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ENGLISH

Class - XI

UNIT - 1

Lesson - 1 : The Gambling Match - Morjorie Sykes

- Q. 1 What do you understand by the Gambling match?
- Q. 2 Who said, "This is trickery I am sure" and why?
- Q. 3 Which type of words stung Youdhithira into reckless anger?
- Q. 4 Why did vidur turned to gamblers and what did he say?
- Q. 5 Why did will old Bhism hid his face and why?

Lesson - 2 : How Teacher Learn

- Q. 6 What was not clear at first and why?
- Q. 7 Why did he find himself puzzled and Annoyed?
- Q. 8 What are the techniques to understand the learning problems particularly child?
- Q. 9 What did the writer ask while tea cheng the fifth grate?

Lesson - 3 : India's Contribution to World Unity

- Q. 10 Describe the three essential points that Tonybee makes about India's position in the present day world?
- Q. 11 How the Indian sprituality helpful to man kind?
- Q. 12 What were the cultural effects of British emperors in India at that time.

Lesson - 4 : Man against Virus

- Q. 13 "Hold the head, please. "What was the aim of the writer to say this statement"?

- Q. 14** What experiments were used by the Louis Pasteur to test their idea?
- Q. 15** How did Roux prepared a whole series of infected medullars and tested?

Lesson - 5 : On the use of Satyagrah

- Q. 16** What were the works of engineer of the municipality? Write the aspects.
- Q. 17** What were the reactions of Brahmins when the Harijans were transferred to their ward?
- Q. 18** "Untouchability is a crime against man and God". Explain.
- Q. 19** How can you say that the writer was obstinate? Illustrate.

Lesson - 6 : The Coming of Gandhi

- Q. 20** Describe the different type of sections of the society before Gandhies arrival on the national scene.
- Q. 21** How the industries developed during the war?
- Q. 22** What did Jawahar Lal Nehru visit while entering into slums and novels of industrial workers?
- Q. 23** When and why a deligation sent by British Trade Union Congress?

Lesson - 7 : Trapped

- Q. 24** Where did Amma retrited silently and why?
- Q. 25** What did she do at last to frighten him?
- Q. 26** What did she do when she kicked the wooden bar?
- Q. 27** Describe the physical feature of the leopard.

Lesson - 8

- Q. 28** What do you mean by 'Toasted English'?
- Q. 29** What is the difference between American and British English?

Q. 30 What is the real meaning of OK and how it become O.K.?

Lesson - 9

Q. 31 What does the writer point out about the mental resources?

Q. 32 How the Dinosaurs couldn't save their race in earth?

Q. 33 Which type of factor can change the life in surface of earth? Describe.

Q. 34 Why the raw materials different in different stages?

Lesson - 10

Q. 35 What did the writer Alen Garner find herself after the dark in the forest?

Q. 36 Why and where was Susan ran so wildly?

Q. 37 What things had gone from her legs?

UNIT - 2 (POEM)

Lesson - 1

Q. 1 What is the central idea of the poem 'Night of the Scorpion'? Describe.

Q. 2 Why did the poet remember the specific Night?

Q. 3 What did he searched on the mud backed wall and why?

Lesson - 2

Q. 4 How can you say that Lochinvar is a dauntless young?

Q. 5 Why did young Lochinvar wanted to kidnap ELLEN?

Q. 6 What is the critical appreciation of Lochinvar?

Lesson - 3

- Q. 7** How can you say that the poet Ted Hughes loves nature hugely?
- Q. 8** Describe the inner mentality of the poet Ted Hughes?

Lesson - 4

- Q. 9** Describe a bay in the words of W. Wordsworth?
- Q. 10** Which type of thoughts are given by the poet to the farmers and earth?
- Q. 11** Write a short note about Anecdote for father?

Lesson - 5

- Q. 12** What happen in his soulders family according to letter?
- Q. 13** What is the central idea of the poem Border Gaurds?

Lesson - 6

- Q. 14** "When I see birches bend to left and right across the line of straighter darker trees."
Explain.
- Q. 15** Why does the Author want to escape from the earth?

UNIT - 3

(GRAMMAR)

- Q. 1** Fill up the blanks with appropriate from of verb :-
1. He to market. (go)
 2. Vasu had not a letter. (write)
 3. Soniya has been food for two hours. (cook)

4. Will Rani be a letter. (read)
5. Mohan is by Sohan. (beat)

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. Indian always can defeat.
2. Ram is honest man.
3. Who is Indian Ideal.
4. Himalaya is highest mountain.
5. The Lion wild animal.

Q. 3 Insert correct preposition and fill in the blanks:

1. The book is the table.
2. There is a tank the temple.
3. I am found reading books.
4. He is accused murdering his neighbour.
5. He jumped the river.

Q. 4 Change the following sentences into superlative degree:

1. Other boys of he school are not as good as Ram.
2. Ritu is not as lazy as Reena and Meena.
3. No one is better than Shyam.
4. No one is rich in the town as Shyamu.
5. No other jungle is as deeper as Kanha.

Q. 5 Change the voice of these sentence:

1. Boys are flying the kite.
2. Shut the door.

SPECIAL ENGLISH ENGLISH

Class - XI

[PROSE]

Short Answer question : (3 marks each)

Lesson - 1

- Que1:- Why did Sakuni plan to rouse Yudhishtira's anger?**
- Que2:- Who was Vidura? What was his role in 'The Gambling Match'?**
- Que3:- It was late for the Pandavas to rebel against Arjuna. Why?**
- Que4:- Why did Bhishma hide his face in his hands?**

Lesson - 2

- Que5:- What is the significance of a teacher in the learning of the beginners?**
- Que6:- Who was Nora? How did she teach her teacher?**
- Que7:- What should be the attitude of a teacher when he is helping a child to learn?**
- Que8:- Was the teaching in "How Teachers Learn" a formal or informal?**

Lesson - 3

- Que9:- Arnold Toynbee discusses three points. What are they?**
- Que10:- What are the main problems of the world and particularly of India?**
- Que11:- Why does the author say "In India there is an attitude towards life"?**
- Que12:- What is the role of peasantry in the world?**

Lesson - 4

- Que13:- Who was Louis Pasteur? What was his working field?**
- Que14:- When Pasteur took the Saliva from the mouth of bulldog, what was the reaction of his assistants?**
- Que15:- What was the way to cure rabies in the past.**
- Que16:- Name the probable species causing rabies. Which one of them is quite common?**

Lesson - 5

- Que17:- Define Satyagraha? Who started it.
- Que18:- What reason was given by Rajaji for not transferring employees from the Agraharam ward?
- Que19:- What are the three incidents that show Rajaji's mentality against caste system?
- Que20:- "Your social reform is right, but you do not know your people." Why would the Government have told so to Rajaji?

Lesson - 6

- Que21:- Why was politics at the low ebb at the time of World War I?
- Que22:- How did Nehruji describe the condition of Industrial worker at the time of first world war?
- Que23:- Who was responsible to lift the pall of fear from the people's shoulders?
- Que24:- How does Nehru describe "The coming of Gandhi" on National Scene?

Lesson - 7

- Que25:- Who was Amma? Why was she alone at home?
- Que26:- Was Amma a brave or coward girl? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- Que27:- How powerful is the leopard as described by the author?
- Que28:- When the leopard entered the room, it was surprised. Why?

Lesson - 8

- Que29:- "Toasted English". Explain.
- Que30:- Which country have toasted English the most? How?
- Que31:- What does the author mean by telling 'Bharat brand of English'?
- Que32:- Mention three words which have universal multipurpose use in America.

Lesson - 9

- Que33:- The Exhaustion of the soil and of raw materials is raised by scientific techniques. Discuss how?
- Que34:- What does Russel say about scientific warfare?
- Que35:- How were the dinosaurs wiped out of the world?
- Que36:- Why is it wrong to have Napoleon as our ideal?

Lesson - 10

- Que37:- What was Susan doing in the wood in the darkness?
- Que38:- Was Susan thrilled or frightened to see the cats? What did she do?
- Que39:- How did Susan find out the magic power of the bracelet?
- Que40:- What happened to the bracelet as it moved away from her grip?

Long Answer question : (5 marks each)

Lesson - 1

- Que1:- 'A truly great man does not lose his temper because he is beaten at play. Such conduct is unworthy of you, great son of Pandu' Explain.
- Que2:- "Humiliation is a bitter medicine, but the honest man drinks it and keeps the head clear" To whom is it referred and why in "The Gambling Match".

Lesson - 2

- Que3:- Why are children from unlettered families at disadvantage as compared to those from lettered families when they start learning?
- Que4:- In order to understand the learning problems of children, what should a teacher do?

Lesson - 3

- Que5:- According to Arnold Toynbee, how does India hold a key position in today's world?
- Que6:- What are the reflections of Toynbee while standing by Gandhiji's Shrine?

Lesson - 4

- Que7:- How did Pasteur come to the conclusion that the rabies microbe lived in the brain and spinal cord of an animal?
- Que8:- How did Pasteur discover the length of time for an infected medulla to age, before using it as a vaccine?

Lesson - 5

- Que9:- "I did not happen to know of this when it happened - not that, if I had known it, I would have prevented it." Explain.
- Que10:- Compare and contrast the views of Gandhiji and Rajaji on Satyagraha.

Lesson - 6

- Que11:- "Be not afraid" was a magical call of Gandhiji. What was magic in it?
Que12:- Holding to truth is a dangerous quality in a politician. Why?

Lesson - 7

- Que13:- What did the leopard do when it saw Amma sitting on the roof of the house?
Que14:- Amma's father killed the leopard. How did he get courage for this?

Lesson - 8

- Que15:- What are the countries referred in "Toasted English"? How do these countries use English language?
Que16:- Describe all the meanings of the word 'check' as used by the Americans in "Toasted English".

Lesson - 9

- Que17:- What are the social duties of scientists? Explain.
Que18:- What are Russell's views on scientific knowledge?

Lesson - 10

- Que19:- Is the story "Terror in the Darkness" based on facts or fiction? Give reason for your views.
Que20:- What was "The Mark"? How did it help Susan to go through a way of her own?

[POETRY]

Short Answer question : (3 marks each)

Poem - 1

- Que1:- What message is conveyed by the poet in his poem "Night of the Scorpion"?
Que2:- The peasants came like swarms of flies. From where, to where and why?
Que3:- Why does the author think that the scorpion 'risked the rain again'?
Que4:- What are the superstitions as explained in the poem "Night of the Scorpion"?

Que5:- How does Nissim Ezekiel describe an ordinary event into a significant one?

Poem - 2

Que6:- Who was Lochinvar and why did he ride to the Nether by Hall?

Que7:- How did Lochinvar enter the Nether by Hall?

Que8:- For a laggard in love, and a dastard in war, Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar. Explain.

Que9:- 'So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war'. What traits are indicated about the character of Lochinvar?

Que10:- How did Lochinvar take Ellen from Nether by Hall and fled away?

Poem - 3

Que11:- Why do you think that the hawk is a day dreamer?

Que12:- Give examples to show that the hawk is very proud animal?

Que13:- 'It took the whole of creation. Now I hold the creation in my foot'. Clarify the meaning of 'Creation' used in both the lines.

Que14:- I am going to keep things like this. Why is hawk not ready to change its habits?

Que15:- Give a pen picture of the bird 'hawk'.

Poem - 4

Que16:- What does the word 'Anecdote' mean? Is 'Anecdote for Fathers' is an apt title of the poem?

Que17:- What does the poet wish to listen from his son?

Que18:- What are the two places mentioned in "Anecdote for Fathers"? Which of them is liked by the poet? How do you know?

Que19:- "I cannot tell, I do not know". Who said these words to whom and in what connection?

Que20:- "William Wordsworth is the poet of nature" Justify in the light of the poem "Anecdote for Fathers".

Poem - 5

Que21:- Describe the Central idea of the poem "Border Guards".

- Que22:- Does the poet, Shiv K. Kumar, approve war? Why?**
- Que23:- 'Whimpers my counterpart over a letter from home'. Explain the lines with reference to the "Border Guards".**
- Que24:- What does the phrase 'recoilless gun' indicate us about?**
- Que25:- What are the feelings of both the border guards about each other?**

Poem - 6

- Que26:- Why do the birches bend left and right?**
- Que27:- What are 'the heaps of broken glass' in 'Birches'? With what are they compared to and why?**
- Que28:- How does the poet describe a birch tree?**
- Que29:- When does Robert Frost want to escape from this world?**
- Que30:- Does Frost want to escape from this world for ever and ever? Why?**

[STORIES]

Long Answer question : (5 marks each)

Lesson - 1

- Que1:- Though Bob is an underworld character, what is it that makes it difficult for us to dislike him?**

Lesson - 2

- Que2:- On what grounds is the story "Princess September" Called 'a fairy tale'?**

Lesson - 3

- Que3:- What are the circumstances that lead Baidyanath to desert his family? Is it a cowardly act?**

Lesson - 4

- Que4:- What message is conveyed to the readers by the author through "One Friday Morning"?**

Lesson - 5

- Que5:- Why does Sambu leave the hall with his mother before the picture ends? How does he feel then and why?**

Lesson - 6

Que6:- Why is the old man treated the way he is by his family he visits and how does he meet the situation?

Lesson - 7

Que7:- Who was Lalajee? How did he lose and re-establish his business?

Lesson - 8

Que8:- Why do we dislike the world in which we live?

Lesson - 9

Que9:- What is the message of "The Cow of the Barricades"?

Lesson - 10

Que10:- What is Hemingway trying to say in "Cat in the Rain".

VOCABULARY

Que1:- Write one word for the following :-

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------|
| 1. | The sound produced by throwing of dice | - | Rattle |
| 2. | To show contempt on the face or in words | - | Sneer |
| 3. | Shape of letters used for printing | - | Type |
| 4. | Lack of progress; not moving | - | Stagnation |
| 5. | Deeply of religious | - | Devout |
| 6. | That which cannot be gotten back | - | Irretrievable |
| 7. | Pull up by the root; destroy completely | - | Eradicate |
| 8. | Things or the circumstances that make life easy | - | Amenities |
| 9. | Requiring great effort to deal with | - | Formidable |
| 10. | Water in which meat has been boiled | - | Broth |
| 11. | Completely clean and free from all bacteria | - | Sterilised |
| 12. | To sear and render insensitve | - | Cauterize |
| 13. | To fill the air or body with dangerous germs | - | Infect |
| 14. | To force a liquid into the body through a syringe | - | Inject |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------|
| 15. | A state of complete powerlessness | - | Paralysis |
| 16. | A bad name; known for bad deeds | - | Notoriety |
| 17. | Losing purity by touching something impure | - | Contamination |
| 18. | Persons who hold extreme views in politics | - | Extremists |
| 19. | Persons who do not hold extreme views in views in politics. | - | Moderates |
| 20. | A state of complete disorder | - | Pandemonium |
| 21. | People who visit religious places | - | Pilgrims |
| 22. | A journey to any holy shrine | - | Pilgrimage |
| 23. | Person who receives and replies the visitors | - | Receptionist |
| 24. | Something no longer in existence | - | Extinct |
| 25. | Come to an end; die | - | Perish |
| 26. | Without an equal; matchless | - | Peerless |
| 27. | That which cannot be avoided or checked | - | Inexorable |
| 28. | One who always doubts or reasons for everything | - | Sceptic |
| 29. | Too strong to be attacked successfully | - | Impregnable |
| 30. | An account of a small incident | - | Anecdote |

Que2:- Match the columns correctly:

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------|---|--------------|-------|
| (i) | A | | B | |
| | (1) Evolve | : | (a) Madness | 1 + c |
| | (2) Flourish | : | (b) Abnormal | 2 + d |
| | (3) Lunacy | : | (c) Develop | 3 + a |
| | (4) Eccentric | : | (d) Prosper | 4 + b |
| (ii) | A | | B | |
| | (1) Alleged | : | (a) Decrease | 1 + c |
| | (2) Diminish | : | (b) Walk | 2 + a |
| | (3) Enmeshed | : | (c) Supposed | 3 + d |

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| | (4) Stroll | : | (d) Woven | 4 + b |
| (iii) | A | | B | |
| | (1) Brim | : | (a) Semi-circle shape | 1 + d |
| | (2) Dome | : | (b) Balance | 2 + a |
| | (3) Poise | : | (c) Shake | 3 + b |
| | (4) Stir | : | (d) Edge | 4 + c |
| (iv) | A | | B | |
| | (1) Endure | : | (a) To eliminate | 1 + b |
| | (2) Peerless | : | (b) to bear or tolerate | 2 + c |
| | (3) Obliterate | : | (c) Without an equal | 3 + a |
| | (4) Trivial | : | (d) Unimportant | 4 + d |
| (v) | A | | B | |
| | (1) Alien | : | (a) Ghosts | 1 + d |
| | (2) Monsters | : | (b) Speakers | 2 + c |
| | (3) Oraters | : | (c) Evil spirit | 3 + b |
| | (4) Phantoms | : | (d) Foreign | 4 + a |

Que3:- Frm Adjectives:

1. Air - Airy
2. Angel - Angelic
3. Alphabet - Alphabetic
4. Book - Bookish
5. Boy - Boyish
6. Circle - Circular
7. College - Collegiate
8. Custom - Customary
9. Day - Daily
10. Drama - Dramatic

11. **Essence** - **Essential**
12. **Father** - **Fatherly**
13. **Fog** - **Foggy**
14. **Government** - **Governmental**
15. **Grief** - **Grievous**
16. **Heat** - **Hot**
17. **Joy** - **Joyful, Joyous**
18. **Nation** - **National**
19. **Nerve** - **Nervous**
20. **Orient** - **Oriental**
21. **Practice** - **Practical**
22. **Picture** - **Picturesque**
23. **Renown** - **Renowned**
24. **Smoke** - **Smoky**
25. **Study** - **Studies**
26. **Tiger** - **Tigrish**
27. **Tutor** - **Tutorial**
28. **War** - **Warlike**
29. **Youth** - **Youthful**
30. **Zeal** - **Zealous**

4. Write Words of opposite meaning:-

1. **Advantage** - **Disadvantage**
2. **Assignable** - **Unassignable**
3. **Avoidable** - **Unavoidable**
4. **Bravery** - **Cowardice**
5. **Cheerful** - **Cheerless**
6. **Dwarf** - **Giant**

7. **Compatible** - **Incompatible**
8. **Exterior** - **Interior**
9. **Exclusive** - **Inclusive**
10. **Efficient** - **Inefficient**
11. **Exhaustible** - **Inexhaustible**
12. **Haste** - **Delay**
13. **Fortunate** - **Unfortunate**
14. **Humble** - **Haughty**
15. **Inferior** - **Superior**
16. **Inhale** - **Exhale**
17. **Import** - **Export**
18. **Loyal** - **Disloyal**
19. **Obey** - **Disobey**
20. **Please** - **Displease**
21. **Punctual** - **Unpunctual, late**
22. **Rise** - **Fall**
23. **Smooth** - **Rough**
24. **Stable** - **Unstable**
25. **Stability** - **Instability**
26. **Top** - **Bottom**
27. **Victory** - **Defeat**
28. **Violate** - **Unviolate**
29. **Virtue** - **Vice**
30. **Warm** - **Cool**

5. Write Noun Form:-

1. **Able** - **Ability**

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---|-------------------|
| 2. | Accept | - | Acceptance |
| 3. | Admit | - | Admission |
| 4. | Advise | - | Advice |
| 5. | Approve | - | Approval |
| 6. | Brief | - | Brevity |
| 7. | Bite | - | Bit |
| 8. | Believe | - | Belief |
| 9. | Carry | - | Carriage, Carrier |
| 10. | Certain | - | Certainty |
| 11. | Choose | - | Choice |
| 12. | Dear | - | Dearth |
| 13. | Deep | - | Depth |
| 14. | Defy | - | Defiance |
| 15. | Deny | - | Denial |
| 16. | Equal | - | Equality |
| 17. | Expect | - | Expectation |
| 18. | Except | - | Exception |
| 19. | Gay | - | Gaiety |
| 20. | Just | - | Justice |
| 21. | Local | - | Localty |
| 22. | Mean | - | Meaning |
| 23. | One | - | Oneness |
| 24. | Please | - | Pleasure |
| 25. | Quick | - | Quickness |
| 26. | Red | - | Redness |
| 27. | Speak | - | Speech |
| 28. | Thief | - | Theft |
| 29. | Try | - | Trial |

30. Vary - Variety

Grammar

Que1:- Change the voice:

1. Actions make destiny.

Ans. Destiny is made by actions.

2. They found him guilty.

Ans. He was found him guilty by them.

3. Who stole my purse?

Ans. By whom was my purse stolen?

4. Rohan will win the contest.

Ans. The contest will be won by Rohan.

5. She will keep promises.

Ans. Promises will be kept by her.

6. The masons are building big buildings.

Ans. Big buildings are being built by the masons.

7. John has answered the question.

Ans. The question has been answered by John.

8. The poet had found the child.

Ans. The child had been found by the poet.

9. Do not laugh at the poor.

Ans. The poor should not be laughed at.

10. We must obey our parents.

Ans. (Our) Parents must be obeyed. (by us)

11. Someone gave me a beautiful gift.

Ans. A beautiful gift was given to me. (by someone)

12. Why do you scold him?

Ans. Why is he scolded by you?

13. People burn a great deal of fuel in winter.

Ans. In winter, a great deal of fuel is burnt by people.

14. Please listen me.

Ans. You are requested to listen me.

15. Don't do that.

Ans. You are forbidden to do that. (or)

You are expected not to do that.

Que2:- Change the narration:

1. Gracy said, "You are very late."

Ans. Gracy told that you (I) were (was) very late.

2. The policeman said, "I will punish you."

Ans. The policeman said that he would punish you (me).

3. Mary said to her friend, "May God bless you!"

Ans. Mary prayed that God might bless her friend.

4. He said, "The moon is not always round."

Ans. He said that the moon is not always round.

5. The teacher said, "Suman will pass."

Ans. The teacher told that Suman would pass.

6. Monty said to Bunty, "Where are you staying?"

Ans. Monty asked Bunty where he was staying.

7. Jack said, "Tom has done his work."

Ans. Jack said/told that Tom had done his work.

8. She said, "Is the train in time?"

Ans. She asked if/whether the train was in time.

9. Harry said to me, "Put the bag on the table".

Ans. Harry told/asked me to put the bag on the table.

10. She said to me, "Do you know me?"

Ans. She asked me if/whether I knew her.

11. The teacher says, "The boys are lazy."
 Ans. The teacher says that the boys are lazy.
12. My mummy said, "It is time for you to study."
 Ans. My mummy told that it was time for me to study.
13. The beggar begged, "I am hungry, give something to eat."
 Ans. The beggar told/requested that he was hungry and begged to give something to eat.
14. I said to my servant, "Do it at once."
 Ans. I said to my servant to do that at once.
15. He said, "What a sweet song!"
 Ans. He exclaimed that it was (very) sweet song.

Articles, Determiners and Models.

3. (A) Fill in the blanks with correct article:-
1. Ram is boy. [a]
 2. Call boy standing outside. [the]
 3. Vedas are very old. [the]
 4. Mumbai is London of East. [the]
 5. Have you seen one-rupee note. [a]
 6. apple day keeps us healthy [an, a]
 7. Gandhiji was honourable man. [an]
 8. Woman is ornament of home. [the]
 9. Punjab is border state. [a]
 10. He is Newton of this age. [the]
- (B) Choose the correct option :-
1. He will pay price he is asked. (some/any) Ans. any

2. There are rich fellows who hate the poor. (some/any) Ans. Some
3. India expects man to do his duty. (each/every) Ans. every
4. Don't eat too sweets. (much/many) Ans. many
5. She hasn't money. (much/many) Ans. much
6. We have books. (much/many) Ans. many
7. You can take side. (each/either) Ans. either
8. It is not safe to go any (further/farther) Ans. farther
9. I want to see him without delay. (further/farther) Ans. Further
10. She sat to me. (near/next) Ans. next.

(C) Choose the correct option :-

1. Tomorrow we have a holiday. (will/shall) Ans. shall
2. As you wish it, I certainly go there. (will/shall) Ans. will
3. Take heed lest you fall. (would/should) Ans. should
4. I like to see that book. (would/should) Ans. would
5. It is so cloudy, it rain. (may/might) Ans. might
6. I go home next week. (may/might) Ans. may
7. You go home whenever you like. (can/may) Ans. can
8. One obey one's parents. (must/should) Ans. must
9. How you ride a cycle without brakes? (dare/dared) Ans. dare
10. They not say such things again. (dare/dared) Ans. dared

Prepositions

4. Fill in the blanks choosing correct options:-

1. I am not afraid death. (of/from/with) Ans. of
2. He is ill fever. (by/from/with) Ans. with
3. Seema takes delight swimming. (into/in/with) Ans. in

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| 4. | I always agree you. (to/with/by) | Ans. with |
| 5. | I do not agree your plan. (to/with/by) | Ans. to |
| 6. | Father is home. (in/at/on) | Ans. at |
| 7. | He is sure success. (at/of/off) | Ans. of |
| 8. | We congratulated Harsha her success. (at/of/on) | Ans. on |
| 9. | Rajan is popular the students. (with/between/among) | Ans. among |
| 10. | Take care your health. (about/after/of) | Ans. of |
| 11. | The dog is faithful..... his master. (for/to/of) | Ans. to |
| 12. | I am preparing the examination. (in/for/after) | Ans. for |
| 13. | She does not care any one. (of/for/off) | Ans. for |
| 14. | Listen me. (from/by/to) | Ans. to |
| 15. | Beware pick-pockets. (about/from/of) | Ans. of |

5. Agreement of the Verb with its Subject

Choose the correct option :-

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1. | Two and two four. (make/makes) | Ans. make |
| 2. | Slow and steady the race. (win/wins) | Ans. wins |
| 3. | Ashok, as well as Anil, tea. (like/likes) | Ans. likes |
| 4. | Neither Harry nor Tom to blame. (is/are) | Ans. is |
| 5. | Neither Harry nor his friends..... to blame. (is/are) | Ans. are |
| 6. | Each one of these houses to let. (is/are) | Ans. is |
| 7. | Either of the two boys done this. (has/have) | Ans. has |
| 8. | Two-thirds of the city in ruins. (was/were) | Ans. was |
| 9. | Throwing stones forbidden. (is/are) | Ans. is |
| 10. | The behaviour of boys highly objectionable. (was/were) | Ans. was |

6. Question Tags

Add question tags:-

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Peter works hard, | Ans. doesn't he? |
| 2. He came early today,..... | Ans. didn't he? |
| 3. She does not look happy, | Ans. does she? |
| 4. Neena did not tell lies, | Ans. did she? |
| 5. She hasn't come yet, | Ans. has she? |
| 6. They won't help us, | Ans. will they? |
| 7. A farmer is an important person,..... | Ans. isn't he? |
| 8. It is Sunday today, | Ans. isn't it? |
| 9. Women wear sarees, | Ans. don't they? |
| 10. He has solved the sums,..... | Ans. hasn't he? |

Transformation and Combination of Sentences

7 Do as directed:-

- (a) He is poor. (b) He is satisfied. [Join]
Ans. He is poor but satisfied.
- (a) He is hard-working. (b) He is sincere [join by using not only... but also]
Ans. He is not only hard working but also sincere.
- (a) He is not a liar. (b) He is not a coward.
Ans. He is neither a liar nor a coward.
- (a) Man proposes. (b) God disposes. (make compound sentence)
Ans. Man proposes but God disposes.
- (a) The news is too good to be true. (Rewrite using so.....that)
Ans. The news is so good that it can not be true.
- This book is not so difficult as that. (change into affirmative without changing the meaning)

Ans. This book is less difficult than that.

7. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (Rewrite in positive form)

Ans. No other mountain in the world is so high as (the) Mount Everest.

8. He earns money so that he may run his family well. (Rewrite as simple sentence)

Ans. He earns money to run his family well.

9. You cannot see the Taj if you do not go to Agra. (Rewrite using 'unless')

Ans. You cannot see the Taj unless you go to Agra.

10. As soon as the Chief guest arrived, the function started. [Rewrite using 'No sooner.....than)

Ans. No sooner did the chief guest arrive, than the function started.

11. As soon as the teacher enters the classroom, the students stand up. (Rewrite using No sooner than)

Ans. No sooner does the teacher enter the classroom than the students stand up.

12. She is so poor that she cannot buy her shoes. (Rewrite using too....to)

Ans. She is too poor to buy her shoes.

13. The report was (Add a noun clause)

Ans. that he had failed.

14. He works hard..... (Add an Adverb clause)

Ans. He works hard though he is not intelligent.

15. God helps those who help themselves. (Pick out adjective clause)

Ans. Who help themselves.

Writing Skill

(A) Story Writing.

Que. Develop a story from the given outline:-

A clerk daily late excuses for late coming watch slow
the manager said get new watch or new clerk.

Ans. There was a clerk who was in habit of coming late to his office. One day the manager thought to cure his bad habit of late coming. So he reached his office in time and started signing the documents. The clerk, as usual, came late on that day too. The manager asked him why he was late. The clerk begged pardon and said, "Sir, I started in time. My watch must be slow." The manager replied, "Either you get a new watch or I will appoint a new clerk." The clerk thus, promised never to be late.

Outlines for Practice

1. A man a hen golden eggs impatient want to be rich kills hen gets nothing.
2. Hot summer fox thirsty juicy grapes jumps again, again cannot reach grapes sour.
3. Twelve weavers start journey cross river cannot themselves each counts eleven worried a wise man knuckles on heads counts twelve happy.
4. A lion asleep a little mouse on his body lion forgives few month later lion caught in net mouse cut the cord of net lion free both happy.

(B) Paragraph Writing.

Que. Write a paragraph on 'A Road Accident' in about 100 words.

Ans. **A Road Accident I Witnessed**

Driving very fast always causes accidents. Last night I witnessed a car accident on the Mall Road. At the crossroads, near the Union Bank of India,

I saw a car coming along at eighty kilometers an hour. As it took turn at the corner, it crashed into another car coming from the opposite direction. Drivers were injured and cars were damaged a lot. Those sitting at the back were lucky enough to be safe and sound. I was horrified to see the damaged cars. Driving fast should be checked.

Passages for Practice

- 1. A Scene at a Railway Station**
- 2. The Good Neighbour**
- 3. A Lost Child**
- 4. Punctuality**

(C) Precis Writing.

Que. Make a precis of the following passage :-

The aim of education is to draw out all the faculties of a student on every side of his nature to develop in him every intellectual and oral power and to strengthen him physically, mentally and spiritually, so that he may turn out at the end of his college career, a useful patriotic pious gentleman, who respects himself and respects also those around him. Education is a failure when it is simple cramming a student's head with a lot of facts, poured into the head as into a basket, to be emptied out in the examination world. It is not good education which when a boy has passed the examination, leaves him a nervous, wrecked, exhausted as to his body and overstrained as to his brain. When a student goes out of his college, he should be full of life, full of vigour, full of energy and full of delight in his young life to take up the burden of the work of the world. he should not be nerve exhausted and nerve over strained when he has finished his educational career.

Ans. Title : The Aim of Education

The aim of education is to develop intellectual and moral and physical power in all fields of a student's life and to make him auseful gentleman who gets and gives respect to others. The aim remains unfulfilled when education makes a student just crammer to pass the examination and leaves him exhausted and overstrained. A student must take life cherfully after completing education career.

Passages for Practice

- 1. People look upon poverty as a great evil and it seems to be an accepted**

belief that if people only had plenty of money, they would be happy and useful and get more out of their lives. As a rule, there is more genuine satisfaction in and more is obtained from life in the humble cottages of the poor men than in the palaces of the rich. I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men, who are attended by the servants and have governess at a later age, at the same time, I am glad to think that they do not know what they have missed. It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest, poor is, how free from perplexing care and from social envies and jealousies, how loving and united its members are in the common interests of supporting the family that I sympathise with the rich men's boys and congratulate the poor men's sons. It is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, well read the list of the immortals who were not born to die, you will find that most of them have been poor

2. But more than all these festivals I was interested in one annual event in which I prayed the central part - the celebration of the anniversary of my birth. This was a day of excitement for me. Early in the morning I was weighed in a huge balance against some bags full of wheat and other articles which were then distributed to the poor; and then I arrayed myself in new clothes and received presents, and later in the day there was a party. I felt the hero of the occasion. My chief grievance was that my birthdays came so rarely. Indeed I tried to start an agitation for more frequent birthdays. I did not realise then that a time would come when birthdays would become unpleasant reminders of advancing age.

- J. L. Nehru

3. It is easy to acquire bad habits such as eating too many sweets or drinking too much fluid of any kind, or smoking. The more we do a thing the more we like doing it, and if we stop doing it, we feel unhappy. This is called the force of habit and this force should be fought against. Things which may be very good when only done sometimes, become harmful when done too often and too much. This applies even to some good things as work and rest. Some people form a bad habit of working too much, and others of idling too much. The wise men always check any bad habit.

One of the most widely spread bad habit is the use of tobacco. it was brought to Europe from America by Sir Walter Raleigh centuries ago and has now spread everywhere. It is extremely difficult to get rid of this habit. Alcohol taking is another such habit that is good for cold countries but bad in the hot ones. It is not necessary in anyway to anybody. It should be avoided because it is harmful.

4. There were no tears in the king's eyes. He looked at all his courtiers with

great affection, but his mind was made up. he took off his royal robes and dropped them gently on the ground. The Chief Minister picked them up tenderly and kissed them and sobbed like a child. Then the king took off his crown and held it in his hands. He raised his eyes to heaven and said, 'O God, I give back to Thee the gift of kingship which then had bestowed upon me. I love my subjects, but I love humanity more.' Then he addressed his courtiers and said "My friends, I go into the forest to pray for the rest of my life in order to find peace of mind. I sincerely hope that he whom you choose as your next king will be just and merciful. One day I'll return to you, not as your king but as your servant, the servant of all human beings." He dropped the crown, which rolled down the steps of the throne. In perfect silence he walked out the hall.

(D) Letter Writing.

1. You are Sanjeev, a student of class XI in Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Champa. Your father is unable to afford buying books for you. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to issue you books from the Book Bank.
2. You are Shyamli, the captain of your school Hockey Team of Girls. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to allow your team to participate in District Level Tournament.
3. Write a letter to the collector of your district for imposing a restriction on the use of loud-speakers during late night hours.
4. Write a letter to your cousin for taking his advice to choose your carrier after studies, giving your fields of interests.
5. Write a letter to your uncle who recently met with an accident and is in hospital. Ask his welfare and tell your helplessness for not coming in person.

(E) Essay Writing.

1. The power of the press
2. The person I admire most
3. A school excursion
4. An Indian Farmer
5. Any match witnessed by you

6. **The Importance of English**
7. **Students and politics**
8. **Union is strength**
9. **If I were the Finance Minister**
10. **Wonders of Electricity.**

(F) Unseen Passage

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions given below it :-**

Discipline means obedience to the established rules of conduct. Certain rules have been laid down in every society to control and regulate the life activities of its members in order that the society as a whole may progress in harmony and peace. If any of these rules is broken, there is trouble and the society suffers. In fact discipline is the very basis of progress in every sphere - public or private. A man without discipline is like an engine without a break. A society which has no rules or whose members do not conform to its rules, soon falls to pieces. Discipline helps in inculcating a high spirit of respect for elders, cultivating a gentle behaviour in society and in building a high moral character.

Questions

- i. **What does discipline mean?**
- ii. **Why are certain rules of conduct laid down?**
- iii. **What is a man without discipline?**
- iv. **What happens to the society without discipline?**

Answer

- i. **Discipline means obedience to the established rules of conduct.**
- ii. **Certain rules of conduct are laid down by the society to control the life activities of its members.**
- iii. **A man without discipline is like an engine without a break.**
- iv. **The society without discipline soon falls to pieces.**

Passage for Practice

1. There was a time when all home works was done by the women and girls of the household. Few husbands every dreamt of washing up, preparing breakfast or tending the baby! such duties were no concern of theirs. Any normal school boy assumed that if help were needed in the home, his sisters would e called on to give it, and the whole family supported the view that the males should jnot - or could not - clean, mend, wash, cook or make beds.

Things are quite different today. Doctors or barristers find nothing undignified or shameful in putting on an apron to help in the kitchen or nursery and even boast of their superior organisation of the washing dishes of the household or personal linen. The school boy is more often than formerly expected to help his mother. One reson for the change is the shortage of domestic servants. Girls could once be found to do the hard work in middle and upper class homes for very moderate wages, 'such girls can now a days earn in factories in a short working day more money than most householders can afford to pay. Thus the wife now does the house-work herself with the aid of labour-saving equipments and she expects some help from her husband.

Questions

- i. What was the practice in the past regarding house work?
 - ii. How has it changed today?
 - iii. What is the reason behind this change?
 - iv. Why don't girls like to do household jobs these days?
2. Of mean's earliest inventions we know very little. The first may have been the use of a stone to crack a nut. The next was possibly the use of a stick to strike an enemy. Once man found that sticks and stones were useful. It was only a step further to the making of a crude weapon by fastening a stone to the end of a stick.
- Man used sticks and stones long before he dared to meddle with fire; for the early men like all wild creatures dreaded the fire. Fire, of course, existed; for lightning must sometimes have set the forests ablaze just as it does today; and in those days volcanoes were much more active than they are now. The forgotten hero who first dared to tame fire to his own use was the greatest of early inventors; for once man had fire he was master of all lower creatures.

Questions

- i. What may have been man's earliest inventions?
 - ii. Why did not man tame fire as early as he came to know the use of sticks and stones?
 - iii. What is there to show that fire existed long, long ago?
 - iv. Why does the author call the first tamer of the fire the greatest inventor?
3. **The greatest advantage of early rising is that one can start one's work long before others. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh and no sounds or noises disturb our attention. The work done at that time is generally well done. Also one finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air. Exercise supplies him with a good deal of energy that enables him to work hard until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do his work thoroughly. He has not to hurry over any part of his work. He gets to sleep long before midnight. At that time sleep is most refreshing. After a sound sleep, he rises early next morning in good health for the labour of a new day.**

Questions

- i. What advantages does an early riser have over others?
 - ii. Why should one take exercise in the morning and begin one's work so early?
 - iii. What are the uses of going to sleep long before midnight/
 - iv. Give a suitable title to the passage.
4. **Did you ever hear the story of Newton and his little dog, Diamond? One day, when he was fifty years old, and had been hard at work more than twenty years studying a very difficult subject, he went out of his room, leaving his little dog asleep before the fire. On the table lay a heap of written papers, containing all the facts which Newton had found out during these twenty years. When his master was gone, up rose little Diamond, jumped upon the table, and overthrew the lighted candle. The papers at once caught fire.**

Just as they were all burnt Newton opened the door and saw the labour of

twenty years was reduced to a heap of ashes. There stood little Diamond who had done all the mischief. Almost any other man would have punished the dog. But Newton patted him on the head as kindly as usual, although grief was at his heart. "O Diamond," Cried he, "you little know the mischief you have done!"

Questions

- i. What lay on the table?**
- ii. What mischief did the little dog do?**
- iii. Did Newton punish his dog? Why?**
- iv. What lesson do you learn from the story of Newton?**