ploughing the field. (While/When)
 - (ii) He made all effortshe couldn't find his purse. (yet/so)
 - (iii) Archit.....Archana are teachers in this school. (and/or)

Conjunctions (समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय) शब्दों (words) को, शब्द समूहों (phrases) को, उपवाक्यों (clauses) को, और वाक्यों (sentences) को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। जैसे-

- ♦ Rama and Rohit are good friends. (word + word)
- ♦ I like bread and butter. (word + word)
- ♦ The frog lives in water and on land. (phrase + phrase)
- ♦ I know that he is honest. (clause + clause)
- ♦ Mohan is intelligent but his brother is dull. (sentence + sentence)

Conjunction दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

- (i) Co-ordinate conjunctions (ii) Sub-ordinate conjunction
- (i) Co-ordinate conjunctions- ये समान स्तर (equal rank) के शब्दों, उपवाक्यों तथा वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं।

जैसे- Noun / Pronoun + Noun / Pronoun

Verb / Verb phrase + Verb / Verb phrase

Adjective / Adjective phrase + Adjective / Adjective phrase

Adverb/ Adverb phrase + Adverb/ Adverb phrase

इस वर्ग में निम्न conjunctions को रखते हैं-

1. And (और)
 - ♦ Chandra Shekhar Aajad and Bhagat Singh were great revolutionary.
 - ♦ My uncle gave me a pen and a diary on my birthday.
 - ♦ He caught the deer and brought it home.
 - ♦ He came here and finished his work.

2. Both.....and (दोनों.....और)
 - ♦ Hari is both a singer and a dancer.
 - ♦ Both Ashok and Avinash are intelligent.
 - ♦ Ankit got both a prize and a scholarship.
3. As well as (के अलावा/के साथ)- यह And का भाव व्यक्त करता है। प्रथम कर्ता के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 - ♦ He as well as you is a good singer.
 - ♦ You as well as Rama are a smart player.
 - ♦ India as well as Pakistan has developed nuclear weapons.
 - ♦ I as well as my friends am going to see the movie.
4. Not only.....but also (न केवल.....बल्कि)
 - ♦ He is not only poor but honest.
 - ♦ Kishan is not only intelligent but also diligent.
 - ♦ Ankit got not only a prize but also a scholarship.
 - ♦ Not only Ramn but his classmates were involved in breaking the glass.
5. But, Yet, Still, and However का प्रयोग ऐसे दो स्वतंत्र वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए करते हैं जो आपस में विरोध बताते हैं। जैसे-
 - ♦ Harshit worked hard but he could not pass his examination.
 - ♦ India wants peace but China wants agitation.
 - ♦ He did not work, yet he passed.
 - ♦ He was angry, yet / still he said nothing. or He was angry nevertheless .
 - ♦ All the tickets for the show were sold out still/yet he hoped to get one.
 - ♦ He is my friend however he does not help me.
6. So (जिसके कि) इसका प्रयोग स्वाभाविक परिणाम प्रदर्शित करता है।
 - ♦ She wept bitterly so the people believed her words.
 - ♦ I am not wearing my glasses so I cannot see what is there.
7. Therefore, For, Then (इसलिए) ये कार्य को उसके निष्कर्ष (conclusion/result) से जोड़ते हैं।
 - ♦ Time is over then let us start for home.
 - ♦ We must die someday, for all of us are mortals.
 - ♦ He put the nation to loss, therefore he was killed.
8. Or (या), Either.....or (या तो.....या), Neither.....nor (न तो.....न), Otherwise (अन्यथा) का प्रयोग विकल्प (choice) बताने के लिए होता है। Verb का प्रयोग or या nor के पा वाले कर्ता के अनुसार करते हैं।
 - ♦ Save something for the future or you will repent.
 - ♦ Obey me or face the consequences.
 - ♦ Either Madan or Hari has taken my pen.
 - ♦ Either you or Ramesh is responsible for it.
 - ♦ He wants to buy either a motorcycle or a scooter.
 - ♦ Neither Dilip nor his friends were present in the party.
 - ♦ Stop teasing the children otherwise/or/else you will be punished.

Sub-Ordinate Conjunctions

ये Principle/Main Clause (मुख्य उपवाक्य) से Sub-ordinate clause (अधीनस्थ उपवाक्य) को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं। इस वर्ग में निम्न conjunctions को रखते हैं-

1. Until और Unless

Until (जब तक नहीं) यह समय का बोध कराता है।

Unless (अगर नहीं- if not) यह शर्त (condition) का बोध कराता है।

Until और Unless दोनों Negative अर्थ देते हैं।

- ♦ I will stay here until he comes back.
- ♦ I will not help you unless you return my money.
- ♦ Unless you are graduate you can not apply.
- ♦ Unless you work hard you cannot pass. (unless = if not)
- ♦ If you do not work hard, you cannot pass.

2. When और While

When (जब at that time)- इसका प्रयोग तब होता है जब एक कार्य समाप्त होता है और दूसरा शुरू होता है।

While (जबकि/जिस समय) यह कार्य की निरंतरता को बताता है।

- ♦ I was teaching in the class when he came there.
- ♦ She was very happy when she got the news.
- ♦ While there is life there is hope.
- ♦ Mother was cooking in the kitchen while I was listening music.

3. That का प्रयोग 'कि' के अर्थ में दो उपवाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए करते हैं।

- ♦ The old man told me that honesty is the best policy. (Indirect Speech)
- ♦ We work hard that we may succeed. (Purpose)
- ♦ He is poor that he cannot buy a bicycle. (Result)

4. Hardly/scarcely.....when/before (मुश्किल से ही.....जब)

- ♦ Hardly / scarcely had the thief seen the police when he ran away.
- ♦ Hardly / scarcely had I reached the station when / before the train started.

5. No sooner.....that (ज्यों ही.....त्यों ही)

- ♦ No sooner did the thief see the police than he ran away.
- ♦ No sooner had I reached the station than the train departed.
- ♦ No sooner does my mother arrive home than she began to cook.

6. As soon as (ज्यों ही.....त्यों ही)

- ♦ As soon as the children saw their teacher, they ran away from the street.

7. So.....that (इतना.....कि) तथा Such.....that (ऐसा/इतना.....कि)

इनका प्रमुख उपवाक्य में किसी गुण की इतनी अधिकता होती है कि दूसरे उपवाक्य पर उसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

- ♦ The old man was so weak that he could not walk.
- ♦ Ram had such a fierce dog that no one used to go near his house.

8. So that/In order that (ताकि)

इनका प्रयोग जोड़े जाने वाले दोनों वाक्यों के बीच में रखते हैं। ये उद्देश्य (purpose) का भाव प्रकट करते हैं।

- ♦ Ramesh has saved money so that he can buy a car.
 - ♦ We eat so that we may live.
 - ♦ He hired a taxi in order that he may reach in time.
9. Although/Though.....yet (यद्यपि.....परन्तु)
एक ही कर्ता के विपरीत गुण बताने के लिए इनका प्रयोग करते हो।
- ♦ Although he is a player yet he is lazy man.
 - ♦ Although he is poor yet he is honest.
 - ♦ Although he was found guilty yet he was not arrested.
10. Not only.....but also (न केवल.....बल्कि)
इसके द्वारा एक बात को दूसरी बात से जोड़कर उसका निष्कर्ष बताया जाता है तथा उसकी महत्ता को निरूपित किया जाता है।
- ♦ He is not only hardworking but also honest.
11. As.....as तथा So.....as
As.....as का प्रयोग Positive Degree के सकारात्मक वाक्यों में करते हैं जबकि So.....as का प्रयोग नकारात्मक वाक्यों में।
- ♦ She is as beautiful as the moon.
 - ♦ Birds don't fly so fast as aeroplanes.
- 9. Fill in the blanks.**
1. the boys sang, the girls danced. (When / While)
 2. It is 10 o'clock when I called on him. (rather / hardly)
 3. She danced with joy she had won the first prize. (though / as if)
 4. This is such a fine book you must buy it. (as / that)
 5. I cannot say he will attend the function not. (eitheror / neither....nor)
 6. I shall wait for you you come back. (when / until)
 7. Scarcely had the race begun his horse fell down. (than / when)
 8. Hari would rather starvebeg. (but / than)
 9. did we reach the station than the train left. (Hardly / No sooner)
 10. He is intelligenthardworking. (as.....as / bothand)
 11. She is so weak she cannot even walk. (as / that)
 12. Although he is poor he is contented. (but / yet)
 13. She had hardly opened the doorshe saw the snake. (when / then)
 14. I doubt.....this is acceptable to all.(that / if)
 15. Do not pay him any moneyhe asks for it. (unless / until)
 16. As you sow, shall you reap.(as / so)
 17. He worked so hard..... he fell ill. (as / that)
 18. Let us walk on footpath anyone of us should be run over. (if / lest)
 19. He worked hard he failed. (but / yet)
 20. She did not run fast she missed the bus. (as/ so)

Section-B [Text Book]

Question-10 [Marks-2]

प्रश्न संख्या 10 First Flight पाठ्य पुस्तक के prose भाग से 2 अंक का प्रश्न जाएगा, जिसका उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में देना होगा।

1. A Letter to God

1. What did Lencho hope for?

Ans- Lencho hoped for a good rain. He hoped that a good rain would give him a good crop and they would live happily for the whole year.

2. Why did Lencho say the raindrops were like 'new coins'?

Ans- Lencho said that the raindrops were like new coins because they were beneficial for good crops and the good crops would bring money and prosperity to them.

3. What were Lencho's feeling when the hail stopped?

Ans- When the hail stopped, Lencho was sad because his whole crop was destroyed by the hailstorm. He knew that they would have no corn so they would have to remain hungry that year.

4. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Ans- Lencho had faith in God and his kindness. He believed that God would help him in trouble. He wrote a letter to God asking for a help of hundred pesos.

2. Nelson Mandela

1. What ideals does Nelson Mandela set out for the future of South Africa?

Ans- To liberate all their people from their continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination are the ideals he sets for the future of South Africa.

2. Why were two national anthems sung?

Ans. On the day of the inauguration, two national anthems were sung because there were two main communities in South Africa- the black and the white and they both want to give respect to theirs.

3. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans. According to Mandela, courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. He says that a brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

4. What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

Ans. Mandela mentions the twin obligations for every citizen. First obligation is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children and second obligation is to his people, his community and his country.

3. Two Stories about Flying

1. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?

Ans. The young seagull was afraid to fly because he thought that his wings would never support him to fly across the sea.

2. What compelled the young Seagull to finally fly?

Ans. When the young Seagull saw his mother tearing a fish, he felt extremely hungry. It was only his hunger that compelled the young Seagull to finally fly.

3. Why did the seagull's father and mother threaten him and cajole him to fly?

Ans. The seagull's father and mother threatened him and cajole him to fly because they wanted him to learn how to fly by any means.

4. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

Ans. When the narrator asked the woman about the mysterious black aeroplane then she looked at him strangely because there was no other aeroplane and pilot over there in the sky that she could see on the radar.

4. **From the diary of Anne Frank**

1. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

Ans. Anne wants to keep a diary because she has no friend to talk and share her feelings with. She also thinks that paper has more patience than people.

2. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life? Ans. Anne provides a brief sketch of her life so that everyone who reads her diary might understand her stories in the diary.

3. Why was Mr Kessing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?

Ans. Mr Kessing was annoyed with Anne because she used to talk too much in the class. He asked her to write an essay as an extra homework on the subject "A Chatterbox"?

4. What made Mr Kessing allow Anne to talk in class?

Ans. Mr Kessing allowed Anne to talk in the class because of her interesting poem. He didn't want to be father swan of the poem.

5. **The Hundred Dresses-I**

1. Where in the classroom does Wanda sit and why?

Ans. Wanda sits in the seat next to the last seat in the last row of classroom. Nobody knows exactly why she sits there. But it may be because she comes from Boggins Heights and her feet are usually covered with dry mud.

2. When and why do Peggy and Maddie notice Wanda's absence?

Ans. Peggy and Maddie notice Wanda's absence on Wednesday, the third day of Wanda's absence. They notice her absence because they wait for her to have some fun with her, but she doesn't come.

3. In what way was Wanda different from the other children?

Ans. Wanda was different from the other children in many ways. Her name was funny. She did not have any friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't fit her.

4. Who won the drawing contest? What had the winner drawn?

Ans. Wanda Petronski won the drawing contest. She drew one hundred designs of dresses. All of them were different and beautiful.

6. **The Hundred Dresses-II**

1. What did Mr Petronski's letter say?

Ans. Mr Petronski's letter said that both Wanda and Jack would not come to school anymore because they were moving to a big city.

2. How does Maddie feel after listening to the note from Wanda's father?

Ans. After listening to the note from Wanda's father, Maddie feels greatly hurt. She cannot put her mind on her work. She considers herself coward.

3. Why does Wanda's house remind Maddie of Wanda's blue dress?

Ans. Wanda's house reminds Maddie of Wanda's blue dress because both looks similar. The house and its little yard is shabby but clean. So was Wanda's faded blue dress- shabby but clean.

4. What did the girls write to Wanda?

Ans. The girls wrote a friendly letter to Wanda. They told her that she had won the contest and all her drawings were very beautiful. They also said sorry for their behaviour.

7. Glimpses of India

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about? Ans. The elders in Goa are nostalgic about those good old Portuguese days. They miss the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread.

2. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

Ans. The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on some wall in pencil.

3. What does a 'jackfruit-like appearance' mean?

Ans. A 'jackfruit-like appearance' means a very fat body.

4. Where is Coorg?

Ans. Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

8. The Sermon at Benares

1. Where did Buddha give his first sermon?

Ans. Buddha gave his first sermon at the city of Benares.

2. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What did she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?

Ans. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house to ask for medicine to save her son's life. No, she does not get it because there is no such medicine which can cure the dead.

3. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Ans. Kisa Gotami understands that it is the fate of men, that their lives flicker up and extinguish again. She understands that death is common to all.

Question-11

प्रश्न संख्या 11 Poetry Section से 2 अंक का होगा, जिसका उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में देना होगा।

Answer the following question in 40-50 words :

Dust of snow (Robert Frost)

1. What is the central idea of the poem "Dust of Snow"?

Ans. The central idea of the poem Dust of Snow is that sometimes a simple incident or action can change our mood and daily routine, but it has large significance.

2. What did the poet think of the day before the fall of the dust on him?

Ans. The poet was in a depressed mood. He thought that his whole day would be spent in misery and unpleasant.

3. How was the mood of the poet after the falling dust of snow?

Ans. When the crow dropped the snow dust, the poet's mood changed due to this incident. This was the optimistic aspect of his life and it saved a part of the day.

4. What do the crow and hemlock tree represent?

Ans. The crow and the hemlock tree are generally regarded as a sign of grief. They never represent cheerfulness and brilliance. They always represent the dark side of things.

5. What does 'Dust of Snow' indicate?

Ans. The poet's mood changes when the snow particles fall from the hemlock tree. He gets rid of his misery and decides to spend the rest of the day in a blissful way.

Fire and Ice (Robert Frost)

1. How will the world end according to the poet?

Ans. According to the poet the world will be destroyed by fire. Fire signifies human desire or greed. The poet stands with those who favours fire. The poet says that even snow is enough for the destruction of the world.

2. What are the people's opinion about the ending of the world?

Ans. Some people think that one day the world will end in fire, on the other hand some people say that it will end in ice. The poet considers both fire and ice as the reason for this.

3. What is the message of the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

Ans. The message of the poem "Fire and Ice" is that there should be no unquenchable desire in man. There should be no hatred and coldness towards other people. These two elements can destroy the world easily.

4. What do Fire and Ice represent?

Ans. In this poem, fire is a symbol of desire. Just as fire destroys the physical world, similarly desire destroys the emotional world of relationship.

A tiger in the zoo (Leslie Norris)

1. What does the tiger do in the cage?

Ans. The tiger is locked in a concrete cell, where he can not even take a few steps along the length of the cage. He pays no attention to the visitors who come there. With his brilliant eyes, he keeps looking at the shining stars in the sky.

2. How does the tiger terrorise the villagers?

Ans. The Tiger terrorises the villagers by roaring around the houses. He comes to the houses which are located at the end of the forest. He shows his sharp teeth and claws.

3. What does the poet want to say through the poem?

Ans. The poet tries to highlight the pathetic life of the animals in the zoo. There is no natural environment for the animals. So, he compares the life of a tiger in a zoo and its life in a natural habitat. Animals have the right to freedom and should not be kept in cages. They should be allowed to run freely in the forest or natural habitat.

4. Where should the tiger have been according to the poet?

Ans. According to the poet the tiger should have been in natural habitat. Here he lurks in the shadow of long grass near water hole because the plump deer come to drink water. He can easily get his food. He should also be on the outskirts of the jungle snarling around the houses and terrifying the villagers.

How to Tell Wild Animals (Carolyn Wells)

1. What are the three characteristics of a chameleon mentioned by the poet?

Ans. The poet mentions that the chameleon changes its colour as per its surroundings and it is smaller in actual size. It looks like a lizard. It does not have ears and wings. It is always found on trees. It is often found alone.

2. How can you identify the Asiatic lion?

Ans. The Asiatic lion lives in the eastern forest . He has large structure and brownish yellow in colour. He roars as if he is going to kill someone.

3. How has the poet described animals in a humorous way?

Ans. The poet describes animals as a Bengal tiger greets you, a bear hugs you, a crocodile weeps and hyena smiles. These activities of the animals create humourous way in the poem

Amanda! (Robin Klein)

1. How does Amanda behave in the poem throughout?

Ans. Amanda is not sitting properly. She is biting her nails. She is bending his upper body forward and raising his back on his shoulders.

2. Why does Amanda dream to be an orphan?

Ans. Amanda dreams to be an orphan because an orphan roams freely in the streets. He walks barefoot in the dust and with his bare feet makes patterns on the soft dust. Of course, there is no restriction in his life. He is free in himself.

3. How is mermaid described in the poem?

Ans. The mermaid lives in an emerald sea. She is the only inhabitant of that sea . She happily roams here and there in the sea. There is no restriction on her.

Tale of custard the Dragon (Ogden Nash)

1. Who lives with Belinda in her house?

Ans. Black kitten, little grey mouse, a little yellow dog and a little dragon with a red wagon live with Belinda in her house.

2. What is the message of the poem 'Tale of Custard the Dragon' ?

Ans. The poem tells us that we should never believe on false friends or fair weather friends .

3. In which form the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon' is written?

Ans. The poem 'The Tale of Custard The Dragon' is written in style of ballad. It is a humours ballad.

4. Describe the role of custard in the poem.

Ans. Custard is a simple minded animal . He always demands a safe cage because he is understood coward but in real he is a brave and true friend. Only he fights against the pirate at the crisis time.

5. How is custard described in the poem?

Ans. In this poem Custard , the dragon is described as a tremendous creature. He has sharp teeth, emits fire like a fire place and smoke from nose and has daggers on his toes

The Trees (Adrienne Rich)

1. What is the central idea of the poem ' The Tree' ?

Ans. The poems shows the conflict between man and nature. The men has brought trees to decorate their house but the trees have rebelled and are trying to migrate in the jungles.

2. What efforts are the trees doing to set themselves free from the house?

Ans. Trees are straining towards the glass, boughs are shuffling under the roofs and the roots have been working for all night .

3. Why the boughs are shuffling under the roof?

Ans. The boughs are shuffling under the roof due to lack of the space.

Animals (Walt Whitman)

1. Mention three things that human do and animals don't?

Ans. First human sweat and whine about their condition, second they lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins third they make the poet sick discussing their duty to God but animals don't do these

Question-12-13-14

प्रश्न संख्या 12-13-14 Footprint without Feet (Supplimentary Text-book) से प्रत्येक 2 अंक का प्रश्न होगा। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में देना होगा। कुल अंक 6

Answer the following questions in 40-50 words :

1. A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 How did Mr. Herriot treat Tricki?

Ans. Mr Herriot took Tricki with him. The dog was gasping when he was taken to hospital. He was not given to eat for two days. He was given only plenty of water. Second day he started to show some interest in his surroundings. Later he keeps him on strict diet and gives him plenty of exercise. There was gradual recovery in Tricki's health.

Q.2 How was Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki's health?

Ans. She was very conscious about Tricki's health. She contacted Doctor about his health. He must be suffering from malnutrition. She was giving Trick some extra food. She thought of hospitalizing Tricki.

Q.3 Why did Tricki's treatment called a Triumph of Surgery?

Ans. When Tricki falls ill, Mrs. Pumphrey calls the veterinary surgeon. He regulates Tricki's diet and transformed him into a hard-muscled animal. Mrs. Pumphrey thinks that he has been changed by surgery. So Tricki's treatment is called "A Triumph of Surgery."

Q.4 Why is Mr. Herriot tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?

Ans. Mr. Herriot is tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest because this ensured a supply of fresh eggs and bottles of wine from Mrs. Pumphrey, which he enjoyed during his meal.

2. The Thief's Story

Q.5 Why did Hari Singh change his names every month?

Ans. Hari Singh changed his name every month so that the police and his former employees could not find him out.

Q.6 Why is it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans. Anil is so careless that he doesn't even notice that he has been robbed. So the thief says that it is difficult to rob a careless person like Anil.

Q.7 Write about Anil's life style and his earnings?

Ans. Anil was a writer. He sold his books to publisher and earned money. He earned money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week and lend the next week. When he got money he spent the money on his friends. He was a careless man.

Q.8 Anil was the most trusting person. Discuss.

Ans. Anil had given him a key to the door. He also knew Hari Singh makes money in buying the day's supplies, even then he believed him. He found the money under the mattress. Thus he was the most trusting person.

Q.9 What did the thief say about the people when they were robbed?

Ans. The thief said that there were three types of people. The greedy showed fear, the rich showed anger and the poor showed acceptance when they were robbed.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.10 Why did Max enter Ausable's room?

Ans. Max was a spy. He wanted to get the important papers about missiles. So he entered Ausable's room by using a pass-key.

Q.11 How did max react when he came to know of the police?

Ans. Hearing a knock at the door, he thought it was police. He reached the window and jumped down through the window on imaginary balcony.

Q.12 How can you say that Ausable know about the knock at the door?

Ans. Ausable was aware that it was the waiter who had knocked at the door because he himself had ordered for drink.

4. Footprint without Feet

Q.13 How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans. When the invisible man wore shoes, an overcoat and a wide brimmed hat in the store, he became visible person.

Q.14 What type of a man was Griffin?

Ans. He was lawless. he was eccentric. He was full of anger and revengful. He did not like to mix and talk with other people. He wanted to live alone.

Q.15 Why were the two boys in London surprised?

Ans. The two boys saw the muddy footprints on the steps of a house. The footprints were fresh. But the man was invisible so they were surprised.

5. The Necklace

Q.16 Why is Matilda always unhappy?

Ans. Matilda belonged to a poor family. Her husband is a clerk. She feels herself born for all delicacies and luxuries. She is always unhappy because she wants to live a lavish life whereas she has to live a simple life of middle class.

Q.17 How did Loisel repay for the lost necklace?

Ans. They repaid for the lost necklace monetarily, physically and mentally. They borrowed money from the lenders. Loisel worked in the evening. At night he did the work of copying. Matilda lost her beauty. She turned from an elegant beauty into a hard, rude woman.

Q.18 What message do you get from the story 'The Necklace'?

Ans. This story tells us to avoid false show of richness. We should confess our mistakes and weakness. We should be content with the life. Matilda wants to show what she does not have. She suffered a lot in her life. She herself ruined her carefree life.

6. Bholi

Q.19 Why was Ram Lal worried about Bholi?

Ans. Ram Lal had seven children. All except Bholi were good-looking, strong and healthy. But Bholi was not good-looking. She was dull. So it was difficult to find a good match for her. So Ram Lal was worried about her.

Q.20 Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's proposal?

Ans. They accept Bishamber's proposal because he is a rich grocer. He has a big shop. He does not demand dowry. They fear that no one else will marry Bholi.

Q.21 Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi?

Ans. When Bholi was ten months old. She fell from a cot. Her brain was damaged. This affected her speech and intelligence. She was a backward child so she was called Bholi.

Q.22 What was the impression of Bholi's teacher on her personality?

Ans. Bholi's teacher turned simple Bholi into a bold and confident girl. She could take her own decisions.

7. The Book that saved the Earth

Q.23 Which book saved the Earth from 'Martian Invasion'?

Ans. One dusty, old book of nursery rhymes "Mother Goose" saved the Earth from Martian invasion.

Q.24 What was the twentieth century called?

Ans. The twentieth century was called the era of books because in those days, there were books on all subjects- men as well as animals.

Q.25 What did Think-Tank say about the earth and the earthlings?

Ans. Think-Tank said that the earth was a little planet, an insignificant place and a primitive ball of mud. He called the earthlings ugly and less intelligent with their thin heads.

Q.26 What failed Think-Tank's plan of invading the earth?

Ans. Mars space crew came across a large number of books.

They mistook them. Think-Tank after consulting noodle told them to take a book and decode the writing in it.

They took 'Mother Goose'. They read the poems and misunderstood them. The wrong meaning made them scared of the earthlings. They cancelled their plan of invading the earth. Thus a book saved the earth from a martian invasion.

Section-B

Question-15

प्रश्न संख्या 15 और 16 First text book के Prose भाग से दिये गए दो Passage होंगे।

प्रत्येक passage से 2-2 अंक के 2-2 प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे।

Passage-1

The house-the only one in the entire valley-sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho who knew his fields intimately-had done nothing else but see the sky towards the north-east.

(i) What did Lencho do that morning?

Ans. Throughout the morning Lencho did nothing but to see the sky towards the north-east.

(ii) What could be seen from that height? Ans-The river and fields of ripe corn dotted with the flowers could be seen from that height.

Passage-2

One of the employees, who was a postman and also helped at the post office, went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter to God. Never in his career as a postman had he known that address. The postmaster-a fat, amiable fellow-also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and tapping the letter on his desk commented, "What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting of a correspondence with God!"

(i) What kind of person was the postmaster?

Ans- The postmaster was a fat and amiable fellow.

(ii) What made the postmaster serious?

Ans- Lencho's faith in God made the postmaster serious.

Passage-3

The following Sunday Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing that contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office. Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence-but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho of what he had requested.

(i) Why did Lencho become angry when he counted the money?

Ans- Lencho became angry because he found the money shorter in amount than what he had requested God to give him.

(ii) What satisfaction did the postmaster feel?

Ans- The post master felt the satisfaction of having performed an act of goodness.

Passage-4

It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life, that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one, that drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family loving husband into a man without a home, that forced a life-loving man to live like a monk. I am no more virtuous or self sacrificing than the next man, but I found that I could not even enjoy the poor and limited freedoms I was allowed when I knew my people were not free. Freedom is indivisible.

(i) What animated the life of Mandela?

Ans- The desire for the freedom of his people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect animated the life of Mandela.

(ii) What was Mandela transformed into?

Ans- Mandela was transformed into a criminal, a homeless wanderer and a monk.

Passage-5

No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to over limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.

(i) What must people learn?

Ans- People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love.

(ii) What positive thing does Mandela see in one of the guards?

Ans- During the grimmest times in prison Mandela sees a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards.

Passage-6

The young Seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down miles down.

(i) Why did the young Seagull not fly away with his brothers and sister?

Ans- He did not fly away with his brothers and sister because he was afraid of flying.

(ii) What was stretched down beneath?

Ans- The great expanse of sea was stretched down beneath.

Passage-7

He stepped slowly out of the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep. Still they took no notice of him. He saw his two brothers and sister lying on the plateau dozing with their head sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back Only his mother was looking at him.

(i) What did the young seagull do after coming to the brink of the ledge?

Ans- He stood on one leg, closed his eyes and pretended to be falling asleep.

(ii) What was his father doing?

Ans- His father was preening the feathers on his white back.

Passage-8

I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.

"I ought to go back to Paris," I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. 'I'll take the risk,' I thought, and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm. Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane.

(i) Why could the narrator not fly around them to the north or east?

Ans- The narrator could not fly around them to the north or east because he did not have enough fuel.

(ii) What happened when he flew that old Dakota straight into the storm? Ans- Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane.

Passage-9

‘Paper has more patience than people.’ I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I am not planning to let anyone else read this stiff backed notebook grandly referred to as a ‘diary’, unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won’t make a bit of difference.

(i) What was they saying that Anne remembered?

Ans- The saying is- Paper has more patience than people.

(ii) Where did Anne decide to stay?

Ans- She decided to stay at home.

Passage-10

I began thinking about the subject while chewing the tip of my fountain pen. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with a convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. I thought and thought, and suddenly I had an idea. I wrote the three pages Mr Keessing had assigned me and was satisfied. I argued that talking is a student trait and that I would to do my best to keep it under control, but that I would never be able to cure myself of the habit since my mother talked as much as I did if not more, and that there is not much you can do about inherited traits.

(i) What did she want to prove and how?

Ans- She wanted to prove the necessity of talking by giving convincing arguments in favour of it.

(ii) What arguments did she gave to prove her point?

Ans- She argued that talking is a student trait and she also added that she inherited this habit from her mother, so no one can do much more about inherited traits.

Passage-11

TODAY, Monday, Wanda Petronski was not in her seat. But nobody, not even Peggy and Madeline, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. Usually Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in the Room Thirteen. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not make good marks sat, the corner of the room where there was most scuffing of feet, most roars of laughter when anything funny was said, and most mud and dirt on the floor.

(i) Where did Wanda sit in the class?

Ans- Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in the Room Thirteen.

(ii) What kind of boys used to sit in the corner?

Ans- Rough boys who did not make good marks sat in the corner of the room.

Passage-12

Wanda didn’t have any friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn’t hang right. It was clean, but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She didn’t have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her. Sometimes, they surrounded her in the school yard as she stood watching the little girls play hopscotch on the worn hard ground.

(i) How was Wanda's dress?

Ans- Her dress was clean but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly.

(ii) What were the girls doing on the ground?

Ans- The girls played hopscotch on the ground.

Passage-13

The fiercely independent people of Coorg are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent. As one story goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled here when return became impractical. These people married amongst the locals and their culture is apparent in the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

(i) Whose descendants are the people of Coorg?

Ans. The people of Coorg are the descendants of the Greek or Arab.

(ii) Where did the soldiers of Alexander's army settle?

Ans. The soldiers of Alexander's army settled in the south along with the coast.

Passage-14

The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. Mahaseer-a large freshwater fish abound in these waters. Kingfishers dive for their catch, while squirrels and langurs drop partially eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and the ripple effect in the clear water. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts.

(i) From where does the Kaveri river get its water ?

Ans. The Kaveri river gets its water from the hills and forest of Coorg.

(ii) Who takes a dive in the Kaveri river to catch his prey ?

Ans. Kingfishers dives in the Kaveri river to catch its prey.

Passage-15

"Tea was first drunk in China," Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact words such as tea, 'chai' and 'chini' are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage." The train clattered into Mariani junction. The boys collected their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform. Pranjol's parents were waiting for them.

(i) What was drunk as a medicine rather than a drink?

Ans. Tea was drunk as a medicine rather than a drink.

(ii) When did the tea come to Europe?

Ans. The tea came to Europe in the sixteenth century.

Passage-16

The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges; that sermon has been preserved and is given here. It reflects the Buddha's wisdom about one inscrutable kind of suffering. Kisa Gotami had an only son, and he died. In her grief she carried the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine, and the people said, "She has lost her senses. The boy is dead."

(i) Where did Buddha preach his first sermon?

Ans. The Buddha preached his first Sermon at the city of Benares.

(ii) Why was Kisa Gotami in grief?

Ans. Kisa Gotami was in grief because her only son was dead.

Passage-17

"Not from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer. He will make himself sick and pale, yet the dead are not saved by his lamentation. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief. He who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed will obtain peace of mind; he who has overcome all sorrow will become free from sorrow, and be blessed."

(i) What will weeping and grieving cause to the person lamenting?

Ans. Weeping and grieving cause sickness and paleness to the person lamenting.

(ii) How can a person obtain a state of blessedness?

Ans- A person can obtain a state of blessedness by overcoming all sorrows and becoming free from sorrows.

Question-16

इस बार प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्न संख्या 16 Supplementary Reader - Footprint without Feet से एक Seen Passage के रूप में दिया जायेगा। Passage पर आधारित 2-2 अंक के 2 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने होंगे। कु अंक 4

1. A triumph of Surgery

I was really worried about Tricki this time. I had pulled up my car when I saw him in the street with his mistress and I was shocked at his appearance. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy, started straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.

Q.1 Where was Tricki and with whom?

Ans. Tricki was in the street with his mistress.

Q.2 How was Tricki looking ?

Ans. Tricki was very fat. His eyes were bloodshot and his tongue lolled from his jaws.

Passage

During the excitement, I helped the chauffeur to bring out the beds, toys, cushions, coats and bowls, none of which had been used. As the car moved away, Mrs. Pumphrey leaned out of the window. Tears shone in her eyes, Her lips trembled

"Oh, Mr. Herriot", she cried", how can I ever thank you? "This is a triumph of surgery!"

Q.1 How did the author help the chauffeur?

Ans. The author helped the chauffeur to bring out the beds, toys, cushions, coats and bowls.

Q.2 What did Mrs. Pumphrey say to Mr. Herriot?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey told Mr. Herriot that how she could ever thank him. That was a triumph of surgery.

2. The Thief's Story

I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15. I was an experienced and fairly successful hand. Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25 a tall, lean fellow and he looked easy going. Kind and simple enough for my purpose.

Q.1 Where did he meet Anil?

Ans. He met Anil when he (Anil) was watching a wrestling match.

Q.2 Who was Anil?

Ans. Anil was 25 years old, a tall, lean fellow. He looked easy-going simple and kind.

Passage

I awoke late next morning to find out that Anil had already made the tea. He stretched out his hand towards me. There was a fifty rupee note between his fingers. My heart sank. I thought I had been discovered.

"I made some money yesterday," he explained. "Now you'll be paid regularly."

Q.1 Why did the boy's heart sink?

Ans. When the boy saw the fifty-rupee note in Anil's hand, his heart sank. He thought that he had been discovered.

Q.2 What did the boy see when he got up?

Ans. When the boy got up, Anil had already made the tea. There was a fifty-rupee note between his fingers and he asked him to take it.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Passage

Max was slender, a little less than tall, with features that suggested slightly the crafty, pointed countenance of a fox. There was about him-aside from the gun-nothing especially menacing. "The report," he murmured. "The report that is being brought to you tonight concerning some new missiles. I thought I would take it from you. It will be safer in my hands than in yours."

Q.1 What was max like?

Ans. Max was slender, a little less than tall. His features suggested slightly the crafty pointed countenance of a fox.

Q.2 With what purpose did max enter into his room?

Ans. Max entered Ausable's room to get the report of missiles.

Passage

Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room. Fowler felt let down. It was a small room, on the sixth and top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic adventure. Ausable was, for one thing, fat very fat and then there was his accent though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent.

Q.1 Which languages did Ausable speak?

Ans. Ausable spoke French and German languages in a very good manner.

Q.2 Why did Fowler feel let down?

Ans. Fowler had his own description of a secret agent in his mind. When he met Ausable, neither Ausable nor his living place fit that description so he felt let down.

4. Footprint without Feet

Griffin, the scientist, had carried out experiment after experiment to prove that the human body could become invisible. Finally he swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as transparent as a sheet of glass-though it also remained as solid as glass.

Brilliant scientist thought he was, griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him in revenge Griffin set fire to the house.

Q.1 What was Griffin doing?

Ans. Griffin was carrying out experiment after experiment to prove that the human body could become visible.

Q.2 What did Griffin do in his anger with the landlord?

Ans. The landlord wanted Griffin to vacate the house. In his anger he set fire to the house.

Passage

The scientist was always quick-tempered; now he became furious "you don't understand who or what I am" he shouted. "Very well—I'll show you."

Suddenly he threw off bandages, whiskers, spectacles, and even nose. It took him only a minute to do this. The horrified people in the bar found themselves staring at a headless man Mr. Jaffers, the constable, now arrived, and was surprised to find that he had to arrest a man without a head.

Q.1 What did the scientist do in his anger?

Ans. The scientist threw off his bandages, whiskers, spectacles and nose in anger. People were horrified to see a headless man.

Q.2 Who was Mr. Jaffers? Why was he surprised?

Ans. Mr. Jaffers was a constable. He was surprised to find that he had to arrest a man without a head.

5. The Necklace

Mme Loisel seemed old now. She had become a strong, hard woman, the crude woman of the poor household. Her hair badly dressed her skirts awry, her hands red, she spoke in a loud tone, and washed the floors with large pails of water. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she would seat herself before the window and think of that evening party of former times, of that ball where she was so beautiful and so flattered.

Q.1 What did she do when her husband was not at home?

Ans. When her husband was at his office, she would sit before the window and think of that beautiful evening ball, where she looked so beautiful and was so flattered.

Q.2 What changes do you find in Mme Loisel?

Ans. Mme Loisel appeared to be old now. She changed into a strong hard woman. Her hair were bad and skirts awry. Her voice was loud.

Passage

When she seated herself for dinner opposite her husband who uncovered the tureen with a delighted air, saying, "Oh! the good pot pie. I know nothing better than that.....," she would think of the elegant dinners, of shining silver; she thought of the exquisite food served in marvellous dishes. She had neither frocks nor jewels, nothing. And she loved only those things.

She had a rich friend, a schoolmate at the convent, who she did not like to visit-she suffered so much when she returned.

Q.1 Why did she not like to visit a rich friend?

Ans. She felt bad. She suffered a lot when she returned from her rich friend.

Q.2 What did she think at dinner table?

Ans. At dinner table she thought of elegant dinners and shining silvers. She would think of frocks and jewels she didn't have.

6. Bholi

At birth the child was very fair and pretty. But when she was two years old, she had an attack of small pox. Only the eyes were saved, but the entire body was permanently disfigured by deep black Pock-marks. Little Sulekha could not speak till she was five, and when at last she learnt to speak, she stammered. The children often made fun of her and mimicked her. As a result, she talked very little.

Q.1 Why did the other children make fun of Sulekha?

Ans. Sulekha stammered when she learnt to speak so the other children made fun of her.

Q.2 Why was Bholi disfigured?

Ans. At the age of two Bholi had an attack of small-pox. Her entire body was disfigured by deep black pock-marks, only the eyes were saved.

Passage

One night, after dinner, Ram Lal said to his wife. "Then, shall I accept Bishamber's proposal?"

"Yes, certainly," his wife said Bholi will be lucky to get such a well-to-do bridegroom. A big shop, a house of his own and I hear several thousand in bank. More over, he is not asking for any dowry".

"That's right, but he is not so young, you know-almost the same age as I am - and he also limps. Moreover, the children from his first wife are quite grown up.

Q.1 Why did Ram Lal object about Bishamber?

Ans. The age of Ram Lal and Bishamber was same. His children were grown up. He also limps.

Q.2 Who was Bishamber?

Ans. Bishamber was an old widower. He proposed to marry Bholi. He had a big shop, a house of his own and several thousand rupees in the bank.

7. The Book Saved the Earth

The twentieth century was often called the Era of Book. In those days, there were books about everything, from anteaters to zulus. Book taught people how to, and when to, and where to and why to. They illustrated, educated, punctuated, and even decorated. But the strangest thing a book ever did was to save to the Earth.

Q.1 With what name is the twentieth century called?

Ans. Twentieth century is called the Era of Books.

Q.2 What did books teach people?

Ans. Books taught people how to, when to, where to and why to. They also illustrated, educated, punctuated and even decorated.

Question 17-18

प्रश्न संख्या 17-18 Poetry Section से दो Stanza के होंगे। प्रत्येक Stanza से 2 प्रश्न 2-2 अंक के निर्धारित हैं। कुल अंक 4+4=8

Dust of Snow (Robert Frost)

*The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree*

1. Why do the snow particles fall down on the poet ?

Ans. The snow particles fall down on the poet because a crow shakes hemlock tree with its wings.

2. What was there on the hemlock tree?

Ans. There was dust of snow (flakes of snow) on the hemlock tree.

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And save some part

Of a day I had rued.

1. What was the effect of the crow's act on the poet?

Ans. The crow's act changed the poet's state of mind for the better .

2. What did the poet think about the day?

Ans. The poet thought that his whole day would be wasted and unpleasant for him.

2. Fire and Ice (Robert Frost)

Some say the world will end in fire some say in ice .

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

1. What would be the reasons of the end of the world, according to the people?

Ans. Some people believe that the world will end with fire and on the other hand some consider the ice to be the reason for this.

2. What does fire stand for in this poem?

Ans. According to the poem the fire stands for destructive forces as desire, greed ,avarice, anger or lust.

But if it had to perish twice,

I think I know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.

1. Why does the poet say ice is enough for destruction ?

Ans. Ice is symbolized hatred in this poem, So hatred is enough for the world's destruction .

2. To what does the poet compare hatred with ?

Ans. The poet compares hatred with ice.

3. "A Tiger in the Zoo"(Leslie Norris)

He is stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

1. What is the tiger doing in his cage?

Ans. The tiger is impatiently pacing only few steps because he is locked in a very small cage.

2. Why is the tiger in quiet rage?

Ans. The Tiger has a desire to freedom but he is locked in the cage. So his freedom has been curtailed. Thus he is in a quiet rage and can't show his anger and ferocity.

*He should be lurking in shadow,
Sliding through long grass
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.*

1. Where is the tiger shown to be in above stanza ?

Ans. The Tiger is shown sliding through long grass in natural habitat in the above stanza .

2. Who would pass near the water hole ?

Ans. A plump deer would pass near the water hole.

3. Why is the tiger hiding in the long grass?

Ans. The Tiger is hiding in the long grass near a water hole to hunt down a plump deer.

*He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge,
Baring his white fangs, his claws, Terrorizing the village!*

1. What does the poet want to say through these lines?

Or

Where is the Tiger Shown in these lines by the poet?

Ans. The poet wants to say that the tiger should be allowed to live at the edge of jungle or natural habitat.

2. How does the tiger terrorize the Villagers?

Ans. The Tiger terrorizes The villagers by snarling them and showing his teeth and claws around the houses.

*But he's locked in a concrete cell
His strength behind bars,
Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors.*

1. Why does the tiger ignore the visitors?

Ans. The Tiger ignores the visitors because he is upset and angry in the cage captivity.

2. What is the cell of the zoo made of ?

Ans. The cell of the zoo is made of concrete.

3. Where is the tiger imprisoned ?

Ans. The tiger is imprisoned in a concrete cell.

*He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.*

1. What kind of voice does the tiger hear?

Ans. The tiger hears the sounds of the patrolling cars at night before the silence spreads.

2. What do the brilliant stars and brilliant eyes symbolize ?

Ans. The brilliant stars symbolise freedom and brilliant eyes symbolise captive.

4. **How to Tell Wild Animals**

*If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east,
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion.....*

1. According to the poet, How does one identify the Asiatic lion?

Ans. According to the poet the Asiatic lion is a large tawny beast . It is identified by its large size, loud roar and brownish yellow colour .

2. What is the reaction of an Asiatic lion upon seeing a man?

Ans. When the Asiatic lion sees a man. He roars at him terribly and then does not delay in killing him.

*Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
Just notice if he eats you.
This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.*

1. What does the poet called the Bengal tiger?

Ans. The poet calls the Bengal tiger as a noble wild beast.

2. What is the colour structure of the Bengal tiger?

Ans. The Bengal tiger has black stripes on a yellow ground.

*If strolling forth, a beast you view ,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lap and lap again.*

1. How does the poet differentiate between a Leopard and a Bengal Tiger?

Ans. The poet differentiates as a Leopard has round black spots on its body while the Bengal tiger has black stripes on a yellow ground .

2. How does a Leopard attack?

Ans. A leopard attacks its prey with a powerful leap.

*If when you're walking round your yard You meet a creature there,
Who hugs you very, very hard,
Be sure it is a Bear.
If you have any doubts, I guess
He'll give you just one more caress.*

1. How does a bear kill a person ?

Ans. A bear kills a person by hugging him very tightly with his arms.

2. Where can you encounter a bear ?

Ans. You can encounter a bear walking round in your yard.

*Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus,
The Crocodile you always may
Tell from the Hyena thus:
Hyenas come with marry smiles,
But if they weep they're Crocodiles.*

1. How can a novice get confused about wild animals?

Ans. A novice can be confused in differentiating beasts of prey.

2. How does a hyena differ from a crocodile?

Ans. Both have different expression while launching their attack . A hyena seems to smile and a crocodile appears to shed tears.

*The true chameleon is small,
A lizard sort of thing:
He hasn't any ears at all,
And not a single wing.
If there is nothing on the tree,
'Tis the chameleon you see.*

1. How does the poet describe the chameleon?

Ans. The poet describes the chameleon as a lizard. It has not ears and wings.

2. Why is it difficult to see a chameleon on a tree?

Ans. It is difficult to see a chameleon on a tree because he changes his colour to match the surroundings.

6. Animals (Walt Whitman)

*They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,*

1. How do animals react to their condition?

Ans. Animals are satisfied and happy in every condition and never complain like that human beings.

2. Who awake during night and weep for their sins?

Ans. Human beings awake during night and weep for their sins.

*Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with mania of owning things,
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that
lived thousands of years ago,
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.*

1. Which two flaws of human beings are not found in animals?

Ans. Animals are never dissatisfied, nor desire to ownership of the things.

2. Who are materialistic in this world?

Ans. Human beings are materialistic in this world. They always run after to ownership of material things.

So they show their relations to me and I accept them,

They bring me tokens of myself, they evince

Them plainly in their possession

I wonder where they get those tokens,

Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?

1. From which poem is this stanza taken and what is the name of the poet?

Ans. This stanza is taken from the poem "Animals" composed by "Walt Whitman."

2. What similarities does the poet find between human beings and animals ?

Ans. The poet finds that animals like human beings do not bother other unless they are compelled . They are equally kind and innocent.

7. **The Trees (Adrienne Rich)**

The trees inside are moving out into the forest,

the forest that was empty all these days where no bird could sit on insects hide

no sun bury its feet in shadow

the forest that was empty all these nights will be full of trees by morning.

1. Why can't birds or insects hide in the trees?

Ans. There are no trees in the forest . That are only in the house for decoration. So birds cannot sit or insects cannot hide in them.

2. What will happen during the night according to the poet?

Ans. According to the poet, the trees are inside the house. They are trying to leave the house. They will be out by morning . The forest will be full of trees till the morning.

All nights the roots work

to disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor.

The leaves strain towards the glass

small twigs stiff with exertion

long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof

like newly discharged patients

half- dazed, moving to the clinic doors.

1. What do the roots and leaves do all night?

Ans. The roots work tirelessly to break through the cracks in the floor of the veranda while the leaves try to press on the glass of the window.

2. What does the poet want to say by "clinic doors"?

Ans. The poet wants to say that the trees are sick because they are being suffocated and choked in cramped veranda.

8. The tale of Custard the Dragon(Ogden Nash)

*Belinda lived in a little white house,
With a little black kitten and a little grey mouse,
And a little yellow dog and a little red wagon,
And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.*

1. Where did Belinda live?

Ans. Belinda lived in a little white house.

2. How many pet animals were in Belinda 's house?

Ans. Belinda had four pet animals in her house. They were : a little kitten, a little grey mouse, a little yellow dog and a little dragon.

*Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,
And he held in his teeth cutlass bright,
His beard was black, one leg was would:
It was clear that the pirate meant no good.*

1. With what weapons does the pirate enter the house?

Ans. The pirate entered the house with two pistols in his both hands and a shining sword in his teeth.

2. How does the poet describe pirate's body structure?

Ans. The poet describes that the pirate had a wooden leg and his beard was black.

*Belinda paled, and she cried Help! Help!
But Mustard fled with a terrified yelp,
Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,
And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.*

1. What was Belinda's reaction when the pirate entered the house?

Ans. Belinda was shocked and turned pale and screamed for help.

2. What did Blink do to see the pirate?

Ans. Blink hid in his hole to save himself from the pirate.

*But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon, With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at the worm.*

1. What was the dragon's reaction when the pirate enter the house?

Ans. The dragon bravely attacked the pirate and fought with his tail as the iron bars of an underground prison, with a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm.

2. To what does the poet compare the dragon's attack?

Ans. The poet compares dragon's attack to a robin.

Question 19-20-21

प्रश्न संख्या 19-20-21 Flight पाठ्य पुस्तक के Prose भाग से 3-3 अंक के 3 प्रश्न होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 100 शब्दों में देना होगा।

1. A Letter to God

1. What did the postmaster do after reading the letter?

Ans. The postmaster decided not to shake the faith of the writer in God. He collected money from his employees and friends. He himself gave part of his salary for the act of charity. He could collect and send only a little more than half with a letter written only 'God'.

2. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he signed the letter 'God'?

Ans. The postmaster was a kind fellow. He decided to help Lencho by sending him the money. He did so because he does not want to shake Lencho's faith in God. He signs the letter 'God' so that Lencho might be sure that the letter has been sent to him by God himself.

3. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation? Ans. Lencho thinks that the staff of the post office is a bunch of crooks and they have taken the rest of the money. The irony in the situation is that the staff of the post office contributed to help Lencho, yet they were blamed of theft by Lencho himself. Anybody who helps someone hopes at least to be thanked but here the helpers themselves are blamed of theft.

4. Why did Lencho write a letter to God?

Ans. Lencho's crop was very good and needed a shower. It rained but the rain brought hailstones and destroyed the whole crop. He had no hope for help except help from God. He had firm faith in God and he decided to write a letter to God requesting to send hundred pesos to sow seeds again and to live until the crop grew up.

2. Nelson Mandela

1. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

Ans. A large number of international leaders attended the inauguration to pay their respects for South Africa's first democratic and non-racial government. It signified the triumph of justice, peace and human dignity.

2. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans. In Boyhood, Mandela's understanding of freedom was up to physical and dietary freedoms but as he grew up he came to know that his boyhood freedom was an illusion. He thought that freedom of all his own people to leave their lives with dignity and self-respect was more important than anything.

3. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Ans. Mandela's hunger for freedom was not limited to himself. It was his desire for the freedom of his people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated his life. It changed a frightened young man into a bold one. It drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal. It turned a family loving husband into a man without a home. It forced a life loving man to live like a monk. Now he lived not only for himself and his family but also for his whole community. He sacrificed his duties to his family for his duties to his people.

3. Two Stories about Flying

1. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly and how did he get success?

Ans. The young Seagull was afraid to fly because the great expanse of the sea frightened him. He thought that his wings would never support him to fly across the sea. His family left him alone on the ledge. He was very hungry. His mother used a trick and came near him with a piece of fish. He waited a moment in surprise,

wondering why she did not come near and then maddened by hunger, the seagull dived at the piece and began to fall downwards. He was afraid but he saw that his wings were spread outwards and he was flying in the sky. Thus the young Seagull got success.

2. how did the young Seagull's family encourage him on his first flight?

Ans. When the young seagull spread his wings and started flying, his family members encouraged him. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. Then his father flew over him screaming. His two brothers and sister flew around him joyfully. It was an event of celebration for his family.

3. Why was the young seagull alone on his ledge?

Ans. The young Seagull was alone on his ledge as his two brothers and sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. When he tried to flip his wings and take the flight he was seized by a terrible fear and drew back. His parents scolded him for his cowardice and threatened to leave him alone and let him starve unless he flew away. Nobody came near him since then and he was alone.

4. "I'll take the risk." What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it?

Ans. The narrator was flying, suddenly there came huge storm clouds. They looked like black mountains standing in front of him across the sky. It was quite risky for the narrator to fly the aeroplane through the storm clouds. But he took risk because he wants to reach home and to have a good big English breakfast as soon as possible with his family members there.

5. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm?

Ans- The narrator took the risk and flew his aeroplane in the storm. As he flew into it, suddenly everything became black and his old Dakota aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. The compass and other instruments turned dead. He was frightened. Then he saw another aeroplane and this strange aeroplane guided him to safe landing.

4. **From the Diary of Anne Frank**

1. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?

Ans. Anne justified her being a chatterbox in her essay by arguing that talking is a student's trait. She said that she would do her best to keep her chattering under control but she would never be able to cure herself of the habit. Moreover, she inherited it from her mother who talked as much as she talked. So it could not be cured.

2. Why does Anne want to write a diary? In what way is Anne's diary different?

Ans. Anne wants to write a diary for two reasons. The first reason is that she feels like writing and the second is that she has even greater need to get all kinds of things off her chest. Moreover, she knows that paper has more patience than people and the diary would be a real friend for her. Her diary is different from other diaries because she does not want to jot down all the facts in her diary the way most people do.

3. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable?

Ans. Yes, Mr Keesing is unpredictable. He was annoyed with Anne because she was very talkative. He gave her extra homework as a punishment. She gave her reply in verse instead of essay. And the reply was a joke on Mr Keesing. Instead of being angry he read it with his own comments. Since then he allowed Anne to talk in the class. This was unexpected.

4. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat 'Kitty' as an insider or an outsider?

Ans. Anne needs to give a brief sketch about her family because she thinks that no one can understand a word of her stories to 'Kitty' without it. She treats Kitty as an insider. She is her close friend. She can share her secrets with Kitty.

5. The Hundred Dresses-I

1. How is Wanda seen as different by the other girls? How do they treat her?

Ans. Wanda is seen as different by the other girls because her name is funny, she always puts on same faded blue dress, her feet are usually caked with dry mud, she comes all alone from Boggins Heights. They treat her badly. They usually make fun of her. They generally ask her about her dresses and shoes.

2. How does Wanda feel about the dresses game? Why does she say that she has a hundred dresses?

Ans. Wanda feels bad about the dresses game. She says that she has hundred dresses because she has drawn designs of hundred dresses. All are colourful and beautiful and she has lined up all of them in her closet.

3. What does Miss Mason think of Wanda's drawings? What do the children think of them? How do you know?

Ans. Miss Mason thinks that all the drawings of Wanda are very beautiful and different. They are exquisite. Each one of them is worth winning a prize. The children find them amazing. They burst into applause. They stamp on the floor and whistle. We know this by Miss Mason's announcement, children's whistling and Maddie's and Peggy's admittance.

6. The Hundred Dresses-II

1. Why do you think Wanda's family moved to a different city? Do you think life there was going to be different for their family?

Ans. Wanda's family moved to a different city because here they were teased for their funny names. Yes, I think life there was going to be different for their family because there are plenty of funny names and life in big cities is very busy so nobody has time to make fun of such trivial things.

2. Why do you think Wanda gave Maddie and Peggy the drawings of the dresses? Why are they surprised?

Ans. I think Wanda gave Maddie and Peggy the drawings of the dresses because she liked them and she had no prejudices against them. They were surprised because there were their own faces in the drawings that were given to them.

3. Do you think Wanda really thought the girls were teasing her? Why or why not?

Ans. I think Wanda really thought the girls were teasing her because the letter from her father revealed that Wanda was teased by the girls. Wanda was not a foolish girl. Her letter on Christmas to Miss Mason proved it.

7. Glimpses of India

1. Is bread an important part of Goan life? How do you know this? /How can you say that the people of Goa are still fond of bread?

Ans. Yes, bread is an important part of Goan life. We can say so because the makers of bread are still there in Goa. Now the baker is called pader. There are still the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. A party or feast loses its charm without bread. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Maybe the fathers are not alive but the sons are still carrying on the family profession of making bread.

2. When would the baker come every day? Why did the children run to meet him?

Ans. The baker would come twice a day. Once when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The children ran to meet him for choosing their bread-bangles or sweet bread of special make.

3. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?

Ans. There are two stories about the Kodavu people's descent. According to the first story, they belong to Greek. A part of Alexander's army settled here. These people married the locals. Their culture can clearly be seen in their martial traditions, marriage and religious rites. And the second story is that they belong to Arabic descent. They wear a long, black coat known as kuppia which is like the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

4. What is the Chinese legend associated with the discovery of tea?

Ans. There are two legends about the discovery of tea. One is about the Chinese emperor. It is said that a Chinese emperor used to drink boiled water. One day when the water was boiling a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water. They gave it a delicious flavour. It is said that they were tea leaves. Thus the Chinese emperor discovered tea.

8. The Sermon at Benares

1. How did Kisa Gotami know the ultimate truth about human life?

Ans. Kisa Gotami requested Gautam Buddha to revive her son. Gautam Buddha asked her to find a house where there is no death occurred, she sat down at the roadside watching the lights of the city, as they flickered up and were extinguished again. Then she considered the fate of men, that their lives flicker up and extinguished again. She understood that life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain. Nobody can avoid dying.

2. What sights of suffering did Prince Siddhartha see and why did he leave his palace and family?

Ans. Prince Siddhartha had seen sights of sufferings at the age of 25. He saw a sick man, an aged man and a funeral procession. In the end he saw a monk begging for alms. All these made him sad. He knew that there are sufferings in the world. He left his palace and family to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows of the world.

Question 22

प्रश्न संख्या 22 Footprint without Feet पाठ्य पुस्तक से 3 अंक का Long Answer Type प्रश्न होगा जिसका उत्तर लगभग 100 words में देना होगा।

1. A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 Draw a character sketch of Mrs. Pumphrey.

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey is a very rich lady. She is an animal lover. She loves her dog very much. She gives Tricky comforts with all means. She shows her concern by giving him rich and extra diet which makes him ill. She pampered her pet which had a wardrobe to clothes. She gives everything for Tricky's luxury. She was also a kind-hearted lady who burst into tears while parting with him.

Q.2 Comment on the title of the story "A Triumph of surgery".

Ans. Surgery is the hospital for the sick dogs. Tricky is the pet dog of Mrs. Pumphrey. When the dog is ill she gets sad she calls the surgeon. He takes the dog to his hospital. He regulates his diet. He makes him run with other dogs. He gives a lot of water and no food. In two weeks it got well. Mrs. Pumphrey thinks that Tricky has been transformed by surgery. Tricky's treatment is called "A Triumph of Surgery."

2. The Thief's Story

Q.3 Give a character sketch of Anil.

Ans. Anil is kind, simple and easy going. He was generous. He has a large heart. He kept Hari Singh to teach him. He teaches him how to cook, how to read and write. Anil came to know about the theft of the money which he put under the mattress. He did not complain about the act of Hari Singh. He accepts the thief because he is now changed. Anil changed the thief into a good man.

Q.4 Give a character sketch of Hari Singh?

Ans. Hari Singh was only 15 but he was an experienced thief. He was cunning and shrewd. He tried to get close to Anil through flattery. He was good at face reading. He was an orphan with no friends. He was very clever. He changed his name and place after every robbery. He cheats Anil. He thought that Anil would never believe on anyone. He was sensitive too.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.5 How can you say that Ausable had a great presence of mind?

Ans. When Max secretly entered into Ausable's room to get the secret reports by force he invented a story of a balcony under the window of his room. When there is a knock at the door Ausable says to Max that it can be the police. He asked him to hide in balcony. Max jumped and died and this brings the story to its end. This was his great presence of mind. He easily got rid of a dangerous person Max by inventing the story of balcony.

Q.6 Give a Character sketch of Ausable?

Ans. Ausable is a secret agent. He is very fat and looks like a common man. He spoke French and German. He had never lost the American accent completely. He came to Paris from Boston 20 years ago. He had great presence of mind. He was able to make a false story. He thinks quickly and acts calmly. He was very wise. He uses his mind to the maximum.

4. Footprints without Feet

Q.7 "Griffin was rather a lawless person" Comment.

Ans. Griffin was a brilliant scientist but a lawless person. He misuses his discovery. He set fire to the house of his landlord. He stole clothes, shoes and a hat from a big store. He took undue advantage of dressing and eating. He attacked the shopkeeper to escape without being seen. He robbed him off all the money. He stole the housekeeping money from the clergyman's home. In Iping village he beat the people and knocked the constable unconscious. These incidents prove that Griffin was rather a lawless person.

Q.8 Draw a character sketch of Griffin?

Ans. Griffin was an eccentric scientist. He had many vices. He was full of anger. He used to live in solitude. He had made a discovery to make somebody invisible. He misused his discovery. He stole money from the clergyman's home. He wanted to take advantage of the weaker. We find this in his main character in the story.

5. The Necklace

Q.9 What was the cause of Matilda's ruin?

Ans. Matilda was very beautiful but poor. She wanted to live a royal life but her family background didn't allow this. She borrowed a diamond necklace to wear at a party. She was determined to show off. She lost the necklace. She has to replace it by taking loan and suffered due to poverty. She did hard work to repay the

loan. She could have avoided all this suffering if she had tried to live within her limits and controlled her desire. She should avoid false show of richness.

Q.10 Give a character sketch of Matilda.

Ans. Matilda is a very beautiful and young lady. She is born and married in a middle class family. She wanted to live a rich life. She believes in show off. She borrows a diamond necklace to wear in a party. She does not tell the truth about the lost necklace. She had to replace the artificial diamond necklace with one of the real diamond. The cost of the real diamond necklace ruined her life. She was not content with her own life.

6. Bholi

Q.11 Draw a character sketch of Bholi?

Ans. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. She fell from a cot when she was ten months old. This affected her intelligence and speech she remained a backward child. She stammered. She was simple and sober. She was a slow learner. An attack of smallpox left pock-marks all over her body and she became ugly. A lady teacher encouraged her. She became bold, confident and self respecting.

Q.12 Describe the change that come in Bhole due to the education?

Ans. Education changed the life of Bholi. Her teacher usks her to speak without fear. She motivates her to study. A new ray of hope came into the life of Bholi. She gains self confidence and self respect she becomes confident, bold and respecting person she is able to take her own decisions. Education gives her strength of mind, knowledge and understanding. She turns from a fool into a bold and sensible girl.

7. The Book that Saved the Earth

Q.13 Give a character sketch of Noodle?

Ans. Noodle is the apprentice of Think-Tank, the ruler of Mars. He is intelligent, clever and diplomatic. He knows more about earthlings than Think-tank. He rectifies the follies of Think-Tank not directly but in an another way as not to hurt him. He is aware that the Think-Tank is fond of flattery so he praises him before suggesting him anything he makes Think-Tank happy with his humble attitude.

Q.14 Justify the title "The Book that saved the Earth."

Ans. A good title should reflect the theme, idea or the traits of a character. In this play, the ruler of Mars, Think-Tank plans to attack the Earth and sends probe I to the earth to gather information about the earthlings. They enter a library. They read some nursery rhymes from a book. "Mother Goose" Think-Tank misinterprets the rhymes, regards as a warning to himself and Mars. He panics and drops the idea of attack and flees to Alpha centuri. Thus this book stops the invasion on Earth.

23. Letter Writting (Marks-4)

बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न 23 Letter or E-mail writing पर आधारित 4 अंक का होगा।

Section-D

Letter Writing

पत्र एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम मीलों दूर रहने वाले अपने मित्र या संबंधी को अपनी बात या संदेश पहुँचा देते हैं। कभी-कभी विद्यालय में अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र, दफ्तर व नौकरी के लिए अर्जी व व्यावसायिक पत्र भी लिखने पड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार पत्र-लेखन जीवन में बहुत उपयोगी होता है। इतना ही नहीं एक कला भी है। विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ बिन्दु ध्यान देने योग्य है—

- (i) Address and date को प भठ पर बांयी ओर (L.H.S.) निम्न प्रकार लिखते हैं:-
 C-15, Model Town Examination Hall
 Delhi अथवा XYZ
 January 15, 20-- 25th March, 20--
- (ii) Saluation or greeting को Address and date से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ठ के बांये कोने पर लिखते हैं, जैसे-
 My dear Father Dear Naresh My dear Friend
- (iii) Body पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। पत्र के विषय संबंधी भावों को इसी भाग में लिखा जाता है। इसमें Tense, Vocabulary तथा Punctuation संबंधी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।
- (iv) The Subscription पत्र की Body की अन्तिम पंक्ति जहां समाप्त होती है उससे नीचे वाली पंक्ति में बांयी तरफ कोने में लिखते हैं
 (a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)
 (b) Yours sincerely (Friends के लिए)
 (c) Yours obediently (Principal, Headmaster आदि के लिए)
 (d) Yours faithfully (अधिकारियों व व्यापारियों के लिए)

FORMAT OF AN INFORMAL (PERSONAL) LETTER

Sender's Address

Date

Saluation

Contents in

different Paragraphs

Closing of the letter

Expression of closing

Name/Signature of the sender

1. Write a letter to your friend requesting him to attend the wedding ceremony of your elder sister.
 Elixir Publishing House

Sikar

March 5, 20--

Dear Narendra

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the marriage ceremony of my elder sister is going to be solemnised on March 14, 20--, You are cordially invited to attend the same. The bridegroom is an engineer and from a highly educated family. On the whole, the family is cultured. We hope you will comply (अनुरोध पूरा करना) with our request.

Convey my best regards to your parents and love to Babu.

Yours sincerely

Manoj

1. Suppose you are Radhika living at Ridhi-Sidhi Colony, Sri Ganganagar. Your friend Sushmita has failed in the Secondary Examination this year. Write a letter expressing your sympathy to her.

Ridhi Sidhi Colony,

Sri Ganganagar

27th March, 2021

Dear Sushmita

I saw your result in the newspaper yesterday. It shocked me to know about your failure. Of course, you did your best but being ill about a month before the examination disturbed your studies. Have courage. Never give up hope. I am sure, next year you will pass with a high score.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Yours sincerely

Radhika

2. Write a letter to your younger brother who is very studious, advising him to take care of his health.

Vidya Bhawan Hostel,

Surajgarh

4th January, 20--

My dear Pulkit

I am really happy to learn about your marks at the Half Yearly Examination. I know you are a very intelligent and hard working student. One thing that troubles me is that you are neglecting your health. Remember, 'Health is wealth' Without health one can't get permanent success in life. So dear brother, take care of your health. Don't be a book-worm only. Take exercise, take part in games, have morning or evening walks, and take a good diet. Avoid bad company and try to keep fit. Drink milk daily and have some fruits too.

With love,

Yours lovingly

Mansi Dadhich

5. You have passed your Secondary Examination. Write a letter to your father telling him about your programme for the future/about career choice.

D-12 Tilak Marg
Jhunjhunu
15th January, 2021
Dear Father

By your blessings I have passed the Secondary Examination with first division. I have scored 91% marks. Now I wish to take Biology as an optional subject because as you know, my aim of life is to become a doctor. I will join Tidem's foundation classes to prepare for the Medical Examinations.
With best regards to mother and love to Chitu.

Yours lovingly
xyz

1. Write an application to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Complaining against the insanitary conditions in your locality.
15, Tagore Garden
Sikar
4th January, 2021

The Chairman
Municipal Corporation
Sikar

Subject: Complaint against the insanitary conditions.

Sir,

I would like to draw your kind attention to the insanitary condition of our street No. 5 Every where there are heaps of garbage. There are pits of dirty water give constant stink in our locality. The mosquitoes breed on them and spread malaria. The sweepers and the water carriers neglect their duty for on many days. Majority of people of this area is suffering from diseases.
You are requested to take early measures to improve the insanitary condition.

Yours faithfully
Surendra Kumar

2. You are Saroj living at 15, Rajat Nagar, Ajmer. Write a letter to the Collector of your district complaining about the frequent electricity failure during exam time.

15 Bajaj Nagar

Ajmer

8th August 2021

The collector

District of Ajmer

Ajmer

Sub. : Electricity failure during exam time.

Sir

With due respect I state that exams of schools are under way. The frequent electricity failure during exam time spoils the year long labour of the students. It hinders the studies. The students are disturbed physically and mentally. It leaves bad impact on their divisions. The authorities of the State Electricity Board have been requested but all in vain.

Kindly, take immediate step to save the career of lacs of students.

Yours faithfully

Saroj

3. Imagine that you are Abhishek, monitor of class X reading in Government Secondary School, Sikar. There are no proper library facilities in the school. Write an application of complaint to your Headmaster.

Tabela Market

Sikar

18th October, 2021

The Headmaster

Govt. Sec. School

Sikar

Sub. : Lack of proper library facilities.

Most respectfully I beg to say that we are not getting proper library facilities in the school. The librarian does not come in time. His behaviour with the students is also not proper. The books in the library are old and not of much use. The books issuing system is also not proper.

Therefore I request you to look into the matter and do needful.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Abhishek

Monitor (Class X)

4. You are Tarun Jain of 15, Nehru Park Jodhpur. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner complaining about the increasing number of thefts in your area.

15 Nehru Park

Jodhpur

7th November 2017

The Police Commissioner

Jodhpur

Sub. : About the increasing number of thefts in the area.

Sir

Recently there has been an alarming increase in the number of thefts in the Nehru Park area of this city. Hardly a day passes when there is no theft of burglary. Cases are regularly reported to the nearest Police Divisions but no head way has so far been made in apprehending the culprits. To be quite frank, people have started doubting that the policemen have a hand in these thefts and burglaries. Though it is a wild charge, the fact remains that the culprits always go scot - free. There is a danger to the life to the residents also since the burglars come armord with knives and pistols.

It is requested that night patrolling in this area should be intensified and all - out efforts should be made to nab the culprits.

Yours faithfully

Tarun Jain

5. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about frequent break down of water supply in your locality.

45/47 Jat Colony

Dausa

15th September 2021

The Editor

The Rajasthan Patrika

Dausa

Sub.: About frequent break down of water supply.

Sir

I want to bring to you kind notice that there has been frequent breakdown of water supply in this locality. We are never sure when we will have water. I may fail at any time. The amount is so small that it is not more than enough for drinking purpose. The residents of Jat Colony have been complaining to the authorities about this problem. I take the right of requesting to the authorities through your esteemed paper to be kind enough to ensure regular water supply in the area.

Thanking you.

Yours truly

Shiv Narayan Choudhary

ELECTRONIC MAIL OR E-MAIL

यह संचार के साधनों के जाल (communication network) पर संदेश प्राप्त करने व भेजने का एक तरीका है। एक E-mail संदेश को भेजने के लिए तुम्हें अपने Computer पर Internet के Connection तथा साथ में required software रखना चाहिए। E-mail लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा समाचार अतिशीघ्र भेजा जा सकता है। इसमें व्यक्तिगत (Personal) और कार्यालय (Official) संबंधी पत्र शामिल किये जाते हैं। E-mail को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है— (i) Header (ii) Body

(i) Header में प्राप्त करने वाले का पता, विषय और E-mail संदेश लिखने की तारीख लिखी जाती है।

(ii) Body में वास्तविक संदेश (actual message) दिया जाता है।

नोट:— E-mail में Address में अलग तरह से लिखा जाता है जैसे— garhwal@gmail.com इस पते में न गाँव, न डाक पता और न ही राज्य का वर्णन होता है। E-mail पता एक अद्वितीय पहचान (unique identification) रखता है। उपर्युक्त पते को इस प्रकार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं—

garhwal : e-mail सेवाओं को उपयोग में लेने वाले का नाम।

@	:	इस चिन्ह का अर्थ है 'at'
gmail	:	e-mail सेवा प्रदान करने वाले का नाम
.	:	इसका अर्थ है 'dot'
com	:	commerce का लघु रूप जो संस्था की प्रकृति को बतलाता है।

निम्न दर्शाया गया message composition window का layout है—

	To
Header	cc
	bcc
	Subject
Body	The message composition window

How to fill information- एक e-mail संदेश को भेजने के लिए columns में विभिन्न सूचनायें लिखते हैं।

- ♦ To – उस व्यक्ति के e-mail का पता लिखते हैं जिसे आप संदेश भेजना चाहते हैं।
- ♦ cc – इसका अर्थ है carbon copy, यदि एक संदेश की एक copy दूसरे व्यक्ति को भेजना होता है तब उस व्यक्ति का यहा e-mail का पता लिखते हैं अन्यथा खाली छोड़ देते हैं।
- ♦ Subject – संदेश का विषय लिखते हैं जो एक लाइन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- ♦ Body – वास्तविक संदेश/पत्र इस खाली स्थान (space) में लिखा जाता है।

नोट:- यदि E-mail के द्वारा पत्रों-संदेशों को प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वयं का E-mail पता रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए Website को Visit कर सकते हैं जो इस प्रकार की सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है।

1. Send an e-mail message to your friend Ramesh expressing your inability to attend his sister's marriage. His e-mail address is bindaskhati@gmail.com Header

	To	bindaskhati@gmail.com
Header	cc	
	bcc	
	Subject	Inability to attend your sister's marriage

Body Dear Ramesh,

On account of certain unavoidable reasons, I won't be able to attend your sister's marriage. I hope you will not take it other wise.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely

Rahul

2. Write an e-mail to the editor, The Times of India expressing your concern about the increasing crimes against women. You are Isha. The e-mail should not be more than 100 words. Header

	To	editor@timesofindia.com
Header	cc	
	bcc	
	Subject	Increasing crimes against women

Body Dear Sir

I would like to express concern over the increase in crimes against women through your esteemed columns. Women today are facing all sorts of crimes like verbal abuse, teasing, and obscene gestures. Such crimes are damaging our image in the society we live. Women need to become bold and fight for her rights in a rightful manner. Urgent steps must be taken to check women from such crimes and save women from getting humiliated.

Yours truly

Isha

24. Story Writing [Marks-4]

प्रश्न संख्या 24 Outline based story writing का 4 अंक का प्रश्न होगा। निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न के रूप में दी गई Outlines के आधार पर उचित शीर्षक देते हुए कहानी लिखकर इसका Moral बताना होगा।

कहानी के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित हैं जिन्हें समान्यतया निम्न प्रकार से विभाजित करते हैं-

1. Relevance and organization
2. Vocabulary
3. Structure
4. Punctuations

Outline से Story लिखते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं :

1. Story (कहानी) Past Tense में ही लिखते हैं।
2. कहानी का Title (शीर्षक) देने का बाद प्रायः कहानी निम्न प्रकार से प्रारम्भ करते हैं-

- ◆ Once there was a king/ farmer/ tortoise etc
- ◆ Once there were two friends / four bulls etc.

Note : Once के स्थान पर 'Once upon a time' Phrase का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy

3. Outlines में Verb प्रायः Simple Present tense में होती है, जिसे निम्न प्रकार से Develop करते हैं :
 - ◆ Outlines में यदि Noun/Adjective या Adverb हो तो इसके पहले was या were लगाकर पूर्ण वाक्य बनाते हैं।
 - ◆ Verb की First form या इसके के साथ s/es होने पर इसे Verb की Second form में बदलते हैं।
 - ◆ Do/Does के साथ Verb की First form होने पर इसे Did not + Verb की First form में बदलते हैं।
 - ◆ Has/Have होने पर इन्हें Had में बदलते हैं।
4. Story writing में निम्न वाक्य रचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं :
 - ◆ There + was / were + Noun
 - ◆ Subject + was / were + Complement
 - ◆ Subject + Verb_{II} या did not + Verb_I + other words
 - ◆ Subject + was / were + Verb_{III} + other words
 - ◆ Subject + was / were + Verb_{-ing} + other words

Note :- कहानी में यदा कदा Past Perfect tense का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

कहानी को रोचक बनाने के लिए Direct Speech का प्रयोग भी करते हैं। इस स्थिति में पशु पक्षियों के लिए It के स्थान पर He, she का प्रयोग भी संभव है।

1. A poor wood-cutter go cut wood his axe falls the river cries for help god of water appears brings out a golden axe then a silver one refuses brings the real axe accepts god .pleased gives him all axes Wood-cutter happy.

An Honest Wood-cutter

Once upon a time there was a poor woodcutter. He daily went to cut wood. One day he was cutting wood near a river. His axe fell into the river. He wept and cried for help. The god of water appeared. He brought a golden axe. The woodcutter refused to take it. Then the god brought a silver axe. He asked the woodcutter to take the axe. He refused to take it also because it was not his axe. Then the god of water brought his real axe. He asked the woodcutter to take it. He accepted it. The god was pleased with his honesty. He gave all the three axes to the woodcutter. He was very happy and thanked the god.

Moral : Honesty is the best policy.

2. A fox very hungry goes in a vineyard ripe grapes, jumps again and again cannot catch them goes away says, "Grapes are sour."

The Hungry Fox and the Grapes

Once upon a time there was a fox. One day it was very hungry. It went here and there in search of food. It went to a vineyard. It saw a bunch of ripe and sweet grapes. It was happy. It wanted, to eat them. But the bunch was high. The fox could not reach it. It jumped at it again and again. It was tired. It could not catch them. It went away. It said, "The grapes are sour." It was very sad.

Moral : 'Grapes out of reach said to be sour.

3. A man greedy having a hen one golden egg daily man not satisfied wants all the eggs kill it cut the hen nothing found repents sad.

A Greedy Man and A Hen Once upon a time there was a man. He was very greedy. He had a wonderful hen. It laid one golden egg daily. He was not satisfied with one golden egg daily. He wanted to have all the eggs. He thought of a plan. He wanted to kill it. He brought a sharp knife. He was very happy. He cut the stomach of the hen. He found nothing. There was no egg in the stomach of the hen. He repented very much. He was very sad.

Moral : Greed is a curse.

4. A shepherd boy takes sheep to fields cries 'wolf, wolf, help' villagers run see no wolf laughs at them angry and return after some days a wolf comes boy cries again and again no one comes wolf kills the boy.

A Shepherd Who Lied

Once there was a shepherd boy. He took sheep to fields every day. One day he cried, "Wolf, wolf, help." The villagers ran and came there. They saw no wolf. The boy laughed at them. They were very angry and returned. After some days a wolf came there. The boy cried again and again for help. No one came. The wolf killed the boy.

Moral : Once a liar always a liar.

5. An old farmer.....four sons.....lazy..... farmer ill thinks of a plancalls sons..... tells a treasure hidden in the field dig..... farmer dies sons dig no treasure sad advisesneighbours sons cropunderstand works hard become rich.

A Wise Farmer/ Hidden Treasure Once upon a time there was an old farmer. He had four sons. They were very lazy. The farmer was very sad. Once the farmer fell very ill. He thought of a plan. He called his sons together. He told them that there was a treasure hidden in the field. They should dig the field and get the treasure. After sometime the farmer died. His sons dug the field. But they did not find the treasure. They were very sad. Their neighbours advised the sons to sow the field. They did so. The crop was very good. They understood the reasons. They worked hard in life. They became very rich. They were happy. Moral : Work is worship.

6. A fox and a craneinvitescrane to.....dinner serves milk.....in plate..... crane.....not eat.....long beaknext day..... crane invitesfoxserves.....dinnerin jugfoxnot drink.....crane.....drink herself.

A Fox and A Crane

Once there lived a fox and a crane in a forest. They were friends. One day the fox invited the crane to dinner. The crane went there. The fox served milk in a plate. The crane had a long beak. So it could not take anything. It was sad. It came back. The next day the crane invited the fox. It served milk in a jar. The fox could not drink the milk. But the crane drank it itself. The fox was sad. It came back . The crane was happy.Moral: Tit for Tat

7. lamb..... a river..... a wolf..... said, "Why are you making the water dirty?"wants to kill lamb..... why did you abuse me last year.. I wasn't born..... must be your father..... kills the lamb.

The Wolf and The Lamb

Once there was a lamb. One day it was drinking water at a river-bank. A wolf came there. He said to lamb, "Why are you making the water dirty?" The lamb replied that the water was flowing from the wolf's side to the lamb's side. The wolf wanted to kill and eat the lamb. The wolf further said, "Why did you abuse me last year?" The lamb replied that he wasn't born the previous year. Then the wolf said, "It must be your father." With this, he killed the lamb and ate it. Moral : Might is right.

8. A hare makes fun of tortoise.....slow speed.....decide to run race..... hare runs fast.....takes a nap (sleeps).....the tortoise goes ahead.....hare wakes up..... runs fast.....loses race.

The Hare and The Tortoise

Once a hare made fun of a tortoise of his slow speed. The tortoise said that he could defeat him in a race. They decided to run a race. The hare ran fast. He thought that the tortoise was far behind. He took a nap. Meanwhile, the tortoise went ahead. The hare woke up late. He ran fast. He found the tortoise already at the destination. The hare lost the race.

Moral : Slow but steady wins the race.

Question No. 25 (Marks-4)

निर्देश: बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 25 Visual Stimulus पर आधारित Shot writing task का प्रश्न होगा। इसके अंतर्गत Diagram, Picture, Graph, Map, Chart, Table दी गई होती है जिसे देखकर उसके बारे में लगभग 75 words लिखना होता है।

Section-D

1. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Scene at the Railway Station'.



A SCENE AT RAILWAY STATION

Last Sunday I went to receive my uncle. I reached the Station. I bought a platform ticket. I reached the platform. There was great crowd at the Station. There were many Stalls and Vendors. They were Selling Sweets, Namkin, fruits, news paper, magazine and other things. Some passengers were sitting on benches. Some Persons were walking here and there. The train came. I saw my uncle. I received my uncle. We came out of the Station.

2. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the personality shown in the picture:



MAHATMA GANDHI

The personality shown in the picture is Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji is called the father of the nation. He was born on October 2, 1869 in Gujarat. His full name was Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi. He was educated in England. He went to South Africa to practice as a lawyer. He fought against the British to make India free. His movements were based on truth and non-violence. He was sent to jail several times. Finally, India was free on August 15, 1947.

3. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Visit to A Zoo'.



A Visit to a Zoo

Last Sunday I went to the zoo with my parents. There were many animals and birds there. I saw there; lions, tigers, monkeys, foxes, wolves and other animals. They were living in cages. Lions and tigers were eating meat. Some animals were eating grass. I saw that some monkeys were jumping here and there. I gave them some bananas. We took a round of the zoo. I enjoyed very much. We come back.

4. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Computer'.



The Computer

Computer is a gift of science to man. It is a wonderful machine. It makes calculations at a very high speed and correctly. It can add, Subtract, divide and multiply correctly. It keeps records. It is very useful in the field of education. Computers are also used in banks, railways, post offices, offices, and many other fields. Now the computer has become the necessary of man. The future of computer is very bright.

5. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A House on Fire'.



A House on Fire

Last Sunday I was going to market. I saw a house which was on fire. I reached there. Many people were there. Flames were rising high. Smoke was there. Everyone was active. Some people were crying and some were running here and there some people were bringing water. They were throwing water on the fire. Then fire brigade came and controlled the fire in two hours. We thanked God that no one lost his or her life.

Model Paper :- 01

Section: A

Reading

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

When Bhimrao Ambedkar was born to a poor Dalit father Ramji Maloji Sakpal and mother Bhimabai in a small Mhow village of Madhya Pradesh, nobody knew that he would grow up to be a great leader. Every year, his birth date, 14th April 1891, is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti in India. Though he hailed from a socially backward class and faced discrimination at every stage of his life, it never stopped him from becoming one of the greatest scholars of all time. Moreover, his childhood was a series of struggles to fight prejudice for being Untouchables or Dalits. His teachers and the other upper caste students would not allow Ambedkar to sit near them. He was not allowed to touch the earthen pot to drink water. Yet, he was not discouraged and continued to excel in academics. After attaining his degree from the Elphinstone College, Bombay, he obtained his postgraduate degree from the London School of Economics. He further continued his doctorate in political science and economics from the University of Columbia, USA. He was a social activist, economist, reformer, and politician. He held the post of the first law minister of our Independent India. He was recognized as one of the greatest scholars and was invited to lead the committee to draft the Indian constitution. He wanted to bring about dynamic social reforms in India. He lent his voice to the suppressed and backward community. He was determined to eradicate the caste system, promote education, and uplift the Untouchables. He was the founder of the Independent Labour Party and the Scheduled Caste Federation. He also contributed to the Finance Commission of India and Reserve Bank of India. In 1956, he became a Buddhist follower. 6th December is mourned as his death anniversary. In 1990, he was conferred with Bharat Ratna for his contribution to India.

- (i) Name the father of Indian Constitution
(a) Dr. BR Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sardar Patel (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (ii) When was Doctor Ambedkar awarded the highest Civilization award, the Bharat Ratna?
(a) 1956 (b) 1891 (c) 1990 (d) 1947
- (iii) Where did Dr. Ambedkar get the title doctorate?
(a) University of Columbia, USA. (b) Elphinstone College Bombay
(c) London School of Economics (d) all the above
- (iv) Fill in the blank:
(a) he hailed from a social class and facedat every stage of life. (discrimination/ social reforms)
- (v) Write the answers of the following:
(a) for what Dr. Ambedkar was invited?
(b) What was founded by Dr. Ambedkar?

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

A few years ago mosquitoes, flies, ticks, fleas, and related biting and blood-sucking insects, were considered by most people to be unworthy objects of serious study, but it is now known that they are most important factors in the spread of diseases, especially in tropical countries. It has been established by many investigators that these creatures are the sole agents of inoculation into man of the germs of malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, plague, typhus fever, recurrent fever and other maladies which have brought suffering

and death to millions of people. In most cases they are not merely mechanical bearers of disease germs from one victim to another, for if that were so the problem of discovering the part they play would be relatively simple. Usually their bodies are breeding places of microscopic organisms which they suck from the blood of one victim-beast or man-and these parasites are afterwards injected into other victims. Insects have thus been shown to be intimately related to the life of man; and a branch of study which was formerly considered to be of purely zoological interest has proved to be closely connected with practical problems of finding the cause and the cure for several human diseases. This branch of study is known as bacteriology

- (i) Who are the most important factors in the spread of diseases?
- (ii) What type of insects are they?
- (iii) Which diseases are caused by them?
- (iv) What is the outcome of these maladies?
- (v) For what are their bodies?
- (vi) To what are the insects related?
- (vii) What is bacteriology?
- (viii) What are injected into another victims?

3. Choose the correct form of the verb:

- (1) Manvi(read) a very interesting novel these days.
 (a) am reading (b) is reading (c) reads (d) read
- (2) The trainees.....
 (occupy) their seats before the secretary arrived.
 (a) occupied (b) have occupied (c) had occupied (d) occupy
- (3) Deep..... (get) a prize only few days ago.
 (a) get (b) gets (c) got (d) will get
- (4) Sejal.....(call) on me every week.
 (a) calls (b) call (c) is calling (d) will call

4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- (1) Riya said, "Did you like the movie?"
- (2) Principal said to the clerk, " Do this work or leave the office."

5. Combine the following pairs of the sentences:

- (1) Chahak met a boy. His parents were dead. (whose)
- (2) Babu got into a train. It was full of passengers. (which)

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

- (1) Hazel has spoiled my new dress.
- (2) Switch on the lights ,please.

7. Frame questions to get the following answer:

.....?

Yes, I have visited Agra.

8. Add question tag to the following statements:

Trees are very useful,.....?

9. Fill in the blanks:
- (1) I read the book,did not understand it.(yet,or)
 - (2) Dhruvika is intelligent,.....kind.(and, but)
 - (3) I am..... made..... foolish. (neither -nor, either -or)
10. Who has a great faith in God? How can you say so? (A letter to God)
11. Why does Amanda dream to be an orphan? (Amanda)
12. Why was Bholi sent to school? (Bholi)
13. Why was Mme Loisel always unhappy? (The Necklace)
14. Why did Think Tank decide not to invade the Earth? (The Book that Saved the Earth)
15. "Not from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer. He will make himself sick and pale, yet the dead are not saved by his lamentation. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief. He who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed will obtain peace of mind; he who has overcome all sorrow will become free from sorrow, and be blessed."
- Q. 1. What will weeping and grieving cause to the person lamenting ?
- Q. 2. How can a person obtain a state of blessedness?
16. "The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree"
- Q. 1. Why do the snow particles fall down on the poet ?
- Q. 2. What was there on the hemlock tree?
17. "He stalks in his vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage,
On pads of velvet quiet,
In his quiet rage."
- Q. 1. What is the tiger doing in his cage?
- Q. 2. Why is the tiger in quiet rage?
- Answer the following questions in 100 words
18. How did Lencho react when he got help?(A Letter to God)
- Or
- How was South Africa different from other countries ? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)
19. How was the young seagull forced to fly ?(His first flight)
- Or
- How did the black aeroplane help the narrator in storm? (The Black Aeroplane)
20. In what way was Wanda different from the other children ? (The Hundred Dresses-1)
- Or
- How can you say that Wanda liked her old school, its students and teachers? (The Hundred Dresses-2)

21. What was Tricki suffering from? Why could he not work or play properly? (A Triumph of Surgery)

Or

How did nursery rhymes save the Earth from Martian invasion? (The Book that Saved the Earth)

22. imagine that you are Deepika living in Dehradun write a letter to your younger sister Vinita advising her to take care of her health.

you may touch upon the following points :

your happiness at her good performance in the examination.

your worries about her Poor health.

your suggestions

OR

Write a letter to your principal requesting him to build a bicycle stand in your school

23. Write a story using the outline given below. Assign a suitable title and moral to it: (Words Limit 150-200)
never listen to him very lazy calls his sons ... A farmer ... four sons father advises them to work hard
2.... farmer falls ill tells them treasure in the field farmer dies.. sons dig

OR

On one fine day, he was... caps. Once, there was a cap-seller in a .. After he ..few sales of caps, he became very ... He decided to sit under a big tree to take while. Soon, he .. off. There were manyon the big tree. They saw the sitting on the top of the... The monkeys came down, took the Then they ...the tree again. When the cap seller.. he was shocked to see his basket... He searched for...caps. To his surprise, he saw the were wearing them. He found that monkeys were.... him. So, he started... his cap down and the monkeys.. did so. The cap-seller..all the caps, put them back in his .. and went happily. for a sleeping ..the tree. The monkeys were from the cap-seller-bag and. them.

24. Write a paragraph in about 150 to 200 words on the given visual aid.

School library

Or

Computer lab



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