



**WORK BOOK
CUM**

**QUESTION BANK
WITH ANSWERS**

ENGLISH

CLASS - XII

COMMERCE



**SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR**

**Work Book
cum
Question Bank with Answers**

ENGLISH

**CLASS-XII
COMMERCE**

Compiled by :

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**SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRTI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR**

2020

FOREWORD



An innovative education program has been initiated by ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha for the students appearing in +2 Science and Commerce examination pursuing studies in the ST & SC Development Department Schools (EMRS & HSS) to ensure quality education at +2 level.

In this regard it is to mention that an Academic Performance Monitoring Cell (APMC) has been set up in SCSTRTI to monitor the Training and Capacity Building of Teachers of SSD Higher Secondary Schools and Ekalabya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) to enhance quality education for better performance of the students appearing +2 Science and Commerce examination. This effort by APMC will certainly help the students to equip themselves for appropriate answering the question in the examination in an efficient manner.

In order to materialize the effort, the best of subject experts of the state have been roped into formulate self-contained and self-explanatory "Work book cum Questions Bank with Answers" as per the syllabi of CHSE, Odisha. They have tried to make the material as far as activity based and solution based as possible. This novel effort is first of its kind at +2 level in Odisha.

I would like to extend my thanks to Prof.(Dr.) A.B. Ota, Advisor-Cum-Director and Special Secretary, SCSTRTI and the team of Subject experts for their sincere effort for bringing out the study materials in quick time.

Hope, these study materials will be extremely useful for the students appearing the +2 examination in Science and Commerce of our SSD Schools.

Ranjana Chopra
Principal Secretary
ST & SC Development Department
Govt. of Odisha

PREFACE



The ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha, has initiated an innovative effort by setting up an Academic Performance Monitoring Cell (APMC) in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) to monitor the Training and Capacity Building of teachers of SSD Higher Secondary Schools and Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and to ensure quality education of students studying at +2 level under the administrative control of the ST & SC Development Department. This innovative programme is intended to ensure quality education in the Higher Secondary Level of the schools of the ST & SC Development Department.

Since the introduction of +2 Science and +2 Commerce stream by the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Odisha, there was a great demand to cater to the needs of the students appearing the +2 Examination. But no organisation or institute has taken the initiative to fulfil the needs of the students appearing the +2 examination. Realizing the necessities and requirements of students to perform better and secure better marks in the examination and proper pattern of answering the question in a scientific way, the APMC under the banner of SCSTRTI has taken the initiative for the first time in Odisha to prepare Questions Banks in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, IT, English & Odia of the Science Stream and all the disciplines of the Commerce stream in line with the Syllabus of the Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE).

These questions banks are first of this kind in Odisha, as per syllabi of CHSE and are self contained and self explanatory. The subject expert, who are the best in their respective subjects in the state have been roped in for the exercise. They have given their precious time to make the question banks as activity based and solution based as possible.

I take this opportunity to thank all the subject experts of different subjects for rendering help and assistance to prepare the question banks within a record time. I hope, this material will be extremely useful for the students preparing for the +2 examination in different subjects of Science & Commerce streams.

Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota
Advisor cum Director & Special Secretary
SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha

ENGLISH (2nd Year) Syllabus**UNIT-I : PROSE**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| i. My Greatest Olympic Prize | Jesse Owens |
| ii. On Examinations | Winston S. Churchill |
| iii. The Portrait of a Lady | Khushwant Singh |
| iv. The Magic of Teamwork | Sam Pitroda |
| v. Development of Polio Vaccines | Bonnie A. M. Okonek and
Linda Morganstein |

UNIT-II : POETRY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Daffodils | William Wordsworth |
| ii. The Ballad of Father Gilligan | William Butler Yeats |
| iii. A Psalm of Life | Henry W. Longfellow |
| iv. Television | Roald Dahi |
| v. Money Madness | D. H. Lawrence |

UNIT-III : NON-DETAILED STUDY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| i. The Doctor's Word | R. K. Narayan |
| ii. The Nightingale and the Rose | Oscar Wilde |
| iii. Mystery of the Missing Cap | Manoj Das |
| iv. The Monkey's Paw | W. W. Jacobs |
| v. My Mother | Charlie Chaplin |
| vi. Stay Hungry Stay Foolish | Steve Jobs |

UNIT-IV : WRITING SKILLS

- i. Interpreting Graph, Charts, Tables and diagrams etc.
- ii. Reporting Events and Business matters
- iii. Note-making and summarizing
- iv. Extended Writing

UNIT-V : GRAMMAR

- i. Revision of 'Tense Pattern's and 'Modal Verbs'
- ii. Conditionals
- iii. The Passive
- iv. Direct and Reported Speech
- v. Interrogatives
- vi. Phrasal Verbs

QUESTION PATTERN OF CHSE**Full Mark : 100****Time : 3 Hrs.****1. Reading Comprehension**

- (a) Prescribed Prose Pieces.
(5 questions to be answered each carrying 2 marks) 10 marks
- (b) Prescribed Poems
(5 questions to be answered each carrying 2 marks) 10 marks
- (c) Prescribed Extensive Reading Texts
(2 questions to be answered carrying 5 marks each;
only global inferential and evaluative questions to be
set on a passage of about 250 words) 10 marks
- (d) Unseen Prose Passage
(5 questions including inferential ones, carrying 2 marks each) 10 marks

2. Reading - related skills

- (a) Vocabulary skills (to be tested on the unseen passage) 5 marks
- (b) Information Transfer (70 words) 5 marks
(Converting non-Verbal information into verbal form)
- (c) Dictionary/Reference skills 5 marks

3. Writing Skills

- (a) Report Writing (200 words) 10 marks
- (b) Guided Note making on a given passage 7 marks
- (c) Summarizing on the same passage 8 marks
- (d) Essay writing (250 words - on given outlines) 10 marks

- 4. Grammar in Context** 10 marks

CHSE QUESTION PAPERS WITH ANSWERS**2019 to 2017****2019 (A)****ENGLISH (COMMERCE)****Full Marks : 100****Time : 3 hours***The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Answer all questions.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.*

1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) Lack of teamwork and co-operation is one of the most serious problems affecting progress in all areas of India and wherever Indians work worldwide. The key problem in India is always implementation, not lack of policies. We have great policies and ideas about how to do things, but we severely lack teamwork.

When the Japanese came to work in India to develop the Maruti Suzuki car, a joke went around that one Indian was equal to 10 Japanese: Indians were very smart, capable and dedicated individuals. But 10 Indians were equal to 1 Japanese: Indians lacked team spirit and co-operation. What makes matters even worse is our "crab" mentality - if someone is trying to climb higher and achieve more, the others just drag him down. The signal that the others send out is, "I wouldn't do it; I wouldn't let you do it; and if by chance you start succeeding, we will all gang up and make sure that you don't get to do it."

The question is: Where does this attitude come from, and how do we recognize and handle it? Part of the problem is our cultural background. We've had feudal and a hierarchical social system in which whoever is senior supposedly knows the best. This was fine in earlier times

when knowledge and wisdom were passed on orally; but in modern society, there is no way that one person can know everything. Today, you may find that a young computer-trained person has more answers for an accounting problem than a senior accountant has. Until we understand how best to leverage this diversity of experience, we will not be able to create and fully utilize the right kind of teams.

Questions:**[2x5= 10]**

- (i) What is the key problem that affects India's progress?
 - (ii) What was the joke about the Indian and Japanese workers at the Maruti Suzuki Company?
 - (iii) What is the 'crab mentality'?
 - (iv) Why was the feudal and hierarchical social system fine in earlier times?
 - (v) How can the right kind of teams be created?
- (b) The old priest Peter Gilligan
Was weary night and day;
For half his flock were in their beds,
Or under green sods lay.
- Once, while he nodded on a chair,
At the moth-hour of eve,
Another poor man sent for him,
And he began to grieve.

'I have no rest, nor joy, nor peace,
For people die and die';
And after cried he, 'God forgive!
My body spake, not I!'

He knelt, and leaning on the chair
He prayed and fell asleep;
And the moth-hour went from the fields,
And stars began to peep.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) Why was Peter Gilligan 'weary'?
 - (ii) Why did Peter beg God's forgiveness?
 - (iii) What did Father Gilligan complain of?
 - (iv) When did a poor man send for Peter Gilligan?
 - (v) What does the word 'flock' refer to in the first stanza?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

She turned to religion, in the hope, I suppose, that it would restore her voice. She regularly attended Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road, and every Sunday I was made to sit through Bach's organ music and to listen with aching impatience to the Reverend F. B. Meyer's fervent and dramatic voice echoing down the nave like shuffling feet. His orations must have been appealing, for occasionally I would catch Mother quietly wiping away a tear, which slightly embarrassed me.

Well do I remember Holy Communion on one hot summer's day, and the cool silver cup containing delicious grape-juice that passed along the congregation - and Mother's gentle restraining hand when I drank too much of it. And how relieved I was when the Reverend closed the Bible, for it meant that the sermon

would soon end and they would start prayers and the final hymn.

Since Mother had joined the church, she seldom saw her theatrical friends. That world had evaporated, had become only a memory. It seemed that we had always lived in wretched circumstances. The interim of one year seemed a lifetime of travail. Now we existed in cheerless twilight; jobs were hard to find and Mother, untutored in everything but the stage, was further handicapped. She was small, dainty and sensitive, fighting against terrific odds in a Victorian era in which wealth and poverty were extreme, and poorer-class women had little choice but to do menial work or to be the drudges of sweatshops, Occasionally she obtained work nursing, but such employment was rare and of short duration. Nevertheless, she was resourceful: having made her own theatrical costumes, she was expert with her needle and able to earn a few shillings dressmaking for members of the church. But it was barely enough to support us.

Questions: [5x2=10]

- a) Why did Charlie's mother turn to religion? How does Charlie remember the Holy Communion on one hot summer's day?
 - b) Give an account of the suffering of Charlie's mother.
3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

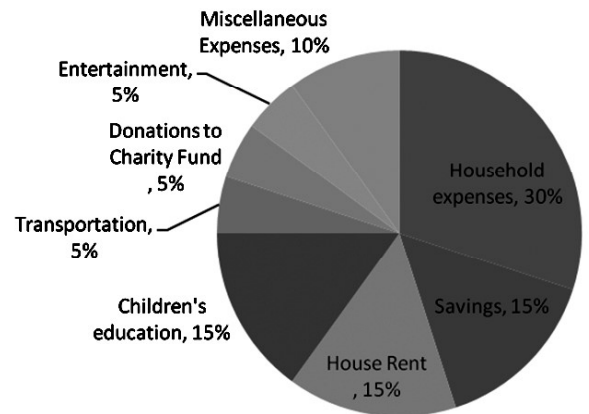
In the land of Spain, in a village of La Mancha, lived a gentleman named Alonzo Quixada. He was very tall, thin and bony, with long, bare face. Reading was what he loved most, but he liked to read only books of a certain kind. These were stories of the knights and heroes of olden times

of their brave deeds and wonderful adventures. At last his brain' became quite crazed for this matter and he made up his mind to become a knight like the knights of the olden times. Like them he wished to right all wrongs, to help the weak and all those who were in trouble. The first thing he did was to find an old, rusty suit of armour, a spear, a sword, and a shield. He cleaned the armour as well as he could. He had a good and hard-working beast, but as bony and thin as his master. Yet Quixada thought him to be the most splendid horse that a knight ever rode and he named him as Rosinante. Next he thought of a name for himself, and at last he made up his mind that he would from that time be called Don Quixote de La Mancha.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (a) What was the real name of Don Quixote?
 - (b) Describe the appearance of Don Quixote.
 - (c) What kind of books did Don Quixote like the most?
 - (d) Why did Don Quixote decide to be a knight?
 - (e) How did Don Quixote prepare himself to be a knight?
4. (a) Find the words in the passage in Q. No. 1, which mean the following: [1x3= 3]
- (i) man raised to honourable military rank, serving as a heavily armed horseman
 - (ii) exciting or dangerous experience or undertaking
 - (iii) protective metal covering for the body worn when fighting.
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]
- (i) make up mind
 - (ii) craze for

5. The following pie-chart shows how Mr. Patnaik, a company executive, spends his monthly salary in different heads. Interpreting the information given in the chart, write a paragraph, in about 70 words, on how Mr. Patnaik spends his salary. [5]



6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'blaze'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below. [5]

Meanings

- i) bright flame or fire
- ii) sudden outburst of a violent feeling
- iii) shine brightly
- iv) fire continuously with guns
- v) suddenly become angry.

Sentences

- a) Our guns kept blazing away at the enemy.
- b) He blazed up without warning.
- c) Dry wood makes a good blaze.
- d) Bright lights blazed all along the street.
- e) He left the place in a blaze of anger.

7. You are the Secretary of a club that organized an eye-camp in your village. Draft a report, in about 200 words, on the eye-camp, which will be read out by you during the Club's Annual Function. [10]

OR

Dengue has spread in your ward and many people have been hospitalised. As a news reporter of an English Daily, prepare a report, in about 200 words on it, for publication suggesting remedies.

8. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below: [7]

Floods are generally caused by excessive rainfall. The normal rain water flows down the river to the sea. But when the rain is too heavy, the river overflows the lands on either side. Sometimes a flood is caused by the sudden melting of large masses of snow in the mountains. Occasionally the pressure of river water breaks an embankment and the water rushes into the land on the other side.

A flood causes great damage to life and property. Crops are destroyed, low-lying mud and thatched houses tumble down. Domestic animals are swept away. Some even take to tree-tops and stay on there until they are rescued.

The Govt., people and different organizations come forward to help the flood victims. Those who have lost their homes are given shelter in the houses of their fortunate fellowmen or in public places like schools and colleges. There they are fed and clothed by charitable people, different philanthropic organisations and the government. Help in the forms of loans and gift is given to build or repair the houses, to purchase cattle, and to cultivate the fields anew.

9. Summarize the passage in Q. No.8 using the notes you have made. [8]

10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on anyone of the following, developing the outlines given : [10]

- a) Energy crisis

[Introduction - low stock of conventional energy and its effect on society, economy and industry - alternative sources - solar and wind energy preservation of energy - conclusion.]

- b) A Visit to a Historical Place

[Introduction - location that you visited - arrangements for the trip - its historical importance special attraction memorable incident - conclusion.]

11. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [10]

Thrift means regulating expenses by such a way that there might be some saving in income. There could be no hard and fast standards for what shall be one's expenditure and saving. It varied according to one's circumstances. The rich man may neglect the duty of saving in special occasions because he has power to make up for this neglect. And people with limited income need thrift the most. It gives them strength by relieving them of anxieties for the future. Good housewives in poor families are found to lay off something from daily expenses.

ANSWERS 2019 (A)

- 1.(a) (i) What is the key problem that affects India's progress?
- lack of teamwork and co-operation among workers ... lack of implementation of policies.
- (ii) What was the joke about the Indian and Japanese workers at the Maruti Suzuki Company?
- one Indian was equal to 10 Japanese in smartness, capability and dedication ... but 10 Indians were equal to 1 Japanese due to their lack of team spirit and co-operation
- (iii) What is the 'crab mentality'?
- if someone is trying to climb higher and achieve more, the others just drag him down
- (iv) Why was the feudal and hierarchical social system fine in earlier times?
- because in earlier times when knowledge and wisdom were passed on orally and the senior most was supposed to know the best
- (v) How can the right kind of teams be created ?
- by trying to understand how best we can leverage diversity of experience at work place
- (b) (i) Why was Peter Gilligan 'weary' ?
... because he was tired of working day and night doing his priestly duties for the sick and the dying in his parish
- (ii) Why did Peter beg God's forgiveness?
... because he could not feel like attending the sick man while he was very much tired and taking a little rest
- (iii) What did Father Gilligan complain of?
... that he had neither rest, nor joy, nor peace as people die in large numbers
- (iv) When did a poor man send for Peter Gilligan?
... at the time of evening before the stars began to peep
- (v) What does the word 'flock' refer to in the first stanza ?
... the people of Peter Gilligan's parish ... as innocent as the flock of sheep
2. a) Why did Charlie's mother turn to religion? How does Charlie remember the Holy Communion on one hot summer's day?
... she perhaps hoped that it would restore her voice ... she regularly attended Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road and listened to the Reverend F. B. Meyer's orations that moved her to tears
... at the church a cool silver cup with delicious grape-juice passed along the congregation ... Charlie drank too much of it ... his mother's gentle hand stopped him ... he felt relieved when the Reverend closed the Bible ...
- b) Give an account of the suffering of Charlie's mother.
... Charlie's mother lived a miserable life ... she seldom saw her friends of the stage ... theatre world became only a memory ... it was difficult for her to get jobs ... besides stage performance she did not know anything ... at times she got the job of nursing, but it was rare and of short duration ... as she was

- making her own theatrical costumes, she was an expert in stitching ... she managed to earn a few shillings making dress for members of the church to make their both ends meet
3. (a) What was the real name of Don Quixote?
... Alonzo Quixada
- (b) Describe the appearance of Don Quixote.
... very tall, thin and bony, with long, bare face.
- (c) What kind of books did Don Quixote like the most?
... stories of ancient knights and heroes, their brave deeds and wonderful adventures
- (d) Why did Don Quixote decide to be a knight?
... to right all wrongs, to help the weak and all those who were in trouble
- (e) How did Don Quixote prepare himself to be a knight?
... found an old, rusty suit of armour and cleaned it ... a spear, a sword, and a shield ... named his bony and thin horse Rosinante ... changed his name to Don Quixote de La Mancha.
- 4.(a) (i) knight
(ii) adventure
(iii) armour
- (b) (i) make up mind - Once he makes up his mind to do something, nothing can stop him.
(ii) craze for - Children have craze for fast food.
5. The pie-chart shows how Mr. Patnaik, a company executive, spends his monthly salary. He spends 30% of his monthly salary on household expenses. 15% of his monthly income is spent on children's education and the same percentage on house rent. He is able to save 15% of his monthly income after spending 5% on transportation, 5% on donations to charity funds, 5% on entertainment and 10% on miscellaneous items.
6. i) bright flame or fire -
c) Dry wood makes a good blaze.
ii) sudden outburst of a violent feeling -
e) He left the place in a blaze of anger.
iii) shine brightly -
d) Bright lights blazed all along the street.
iv) fire continuously with guns -
a) Our guns kept blazing away at the enemy.
v) suddenly become angry. -
b) He blazed up without warning.
7. You are the Secretary of a club that organized an eye-camp in your village. Draft a report, in about 200 words, on the eye-camp, which will be read out by you during the Club's Annual Function.
- A Report on the Free Eye Camp**
- Our club organized a three day free eye camp in the Auditorium of ... College from ... (date) to ... (date) at ... (place). More than 100 people came from nearby villagers to attend the camp for their eye-check up. Out of them 40 were women and 05 were children. Ten members of the club worked as volunteers to help the patients, maintain discipline, and assist the doctors and nurses attending on the patients.

A team of prominent eye specialists headed by Dr. of Medical College and Hospital, treated the patients. They provided spectacles and other medicines to the patients on the spot. It was a very useful camp for the poor and elderly patients who are unable to go to the hospital for their treatment.

The camp was successfully organized under the guidance of Dr., CMO, District Headquarters Hospital, Sri and Sri

The Camp was coordinated by Sri....., the Vice President of the club.

.....
Secretary
..... club,

OR

Dengue has spread in your ward and many people have been hospitalised. As a news reporter of an English Daily, prepare a report, in about 200 words on it, for publication suggesting remedies.

Dengue Menace in the City

..... (name), Staff Correspondent

Cuttack:(date)

Dengue has spread its tentacles in the city ... it is a mosquito-borne disease caused by the Aedes mosquito infected with a dengue virus... it is a seasonal menace ...

Ward No. ... of the city has registered the maximum number of dengue cases ... in July, six dengue cases have been detected ... the number is rising daily ... situation is very grim...

It all started with when some people complained of high fever, intense headache, pain behind the eyes, aching muscles and joints, vomiting and feeling nauseous ... the patients were

admitted the hospital ... it was then found out that they were suffering from dengue... the scenario is far from improving A mild flu is causing panic among the residents ...

..... (name), a resident of the Ward, says that the municipal authorities woke up to the cause late ... they have taken actions only once cases started being reported to them...

Municipal Corporation and the Health Department are on the alert taken steps to prevent the spread of the fever ... water logging places are being cleared to prevent mosquito breeding ... insecticides are being sprayed Residents of the Ward are being made aware of the cause and spread of the disease advised to use mosquito nets ... keep the surrounding clean

8. Causes and Consequences of Flood

- (a) Causes of flood
 - (i) excessive rainfall
 - (ii) the sudden melting of large masses of snow in the mountains
 - (iii) pressure of river water breaking an embankment
- (b) Damage due to flood
 - (i) loss of life and property
 - (ii) damage to crops
 - (iii) collapse of mud and thatched houses
 - (iv) loss of life of domestic animals
- (c) Help to flood victims
 - (i) Given shelter in the houses of neighbours
 - (ii) Sheltered in schools and colleges
 - (iii) fed and clothed by charitable people, philanthropic organisations and the government
 - (iv) loans and gifts are given to build or repair the houses, to purchase cattle, and to cultivate the fields anew

9. Causes and Consequences of Flood

Excessive rainfall causes of flood. Rivers are in flood if there is sudden melting of large masses of snow in the mountains or an embankment gives way under the pressure of river water. Flood causes loss of life of human beings and domestic animals. It causes damage to property. Mud and thatched houses collapse. Flood affected people suffer a lot without a roof on their heads and food to eat. They are given shelter in the houses of their neighbours or in schools and colleges. Charitable people, philanthropic organisations and the government help them with food and clothing. After the flood the government gives them gifts and loans to build or repair the houses, to purchase cattle, and to cultivate their fields.

10.a) Energy crisis

Introduction

... demand for energy is increasing day by day in an industrially advanced world of today ... energy is required to run machines, cars, buses, trains, planes, ships and submarines, to make wheels move ... major sources of energy fossil fuels like coal and oil ... they are bound to be used up ... it is clear that the world is heading fast towards a major energy crisis

Low stock of conventional energy and its effect on society, economy and industry:

... at the present rate of consumption, crude oil in the world will be completely exhausted in a decade or two ... position of coal in the world is equally bad In another 25 to 30 years, the coal mines would stop giving out coal ... atomic energy, which promises a big hope, is not without risks and hazards ... atomic energy is produced at a very high cost.

Alternative sources

scientists of the world are now trying to harness solar, biogas, water and air reserves for energy ... water is being used in a big way to produce hydroelectric power at comparatively cheaper rates wind mills are being developed in advanced countries ... solar energy has a bright future ... thermal generating units depending on solar energy are being developed at a fast rate ... giant dishes are made to concentrate the sunlight on the thermal generators which use this sunlight to produce energy ... animal and human wastes are also being rapidly exploited as a source of energy Hydrogen is also a potential alternative source of energy ...

Conclusion

... future will bring about a change in energy options ... gasoline will, sooner or later, cease to be economically feasible for automobiles ... a change is inevitable ... the change is almost certain to be gradual, and result in a minimal expense to energy consumers ... the change will not be a major disruption, but rather an evolutionary development.

b) A Visit to a Historical Place

Introduction

Orissa is a land of historical monuments ... many temples and ancient monuments ... some of them are now almost in ruins ... in spite of ravages of time, some monuments still stand with glory and pride ... silent witnesses of art and architecture of Odisha

Location that we visited

The Sun Temple at Konark in the district of Puri is one of the marvels of Odishan art Konark is, in fact, a place of great historical

importance ... I had an opportunity to visit this historical place during the Chandrabhaga festival or Magha Saptami festival ... it is being observed on the 7th day of the new moon of Magha month... a day for the worship of the Sun God at Konark ... pilgrims assemble here every year on the Magha Sukla Saptami ... take bath in the sacred Chandrabhaga river before sunrise ... offer prayers to the Sun God

Arrangements for the trip

... proposal of visiting the Sun Temple at Konark was first given by my friend accepted unanimously ... five friends the journey to Konark by bikes ... reached the place by 9 A.M. ... the temple is near the Chandrabhaga sea beach ... marine drive from Konark to Puri abounding in trees adds beauty to the place

Its historical importance

... temple was built by Langula Narasingha Dev with the help of twelve hundred artists led by the head artist named Bisu Maharana... artists had to work ceaselessly for twelve years to build the temple... legend behind the completion of the temple as well as the contribution of Dharmapada is on the mouth of the people ...

Special attraction

... design of a chariot drawn by seven horses ... twenty four wheels ... artistic carvings in

the temple and the designs of the lively dancers, nude pictures of men and women make the temple look glorious ... it is called the Black Pagoda...

Memorable incident

... we had a dip in the sea at the Chandrabhaga .. enjoyed the scenic beauty of the temple for four hours in minute details ... art of cutting stone into fine pictures surprised us ... architectural beauty of the temple impressed us very much ... had our photographs by the side of the horses...

Conclusion

The temple is not in good condition now due to the saline impact of the sea ... the artistic designs remain immortal ... we were overjoyed ... tears rolled down our eyes when we saw the huge temple in ruins ...

11. Thrift means regulating expenses **in** such a way that there **can** be some saving **from** income. There **is** no hard and fast **standard** for what shall be one's expenditure and saving. It **varies** according to one's circumstances. **A** rich man may neglect the duty of saving **on** special occasions because he has power to make up for this neglect. **But** people with limited income need thrift the most. It gives them strength by relieving them of anxieties for the future. Good housewives in poor families are found **laying** off something from daily expenses.

2018 (A)

ENGLISH (COMMERCE)

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all questions.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.

1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:
- (a) My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart. I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink pot and a reed pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapatties with her for the village dogs.
- My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures.
- Questions:** **[2x5= 10]**
- (i) How did the grandmother take care of the writer during his childhood?
- (ii) Which study materials did the grandmother hand over to the writer before going to school?
- (iii) What was the writer's breakfast before going to school?
- (iv) What did the priest teach the children at school?
- (v) What did the grandmother do when the children were taught by the priest?
- (b) The most important thing we've learned,
So far as children are concerned,
Is never, NEVER, NEVER let
Them near your television set --
Or better still, just don't install
The idiotic thing at all.
- In almost every house we've been,
We've watched them gaping at the screen.
They loll and slop and lounge about,
And stare until their eyes pop out.
(Last week in someone's place we saw
A dozen eyeballs on the floor.)
- They sit and stare and stare and sit
Until they're hypnotised by it,
Until they're absolutely drunk
With all that shocking ghastly junk.
- Questions:** **[2x5=10]**
- (i) What important thing does the poet say about children and the television?
- (ii) What has the poet watched in the every house?
- (iii) How do children behave while watching T.V.?
- (iv) What is still a better option?
- (v) What does the poet say about the programmes shown on T.V.?

2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out?

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed college graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife. Except that when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking: "We have an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said, "Of course." My biological mother later found out that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would someday go to college.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But, I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust

that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out, I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked interesting.

Questions:**[5x2=10]**

- (i) How did the foster parents of Jobs adopt him?
 - (ii) Why did Jobs decide to dropout from college?
3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

About the sixth century B.C., Taxila was the chief centre of learning in India. It was twenty miles northwest of Rawalpindi. Students from various parts of India and from foreign countries flocked to this famous university for higher education. It is said that sixteen different subjects were taught in the university, each under the charge of a renowned professor who was specialized in his subject. The fame of Taxila continued until Alexander the Great invaded India in 326 B.C. We learn that the city was then very wealthy and well-governed. Under Ashoka the Great we find it still the chief seat of learning. A famous historian, when describing the condition of India under Ashoka, says, "The sons of the people of the upper classes, chiefs, Brahmins and merchants flocked to Taxila in order to study Indian arts and sciences. "But Taxila's evil days began soon after. It fell a prey to the invading forces of the Greeks, the Sakas, the Parthians, the Kushans in turn. Lastly the Huns gave Taxila its death blow. When Hiuen Tsang visited it in the 7th century A.D. he found it in ruins.

Questions:

[2x5=10]

- (i) What and where was Taxila?
- (ii) What was its condition before Ashoka the Great?
- (iii) Who-were the students of Taxila during the reign of Ashoka the Great?
- (iv) To whom did Taxila fall a prey?
- (v) What did Hiuen Tsang find during his visit in the 7th Century A.D.?

4.a) Find the words in the passage in Q. No. 1, which mean the following: [1 x3= 3]

- (i) Went or came in large numbers
- (ii) Famous
- (iii) Entered a country with armed forces to attack

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]

- (i) fall a prey (ii) in ruins

5. Study the following table and write a paragraph, in about 70 words, basing it on the information given in the table:

Characteristics	Moon	Earth	Sun
Size	Not very big	Bigger (50 moon could be squeezed into the earth)	Biggest (400 moons could be placed side by side)
Weight	Not very heavy	81 times heavier than the moon	27 million times heavier than the moon
Distance	Quite close to the earth - 38,400 km away	--	--
Description	Earth's satellite	Planet	--

6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'grave'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below. [5]

Meanings

- (a) Situation needing serious consideration
- (b) Serious in manner
- (c) Hole dug in the ground for a dead body.
- (d) Death; being dead
- (e) So old or ill that one is not likely to live much longer

Sentences

- (i) They are strewing flowers on his grave.
- (ii) Is there life beyond the grave?

- (iii) This could have grave consequences.
- (iv) That man has one foot in the grave.
- (v) He looked grave

7. You are Secretary of the Dramatic Association of your college. Prepare a report, in about 200 words, on the activities of the association, for publication in the college Magazine. [10]

OR

As a reporter of an English Daily published in your city, prepare a report in about 200 words, on the pot-holed roads in your wards for publication.

8. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below: [7]

Education is not an end but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. It is very important to choose a system of education which will prepare children for life. It is not enough to choose the first system we find or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see, whether it is suitable or not. In many modern countries, it has been fashionable to think that, by free education for all, one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can easily see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to do. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think to be low work and working with hands is thought to be unclean and shameful in such countries. But we must understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor: we can live without education, but we die without food. If no one cleaned our streets and took away the rubbish from our houses, we would suffer from terrible diseases. We should not look down on people doing manual work like cleaning the latrines or the gutters in the street.

9. Summarize the passage in Q. No.8 using the notes you have made. [8]

10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on anyone of the following, developing the outlines given:[10]

(a) **Population Explosion in India**

[Introduction - rapid growth of population - causes; (i) improvement of medical science, (ii) increase in food production, (iii) decline in mortality rate, (iv) increase of longevity-steps taken to control population growth-effect on the country's growth - conclusion.]

(b) **A Fair You Visited**

[Introduction - where and the fair was held - arrangements- articles brought for sale -crowd entertainment programme - sanitary arrangement - conclusion]

11. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [10]

Man is at first like an animal. His power then rested only in physical strength. But in this respect he was no match to many beasts. So he has to live in constant fear of them. In course of time came knowledge and it gave him the power to get mastery upon the entire animal kingdom. He invented weapons with which he not only scared off beasts even killed them. He learnt how to hunt beasts like a deer which may run more faster than he. Now man could achieve things which were considered impossible then.

ANSWERS 2018 (A)

- 1.a)(i) How did the grandmother take care of the writer during his childhood?
 ... they were constantly together ... she used to wake him up in the morning, bathe him and dress him ... she sang her morning prayer so that the writer could get it by heart ... she served him breakfast, got his study material ready ... accompanied him to school
- (ii) Which study materials did the grandmother hand over to the writer before going to school?
 ... a wooden slate washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink pot and a reed pen, tied all in a bundle
- (iii) What was the writer's breakfast before going to school?
 ... a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it
- (iv) What did the priest teach the children at school?
 ... the alphabet and the morning prayer
- (v) What did the grandmother do when the children were taught by the priest?
 ... sat inside the temple reading the scriptures
- (b) (i) What important thing does the poet say about children and the television?
 ... children should never be allowed to sit near the television set ... the television is an idiotic thing which should never be allowed into the house
- (ii) What has the, poet watched in the every house?
 ... children are glued to the television screen with gaping eyes ... loll, slop and lounge about staring at the TV set until their eyes pop out
- (iii) How do children behave while watching T.V?
 ... sit continuously staring at the TV screen until they are absolutely lost in the program as if they are hypnotised by it,
- (iv) What is still a better option?
 ... not to install a television set in the house
- (v) What does the poet say about the programmes shown on T.V.?
 ... shocking ghastly junk ... forbidden for children
2. (i) How did the foster parents of Jobs adopt him?
 ... his foster parents were on a waiting list for adopting him ... they got a call in the middle of the night with the offer of adopting him ... They immediately agreed ... his biological mother wanted to put him up for adoption by college graduates ... when she found out that his foster parents were not college graduates, she refused to sign the final adoption papers ... She agreed a few months later when his parents promised that he would someday go to college
- (ii) Why did Jobs decide to dropout from college?
 ... took admission in Reed College at the age of 17 ... it was an expensive college. ... all the savings of his parents were spent on his tuition fees ... after six months in college, he couldn't find the value of college education ... he dropped out ... he attended the classes that were interesting to him
3. (i) What and where was Taxila?
 ... Taxila was the chief centre of learning in India about the sixth century B.C. It was twenty miles northwest of Rawalpindi.

- (ii) What was its condition before Ashoka the Great?
... it was the chief seat of learning ... students from various parts of India and from foreign countries came here for higher education... sixteen different subjects were taught each under the charge of a renowned professor
 - (iii) Who-were the students of Taxila during the reign of Ashoka the Great?
... sons of the upper class people, chiefs, Brahmins and merchants
 - (iv) To whom did Taxila fall a prey?
... the invading forces of the Greeks, the Sakas, the Parthians, the Kushans and the Huns
 - (v) What did Hiuen Tsang find during his visit in the 7th Century A.D.?
... Hiuen Tsang found Taxila in ruins
- 4.a)(i) Went or came in large numbers - flocked
(ii) Famous - renowned
(iii) Entered a country with armed forces to attack - invaded
- (b) (i) fall a prey : Wild animals fall a prey to cruel hunters.
(ii) in ruins : A number of temples at Bhubaneswar are in ruins now.
5. The table presents information on the characteristic features of celestial bodies like the sun, the earth and the moon. The moon is not very big, not very heavy and is quite close to the earth. It is only 38,400 km away from the earth. It is the earth's only satellite.
The earth is 50 times bigger and 81 times heavier than the moon. It is a planet. The sun is the biggest of these three. It is 400 times bigger and 27 million times heavier than the moon.

- 6. (a) Situation needing serious consideration -
(iii) This could have grave consequences.
(b) Serious in manner -
(v) He looked grave
(c) Hole dug in the ground for a dead body -
(i) They are strewing flowers on his grave.
(d) Death; being dead -
(ii) Is there life beyond the grave?
(e) So old or ill that one is not likely to live much longer -
(iv) That man has one foot in the grave.
7. You are Secretary of the Dramatic Association of your college. Prepare a report, in about 200 words, on the activities of the association, for publication in the college Magazine.
- To
The Principal
..... College,....
Date
- Sub : Annual Report
Sir;
I submit, herewith, the report of all the activities of the Dramatic Association of the college for publication in the college magazine (name).
I took the oath as the Secretary along with(name) as the Assistant Secretary on (date). The Association organised song, mono action and one-act play competitions winners are to be awarded prizes and certificate on the Annual Day. The Association has sponsored participants for Inter College song competition
- The Association has staged the Annual Drama name of the play playwright name of the director best actor best actress best supporting actor best comedian
..... (name)
Secretary

OR

As a reporter of an English Daily published in your city, prepare a report in about 200 words, on the pot-holed roads in your wards for publication.

Hazardous Road Condition in Ward No.
..... (name) Staff Reporter

Cuttack, 17 July. : The internal roads in Ward No. of the millennium city has turned out a death trap ... completely washed out by the rains during the monsoon no maintenance for a long period pothole created

Potholes cause inconvenience for the people who walk on it number of accidents take place several persons are being injured at night the roads are hazardous for children, elderly persons roads are nearly death traps

In spite of several requests, no step is being taken to repair the road ... residents of this ward have been suffering for a long time ... they are considering to make public protests for the negligence of the municipal corporation

8. Purpose of Education

- (a) The primary purpose education is to fit children for life
- (b) We have to choose a system of education for children from
- old system of education
 - available system of education
- (c) free education for all is the recent trend which results in
- mass unemployment
 - hatred for working with hands as unclean and shameful
- (d) an uneducated farmer is more important than a learned professor because
- we can live without education
 - but we will die without food

9. Purpose of Education

The primary purpose education is to fit children for life. Therefore, we have to choose a system of education suitable for children. We may continue with old system of education or the available system of education. In many countries free education for all is the recent trend as a means to solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But it results in mass unemployment and the educated youth develop hatred for working with hands as unclean and shameful. The writer suggests that an uneducated farmer is more important than a learned professor because we can live without education but we will die without food.

10. (a) Population Explosion in India

Introduction

..... a rapid increase in population outstrips the growth of national income retards progress in per capita income A situation that shows that the economy is not capable of coping with the needs to save and invest economy, therefore, remains in the grip up of a vicious circle of poverty

Causes of rapid growth of population

- improvement of medical science early diagnosis and treatment is available infant mortality has declined
- increase in food production free or subsidised food supply through welfare programmes
- decline in mortality rate birth rate which for outstrips the death rate
- increase of longevity increase in span of life due to better health care

Effect on the country's growth

Unemployment - generating employment for a huge population is very difficult Manpower

utilization - poor utilisation of manpower due to economic depression and slow business development Pressure on infrastructure-transportation, communication, housing, education, healthcare declines slums, overcrowded houses, traffic congestion increases Resource utilisation: Land areas, water resources, forests are over exploited increased costs: production and distribution do not catch up with the increasing population unequal distribution of income and inequalities within the country widen

Steps to Control Population in India

increasing welfare and status of women and girls spread of education increasing awareness for the use of contraceptives and family planning methods and sex education encouraging male sterilisation and spacing births, free distribution of contraceptives among the poor more health care centres for the poor

Conclusion

By increasing public awareness and enlisting strict population control norms by the Government will definitely lead the way for the country's economic prosperity and control of population.

(b) A Fair You Visited

Introduction

Fairs and festivals are very common in India. Fairs let the people get together to make merry, drown differences if any create better understanding among people some fairs last for a few days.

Where and when the fair was held

Bali Jatra fair at Cuttack continues for seven days begins from the Kartik Purnima Day organized on the bank of the Mahanadi bears testimony to the rich maritime legacy of ancient Odisha.

Arrangements

Stalls leased pandals erected electricity, water, security provided by the government

Articles brought for sale

..... from traditional craft to modern electronic goods at one place traditional ethnic crafts to petty household articles brass metal products, leather products, woodcraft, cane and bamboo craft, handloom and handicrafts silver Filigree Pallishree Mela Odia delicacies are the prime attraction

Crowd entertainment programmes

Cultural programmes Odisi dance, Chhau Dance, Paika Dance, musical programmes, magic shows, varieties of cradles

Conclusion

Fairs and festivals are an expression of glorious heritage, culture and traditions play an important role in our social lives give us a distraction from our day to day, exhausting routine of life, give us some inspiration to remember the important things and moments in life.

11. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [10]

Man **was** at first like an animal. His power then rested only **on** physical strength. But in this respect he was no match **for** many beasts. So he **had** to live in constant fear of them. In course of time came knowledge and it gave him the power to get mastery **over** the entire animal kingdom. He invented weapons with which he not only scared off beasts **but also** killed them. He learnt how to hunt beasts like a deer which **could** run **faster** than he. Now man **can** achieve things which **are** considered impossible then.

2017 (A)

ENGLISH (COMMERCE)

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all questions.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.

1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

(a) When I was working in C-DOT (400 employee size company), if someone had not been doing well, I used to tell the person directly to his face in a general meeting. The employees said that was insulting and they should be pulled aside individually to be told of the inefficiency. But in today's world, you cannot afford to do that every time. Besides, I figured that criticizing someone in a meeting was for the benefit of all present, and everyone could learn from that individual's mistakes. It was then that I learned how Indians do not differentiate between criticizing an idea and criticizing an individual.

So, in a group, if you tell someone that his idea is no good, he automatically takes it personally and assumes that you are criticizing him. No one can have a good idea everyday on every issue. If you disagree with my idea, that does not mean that you have found fault with me as a person. Thus, it is perfectly acceptable for anyone to criticize the boss - but this concept is not a part of the Indian System. So from time to time, it is important for an organization's Chief Executive to get a report on the psychological health of the firm. How do people in the team feel? Are they stable? Confident? Secure? Comfortable? These are the key elements of a team's success. For a boss to be comfortable accepting criticism from subordinates, he must feel good about himself. Self-esteem is a key prerequisite to such a system being successful.

Questions:**[2x5= 10]**

- (i) How did the writer deal with someone who had been doing badly?
 - (ii) How did the employees react to such public criticism?
 - (iii) What did the writer learn from the reaction of the employees?
 - (iv) What is not a part of the Indian system?
 - (v) What would help a boss to be comfortable accepting criticism from subordinates?
- (b) Continuous as the stars that shine

And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:

A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:

I gazed-and gazed-but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,

They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) What is the similarity between the stars and the daffodils?
 - (ii) Where did the poet see the daffodils?
 - (iii) What impact did the dancing daffodils have on the poet?
 - (iv) 'In such a jocund company;' -What constituted the 'jocund company'?
 - (v) 'They flash upon that inward eye' - What does 'inward eye' imply?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

I was hardly aware of a father, and do not remember him having lived with us. He too was a vaudevillian, a quiet, brooding man with dark eyes. Mother said he looked like Napoleon. He had a light baritone voice and was considered a very fine artist. Even in those days he earned the considerable sum of forty pounds a week. The trouble was that he drank too much, which Mother said was the cause of their separation.

It was difficult for vaudevillians not to drink in those days, for alcohol was sold in all theatres, and after a performer's act, he was expected to go to the theatre bar and drink with the customers. Some theatres made more profit from the bar than from the box office, and a number of stars were paid large salaries not alone for their talent but because they spent most of their money at the theatre bar. Thus many an artist was ruined by drink- my father was one of them. He died of alcoholic excess at the age of thirty-seven. Mother would tell stories about him with humour and sadness. He had a violent temper when drinking, and during one of his tantrums, she ran off to Brighton with some friends, and in answer to his frantic telegram: 'What are you up to? Answer at once!' she wired back: 'Balls, parties and picnics, darling!'

Questions: [5x2=10]

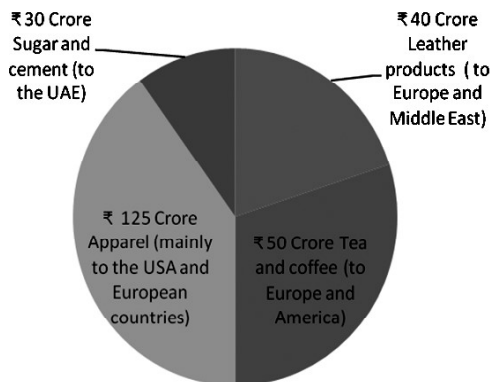
- (i) What account of his father does the writer give?
 - (ii) What does the passage tell us about the vaudevillians?
3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Every country in the world wants rapid economic development today. Some economists tell us that it is possible to remove poverty and make everyone prosperous, provided we adopt the right economic policies. The key to prosperity, we are also told, lies in rapid and large-scale industrialisation: setting up more factories which will churn out an endless stream of consumer goods, products designed to make life more pleasant - motor cars to carry us in comfort and high speed along smooth superhighway air-conditioners to keep us informed as well as entertained, and so on. The list is endless, because human wants are endless. It is believed that as more and more consumers buy the good that these factories will produce, more and more workers will find employment in them; and as their levels of income rise they will, in their turn, create a further demand for yet more goods, which will mean more factories, which will mean more workers being employed, incomes rising further....., and so on. In this way, everyone becomes rich. There are no limits to economic growth and prosperity. That is the promise being made.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) What does every country want?
- (ii) How can poverty be removed?
- (iii) What is said to be the key to prosperity ?
- (iv) What do consumer goods aim at?
- (v) Why is the list of consumer goods endless?

4. (a) Find the words in the passage in Q. No. 3, which mean the following: [1x3= 3]
- get rid of
 - amused
 - flourishing
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]
- to get up
 - provided
5. The pie chart below contains data on India's export of some products in the year 2015-16. Interpreting the data write a paragraph of 70 words on India's Exports. [5]



6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'matter'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below. [5]

Meanings

- substances of which something is made
- material for thought
- affair
- be of importance
- substance in a book

Sentences:

- Occupying the crease for a long time and slowly building up an innings matters much for a Test batsman.

- What is the matter between you?
 - Our national security is a matter of great concern.
 - The matter in the book is good but the style is far from being so.
 - Solid, liquid and gas are the three states of matter.
7. As a news correspondent you have moved round your city / town and watched the Puja celebrations by the Puja committees. Write a report, in about 200 words, on Puja celebrations for publication in the daily you represent. [7]

OR

Assuming that you are the Secretary of a Sports Club write a report, in about 200 words, on the activities of the club during the previous year and programmes for coming year, to be read put in the annual meeting of the club.

8. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below: [6]

For some people, atlases are nothing more than useful books of reference; they consult them only when they are obliged to do so. For others they are a source of infinite delight. The real map-lover is transported beyond his own room into a countryside he knows well, cities he has visited, or distant place he has read about but never seen. He holds the world in his hands, and his imagination leads him everywhere. Large-scale maps of your own neighbourhood are fascinating; precisely because you know the district well. In no time, you are following a familiar path, turning the dots in the map into houses and shops, and the crosses into churches. You climb a hill, and as the contours of the map fall away before you, you trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys as far as

the horizon. When you return home, you feel as if you have been wandering about for hours, even though you have not stirred from your armchair.

Maps of unfamiliar territory provide a different sort of pleasure. Here you are lured into the unknown; you imagine strange people and magnificent scenery; you traverse seas few ships have crossed.

9. Summarize the passage in Q. No. 8 using the notes you have made. [7]
10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on anyone of the following, developing the outlines given : [10]
- (a) Your Hobby [10]

[Introduction - spare time activity done for pleasure - a turn away from the monotony of routine occupation - different types of hobbies like gardening, singing, playing instrumental music, stamp collecting etc. - my hobby is stamp collecting - start when I was in Class V I have collected stamps of almost all nations - they give information about the culture, the flora and fauna, the history-makers etc. of various countries - taken part in exhibitions and have got awards]

- (b) Cricket in India

[Introduction - great popularity - played all over the country by people of both sexes and of all ages - the three formats and India's performance in them - the BCCI and the State Associations and their functions - domestic and international matches - live telecasts and the harm they cause to work and study etc. no more pleasure - has become a highly paid professions]

11. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [1x15=15]

The food bazaar is taking entire responsibility in sending the farmer's produce to the consumer. The private company with its vast resource, may set up cold storages, acquire fleets of refrigerated trucks to transport the produce into cities and even construct roads for speedy transportation. In the end of the food chains, there have been air-conditioned supermarkets where consumers could buy the produce of high quality, in good condition, at comparatively reasonable prices, in clean and hygienic surrounding. A kilo of tomatoes which a customer could buy from a vegetable-vendor for ten rupees must be available, weighed but neatly packed for only Rs.50 in a supermarket. Out of that amount the farmer is likely to have got as least Rs.3. 50, a much higher price than he would get if he would sell his produce to a middleman.

ANSWERS 2017 (A)

- 1.a) (i) How did the writer deal with someone who had been doing badly?
... used to tell the person directly to his face in a general meeting
- (ii) How did the employees react to such public criticism?
... that it was insulting to them ... they should be personally told of their inefficiency
- (iii) What did the writer learn from the reaction of the employees?
... that Indians do not differentiate between criticizing an idea and criticizing an individual
- (iv) What is not a part of the Indian system?
... criticising the boss
- (v) What would help a boss to be comfortable in accepting criticism from subordinates?
... he must feel good about himself ... understand the psychological health of the firm and the key elements of a team's success
- (b) (i) What is the similarity between the stars and the daffodils?
... both of them continuously shine and twinkle ... stars stretch in a never-ending line on the Milky Way, and daffodils bloom along the margin of the bay
- (ii) Where did the poet see the daffodils?
... along the margin of a bay
- (iii) What impact did the dancing daffodils have on the poet?
... he was delighted in the company of delightful daffodils
- (iv) 'In such a jocund company;' -What constituted the 'jocund company'?
... the presence of the delightful daffodils with the poet
- (v) They flash upon that inward eye' - What does 'inward eye' imply?
... visual imagination ... colourful vision of the daffodils appear in the poet's mind's eyevisual imagination
2. (i) What account of his father does the writer give?
... he had not seen his father ... he did not live with them ... he was a stage artist ... he was a quiet and thoughtful person with dark eyes ... his mother said that he looked like Napoleon ... he was a very fine artist with deep grave voice ... in his days he earned forty pounds a week which was a substantial income ... his addiction to alcohol ruined his talent ... he had a violent temper when drinking ... he got separated from his wife ... he died at a young age of thirty-seven due to alcoholic excesses
- (ii) What does the passage tell us about the vaudevillians ?
... vaudevillians were easy victims of addiction to alcohol ... they were expected to drink with the customers at the theatre bar after a performance ... stars were paid large salaries not only for their talent but because they spent most of their money at the theatre bar ... many artists were ruined by alcoholic excesses

3. (i) What does every country want?
... rapid economic development
- (ii) How can poverty be removed?
... by adopt the right economic policies
- (iii) What is said to be the key to prosperity ?
... rapid and large-scale industrialisation by setting up more factories for consumer goods like motor cars, air-conditioners etc.
- (iv) What do consumer goods aim at ?
... keeping us informed as well as entertained
- (v) Why is the list of consumer goods endless?
... because human wants for consumer goods are endless
4. (a) (i) get rid of - remove
(ii) amused - entertained
(iii) flourishing - prosperous
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]
- (i) to get up - Children get up early in the morning.
- (ii) provided - Children can get up early provided they go to bed early.
5. The pie chart presents data on India's export of leather products, sugar, cement, apparel, tea and coffee in the year 2015-16. Leather products worth forty crore rupees were exported to the countries in Europe and the Middle East. Sugar and cement worth thirty crore rupees were exported to the UAE. Garments worth one hundred twenty-five crore rupees were exported to the USA and the European countries. Tea and coffee worth fifty crore rupees were exported to America and Europe. Income from exporting the apparel is the highest and that of sugar and cement is the lowest.
6. (a) substances of which something is made -
(v) Solid, liquid and gas are the three states of *matter*.
- (b) material for thought -
- (iii) Our national security is a *matter* of great concern.
- (c) affair -
- (ii) What is the *matter* between you ?
- (d) be of importance -
- (i) Occupying the crease for a long time and slowly building up an innings *matters* much for a Test batsman.
- (e) substance in a book -
- (iv) The *matter* in the book is good but the style is far from being so.
7. As a news correspondent you have moved round your city / town and watched the puja celebrations by the puja committees. Write a report, in about 200 words, on puja celebrations for publication in the daily you represent.

Answer Key

Durga Puja Celebration at Cuttack

..... , Staff Correspondent

Cuttack: October 21 - Festive fervour gripped Millennium City as the five-day Durga Puja from Maha Shasthi to Vijaya Dashami along with Bhasani Jatra began with all traditional pomp and gaiety on Monday.... festival marks the battle of Goddess Durga with the powerful demon Mahishasura. ... festival was widely celebrated in Cuttack As many as 160 puja pandals had come up with exquisite stunning decorations, attractive welcome arches and sparkling lights. While 24 puja committees have put up silver tableaux (*Chandi Medha*), eight have used massive gold ornaments to decorate Goddess Durga and her other celestial companions, including the demon Mahishasura ... gold and silver embellishments

at puja mandaps at Chandinichowk, Chowdhury Bazaar, Binod Bihari, Balu Bazaar, Sheikh Bazaar, Khannagar, College Square, Chauliaganj, Ranihat and Mangalabag drew huge number of devotees ...

The entire city had been decked up with exquisite decorations ... massive light gates were erected by different puja committees... chants of *mantras* and devotional music have added to the sublimity and grandeur of the celebrations ... large number of people from all over Odisha gathered here to visit pandals, offered prayers and enjoyed night long melody programmes.

Special attraction of Puja at Cuttack ... disciples had darshan of 16 or *besas* or appearances of Maa Katak Chandi, Maa Gadachandi and Maa Jhanjirimangala

Sri Ganeshi Lal, the Honourable Governor of Odisha, The Chief Minister, and other ministers visited various puja pandals in the millennium city... many political leaders were also seen offering worships at the pandals.

This year the puja was celebrated very peacefully ... full credit goes to the police and the members of the puja committees.

OR

Assuming that you are the Secretary of a Sports Club write a report, in about 200 words, on the activities of the club during the previous year and programmes for coming year, to be read put in the annual meeting of the club.

Answer Key

— Sport Club, — (place)

Annual Report

Respected Chief Guest, esteemed invitees, dear members of the club, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour and pleasure to read out the Annual Report of our sports club for the year ...

The year ... is an eventful year for the Club... the Club organised competitions in both outdoor and indoor games ... inter-club competitions were held in football and cricket ... different clubs of the district were invited to participate ... experienced referees and umpires were requested to conduct the matches ... best teams were picked to be awarded prizes at the function... competitions in indoor games like chess, carom, and table-tennis were also organized for the members of the Club ... winners are going to receive the prizes

It is a matter of pride for us that Sri of our club represented the state in football ... Miss played for state cricket team.

The club celebrated the Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, the Republic Day and the International Yoga Day.

The club plans to organize inter-district competitions in Kabadi, volley ball and badminton in the coming year... It has also been planned to felicitate some famous sports persons of our district who have brought glory to our state ... we also intend to hold coaching camps for athletic events for young athletes ... we have also contacted a few trainers for the purpose ... it is a matter of great regret that the club does not have a playground of its own...

We are grateful to our revered Chief Guest, Sri who has agreed to sanction Rs. 10,00,000.00 (Rupees ten lakh) only from his MPLAD fund to prepare the cricket ground of the Club.

The Club extends its gratefulness to our Chief Guest, Sri for gracing the Annual Function.

Thank You.

Jai Hind

Secretary

.... Sports Club, ...

8. Usefulness of an Atlas

- (a) Use of an Atlas
 - (i) useful books of reference
 - (ii) a source of infinite delight
- (b) Following maps of our neighbourhood is fascinating because sitting on the arm chair
 - (i) we trace a familiar path, houses and shops, churches
 - (ii) we climb a hill
 - (iii) trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys as far as the horizon
- (c) Maps of unfamiliar land give us a different sort of pleasure because
 - (i) we are lured into the unknown land
 - (ii) we imagine strange people
 - (iii) we enjoy magnificent scenery
 - (iv) we cross strange seas

9. Usefulness of an Atlas

An atlas is a useful book of reference for some people. But for some others it is a source of infinite delight. It is fascinating to follow maps of our neighbourhood because sitting on the arm chair we can trace a familiar path leading to houses, shops and churches. We can also climb a hill and trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys as far as the horizon. Maps of unfamiliar land give us a different sort of pleasure because we are lured into the unknown land to imagine strange people, enjoy magnificent scenery and cross strange seas which few ships have ever crossed.

10. Your Hobby

[10]

Introduction - spare time activity done for pleasure - a turn away from the monotony of routine occupation - a regular activity done for enjoyment - Hobbies build confidence because being good at something and learning something new is very rewarding.

Types of hobbies: reading, writing, singing, dancing, acting, playing instrumental music, painting, gardening, stamp collecting, community work

My hobby: stamp collecting - started when I was in Class V... I have collected stamps of almost all nations - they give information about the culture, the flora and fauna, the history-makers etc. of various countries - taken part in exhibitions and have got awards

Conclusion: hobbies can help us relax, de-stress, have fun, and a feel of accomplishment

(b) Cricket in India

Introduction: craze for cricket in India - originated in England - the British introduced this game - mostly played in the commonwealth countries today

Popularity: cricket fans discuss players and the score with excitement ... families sit together before the television, watching their favorite super stars playing ... each stroke played by our cricketers, each wicket taken enlivens the environment and makes the game even more fun — spectators at the stadium waive the Indian Flag with their faces painted in tri-colors, cheering - played all over the country by people of both sexes and of all ages

The three formats - Test match for five days, One day International for 50 overs and twenty-twenty match for 20 overs

India's performance in them - winning Championships - world ranking in three types of games

Organisations: the BCCI and the State Associations and their functions

Domestic and international matches - Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Cooch Bihar trophy, Vizzy Trophy, C K Naidu Trophy as national matches - international championships like Border-Gavaskar Trophy

Live telecasts and the harm they cause to work and study

A highly paid profession: no longer played for pleasure - has become money spinners

Conclusion: excitement and frenzy generated by a cricket match in India ... cricket is like the 'unofficial' national game of India.

11. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it: [1x15=15]

The food bazaar is taking **the entire** responsibility **of** sending the farmer's produce to the consumer. The private company with its vast **resources**, **can set up** cold storages, acquire fleets of refrigerated trucks to transport the produce **to** cities and even construct roads for speedy transportation. **At** the end of the food **chain**, there **are** air-conditioned supermarkets where consumers **can** buy the produce of high quality, in good condition, at comparatively reasonable prices, in clean and hygienic **surroundings**. A kilo of tomatoes which a customer **buys** from a vegetable-vendor for ten rupees **may** be available, weighed **and** neatly packed for only Rs. 50 in a supermarket. Out of that amount the farmer is likely to **get** at least Rs.3. 50, a much higher price than he would get if he **had sold** his produce to a middleman.

QUESTIONS

PROSE

My Greatest Olympic Prize

1. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

It was the summer of 1936. The Olympic Games were being held in Berlin. Because Adolf Hitler childishly insisted that his performers were members of a "master race," nationalistic feelings were at an all-time high.

I wasn't too worried about all this. I'd trained, sweated and disciplined myself for six years, with the Games in mind. While I was going over on the boat, all I could think about was taking home one or two of those gold medals. I had my eye especially on the long jump. A year before, as a university student, I'd set the world record of 26 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Everyone kind of expected me to win that Olympic event hands down.

I was in for a surprise. When the time came for the long-jump trials, I was startled to see a tall boy hitting the pit at almost 26 feet on his practice leaps! He turned out to be a German named Luz Long. I was told that Hitler had kept him under wraps, evidently hoping he would win the jump.

I supposed that if Long won, it would add some new support to the Nazis' Aryan-superiority theory. After all, I am a Negro. A little hot under the collar about Hitler's ways, I determined to go out there and really show Der Führer and his master race who was superior and who wasn't.

Questions :

- (i) 'I wasn't too worried about all this'- What does "this" refer to?
 - (ii) Why did everyone expect the author to win the long jump easily?
 - (iii) What was the surprise that awaited the author in Berlin?
 - (iv) What was the Aryan-superiority theory of the Nazis?
 - (v) Why was the author determined to beat Luz Long?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:
- An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, as any coach will tell you. I was no exception. On the first of my three qualifying jumps, I leapt from several inches beyond the take-off board for a no-jump. On the second jump, I was even worse. "Did I come 3000 miles for this?" I thought bitterly. "To fail in the trials and make a fool of myself?"
- Walking a few yards from the pit, I kicked disgustedly at the ground. Suddenly I felt a hand on my shoulder. I turned to look into the friendly blue eyes of the tall German long jumper. He had easily qualified for the finals on his first attempt. He offered me a firm handshake.
- "Jesse Owens, I'm Luz Long. I don't think we've met." He spoke English well, though with a German twist to it.
- "Glad to meet you," I said. Then, trying to hide my nervousness, I added, "How are you?"
- (i) What does a coach say about an angry athlete?
 - (ii) What were the results of the first two qualifying jumps for Owens?
 - (iii) Why did Owens kick the pit?
 - (iv) Who offered Owens a firm handshake?
 - (v) How did Long speak introduce himself to Owens during the trials?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

That night I walked over to Luz Long's room in the Olympic village to thank him. I knew that if it hadn't been for him I probably wouldn't be jumping in the finals the following day. We sat in his quarters and talked for two hours - about track and field, ourselves, the world situation, and a dozen other things.

When I finally got up to leave, we both knew that a real friendship had been formed. Luz would go out to the field the next day trying to beat me if he could. But I knew that he wanted me to do my best - even if that meant my winning.

As it turned out, Luz broke his own past record. In doing so, he pushed me on to a peak performance. I remember that at the instant I landed from my final jump - the one which set the Olympic record of 26 feet 5 1/4 inches - he was at my side, congratulating me. Despite the fact that Hitler glared at us from the stands not a hundred yards away, Luz shook my hand hard - and it wasn't a fake "smile with a broken heart" sort of grip, either.

You could melt down all the gold medals and cups I have, and they wouldn't be a plating on the 24-carat friendship I felt for Luz Long at that moment.

I realised then, too, that Luz was the epitome of what Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, must have had in mind when he said, "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well."

Questions:

- (i) When did the writer and Long realize that they had become friends?
- (ii) What landmark did the writer achieve in the Olympic Games?

- (iii) Why has Luz Long been called a fine example of Coubertin's ideal?
- (iv) Who was Coubertin? What was his ideal?
- (v) What do you think was the greatest Olympic Prize for the writer?

On Examinations

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I had scarcely passed my twelfth birthday when I entered the inhospitable regions of examinations, through which for the next seven years I was destined to journey. These examinations were a great trial to me. The subjects which were dearest to the examiners were almost invariably those I fancied least. I would have liked to have been examined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, were partial to Latin and mathematics. And, their will prevailed. Moreover, the questions which they asked on both these subjects were almost invariably those to which I was unable to suggest a satisfactory answer. I should have liked to be asked to say what I knew. They always tried to ask what I did not know. When I would have willingly displayed my knowledge, they sought to expose my ignorance. This sort of treatment had only one result: I did not do well in examinations.

This was especially true of my Entrance Examination to Harrow. The Headmaster, Dr. Welldon, however, took a broad-minded view of my Latin prose: he showed discernment in judging my general ability. This was the more remarkable, because I was found unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper. I wrote my name at the top of the page. I wrote down the number of the question "I". After much reflection I put a bracket round it thus ("I"). But

thereafter I could not think of anything connected with it that was either relevant or true. Incidentally there arrived from nowhere in particular a blot and several smudges. I gazed for two whole hours at this sad spectacle: and then merciful ushers collected my piece of foolscap with all the others and carried it up to the Headmaster's table.

Questions:

- (i) Why does the writer consider examinations a great trial to him?
- (ii) Which subjects did the writer like the most? Which subjects did the examiners favour?
- (iii) What reason does the writer give for his not doing well in examinations?
- (iv) How did the writer fare in his Latin paper at the Entrance Examination to Harrow?
- (v) "I gazed for two whole hours at this sad spectacle." - What was the sad spectacle for the writer?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I first went to Harrow in the summer term. The school possessed the biggest swimming-bath I had ever seen. It was more like the bend of a river than a bath, and it had two bridges across it. Thither we used to repair for hours at a time and bask between our dips eating enormous buns on the hot asphalt margin. Naturally it was a good joke to come up behind some naked friend, or even enemy, and push him in. I made quite a habit of this with boys of my own size or less. One day when I had been no more than a month in the school, I saw a boy standing in a meditative posture wrapped in a towel on the very brink. He was no bigger than I was, so I thought him fair game. Coming stealthily behind I pushed him in, holding on to his towel out of

humanity, so that it should not get wet. I was startled to see a furious face emerge from the foam, and a being evidently of enormous strength making its way by fierce strokes to the shore. I fled, but in vain. Swift as the wind my pursuer overtook me, seized me in a ferocious grip and hurled me into the deepest part of the pool.

I soon scrambled out on the other side, and found myself surrounded by an agitated crowd of younger boys. 'You're in for it,' they said. 'Do you know what you have done? It's Amery, he's in the Sixth Form. He is Head of his House; he is champion at Gym; he has got his football colours.' They continued to recount his many titles to fame and reverence and to dilate upon the awful retribution that would fall upon me. I was convulsed not only with terror, but with the guilt of sacrilege.

Questions

- (i) How did the boys enjoy their time at the swimming bath?
- (ii) What kind of pranks did they enjoy at the bath?
- (iii) What fun did the writer play with the boy standing in a meditative posture?
- (iv) What was the reaction of the boy?
- (v) What did the writer learn about Amery from the younger boys?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I continued in this unpretentious situation for nearly a year. However, by being so long in the lowest form I gained an immense advantage over the cleverer boys. They all went on to learn Latin and Greek and splendid things like that. But I was taught English. We were considered such dunces that we could learn only English. Mr. Somervell - a most delightful man, to whom my debt is great - was charged with the duty of

teaching the stupidest boys the most disregarded thing - namely, to write mere English. He knew how to do it. He taught it as no one else has ever taught it. Not only did we learn English parsing thoroughly, but we also practised continually English analysis. Mr. Somervell had a system of his own. He took a fairly long sentence and broke it up into its components by means of black, red, blue and green inks. Subject, verb, object; Relative Clauses, Conditional Clauses, Conjunctive and Disjunctive Clauses! Each had its colour and its bracket. It was a kind of drill. We did it almost daily.

Questions:

- (i) Who were taught Latin and Greek and who learned English?
- (ii) What was Mr. Somervell's duty as a teacher?
- (iii) What lessons in English grammar did Somervell teach?
- (iv) What was Somervell's method of teaching English grammar?
- (v) How does the writer assess Somervell as a teacher?

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I have been fortunate to see a good deal more of him, in times when three years' difference in age is not so important as it is at school. We were afterwards to be Cabinet colleagues for a good many years. It was thought incongruous that while I apparently stagnated in the lowest form, I should gain a prize open to the whole school for reciting to the Headmaster twelve hundred lines of Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' without making a single mistake. I also succeeded in passing the preliminary examination for the Army while still almost at the bottom of the school.

This examination seemed to have called forth a very special effort on my part, for many boys far above me in the school failed in it. I also had a piece of good luck. We knew that among other questions we should be asked to draw from memory a map of some country or other. The night before by way of final preparation I put the names of all the maps in the atlas into a hat and drew out New Zealand. I applied my good memory to the geography of that Dominion. Sure enough the first question in the paper was: 'Draw a map of New Zealand.'

Questions:

- (i) "three years' difference in age is not so important as it is at school" - How does the writer prove it?
- (ii) How did the writer fare at school?
- (iii) How did he win a prize at school?
- (iv) What was the writer's noteworthy achievements at school?
- (v) How did the writer prepare himself for the preliminary examination for the Army?

The Portrait of a Lady

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing-room. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of

grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had always been, as we had known her. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older, and had stayed at the same age for twenty years. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful.

Questions:

- (i) "... that was hard to believe" - What was hard for the writer to believe?
- (ii) How did the grandfather look in his portrait?
- (iii) What kind of a person did the grandfather appear in his portrait?
- (iv) What was 'absurd and undignified' about the grandmother?
- (v) How does the writer describe his grandmother?

9. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

As the years rolled by, we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I came back, she would ask me what the teacher had taught me. I would tell her English words and little things of Western science and learning, the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle, the world being round, etc. This made her unhappy. She could not help me with my lessons. She did not believe in the things they

taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and scriptures. One day I announced that we were being given music lessons. She was very disturbed. To her, music had lewd associations. It was the monopoly of harlots and beggars and not meant for gentlefolk. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She rarely talked to me after that.

When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. She rarely left her spinning wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrupings. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shoo'd them away. It used to be the, happiest half-hour of the day for her.

Questions:

- (i) What did the grandmother do every morning and what did she ask the writer after his return from school?
- (ii) Why could not the grandmother help the writer with his lessons at the city school?
- (iii) Why did the lessons at the English school distress the grandmother?
- (iv) Why was she disturbed about music lessons at the English school?
- (v) What were the three ways in which the grandmother spent her days when the author went to University?

10. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell... But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left, I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.

But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms, I could hear her reciting her prayer. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.

In the evening, a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.

Questions:

- (i) How did the grandmother see the author off at the railway station?
- (ii) What memory of the grandmother did the writer cherish during his stay abroad?
- (iii) How did she receive him when he came back home from abroad?
- (iv) What were her happiest moments on the first day of his arrival?
- (v) How did she celebrate his return in the evening?

The Magic of Teamwork

11. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

Diversifying tasks increases workers' self-esteem and motivation and makes them team players. Now, even if I call him for work in the middle of the night, he is ready - because I respect him for what he does. Team Interactions unfortunately, when good teams do get created, almost invariably fall apart. In our system today, it is very difficult to build teams because nobody wants to be seen playing second fiddle. It is very hard in India to find good losers. Well, you win some and you lose some. If you lose some, you should move on! You don't need to spend all your time and energy of different cultural backgrounds, religions, ethnicities and caste groups - a fertile ground of diversity in the workplace. We should actually be experts in working with diversity. But it can only happen when we get rid of personal, caste and community interests.

There could be a 40-year-old CEO with a 55-year-old VP. It has nothing to do with age; capability and expertise are what counts. But you don't yet see these attitudes taking hold in India. Managers in the US corporate environment who work with Indians - and in fact, with Asians in general - need to recognize that these individuals have a tendency to feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected.

Questions:

- (i) How is diversifying tasks in corporate governance helpful?
- (ii) Why is it very difficult to build teams in Indian system today?
- (iii) What does the writer mean by 'a fertile ground of diversity in the workplace'?
- (iv) What matters much for a senior position?
- (v) What is the tendency of the senior Indian managers ?

12. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

There could be a 40-year-old CEO with a 55-year-old VP. It has nothing to do with age; capability and expertise are what counts. But you don't yet see these attitudes taking hold in India. Managers in the US corporate environment who work with Indians - and in fact, with Asians in general - need to recognize that these individuals have a tendency to feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected. It must be realized that these individuals have lower self-esteem to begin with and therefore have to be pampered and encouraged a little more because they need it. This makes them feel better and work better. There is no substitute for Teamwork. Teamwork is key to corporate and national governance, and to get anything done.

The fundamental issues are respect for others, openness, honesty, communication, willingness to disagree, resolution of conflict, and recognition that the larger goal of the team as a whole is above individual or personal agendas. Don't be afraid of pressure. Remember that pressure is what turns a lump of coal into diamond.

Questions:

- (i) What matters much for a senior position?
- (ii) What type of individuals have lower self-esteem?
- (iii) How should the seniors treat employees with lower self-esteem?
- (iv) How does the writer view teamwork?
- (v) What are the fundamental ideals in corporate environment?

Development of Polio Vaccines**13. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

Roosevelt was determined not to let this major illness get the best of him. He not only continued his illustrious political career, resulting in his well-documented and long term Presidency of the United States, but he went on to spearhead the fight against polio, increasing public awareness of the deadly disease and promoting research. Although polio never devastated large numbers of the population like the plague or influenza, it was a frightening, highly contagious disease that attacked both the poor and rich and arose in terrifying outbreaks which seemed impossible to stop in spite of advances in medicine.

Through the first half of this century, basic hygiene methods and knowledge had advanced tremendously. For the first time in civilization, people came to expect good health instead of merely hoping for it. But, polio still attacked, and children were the most vulnerable. Many can remember seeing, in the early 1950s, heartbreaking posters of children on crutches or in iron lungs, the cumbersome mechanical aids which helped those whose lungs were paralyzed to breathe. Lacking a vaccine, parents throughout the country panicked, keeping their children from schools and other public facilities.

Questions:

- (i) What was the highest position that Roosevelt had achieved in his political career?
- (ii) How did he spearhead the fight against polio?
- (iii) Why was polio a deadly disease?
- (iv) Who are the most vulnerable to polio?
- (v) Why were parents in the early 1950s afraid of sending their children to schools?

14. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Ironically, before the 1900s, immunity was acquired primarily during infancy because sanitation conditions were poor and efforts at sewage and water treatments were primitive. Babies were frequently exposed to polioviruses. These infants did not contract the disease because their mothers' antibodies were passed on to them through breast-feeding. The babies then developed their own antibodies to the virus.

Paradoxically, when sanitation improved, infants were no longer exposed at an age when they were protected, so they did not develop antibodies to the viruses. Consequently, when they were exposed to the virus in later childhood and adulthood, they were at risk to contract polio.

This understanding about the nature of polio grew through painstaking research over the first half of the twentieth century, much of it funded by the March of Dimes, a grassroots organization founded with the help of President Roosevelt. The organization decided to enlist the services of a respected researcher who was certain he could find a safe vaccination.

Questions:

- (i) When was immunity acquired before the 1900s?
- (ii) How did babies develop immunity against polio before the 1900s?
- (iii) How did babies have antibodies to polioviruses?
- (iv) Why were children and adults at risk to contract polio?
- (v) How could researcher understand the nature of polio?

15. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Dr. Jonas Salk had begun his medical research career studying immunology. In 1947, while at the University of Pittsburgh, he began his research on poliovirus. His research was greatly helped in 1949, when a method of growing poliovirus in cell culture, instead of having to use primarily monkeys for research, was discovered. Salk needed to find a way to process the viruses so that they were less infectious, before using them in a vaccine. In 1952, Salk was the first to develop a successful vaccine using a mixture of the three types of virus, grown in monkey kidney cultures. He developed a process using formalin, a chemical that inactivated the whole virus.

What followed was massive testing of the vaccine in clinical trials in the United States and parts of Canada, begun in 1954. The scope of the trials was unprecedented in medical history. The results were dramatic. Cases of polio fell spectacularly in the vaccinated test groups. In 1955, the government quickly granted permission for the vaccine to be distributed to the children of our country. But, there was a problem with the original Salk vaccine. The vaccine actually induced 260 cases of poliomyelitis, including 10 deaths. The problem was traced to incomplete inactivation of some virus particles, which was soon corrected. Since then the vaccine has been highly effective, with a 70 - 90% protection rate.

Questions:

- (i) What method did Jonas Salk use to develop polio vaccine?
- (ii) How did Salk develop a successful vaccine?
- (iii) What did clinical trials of the vaccine in the US and Canada reveal?
- (iv) How was the first polio vaccine accepted?
- (v) What was the problem with the original Salk vaccine?

ANSWERS**PROSE**

1. (i) ... Adolf Hitler's claim that his performers were members of a "master race"
 - (ii) ... because he had set the world record of 26 feet 8 1/4 inches in long jump as a university student in 1935 just one year before the Olympic games
 - (iii) ... a tall German boy named Luz Long hitting the pit at almost 26 feet during the long-jump trials ... he was trained secretly to win the long jump event in Olympics
 - (iv) ... Aryans are a superior race and Germans as Aryans belong to this 'master race'
 - (v) ... because he wanted to prove Nazis' Aryan-superiority theory wrong by winning the gold medal in long jump ... to show Hitler that the Germans are not superior to others
2. (i) ... An angry athlete will make mistakes
 - (ii) ... Owens failed to qualify
 - (iii) ... because he was disgusted with himself for his failure at the trials for long jump
 - (iv) ... Luz Long, the tall German long jumper, ... he qualified at the trials for long jump in his first attempt
 - (v) ... that he was Luz Long...he thought that they had not met earlier
3. (i) ... on the night when the writer walked over to Luz Long's room in the Olympic village to thank him ... after they talked for two hours - about track and field, ourselves, the world situation, and a dozen other things ...
 - (ii) ... he set the Olympic record of 26 feet 5 1/4 inches in long jump
- (iii) ... because he believed in sporting spirit that Coubertin had in mind ... he inspired his rival to win
 - (iv) ... founder of the modern Olympic Games ... The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.
4. (i) ... because he did not like to be examined in the subjects which the examiners liked the most
 - (ii) ... history, poetry and writing essays ... Latin and mathematics
 - (iii) ... he blames the examiners ... they asked him such questions to which he could not suggest a satisfactory answer ... they invariably asked questions on the areas he did not know, and ignored the topics he knew ... they sought to expose his ignorance
 - (iv) ... he was unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper ... wrote his name at the top of the page ... wrote down the number of the question and put a bracket round it - ("I").
 - (v) ... a blot and several smudges on his answer sheet as a few drops of his tears fell on it
5. (i) ... took dips in the pool basked on the hot asphalt bank and enjoyed buns as snacks
 - (ii) ... came up behind some naked friend, or even an enemy and pushed him into the pool to see the fun
 - (iii) ... pushed him into water holding on to his towel so that it would not get wet.

- (iv) ... he was furious ... emerged from water... swam to the shore with fierce strokes ... chased the writer and caught hold of him in a strong grip and hurled him into the deepest part of the pool
- (v) ... Amery was a student of the Sixth Form ... he was Head of his House... champion at Gym ... he had got his football colours
6. (i) ... cleverer boys were taught Latin and Greek ... most stupid boys learned English
- (ii) ... to teach English to the stupidest boys
- (iii) ... parsing and analysis of sentences
- (iv) ... took a fairly long sentence and broke it up into its components, such as, subject, verb, object; Relative Clauses, Conditional Clauses, Conjunctive and Disjunctive Clauses using black, red, blue and green inks and brackets to identify each of them ... did this exercise almost daily
- (v) ... a most delightful man ... he was teaching English to the stupidest boys ... he was unique as a teacher of English
7. (i) ... Amery who was senior to him by three years at school later in public life became his Cabinet colleague for a good many years
- (ii) ... was almost at the bottom of the school
- (iii) ... by reciting twelve hundred lines of Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' without making a single mistake
- (iv) ... successfully passed the preliminary examination for the Army
- (v) ... he prepared himself to draw a map of New Zealand that was asked in the exam
8. (i) ... that his grandmother had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband
- (ii) ... he had a big turban and loose-fitting clothes ... his long white beard covered the best part of his chest ... he looked as if a hundred years old
- (iii) ... he did not appear like a person who would have a wife or children but he could only have lots of grandchildren
- (iv) ... that she used to play games as a child
- (v) ... she was short and fat and slightly bent ... her face was wrinkled ... she looked terribly old and looked the same for twenty years ... she had never been pretty but she was always beautiful
9. (i) ... every morning she used to wake the writer up and get him ready for school ... she wanted to know what the teacher had taught him
- (ii) ... because she had no idea of the writer's lessons ... the writer learnt English words, little things of Western science, the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle ...
- (iii) ... because there was no lesson about God and religious scriptures
- (iv) ... because to her, music had vulgar associations ... it was not meant for gentlefolk but the monopoly of harlots and beggars
- (v) ... she spent her days by spinning, reciting prayers and feeding the sparrows with little bits of bread

10. (i) ... she neither spoke nor showed any emotion
... her lips moved in prayer ... her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary
... she silently kissed the writer's forehead
- (ii) ... grandmother's kiss on his forehead when he left for abroad ... the moist imprint which was the last sign of physical contact between them
- (iii) ... she met him at the station ... she clasped him silently in her arms reciting her prayer
- (iv) ... the time she spend in feeding the sparrows
- (v) ... She did not pray ... She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing ... she thumped the drum for several hours and sang of the home-coming of warriors
11. (i) ... increases workers' self-esteem and motivation and makes them team players
- (ii) ... because nobody wants to be seen playing second fiddle
- (iii) ... diverse cultural backgrounds, religions, ethnicities and caste groups
- (iv) ... capability and expertise
- (v) ... they need recognition and respect
12. (i) ...capability and expertise
- (ii) ... who feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected
- (iii) ... they should pamper and encourage these employees a little more so that they can feel better and work better
- (iv) ... there is no substitute for Teamwork ... Teamwork is key to corporate and national governance
- (v) ... respect for others, openness, honesty, communication, willingness to disagree, resolution of conflict, and the larger goal of the team as a whole
13. (i) ... Presidency of the United States of America
- (ii) ... by spreading public awareness of polio and promoting research on its prevention and cure.
- (iii) ... a highly contagious disease ... it attacked both the poor and the rich ... when it broke out it seemed impossible to stop
- (iv) ... children
- (v) ... because there were no vaccines to prevent children from contacting polio
14. (i) ... primarily during infancy
- (ii) ... by being frequently exposed to polioviruses as sanitation conditions were poor and primitive
- (iii) ... their mothers' antibodies were passed on to them through breast-feeding ... they developed their own antibodies as they grew up
- (iv) ... because of improved sanitation they were not exposed to polioviruses and did not develop antibodies to them
- (v) ... through painstaking research over the first half of the twentieth century funded by the March of Dimes
15. (i) ... growing poliovirus in cell culture
- (ii) ... using a mixture of the three types of virus, grown in monkey kidney cultures ... he used formalin, a chemical that inactivated the whole virus
- (iii) ... that cases of polio fell spectacularly in the vaccinated test groups
- (iv) in 1955, the US government quickly granted permission for the vaccine to be distributed to the children
- (v) ...incomplete inactivation of some virus particles

QUESTIONS

POETRY

Daffodils

1. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Questions: **[2x5]**

- (i) What does the poet compare himself to in the 1st line? Which figure of speech is used here?
- (ii) Where did the poet come across the daffodils?
- (iii) What resemblance does he find between the daffodils and the stars on the Milky Way?
- (iv) Quote the line which is similar in meaning with "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."
- (v) What is the rhyme scheme in the first stanza? Is the rhyming pattern similar in the second stanza?

2. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed-and gazed-but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.
For oft, when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Questions:

- (i) How does the poet feel looking at the daffodils?
- (ii) What happens to the poet when he lies on his couch?
- (iii) What does the poet feel when he remembers the sight of the daffodils?
- (iv) When does the poet write the poem - beside or off the lake?
- (v) Mention the two moods of the poet.

3. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

Upon the time of sparrow-chirp
When the moths came once more;
The old priest Peter Gilligan
Stood upright on the floor.
'Mavrone, mavrone! the man has died
While I slept on the chair';
He roused his horse out of its sleep,
And rode with little care.

He rode now as he never rode,
By rocky lane and fen;
The sick man's wife opened the door:
'Father! you come again!'

Questions:

- (i) When did the old priest wake up?
- (ii) 'Mavrone, mavrone!' - What does this expression mean? Why does the priest feel sad?
- (iii) How did the priest reach the sick man's house?
- (iv) 'Father! you come again!' - Who said this? Why did she say so?
- (v) What is the rhyme scheme in the first stanza? Is it the same for all other stanzas?

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

He rode now as he never rode,
By rocky lane and fen;
The sick man's wife opened the door:
'Father! you come again!'

'And is the poor man dead?' he cried.
'He died an hour ago.'

The old priest Peter Gilligan
In grief swayed to and fro.

'When you were gone, he turned and died
As merry as a bird.'

The old priest Peter Gilligan
He knelt him at that word.

'He Who hath made the night of stars
For souls who tire and bleed,
Sent one of His great angels down
To help me in my need.

'He Who is wrapped in purple robes,
With planets in His care,
Had pity on the least of things
Asleep upon a chair.'

Questions:

- (i) "Father! you come again!" Who says this and why?
- (ii) Why did the old priest sway to and fro?
- (iii) What made the old priest kneel down?
- (iv) How did God help the old priest?
- (v) Who does the 'the least of things' refer to?

A Psalm of Life

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest',
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Questions :

- (i) What does the expression "mournful numbers" mean?
- (ii) Which 'soul' is dead?
- (iii) What is not the goal of life?
- (iv) Which line alludes to the Bible?
- (v) What is not our destined way of life?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest',
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, - act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Questions :

- (i) What does the poet tell us about life?
- (ii) What does the poet say about the soul?
- (iii) How does the poet distinguish between art and time?
- (iv) What does the poet ask us not to be and what does he want us to be?
- (v) What does the poet tell us about the future and the past?

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Questions :

- (i) What do the following lines suggest?
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today
- (ii) Which line makes a comparison between art and time?
- (iii) What does the expression 'muffled drums' imply?
- (iv) The speaker highlights life's difficulties when he says life is like ...
- (v) What does the speaker want us to be?

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead !

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

Questions:

- (i) Why does the poet prefer the 'Present' to the 'Past' and 'Future' ?
- (ii) What do the lives of great men remind us?
- (iii) How do the examples of great men help a person in distress?
- (iv) What does the poet mean when he says, "Let us then be up and doing"?
- (v) What does the poet tell his readers about the importance of labor?

9. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

The most important thing we've learned,
So far as children are concerned,
Is never, NEVER, NEVER let
Them near your television set --
Or better still, just don't install
The idiotic thing at all.

In almost every house we've been,
We've watched them gaping at the screen.

They loll and slop and lounge about,
And stare until their eyes pop out.
(Last week in someone's place we saw
A dozen eyeballs on the floor.)

They sit and stare and stare and sit
Until they're hypnotised by it,
Until they're absolutely drunk
With all that shocking ghastly junk.

Questions :

- (i) What important thing does the poet say about children and the television?
- (ii) How do children spend their time with the television?
- (iii) How does he make humor to give his message?
- (iv) How do the children behave while watching the TV?
- (v) How does TV become a harmful addiction for children?

Money Madness**10. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

Money is our madness, our vast collective madness.

And of course, if the multitude is mad
the individual carries his own grain of insanity
around with him.

I doubt if any man living hands out a pound note
without a pang;

and a real tremor, if he hands out a ten-pound note.

We quail, money makes us quail.

It has got us down; we grovel before it in strange
terror.

And no wonder, for money has a fearful cruel
power among men.

But it is not money we are so terrified of,
it is the collective money-madness of mankind.

For mankind says with one voice: How much
is he worth?

Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and
go cold. -

Questions :

- (i) What characterises madness for money?
- (ii) How does a person feel when he has to part with money?
- (iii) How does the poet express the power of money?
- (iv) What are human beings really afraid of?
- (v) What is a man's worth without money?

11. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

For mankind says with one voice: How much
is he worth?

Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and
go cold. -

And if I have no money, they will give me a little
bread so I do not die,

but they will make me eat dirt with it.

I shall have to eat dirt, I shall have to eat dirt
if I have no money. It is that that I am frightened of.

And that fear can become a delirium.

It is fear of my money-mad fellow-men.

We must have some money

to save us from eating dirt.

Questions :

- (i) What do people say about a man's worth?
- (ii) What does the poet mean by "dirt"?
- (iii) How do money-mad men treat men-without-money?
- (iv) What does a man without money fear?
- (v) Why does the poet say "We must have some money"?

ANSWERS**POETRY**

1. (i) ... with a solitary piece of cloud floating high above the hills and dales in the sky ... simile
- (ii) ... under the trees by the side of the lake
- (iii) ... daffodils stretched in a never ending line like the stars shining continuously on the milky way ... daffodils dancing and fluttering in the breeze looked like the twinkling stars
- (iv) ... "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance."
- (v) ... a b a b c c ... the first line rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth ending with a rhyming couplet ... yes
2. (i) ... cheerful among the delightful daffodils
- (ii) ... the sight of delightful daffodils flashed upon his inward eye
- (iii) ... his heart is filled with pleasure ... his heart leaps up in joy like the dancing daffodils
- (iv) ... off the lake ... at his home in solitude
- (v) ... vacant and pensive moods ... the first is calmness of mind and the other is thoughtful
3. (i) ... at dawn when sparrows were chirping and moths were flying about
- (ii) ... Alas! ... an expression of sorrow ... because the sick man had died when he was asleep
- (iii) ... he woke up his horse ... rode recklessly over rocky lane and fen
- (iv) ... the sick man's wife ... she was surprised to see the priest again
- (v) ... a b c b ... yes
4. (i) ... the sick man's wife ... because she was surprised to see the father again
- (ii) ... because he was sad ... he came to know that the sick man had died one hour before his arrival
- (iii) ... felt down to pray and express his gratitude to God who had come in disguise to bless the poor dying man
- (iv) ... God had allowed the tired old priest a little rest and sent one of his great angels in the guise of the priest to bless the poor dying man
- (v) ... as poor a thing in God's creation as the old priest Peter Gilligan
5. (i) ... sorrowful songs
- (ii) ... that slumbers
- (iii) ... death
- (iv) ... 'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest'
- (v) ... enjoyment or sorrow
6. (i) ... life is real and earnest ... death is not the end of life
- (ii) ... soul is imperishable ... the body that houses the soul is born from dust and it returns to dust after its dissolution
- (iii) ... art is eternal ... it survives beyond time ... time is passing very swiftly ... every moment we are moving towards death as if marching to the beats of funeral drums
- (iv) ... not to exist meekly like dumb cattle in battle field of life ... to fight the battle of life like a heroic warrior
- (v) ... past is dead and gone ... therefore it should be ignored ... future must not be trusted in spite of its pleasant promises

7. (i) Life is about making progress.
 (ii) "Art is long, and Time is fleeting"
 (iii) ... advancing death
 (iv) ... A field of battle
 (v) ... a hero in the battle of life
8. (i) ... because past is dead and buried, future however is uncertain ... we are living in the present which is at hand
 (ii) ... to make our lives sublime so that as we die we shall leave behind our footprints on the sand of time
 (iii) ... like a forlorn and shipwrecked sailor making other distressed sailors learn from his example of courage to sail over the sea to safety
 (iv) ... the poet advises us to be active and busy and not to procrastinate
 (v) ... labour is important so far as we learn to labour and wait for the results
9. (i) ... children should not be allowed to watch the television ... it is better not to install a T V set at home
 (ii) ... children stare at the TV screen lazily until their eyes tire out
 (iii) ... he humourously says that last week a dozen eye balls were seen lying on the floor in someone's place
 (iv) ... children relax in an idle manner and stare continuously at the TV screen
 (v) ... children are hypnotized by the nonsense passed off to them by the television as entertainment
10. (i) ... vast collective madness
 (ii) ... a pang of pain ... a real shudder
 (iii) ... money has a fearful cruel power ... it makes mankind fear it with strange terror ... human beings are its victims
 (iv) ... the collective money-madness of mankind
 (v) ... he has no worth ... he suffers miseries of life
- For mankind says with one voice: How much is he worth?
11. (i) ... people ask what a man's worth is in terms of money ... how much money he owns
 (ii) ... abuse or great misery suffered by the poor
 (iii) ... they give a little bread to them to eat so that they can live ... they ill treat the men-without- money
 (iv) ... dishonor by eating 'dirt'
 (v) ... to save us from eating dirt ... to escape dishonour

QUESTIONS**NON-DETAILED STUDY****The Doctor's Word**

1. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

People came to him when the patient was on his last legs. Dr. Raman often burst out, "Why couldn't you have come a day earlier?" The reason was obvious, visiting fee twenty-five rupees, and more than that people liked to shirk the fact that the time had come to call in Dr. Raman; for them there was something ominous in the very association. As a result, when the big man came on the scene it was always a quick decision one way or another. There was no scope or time for any kind of wavering or whitewashing. Long years of practice of this kind had bred in the doctor a certain curt truthfulness; for that very reason his opinion was valued; he was not a mere doctor expressing an opinion but a judge pronouncing a verdict. The patient's life hung on his words. This never unduly worried Dr. Raman. He never believed that agreeable words ever saved lives. He did not think it was any of his business to provide unnecessary hope when as a matter of course Nature would tell them the truth in a few hours. However, when he glimpsed the faintest sign of hope, he rolled up his sleeve and stepped into the arena: it might be hours or days, but he never withdrew till he wrested the prize from Yama's hands.

Questions:

- (a) Why did the patients visit Dr. Raman only when they were hopeless?
- (b) What impression of Dr. Raman do you get from the passage?

2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer each question in about 70 words:

Today, standing over a bed, the doctor felt that he himself needed someone to tell him soothing lies. He mopped his brow with his kerchief and sat down in the chair beside the bed. On the bed lay his dearest friend in the world: Gopal. They had known each other for forty years now, starting with their Kindergarten days. They could not, of course, meet as much as they wanted, each being wrapped in his own family and profession. Occasionally, on a Sunday, Gopal would walk into the consulting room, and wait patiently in a corner till the doctor was free. And then they would dine together, see a picture, and talk of each other's life and activities. It was a classic friendship standing over, untouched by changing times, circumstances, and activities.

In his busy round of work, Dr. Raman had not noticed that Gopal had not called in for over three months now. He just remembered it when he saw Gopal's son sitting on a bench in the consulting hall, one crowded morning. Dr. Raman could not talk to him for over an hour. When he got up and was about to pass on to the operation room, he called up the young man and asked, "What brings you here, sir ? " The youth was nervous and shy. "Mother sent me here."

"What can I do for you?"

"Father is ill ..."

Questions:

- (a) Give an account of the friendship between Dr. Raman and Gopal?
- (b) How did Dr. Raman come to know about Gopal's illness?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer each question in about 70 words:

"Oh!" the doctor exclaimed. "You are exerting yourself too much. You must be quieter." He felt idiotic to be repeating it. "How fine it would be," he reflected, "to drop the whole business and run away somewhere without answering anybody any question! "The patient clutched the doctor's wrist with his weak fingers and said, "Ramu, it is my good fortune that you are here at this moment. I can trust your word. I can't leave my property unsettled. That will mean endless misery for my wife and children. You know all about Subbiah and his gang. Let me sign before it is too late. Tell me. . . ."

"Yes, presently," replied the doctor. He walked off to his car, sat in the back seat and reflected. He looked at his watch. Midnight. If the will was to be signed, it must be done within the next two hours, or never. He could not be responsible for a mess there; he knew too well the family affairs and about those wolves, Subbiah and his gang ... But what could he do? If he asked him to sign the Will, it would virtually mean a death sentence and destroy the thousandth part of a chance that the patient had of survival. He got down from the car and went in. He resumed his seat in the chair. The patient was staring at him appealingly. The doctor said to himself, "If my word can save his life, he shall not die. He will be damned."

Questions:

- (a) What was Gopal upset about?
(b) Why did Dr. Raman decide to tell a lie?

Nightingale and the Rose

4. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

"The Prince gives a ball to-morrow night," murmured the young Student, "and my love will be there. If I bring her a red rose she will dance with me till dawn. If I bring her a red rose, I shall hold her in my arms, and she will lean her head upon my shoulder, and her hand will be clasped in mine. But there is no red rose in my garden, so I shall sit lonely, and she will pass me by. She will dance only with others, and my heart will break."

"Night after night have I sung of love," thought the Nightingale, "and what I sing of, he suffers - what is joy to me, to him is pain. Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it for sale in the marketplace. It may not be purchased from the merchants, nor can it be weighed out in exchange for gold."

"The musicians will play upon their stringed instruments," said the young Student, "and my love will dance to the sound of the harp and the violin. She will dance so lightly that her feet will not touch the floor, and the courtiers in their gay dresses will throng round her. But with me she will not dance, for I have no red rose to give her"; and he flung himself down on the grass, and buried his face in his hands, and wept.

"Why is he weeping?" asked a little Green Lizard, as he ran past him with his tail in the air.

"Why, indeed?" said a Butterfly, who was fluttering about after a sunbeam.

"He is weeping for a red rose," said the Nightingale.

"For a red rose?" they cried; "how very ridiculous!"

But the Nightingale understood the secret of the Student's sorrow, and she sat silent in the oak-tree, and thought about the mystery of Love.

Questions:

- (a) Why did the young student pine for a red rose?
- (b) How does the nightingale wonder at the mystery of love?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words.

Suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She passed through the grovelike a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed across the garden. In the centre of the lawn was standing a beautiful Rose-tree, and when she saw it, she flew over to it, and lit upon a spray.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are white," it answered; "as white as the foam of the sea, and whiter than the snow upon the mountain. But go to my brother who grows beneath the student's window, and perhaps he will give you what you want."

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rose-tree that was growing beneath the student's window.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are red," it answered, "as red as the feet of the dove, and redder than the great fans of coral that wave and wave in the ocean-cavern. But the winter has chilled my veins, and the frost has nipped my buds, and the storm has broken my branches, and I shall have no roses at all this year."

"One red rose is all I want," cried the Nightingale, "only one red rose! Is there no way by which I can get it?"

"There is a way," answered the Tree; "but it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you."

"Tell it to me," said the Nightingale, "I am not afraid."

"If you want a red rose," said the Tree, "you must build it out of music by -moonlight, and stain it with your own heart's-blood. You must sing to me with your breast against a thorn. All night long you must sing to me, and the thorn must pierce your heart, and your life-blood must flow into my veins, and become mine."

"Death is a great price to pay for a red rose," cried the Nightingale, "and Life is very dear to all. Yet Love is better than Life, and what is the heart of a bird compared to the heart of a man?"

So she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She swept over the garden like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed into her tree.

Questions:

- (a) What did the Rose-tree growing beneath the student's window tell the Nightingale to do in order to get the red rose?
- (b) Why did the Nightingale decide to get a red rose at the cost of her life?

6. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

The young Student was still lying on the grass, where she had left him, and the tears were not yet dry in his beautiful eyes.

"Be happy," cried the Nightingale, "be happy; you shall have your red rose. I will build it out of music by moonlight, and stain it with my own heart's-blood. All that I ask of you in return is that you will be a true lover, for Love is wiser than Philosophy, though he is wise, and mightier than Power, though he is mighty. Flame-coloured are his wings, and coloured like flame is his body. His lips are sweet as honey, and his breath is like frankincense."

The Student looked up from the grass, and listened, but he could not understand what the Nightingale was saying to him, for he only knew the things that are written down in books.

But the Oak-tree understood, and felt sad, for he was very fond of the little Nightingale who had built her nest in his branches.

"Sing me one last song," he whispered; "I shall feel very lonely when you are gone."

So the Nightingale sang to the Oak-tree, and her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar.

When she had finished her song the Student got up, and pulled a note-book and a lead-pencil out of his pocket.

"She has form," he said to himself, as he walked away through the garden - "but has she got feeling? I am afraid not. In fact, she is like most artists; she is all style, without sincerity. She would not sacrifice herself for others. She thinks merely of music. Still, it must be admitted that she has some beautiful notes in her voice. What a pity it is that they do not mean anything,

or do any practical good." And he went into his room, and lay down on his little wooden bed, and began to think of his love; and, after a time, he fell asleep.

Questions:

- (a) How does the nightingale characterise love?
- (b) What does the student write about the nightingale in his notebook?

7. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

And when the Moon shone in the heavens the Nightingale flew to the Rose-tree, and set her breast against the thorn. All night long she sang with her breast against the thorn, and the cold crystal Moon leaned down and listened. All night long she sang, and the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast, and her life-blood ebbed away from her.

She sang first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl. And on the top-most spray of the Rose-tree there blossomed a marvellous rose, petal following petal, as song followed song. Pale was it, at first, as the mist that hangs over the river - but the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and louder and louder grew her song, for she sang of the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a maid.

And a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose, like the flush in the face of the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the bride. But the thorn had not yet reached her heart, so the rose's heart remained white, for only a Nightingale's heart's-blood can crimson the heart of a rose.

And the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and the thorn touched her heart, and a fierce pang of pain shot through her. Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song, for she sang of the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb.

And the marvellous rose became crimson, like the rose of the eastern sky.

Questions:

- (a) Give an account of the Nightingale's efforts to get a red rose?
- (b) What is the effect of each of her songs?

Mystery of the Missing Cap

8. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

Sri Moharana was a well-to-do man. His had the only pukka house in an area of twenty villages. Whitewashed on the eve of India achieving independence, the house shone as a sort of tourist attraction for the folks of the nearby villages. They stopped and looked at it whenever they passed by, for none could overlook the symbolism in this operation that had been carried out after nearly half a century. Sri Moharana had a considerable reputation as a conscientious and generous man. He was an exemplary host with two ponds full of choice fish and a number of well cared for cows. He was a happy villager.

Came independence. As is well-known, the ancient land of India has had four major castes from time immemorial. But during the days immediately preceding independence, a new caste was emerging all over the country of

patriots. The 15th of August 1947 gave a big boost to their growth. In almost every village, beside the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras a couple of patriots came into being. It was observed that the small fisheries of Sri Moharana were often exercised in honour of these new people. And observers began to notice that Sri Moharana himself was fast becoming a patriot. As I found out later, he had even nursed the ambition to become a Member of the State Legislature.

Questions:

- (a) What impression of Sri Moharana do you get from the passage?
- (b) What does the narrator say about the patriots in the passage?

9. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

At last the big day came. The minister got down from his jeep when it entered the very first welcome arch on the outskirts of the village. There he was profusely garlanded by Sri Moharana but was requested to re-enter the jeep as he destination was still a furlong away. But the minister smiled and made some statement which meant that great though destiny had made him, he loved to keep his feet on the ground! At that Moharana and his friends looked ecstatic.

While hundreds applauded and shouted Babu Virkishore ki jai and bharat mata ki jai, etc. the elephantine minister plodded through the street to the embarrassment of the poor, naked earth, it seemed.

And I still remember the look of Sri Moharana when the minister's long round arm rested on his shrunken neck - a look which I have seen only once or twice later in life in the faces of

dying people who have lived a contented and complete life. Sri Moharana's look suggested: 'What more, what more, O my mortal life, could you expect from the world? My, my!'

All the people - even invalids - for many of whom it was the experience of a lifetime - were alternately shouting slogans and gaping. We the half -naked, pot-bellied, uncivilised children, walked parallel to the minister at a safe distance and could not help feeling extremely small and guilty.

At Sri Moharana's house the minister and his entourage were treated to tender-coconut juice, followed by the most luxurious lunch I had ever seen, with about twenty dishes around the sweetened, ghee - backed rice.

Questions :

- (a) How does the narrator describe the Minister's reception in the village?
- (b) How did Sri Moharana entertain his guests?

10. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

I returned home pensive. But before long I heard a suppressed yet excited noise. Crossing into Sri Moharana's compound I saw the minister's P.A. flitting about like a butterfly and heard his repeated mumbling, "Mysterious, mysterious !" The minister was obviously inside the cabin. But nobody dared go in. Sri Moharana stood thunderstruck, as did the other patriots. The Public Relations Officer was heard saying, "The Hon'ble Minister does not mind the loss of the cap so much as the way it disappeared. Evidently there is a deep-rooted conspiracy. The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. In fact, I fear, it may have devastating effects on the politics of our country."

I could see Sri Moharana literally shaking. He was sweating like an ice-cream stick, so profusely that I was afraid, at that rate he might completely melt away in a few hours.

When I saw Sri Moharana's condition, the conflict within me, as to whether I should keep the knowledge of the mystery a secret or disclose it, was resolved. I signalled him to follow me, which he eagerly did. A drowning man will indeed clutch at a straw.

Questions:

- (a) How did the minister's officials react to the disappearance of the cap?
- (b) How did Sri Moharana feel about the loss of the cap?

11. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

Sri Moharana smiled mysteriously. The minister nodded his big, clean head which glowed like a satellite. Sri Moharana resumed, 'You all are dying to know what happened to the cap. Isn't that so? Yes, yes, naturally. You are dying. Well, it is like this : a certain nobleman of our area has taken it away. Why? Well, to preserve it is as a sacred memento. He was obliged to take it away secretly because otherwise the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries and Fine Arts, who is a burning example of humility, would never have permitted our friend the nobleman to view the cap as anything sacred !'

Sri Moharana stopped and brought out of his pocket a handkerchief full of coins and, holding it before the audience, said, "Well, ladies and gentlemen, our friend the nobleman has requested me to place this humble amount of one hundred and one rupees at the disposal of the Hon'ble Minister for some little use in his blessed life's mission, the service of the people, through fish and fine arts."

Sri Moharana bowed and handed over the money to the minister who, with a most graceful gesture, accepted it. Applause and words of wonder and appreciation broke out like a hurricane. Even the 'minister and Sri Moharan clapped their hands. Then, of course, the minister spoke for two and a half hours, drinking a glass of milk in between, at the end of which he declared that as a mark of respect to the unknown admirer of his, he had decided to remain bare-headed for that whole night although the good earth did not lack for caps and, in fact, a surge of caps had already tried to crown his undaunted head

Questions:

- (a) How did Sri Moharana explain the reason behind the missing of the cap?
- (b) How did the minister react to Maharana's explanation

My Mother

12. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words.

What degree of feeling she had for my father I never knew, but whenever she spoke of him it was without bitterness, which makes me suspect she was too objective to have been deeply in love. Sometimes she would give a sympathetic account of him, and at other times talk of his drunkenness and violence. In later years, whenever angry with me she would ruefully say:

"You'll finish up in the gutter like your father".

What other facts besides drinks were involved I do not know, but a year after my birth my parents separated. Mother did not seek alimony. Being a star in her own right, earning twenty-five pounds a week, she was well able to support herself and her children. Only when ill

fortune befell her did she seek relief; otherwise, she would never have taken legal steps. She had been having trouble with her voice. It was never strong and the slightest cold brought on laryngitis, which lasted for weeks; but she was obliged to keep working, so that her voice grew progressively worse. She could not rely on it. In the middle of singing, it would crack or suddenly disappear into a whisper and the audience would laugh and start booing. The worry of it impaired her health and made her a nervous Wreck. As a consequence, her theatrical engagements fell off until they were practically nil.

Questions:

- (a) What is the mother's attitude towards Charlie's father?
- (b) Why did his mother's theatrical engagements fall off?

13. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Half-way through, a shower of money poured on to the stage. Immediately I stopped and announced that I would pick up the money first and sing afterwards. This caused much laughter. The stage manager came on with a handkerchief and helped me to gather it up. I thought he was going to keep it. This thought was conveyed to the audience and increased their laughter, especially when he walked off with it with me anxiously following him. Not until he handed it to Mother did I return and continue to sing. I was quite at home. I talked to the audience, danced, and did several imitations including one of Mother singing her Irish march song ...

And in repeating the chorus, in all innocence I imitated Mother's voice cracking and was surprised at the impact it had on the audience. There was laughter and cheers, then more

money-throwing; and when Mother came on the stage to carry me off, her presence evoked tremendous applause. That night was my first appearance on the stage and Mother's last.

When the fates deal in human destiny, they heed neither pity nor justice. Thus they dealt with Mother. She never regained her voice. As autumn turns to winter, so our circumstances turned from bad to worse. Although Mother was careful and had saved a little money, that very soon vanished, as did her jewellery and other small possessions which she pawned in order to live, hoping all the while that her voice would return.

Questions:

- (a) How did the narrator make his debut on the stage and how did audience respond to his performance?
- (b) What idea of Mother's life do you gather when her career on the stage ended?

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish

14. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5¢ deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example: Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided

to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and sans serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

Questions:

- (a) What difficulties did he face after he dropped out?
- (b) Why did he decide to learn calligraphy?

15. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

No one wants to die. Even people who want to go to heaven don't want to die to get there. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because Death is very likely the single best invention of Life. It is Life's change agent. It clears out the old to make way for the new. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it is quite true.

Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma - which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

Questions

- (a) How does Jobs view death?
- (b) What is most important in face of death?

ANSWERS**NON-DETAILED STUDY**

1. (a) ... because his consultation fee was very high ... he charged twenty five rupees as his visiting fees which the patients could not afford ... people also considered him ominous ... he always spoke the truth about the condition of the patients ... he never used pleasing words to give false hope to the patients if their condition was hopeless ... they feared him for his curt truthfulness ...
- (b) ... Dr. Raman was a competent doctor ... he always made a smart diagnosis ... he never gave false hope to the patients if their condition was hopeless ... after examining the patient he always gave a fair judgment ... his judgment was like a final verdict on the patient's life ... he did not believe that pleasing words would save a patient's life ... patients were afraid of him for his unpleasant truth ... but he was a dedicated doctor ... whenever he sensed the faintest sign of a patient's survival, he would leave no stone unturned to save the patient's life.
2. (a) ... they had been friends for forty years since their Kindergarten days ... because of the demands of their family and profession, they could not meet each other very often ... occasionally, Gopal would visit Dr. Raman on a Sunday ... they would dine together, see a picture, and share their feelings ... they had a unique and lasting friendship.
- (b) ...one morning when Dr. Raman was busy with his patients, he saw Gopal's son sitting on a bench in the consulting hall ... after an hour when he was going to the operation room, he asked his friend's son about the purpose of his visit and came to know about Gopal's illness from him
3. (a) ... Gopal was worried about his health ... he wished to settle the matters of his property before his death ... or else his wife and children would be in endless misery ... Subbiah and his gang would create problems for them.
- (b) ... Dr. Raman knew the family affairs of his friend very well ... Gopal had to sign the will within the next two hours ... the doctor would be responsible for a mess if the property was not settled ... he thought if he asked Gopal to sign the Will, it would mean a death sentence and destroy the chance of his survival ... the doctor reasoned if his word could save his friend's life, he should not die ... so he decided to tell a lie.
4. (a) ... the young student was in love ... the girl he loved had promised to dance with him all night if he brought her a red rose ... if he offered her a red rose, he would hold her in his arms, and she would lean her head on his shoulder, and clasp his hand ... but there was not a single red rose in his garden ... he feared that without a red rose she would pass by him and dance with others ... so ...

- (b) ... Nightingale has sung of love night after night ... the student has suffered the pangs of love ... Love is joy for the nightingale but pain for the young Student ... Love is a wonderful thing ... it is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals ... pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it ... it is not for sale in the marketplace ... it cannot be purchased from the merchants, nor can it be exchanged for gold ...
5. (a) ... the Tree suggests a terrible way to get a red rose ... she has to produce it out of music by moonlight, and colour it with her own heart's-blood ... she has to press her breast against a thorn and sing her song ... she has to sing all night ... the thorn must pierce her heart and her life-blood must flow into the veins of the Tree to produce a red rose.
- (b) ... because she thinks that love is superior to life ... the heart of a man is more precious than the heart of a bird ... she values the young student's love and life more than her own life.
6. (a) ... Love is wiser than Philosophy ... mightier than Power ... the wings of love are Flame-coloured ... his body is coloured like flame ... His lips are sweet as honey ... his breath is like frankincense.
- (b) ... as he cannot understand the Nightingale's words, he writes down about his doubts whether she has got feeling ... he adds that she like most artists has style but lacks in sincerity ... she would not sacrifice herself for others ... she thinks only of music and she has sweetness in her voice ... he regrets that her songs are without meaning and do not have any practical use
7. (a) ... as the Moon shines, the Nightingale flew to the Rose-tree ... presses her breast against the thorn ... she sang all night with her breast against the thorn ... the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast ... her life-blood flowed out .. she sang of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl ... the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a maiden ... the Love perfected by Death.
- (b) ... the song of the innocent love of a boy and a girl produced a marvellous rose on the top-most branch of the Rose-tree with petals as grey as the mist that hangs over the river ... the song of the passionate love of a man and a maiden changed the colour of the petals into a delicate flush of pink like the blushing face of the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the bride but the heart of the rose was white ... the song of the Love perfected by Death turned the rose into crimson, like the rising sun.
8. (a) ... a well-to-do man ... a happy villager ... owned the only pukka house in an area of twenty villages ... his house was a sort of tourist attraction for the folks of the nearby villages on the eve of independence ... a conscientious and generous man ... an exemplary host ... a fast growing patriot... nursed the ambition to become a Member of the State Legislature.

- (b) ... patriots emerged as a new caste during the days immediately preceding independence, beside the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras ... The 15th of August 1947 was a big boost to the growth of patriots In almost every village, a couple of patriots came into being.
9. (a) the minister came by a jeep to attend the function ... he got down from his jeep at the first welcome arch on the outskirts of the village ... Sri Moharana offered him a huge garland ... the minister preferred to walk through the village ... hundreds of people applauded and shouted Babu Virkishore ki jai and bharat mata ki jai as the minister proudly walked along the street ... his long round arm rested on the neck of Sri Moharana who looked happy and contented ... people shouted slogans ... half-naked and pot-bellied children of the village walked parallel to the minister at a safe distance.
- (b) ... at his house Sri Moharana at first entertained the minister and his party with tender-coconut juice ... a luxurious lunch followed ... there were twenty dishes around the sweetened, ghee- baked rice for lunch.
10. (a) there was a stifled yet excited noise among the officials ... the minister's P.A. was mumbling, "Mysterious, mysterious !" ... The Public Relations Officer was baffled by the mysterious disappearance of the cap ... he said that it was a severe conspiracy against the minister ... the gravity of the situation troubled him ... he feared that the missing of the cap would have distressing effects on the politics of the country.
- (b) ... Sri Moharana was shocked ... he was literally shaking in fear ... he was profusely sweating like an ice-cream stick ... when the writer was going to give him a clue to the mystery of the missing cap his condition was like a drowning man clutching at a straw.
11. (a) ... Sri Moharana said with a mysterious smile that a certain nobleman of their area had taken it away to keep it as a sacred memento ... the noble man had placed an humble amount of one hundred and one rupees at the hands of the Hon'ble Minister for some little use in the service of the people ... he had to take the cap secretly because as the minister was a modest person, he would not have allowed the nobleman to view the cap as sacred if he had begged for it.
- (b) ... the minister declared that as a mark of respect to the unknown admirer of his, he had decided to remain bare-headed for that whole night ... although the good earth did not lack caps ... and many admirers had already tried to crown his undaunted head.
12. (a) ... Charlie heard about his father from his mother ... his parents were separated a year after his birth ... whenever his mother spoke of his father there was little bitterness ... he suspected that she was too objective to have been deeply in love ... sometimes she would give a sympathetic account of him ... at other times she talked of his drunkenness and violence... his mother did not seek alimony until ill fortune befell her.

- (b) ... his mother was having trouble with her voice because of laryngitis ... it was never strong but lasted for weeks ... she had to keep working ... her voice grew progressively worse ... in the middle of singing her voice would crack or suddenly disappear into a whisper ... the audience would laugh and booed her ... she was worried and became a nervous wreck ... so....
13. (a) ... the narrator's debut on the stage coincided with his Mother's last appearance ... it was an amusing debut ... half-way through his performance the audience showered money on the stage ... he stopped and picked up the money much to the amusement of the spectators ... the stage manager helped him to gather the money ... he walked off the stage and handed the money to his mother ... returned and continued to sing... talked to the audience, danced, and did several imitations including his mother Irish march song ... imitated Mother's voice cracking that made the audience laugh and cheer him ... more money-throwing followed
- (b) ... mother's misfortune began with the end of her stage performance ... destiny had no pity on her... she never regained her voice ... during winter circumstances changed from bad to worse ... the little money she had saved was soon spent ... she pawned her jewellery and other small possessions to live ... she always hoped against hope that her voice would return.
14. (a) ... life was hard for him ... he didn't have a bed in the dormitory ... he slept on the floor in friends' rooms ... he returned coke bottles for 5 cents for an income ... he could not get good meals ... he had to walk seven miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple ...
- (b) ... because he had dropped out ... he didn't have to take the normal classes ... he noticed that every poster and every label on every drawer on the campus was beautifully hand calligraphed ... typography was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture ... he found calligraphy fascinating at that time Reed College offered the best calligraphy instruction in the country.
15. (a) ... death is a useful but purely intellectual concept ... no one wants to die ... even people wishing to go to heaven after death don't want to die to get there ... we all die one day ... no one can escape it ... Death is the single best invention of Life ... It clears out the old to make way for the new ... death is a truth of life.
- (b) ... as time is short, it is important that one should not waste it in doing what others say ... that one should not be a prey to other people's thought ... one should listen to one's own inner voice ... one should have the courage to follow his heart's desire and intuition to achieve one's goal.

QUESTIONS**COMPREHENSION****1. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Urbanisation in most countries is closely associated with development. It is a fact that cities are where the middle classes grow, where people from different parts of the world mingle together, and where social mobility for the lower social groups is most possible. Cities provide opportunities for nonagricultural employment and a sufficient population mass to make a diversity of services, including education.

There are, however, some puzzles over urbanisation in India. The official statistics show that India has a surprisingly low rate of urbanisation. Most developed countries that urbanised rapidly now have around 80% of people living in urban areas, but urban population in India may still remain below 45% by 2030.

Urbanization in India is faster than what the official statistics suggest. An increasing number of people live in districts that have become developed, or absorbed into an urban area, but which are still designated as 'rural'. No one is in a hurry to have their district redesignated, as rural status brings various funding benefits. Gurgaon, for example, the satellite town outside Delhi which is one of the biggest IT-BPO (IT-Business Process Outsourcing) centres, maintains its 'rural' designation.

Questions:

- (i) What facts does the writer say about the cities?
 - (ii) What opportunities do cities provide to its population?
 - (iii) What are the official statistics about the rate of urbanisation in India?
 - (iv) Are the official statistics about the low rate of urbanisation in India true? Quote the line in support of your answer.
 - (v) Why do people in cities prefer to retain their rural status?
2. (a) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- i. to mix together
 - ii. variety
 - iii. social position
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- i. absorb into
 - ii. in a hurry

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

Money is a great invention. Money is a representation of what people have earned through work, winnings or inheritance. They have these earnings in the form of paper, plastic, or electronic transfer and spend it on items that appeal to them. In the beginning, money was made of these precious metals like gold. Coins were made out of these materials. Gold was kept in reserve to back the money of people. As time progressed, the value of money got more and more complex. It is currently based on precious metals, gross national product and a few other factors. Gross National Product is the measure of the production of a nation. It is a measure of how many things are produced in the country.

Questions :

- (i) What are the means of earning money?
 - (ii) What are the different forms of money?
 - (iii) How was gold used as money?
 - (iv) What constitutes money these days?
 - (v) What is gross national product?
4. (a) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
i. of great valuable, ii. total, iii. calculation
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
i. In the form of, ii. to base on

5. **Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The first atom bomb, dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. brought home to us the real significance of the power of science and our helplessness to know how to use it. Although the goal of science is the search for truth, yet it has also brought civilisation on the verge of destruction. Should we abandon science or continue with it at the risk of the whole civilisation? It is not easy to answer this question, because the good and evil flowing from science are generally indistinguishable. The recent scientific inventions like radar, jet propulsion and unlimited power resources can be used for both-peaceful and warlike purposes, depending on human motives and desires. Since scientists are men of superior training and insight, they must accept some of the responsibilities for using science for peaceful purposes. Ultimately society itself must assume that responsibility because the chief enemy of mankind is war and not science. Men who use science for warlike purposes are responsible for its evil consequences.

Questions:

- i. When did we realize the real significance of the power of science?
 - ii. What is the goal of science?
 - iii. Why is it difficult to decide whether we should abandon science or continue with it?
 - iv. What are the responsibilities of a scientist?
 - v. Who are responsible for the evil consequences of science?
6. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
i. impossible to tell apart
ii. in the end
iii. results
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
i. bring home to
ii. on the verge of

7. **Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

People moan about poverty as a great evil. It is a common belief that if only people had plenty of money, they would be happy and get more out of life. As a rule there is more genuine satisfaction in and more is obtained from life in the humble cottages of the poor than in the palaces of the rich. I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men, who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a late 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 poverty is how free from perplexing care and from social envies and jealousies -how loving and united, its members are in the common interest of supporting the family. It is for these reasons

that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, eminent, self-reliant men have always sprung and always must spring. If you will read the list of the immortals who were not born to die you will find that most of them have been poor.

Questions:

- i. What do people commonly believe?
 - ii. How does the writer view life in the humble cottages of the poor?
 - iii. Why does the writer pity the sons and daughters of the rich?
 - iv. What is the writer's idea about the home of honest poverty?
 - v. What do the lives of the immortals reveal?
8. (a) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- i. real
 - ii. modest
 - iii. making somebody feel confused
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- i. plenty of
 - ii. at the same time
9. **Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Ramachandradeva was as enlightened a man as he was a ruler. During his time the maharis or devadasis, who were attached initially only to the temples, came to be patronized by royal courts. It was during his time, too, and on his initiatives, that another tradition of dance comparable to that of the maharis made a beginning - the tradition of goti pua.

Goti puas are boy dancers who dress as girls. They are the products of the akhadas, or

gymnasia, set up by Ramachandradeva in Puri, to provide military training to young men who would protect the temple and the town from intruders. The akhadas were like clubs located in the streets of Puri as well as the periphery of the temple, to encourage physical culture. The main concern of the akhadas was physical exercise as well as gymnastics to help equip oneself in the art of self defense. But at the same time, the akhadas served as nurseries for the training of goti pua dancers.

Questions:

- i. Who were called 'maharis'?
 - ii. What is goti pua dance?
 - iii. Why did Ramachandradeva set up akhadas in Puri?
 - iv. What is an akhda?
 - v. What was the main concern of the akhadas?
10. (a) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- i. in the beginning
 - ii. trespassers
 - iii. a matter of interest or importance
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- i. set up
 - ii. as well as

11. **Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Many people want to achieve all their ambitions without putting their best efforts. They are interested in performing many ceremonies to get the desired results. They follow the persons who tell them the impact of evil spirits. They take each step of daily routine keeping in mind the superstition associated with it.

There are so many common and small superstitions that at each place, there is a superstition existing. If one sneezes, it is not considered good to go out. It is considered an ill luck if we see a man with an empty pitcher or if a cat crosses one's way. All these are considered ill omens and therefore, highly inauspicious. If an owl is seen sitting on top of a house, it is taken as a sure sign of future ruin to the family of that house. A guest is predicted if a crow starts cawing early in the morning at one's rooftop. Superstitions teach science in very common, popular, and acceptable ways. For example, the wells which have been closed long ago are deemed as underground houses of evil spirits. Such a superstition is good for people because a closed well can store various poisonous gases which if leaks can cause fatal injuries.

Questions :

- (a) What kinds of people are superstitious?
- (b) Which small superstitions are considered ill omens?
- (c) How is an owl an ill omen?
- (d) Is cawing of a crow a good or bad omen? Why do you think so?
- (e) What kind of superstition is good for people?

12. (a) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:

- i. rituals
- ii. ill-fated
- iii. damage

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- i. an ill luck
- ii. a sure sign

13. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Modern inventions have standardised the thoughts and emotions of people all over the world, although it is not a welcome trend. Inventions like the radio, cinema, and the press, while helping to make living standards uniform everywhere, have also helped to make peoples' thoughts and opinions monotonous and similar. Schools and institutions through which opinions are formed, seek to spread their opinions worldwide through the use of modern inventions, thereby preventing people from exercising their intellect. Through the radio and the press, the important topics of the day are spread worldwide and influence men's talks alike. Cinema has been by far the most powerful influence. People are taken in by the glamour of films and judge life from what they see in them. They start aspiring for a similar glamorous and rich style of life.

Questions :

- (a) Which modern inventions does the writer write about in the passage?
- (b) How do modern inventions affect people all over the world?
- (c) How do schools and institutions use modern inventions?
- (d) How do the radio and the press influence people?
- (e) What is the influence of cinema on modern life?

14. (a) Find the expressions in the above passage which mean the following:

- i. boring
- ii. mental power
- iii. physical charm

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- i. a welcome trend
- ii. by far

15. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Patriotism is the love for one's country and the willingness to defend it. A person who loves, supports, and defends his or her country and its interests is known as a patriot. Patriots rejoice in the glory of their nation. Although wars are harmful for humanity, they foster a spirit of unity among the people of a nation. The moment there is a threat to the nation's sovereignty from an enemy; patriotic feelings of the people are aroused. Patriotism has always figured in literature as a virtue, except in Tolstoy's writings, where it figures as a vice. Leo Tolstoy says, "In our day the feeling of patriotism is an unnatural, irrational, and harmful feeling, and a cause of a great part of the ills from which mankind is suffering". The extreme form of patriotism is not desirable. It is blind devotion to the country. It acts against the democratic principle of 'live and let live' and it is the cause of inflicting suffering on others in the name of patriotism.

Questions:

- (i) What is patriotism?
- (ii) Who is a patriot?
- (iii) How do wars arouse patriotic feelings?
- (iv) What are Tolstoy's views on patriotism?
- (v) What are the author's views on extreme form of patriotism?

16. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:

- (i) supreme power or authority
- (ii) good quality
- (iii) dedication

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- (i) rejoice in
- (ii) care for

17. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Kaziranga National Park is located on the mighty Brahmaputra. The park is rich in vegetation and beautiful natural surroundings. It covers an area of approximately 430 Sq. kilometres with its swamps and tall thickets of elephant grass making it the ideal habitat for the Indian one-horned. It is the only national park reserve in India where the rhinoceros can be seen in its natural habitat. You also get to see the tiger, elephant, the hyena, Indian deer, Sambar, Nilgai, Chinkara and the Chowsingha, along with the crocodile and the long-tailed Langur.

Kaziranga is also home to a wide variety of exotic birds. A few lakes inside the park are home to 5,000 birds, the most important being cranes and flamingoes. Both greater and lesser flamingoes rummaged among aquatic vegetation for food. You can find the kingfisher, the osprey and the marsh harrier in search of food, while the crane, cormorant, darter and the heron nestle in the thick green foliage. The sheer size and the abundant variety of flora and fauna makes the Kaziranga National Park quite different from the other forest reserves in India. And it's probably the only forest where you can still look a rhino in the eye.

Questions:

- i. Where is Kaziranga National Park located?
- ii. What makes the Park an ideal habitat for the rhino?
- iii. Write the names of animals that inhabit the Park?
- iv. Write the names of birds seen in the Park.
- v. What makes the Park different from the other forest reserves?

18. (a) Find the expressions in the passage in Question No. 3 which mean the following:

- i. A place where a particular kind of animal or plant is found
- ii. exciting as it comes from abroad
- iii. leaves of a tree

(b) Use the following words in sentences of your own:

- i. flora and fauna
- ii. different from

19. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

An automated teller machine (ATM) is a computerized telecommunication device that provides the clients of a bank with access to financial transactions in a public space without the need for a human clerk. ATMs are placed not only near or inside the premises of banks, but also in locations such as railway stations, malls, airports, grocery stores, petrol filling stations, restaurants, or any place where large numbers of people may gather. On most modern ATMs, the customer is identified by inserting a plastic ATM card with a magnetic stripe. Authentication is provided by the customer entering a personal identification

number (PIN). Using an ATM, customers can access their bank accounts in order to make cash withdrawals and check their account balances. Banks do not charge ATM usage fees. Where machines make a charge some people may not use them, but go to a system without fees.

Questions:

- i. What is an automated teller machine?
- ii. Where do you find ATM counters?
- iii. How is a user identified at the ATM?
- iv. What is the usefulness of an ATM card?
- v. Why don't banks charge ATM usage fees?

20. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:

- i. piece of equipment
- ii. business dealings
- iii. shopping centers

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- i. not only ...but also
- ii. in order to

21. Read through the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Habits of idleness, once firmly fixed, cannot be thrown off easily. The man, who has wasted the precious hours of life's seed time, finds that he cannot reap a harvest in life's autumn. Lost wealth can be recovered by industry, lost knowledge by study and lost health by temperance and medicine, but lost time can never be regained. In the long list of excuses for the neglect of duty, the most common is the want of time. Lazy people always cheat themselves with the plea that they could have

fulfilled their cherished desire, if they had time. Remember that the men who have done the most for themselves and for the general good of others are not the people who have plenty of leisure to enjoy. They are the men, who are awfully busy, pressed with business, but are still capable of finding time to do a little more. You can rely on this kind of people with ten times more assurance than on a lazy person.

Questions:

- (a) What can't easily be thrown off?
- (b) How can lost wealth, health and knowledge be recovered?
- (c) Which is the commonest excuse for neglect of duty?
- (d) How do lazy people cheat themselves?
- (e) What kind of person is more reliable than a lazy one?

22. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:

- i. valuable
- ii. hard labour
- iii. depend

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- i. reap a harvest
- ii. capable of

23. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Climate change and agriculture are interrelated processes. Both of them take place on a global scale. For example, global warming has significant impacts on conditions affecting

agriculture like temperature, rainfall and glacial run-off. These conditions determine the carrying capacity of the biosphere to produce enough food for the human population and domestic animals. Assessment of the effects of global climate changes on agriculture might help to properly anticipate and adapt farming to maximize agricultural production. At the same time, agriculture also affects climate change significantly, primarily through the production and release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Secondly, agriculture alters the earth's land cover, which can change its ability to absorb or reflect heat and light. Agriculture itself is the major contributor to increase in methane and nitrous oxide concentrations in earth's atmosphere to effect climate change.

Questions:

- a) What are the conditions that affect agriculture?
- b) What do conditions affecting agriculture determine?
- c) How do assessment of the effects of global climate changes on agriculture help?
- d) How does agriculture affect climate change ?
- e) What are the greenhouse gases?

24. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:

- i. covering the whole world
- ii. Harmful
- iii. evaluation

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:

- i. take place
- ii. at the same time

25. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Poetry is an art in itself. It is a rhythmic literary composition that is usually written to excite the readers. Either written down or spoken orally, poetry is characterized by an imaginative and attractive expression of one's thoughts, usually in an elated manner. Poetry observes a pattern of rhyming words. The words in a poem connect each other in terms of sound. Words are drawn together through their sounds as well as the overall feeling they evoke. That is why readers often encounter rhyming words in poetry. These rhymes act, not just as mere ornaments, but lend a pleasing effect to a poem, which makes its recital an enjoyable experience and also help to convey the overall sense of the piece. In addition, poetry is represented in lines, and not sentences. The line is considered a unit of composition, an important factor influencing sound and meaning.

Questions:

- (a) What is poetry?
 - (b) What is prose characterized by?
 - (c) What is prose characterized by?
 - (d) How do rhymes act?
 - (e) Why is poetry represented in lines?
- 26.** (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- i. by means of speech
 - ii. beautiful
 - iii. come across
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- i. that is why
 - ii. in addition

27. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Knowledge has many forms and it is available at many places. It is acquired through education, information, intelligence and experience. It is available in academic institutions, with teachers, in libraries, in research papers, seminar proceedings and in various organizations and workplaces with workers, managers, in drawings, in process sheets and on the shop floors. Knowledge, though closely linked to education, comes equally from learning skills such as those possessed by our artists, craftsmen, hakims, vaidyas, philosophers and saints, as also our housewives. Knowledge plays a very important role in their performance and output too. Our heritage and history, the rituals, epics and traditions that form part of our consciousness are also vast resources of knowledge as are our libraries and universities. There is an abundance of unorthodox, earthy wisdom in our villages. There are hidden treasures of knowledge in our environment, in the oceans, bioreserves and deserts, in the plant and animal life. Every state in our country has a unique core competence for a knowledge society.

Questions:

- (i) How is knowledge acquired?
- (ii) At which places is knowledge available?
- (iii) Who possess skills?
- (iv) What, according to the author, are our resources of knowledge?
- (v) Where can we find hidden treasures of knowledge?

28. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- cleverness
 - connected with education
 - great quantity
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- linked to
 - output

29. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

E-mail has revolutionized the way that we communicate with others. It has given us the ability to process work and information faster and cheaper. Sending documents to multiple addresses is instantaneous. Many people give importance to their e-mails. They set a specific time aside during the day to check their e-mail and send a reply before receiving a follow-up email. They are irritated with junk e-mails. So, one should be careful while sending an e-mail. Although an e-mail is considered a more informal form of communication, but it is important to remember that it is a permanent record and should be treated as such. It has to be letter-perfect. Correctness of spelling, grammar, capitalisation and punctuation should not be overlooked. The size of all attachments should be checked. If correctness of the language of an e-mail is not checked, people

may question the calibre of other work the sender does. Printing a composed e-mail and proofing it can be a sure way to make the contents of an e-mail free from errors. One may send the mail to oneself with a view to checking how it looks before sending it. Although sending an email is more efficient than personally meeting with someone, it tends to be less personal and can hinder social interaction and relationship building.

Questions:

- Why is e-mail widely used?
- Why should one be careful about his e-mail?
- Why and how should an e-mail be as perfect as a letter?
- What is the sure way to make an e-mail error free?
- What is the disadvantage of an e-mail communication?

30. (a) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- things of little value
 - competence
 - to come in the way
- (b) Use the following words in sentences of your own:
- as such
 - with a view to

ANSWERS**COMPREHENSION**

1. (i) middle classes grow... people from different parts of the world mingle together... social mobility for the lower social groups is most possible
 - (ii) ... nonagricultural employment ... diversity of services
 - (iii) ... India has a surprisingly low rate of urbanisation ... may still remain below 45% by 2030
 - (iv) No. "Urbanization in India is faster than what the official statistics suggest."
 - (v) ... rural status brings various funding benefits
2. (a) i. mingle
ii. diversity
iii. status
 - (b) i. absorb into: Sugar is absorbed into blood.
ii. in a hurry: As he was in a hurry, he did not stop for tea with me
3. i. ... work, winnings or inheritance
 - ii. ... paper, plastic, or electronic transfer
 - iii. ... coins were made out of it ... as reserve to back money
 - iv. ... precious metals, gross national product etc.
 - v. ... the measure of our production as a nation
4. (a) i. precious
ii. gross
iii. measure
 - (b) i. in the form of : Money can be stored in the form of e-wallet.
ii. to base on: His opinion on the growth of economy is based on studies.
6. (a) i. Undistinguishable
ii. Ultimately,
iii. Consequences
 - (b) i. bring home to: You must bring home to me where the difficulty lies
ii. on the verge of: After a huge loss in business Anil is on the verge of ruins.
7. i. ... plenty of money makes them happy ... can get more out of life because of money.
ii. ... Life in humble cottages of the poor brings about genuine contentment.
iii. ... they do not know what they have missed in their life.
iv. ... It is sweet, happy, pure, and free from perplexing care and social envies ... Its members love and are united in the common interest of the family.
v. ... that they are strong, eminent, and self-reliant ... most of them have been poor.
8. (a) i. genuine
ii. humble
iii. Consequences
 - (b) i. plenty of
ii. at the same time
9. i. .. maharis are devadasis attached initially only to temples
ii. ... a dance like the mahari dance in which boy dancers dress as girls
iii. ... to provide military training to young men who would protect the temple and the town from intruders.
iv. ... like clubs located in the streets of Puri and the periphery of the temple to encourage physical culture.
v. ... physical exercise and gymnastics.

10. (a) i. initially
ii. intruders
iii. concern
- (b) i. set up: Our College was set up in 1948.
ii. as well as: The students as well as their teachers are on a picnic.
11. (a) ... people who want to achieve all their ambitions without putting their best efforts and who perform ceremonies to get the desired results.
- (b) ... sneezing or seeing an empty pitcher while going out, a cat crossing one's way.
- (c) ... if an owl is seen sitting on top of a house, it is a sign of future ruin to the family of that house.
- (d) ... a good omen ... if a crow starts cawing early in the morning at one's rooftop, it is a sign of a guest coming to the house.
- (e) ... superstitions like wells closed long ago which are deemed as underground houses of evil spirits.
12. (a) i. ceremonies
ii. Inauspicious
iii. ruin
- (b) i. an ill luck: His loss in business is only an ill luck.
ii. a sure sign: Winning a lottery is a sure sign of good luck
13. (a) radio, cinema, and the press,
(b) ... have standardised the thoughts and emotions of people ... made peoples' thoughts and opinions monotonous and similar
(c) ... seek to spread their opinions worldwide through the use of modern inventions ...
(d) ... influence men's talks
(e) ... people are taken in by the glamour of films judge life from what they see in them ... aspire for a similar glamorous and rich style of life
14. (a) i. monotonous
ii. intellect
iii. glamour
- (b) i. a welcome trend: Wide use of the internet is a welcome trend for digital India.
ii. by far: Providing food to the hungry is by far the best act of charity.
15. (i) ... the love for one's country and the willingness to defend it.
(ii) ... A person who loves, supports, and defends his or her country and its interests and rejoices in the glory of their nation.
(iii) ... by fostering a spirit of unity among the people of a nation.
(iv) ... as a vice ... an unnatural, irrational, and harmful feeling, and a cause of human suffering.
(v) ... not desirable ... it is blind devotion to the country ... it acts against the democratic principle of 'live and let live' causes suffering on others in the name of patriotism.
16. (a) i. sovereignty
ii. virtue
iii. devotion
- (b) (i) rejoice in: We rejoice in the glory of our nation.
(ii) care for: We should care for the trees.
17. i. ... on the mighty Brahmaputra.
ii. ... tall thickets of elephant grass.
iii. ... Rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, the hyena, Indian deer, Sambar, Nilgai, Chinkara, the Chowsingha, crocodile and the long-tailed Langur.

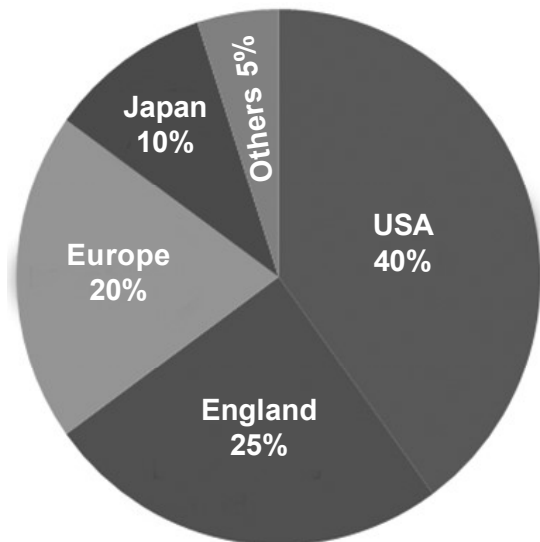
- iv. ...cranes and flamingoes, the kingfisher, the osprey, the marsh harrier, cormorant, darter and the heron.
- v. ...the sheer size and the abundant variety of flora and fauna. And it's probably the only forest where you can still look a rhino in the eye.
18. (a) i. habitat
ii. exotic
iii. foliage
- (b) i. flora and fauna: There is a wide variety of flora and fauna in Nandankanan.
ii. different from: tea is different from coffee in taste.
19. i. ... a computerized telecommunication device for the bank customers to withdraw money without the help of a human clerk.
- ii. ... near or inside the premises of banks, at railway stations, malls, airports, grocery stores, petrol filling stations, restaurants, or any place where large numbers of people may gather
- iii. ... by the magnetic stripe of the plastic ATM card and a personal identification number (PIN).
- iv. ... customers can access their bank accounts by using ATM cards in order to make cash withdrawals and check their account balances
- v. ... because where machines make a charge some people may not use them, but go to a system without fees.
20. (a) i. device
ii. Transactions
iii. malls
- (b) i. not only ...but also : He is not only rich but also generous.
ii. in order to: He works hard in order to overcome poverty.
21. (a) ... habits of idleness, once firmly fixed
(b) ... lost wealth by hard labor, lost knowledge by study and lost health by temperance and medicine
(c) ... the want of time
(d) ... with the plea that they don't have enough time.
(e) ... the man, who is awfully busy but still has time enough to do a little more for himself and for others
22. (a) i. precious
ii. Industry
iii. rely
- (b) i. reap a harvest : Farmers are happy to reap a harvest at the end of the cropping season.
ii. capable of : She is capable of hard work to make her family happy.
23. a) ... temperature, rainfall and glacial run-off
b) ... the carrying capacity of the biosphere to produce enough food for the human population and domestic animals
c) ... to properly anticipate and adapt farming to maximize agricultural production
d) ... through the production and release of greenhouse gases ... by altering the earth's land cover affecting its ability to absorb or reflect heat and light ... by increasing methane and nitrous oxide concentrations in earth's atmosphere
e) ... carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide
24. (a) i. global
ii. detrimental
iii. assessment

- (b) i. take place : Accidents may take place because of rash driving.
- ii. at the same time: He is happy that he could pass the examination and at the same time, unhappy for the poor score.
25. (a) ... an art ... a rhythmic literary composition to excite the readers
- (b) ... an imaginative and attractive expression of one's thoughts in an elated manner
- (c) ... because poetry observes a pattern of rhyming words ... words in a poem connect each other in terms of sound as well as the overall feeling they evoke.
- (d) ... lend a pleasing effect to a poem to make its recital an enjoyable experience ... help to convey the overall sense of the poem
- (e) ... the line of a poem is considered a unit of composition, an important factor influencing sound and meaning
26. (a) i. orally
ii. attractive
iii. encounter
- (b) i. that is why: He is not serious in studies. That is why his score in the examination is poor.
- ii. in addition: He is lazy. In addition, he is careless.
27. (i) ... through education, information, intelligence and experience.
- (ii) ... in academic institutions, in libraries, in research papers, seminar proceedings and in various organizations and workplaces, in drawings, in process sheets and on the shop floors
- (iii) ... artists, craftsmen, hakims, vaidyas, philosophers, saints, housewives
- (iv) ... our heritage and history, the rituals, epics, traditions that form part of our consciousness, our libraries and universities
- (v) in our environment, in the oceans, bioreserves and deserts, in the plant and animal life
28. (a) i. intelligence
ii. academic
iii. abundance
- (b) i. linked to: His good result is linked to his hard labour.
- ii. output: the output of his hard labour is his success in the examination.
29. (i) ... processes work and information faster and cheaper.... sending documents to many addressees is instantaneous.
- (ii) ... because people give importance to their e-mails.
- (iii) ... because it is a permanent record ... by checking correctness of spelling, grammar, capitalisation and punctuation
- (iv) ... by printing and proof-reading a composed e-mail.
- (v) --- it tends to be less personal ... hinders social interaction and relationship building
30. (a) i. junk
ii. calibre
iii. Hinder
- (b) i. as such: We are second-class citizens in a foreign country and they treated us as such.
- ii. with a view to : He works hard with a view to finishing the task before lunch.

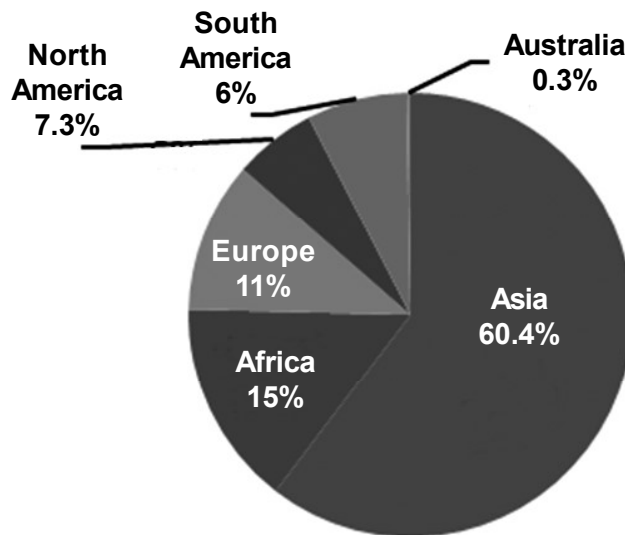
QUESTIONS

GRAPHS, CHARTS, TABLES

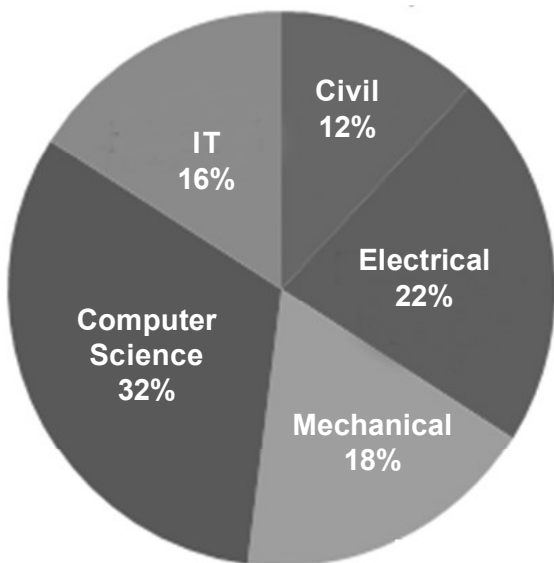
1. The following pie chart shows the distribution of Indian tourists to foreign countries in 2017-18. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



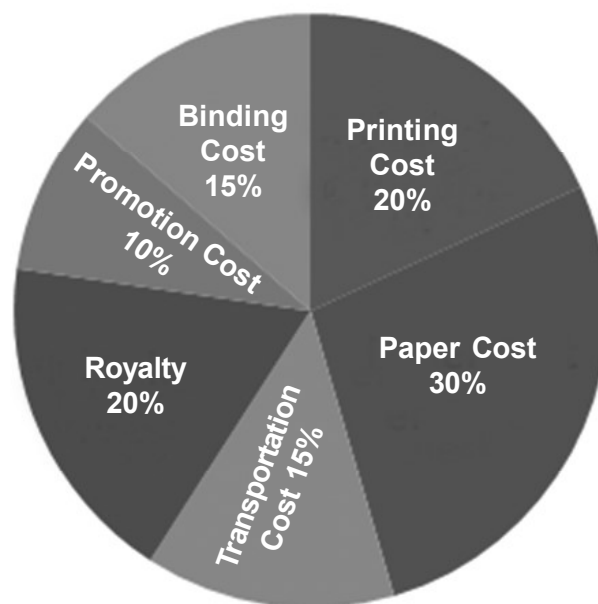
3. The pie chart below shows the percentages of the world population in each continent in 2017. Write a paragraph interpreting the data in the chart.



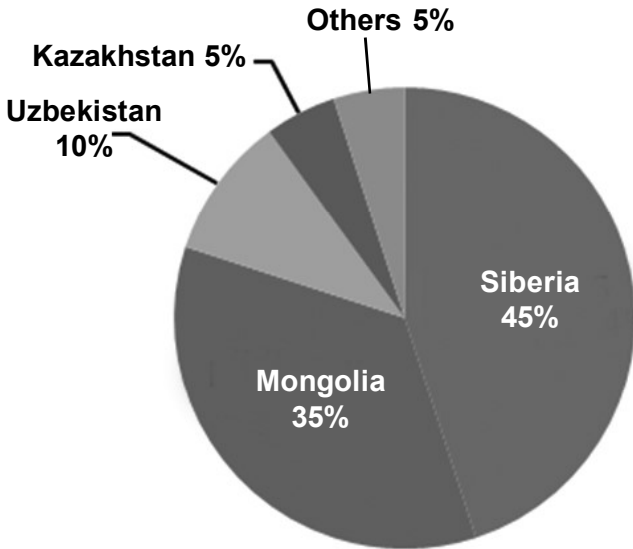
2. The pie chart below shows the details of the student strength in different streams of UCP Engineering School, Berhampur in the First Semester of 2017-18. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



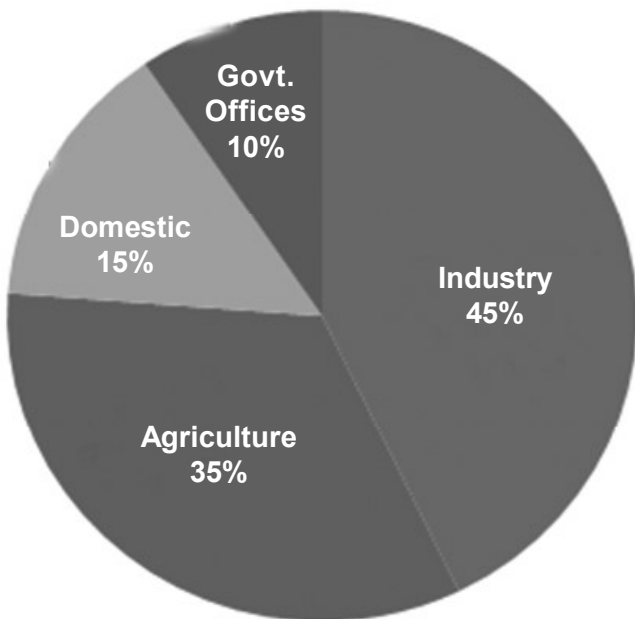
4. The following is a pie chart on the details of expenditure incurred on the publication of a book for 200 copies. Write a paragraph interpreting the data in the chart.



5. The following pie chart shows the migration of exotic birds from different regions to Chilka Lake during winter season in 2017-18. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



6. The following is a pie-chart on the details of consumption of electricity by different sectors in a state in 2017-18. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



7. The following is a table on the number of foreign visitors that came to see the Sun Temple at Konark in the month of January 2018. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Countries	No. of visitors
1	England	250
2	France	210
3	Germany	154
4	Italy	313
5	Spain	98

8. The table below shows the prices of different vegetables at Krushak Bazar, Cuttack in June and December, 2018. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Name	Month	Price (per kilo)	Month	Price (per kilo)
Potato	June	₹ 12.50	December	₹ 06.50
Brinjal	June	₹ 22.50	December	₹ 18.00
Cabbage	June	₹ 12.00	December	₹ 10.00
Tomato	June	₹ 24.00	December	₹ 12.00
Carrot	June	₹ 15.50	December	₹ 09.50

9. The table below shows how there has been a steady decline in the number of people below poverty line during the last twenty years in India. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Years	% of people below poverty line (approximately)
1	1985	39%
2	1990	35%
3	1995	30%
4	2000	25%
5	2005	20%

10. The following table shows how the people of Landiguda, a village in the District of Koraput, earn their living. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in it:

Sl. No.	Types of work	%
1	Govt. jobs	1%
2	Private service	2%
3	Agriculture	55%
4	Business	7%
5	Manual labour	35%

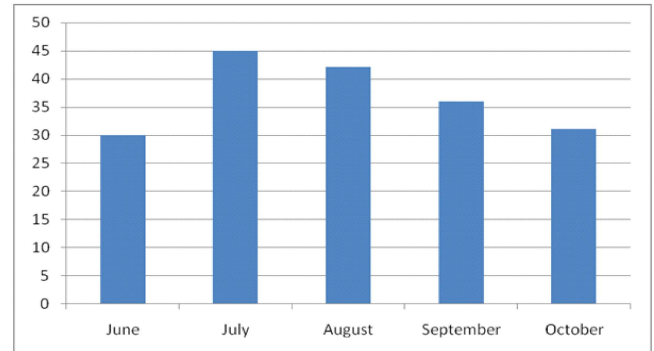
11. The following table shows the results of a Higher Secondary college for the academic session 2008-09 in different streams. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Streams	No. of students admitted	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	% of pass
Arts	256	250	150	60%
Science	256	256	231	90%
Commerce	128	126	89	70%

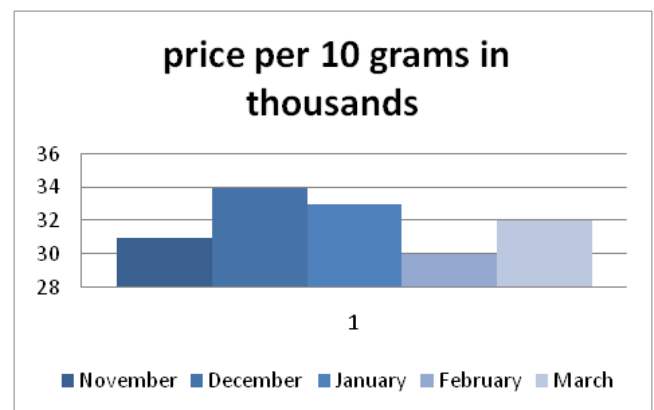
12. The following table shows the room tariff of a hotel at Bhubaneswar. The check-in time is twenty four hours. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Type of room	Tariff
1	Single(Non-AC)	₹ 700.00
2	Single (AC)	₹ 1200.00
3	Double(Non-AC)	₹ 800.00
4	Double(AC)	₹ 1600.00
5	Deluxe Suite	₹ 2500.00
6	Super Deluxe Suite	₹ 3500.00

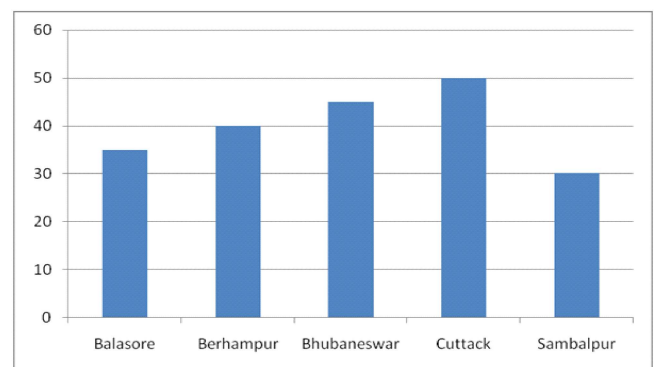
13. The bar chart below shows the average monthly rainfall (in mm) during the monsoon months in 2018 in Odisha. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



14. The diagram below shows the price of gold ornaments from November, 2018 to March 2019 at Cuttack. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the diagram.



15. The diagram below shows the number of road accidents during 2018 in different cities of Odisha. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in it.



ANSWERS**GRAPHS, CHARTS, TABLES**

1. The pie chart shows the distribution of Indian tourists to foreign countries in 2017-18. 40% of the Indian tourists visited the US. 25% of tourists visited England, 20% ..., 10% ... and only 5% visited ... the maximum number of Indian tourists preferred US as their tourist destination. Among the Asian countries, Japan was the most favourite tourist attraction for the Indians.
2. The pie chart shows the details of the student strength in different streams of UCP Engineering School, Berhampur in the First Semester of 2017-18. Out of the total number of students 12% are in ..., 22% are in ..., 18% are in ..., 32% in ..., 16% in IT, 12% in ... The highest number of students are in ... and the lowest ...
3. The pie chart shows the percentages of the world population in each continent in 2017. 60.4% of the population is in ..., 15% is in ..., 11% is in ..., 7.3% is in ..., 6% is in ... and only 0.3% is in According to the size of population ... the largest continent is ... and
4. The pie chart shows the details of expenditure incurred on the publication of a book for 200 copies. Out of the total expenditure incurred 30% is on, 15% is on ..., 15% each on ... and ... 20% is paid towards ... and 10% The cost of paper is and ... is the lowest.
5. The pie chart shows the migration of exotic birds from different regions to Chilika Lake during winter season in 2017-18. Out of the migratory birds 45% come from ..., 35% from ..., 10% from ..., 5% from The highest number of birds migrate from ... to ... and the lowest ...
6. The pie-chart shows the details of ... by different sectors in Out of the total electricity produced in the state 45% is consumed by ..., 35% by ..., 10% by ... 15% is used for . The ... Sector is the highest consumer of electricity in the state.
7. The table shows in the month of January 2018. 250 tourists came from ..., ... from France, ... from Germany, ... from Italy and... from ... The highest number of tourists are the Italians and the lowest ...
8. The table shows the prices of in June and December, 2018. In the month of June, potato sells at ? ... a kilo, brinjal, cabbage, tomato, and carrot In the month of December potato is sold at ? ... a kilo, brinjal, cabbage, tomato, and carrot
9. Many people in India live below the poverty line. It is a good sign that during the last twenty years, there has been a steady decline in the number of people below poverty line. While in 1985, approximately 39% of the people in India were below the poverty line, in 1990 the number was reduced to 35%. The year 1995 saw a further lowering of the percentage of people below poverty line which stood at 30% while in 1995 and 2005, the figures stood at 25% and 20% respectively.
10. The table shows how the residents of 55% of the villagers depend on ..., 7% on ... and 35% are manual labourers. Only 1% of them have ... and 2% have The number of people in the village depend on ...

11. The table shows 256 students were admitted in ... Out of them ... appeared and ... passed. The % of pass is 256 ... in.... Out of them ... appeared and ... passed. The % of pass is 128 students were admitted in ... Out of them ... appeared and ... passed. The % of pass is ... The % of pass is the highest for and the lowest in ...
12. The table shows ... Tariff for a Single (Non-AC) room is ..., for a Single (AC) room is ..., for a Double (Non-AC) room is ..., for a Double (AC) room is ..., for a Deluxe Suite is ... and for a Super Deluxe Suite... .. Suites are the costliest in the hotel.
13. The bar chart shows the average monthly rainfall (in mm) during the monsoon months in 2018 in Odisha. In June the rainfall is ..., in July ..., in August ..., in September ..., and in October.... The highest rainfall is in ... and the lowest ...
14. The diagram shows ... the price of gold ornaments per 10 grams in November is ..., in Dec. ..., in Jan. ..., in Feb. ... and in March ornaments were sold at ... the price of gold ornaments was the highest in ... and the lowest in ...
15. The diagram shows the number of road accidents in the city of Balasore was ..., Berhampur was ..., in Bhubaneswar was ..., in Cuttack was ... and in Sambalpur was The highest number of accidents took place in ... and the lowest in ...

QUESTIONS**DICTIONARY REFERENCE SKILL**

1. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'present'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) being in a particular place
- (b) a thing given as a gift
- (c) the time now
- (d) to give something in a ceremony
- (e) to show or submit something

Sentences:

- (i) We have to forget the past and live in the present.
 - (ii) The Chief Guest will present the prizes to the winners.
 - (iii) There were 200 men present in the meeting.
 - (iv) The secretary will present the Annual Report.
 - (v) I got a cell phone as my birthday present.
2. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'drop': Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) A small round mass of liquid
- (b) a reduction
- (c) to fall
- (d) to become weaker
- (e) to send a letter

Sentences :

- (i) The bottle dropped and broke to pieces.
- (ii) Drop a postcard to me about your choice of a career.
- (iii) A heavy shower of rain caused a drop in temperature.
- (iv) She shed a few drops of tears on the grave of her pet.
- (v) His voice dropped to a whisper.

3. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'return'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) to come or go back
- (b) to change back
- (c) to give back
- (d) official return or statement
- (e) Profit on an investment

Sentences :

- (i) Small investments get quick return.
 - (ii) After death animal bodies return to dust.
 - (iii) He submitted his return of income to the Income Tax officer.
 - (iv) I shall return home by evening.
 - (v) When will you return the book to me?
4. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'leap'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) to jump high or a long way
- (b) to move or to do something suddenly and quickly
- (c) to increase suddenly and by large amount
- (d) a long or jump high
- (e) a sudden large change or increase in something

Sentences :

- (i) Gold leapt in value in national market.
- (ii) A dolphin leapt out of water.
- (iii) He became suddenly rich due to a leap in profit.
- (iv) She leapt out of bed to answer the door bell.
- (v) He took a flying leap to catch the ball

5. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'part'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) some but not all of a thing
- (b) a distinct portion of a human body
- (c) role played by an actor in a play
- (d) to go away
- (e) to separate the hair of the head along a line.

Sentences:

- (i) It is difficult to play the part of a villain in a play.
- (ii) He parts his hair in the middle.
- (iii) The early part of his life was spent in poverty.
- (iv) She has parted from her husband after a quarrel.
- (v) Which part of your leg hurts?

6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'dash'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) a sudden forward movement
- (b) a small amount of something added or mixed
- (c) courage, confidence and style.
- (d) to move suddenly.
- (e) to strike or throw something quickly dash

Sentences :

- (i) The police officer is famous for his dash.
- (ii) Waves dashed against the harbour wall.
- (iii) An ambulance dashed to the scene of accident.
- (iv) When mother said that lunch was there was a mad dash for the table.
- (v) The red flag adds a dash of colour to the grey building

7. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'cover'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) to place a thing on something to hide it.
- (b) to spread over the surface of something.
- (c) to include
- (d) a place that provides shelter from bad weather.
- (e) outside of a book or a magazine.

Sentences :

- (i) Her face was on the cover of every magazine.
- (ii) Every one ran for cover when it started to rain.
- (iii) Snow covered the ground.
- (iv) She covered her face with her hands.
- (v) The survey covers all aspects of the business.

8. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'stick'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) a small thin piece of wood
- (b) a staff, baton, or rod
- (c) a long slim piece of something
- (d) to pierce or puncture
- (e) to remain firm

Sentences :

- (i) My grandfather always holds a stick while walking.
- (ii) The needle stuck in my finger.
- (iii) We gathered dry sticks to make a fire.
- (iv) He sticks to basic principles of honesty.
- (v) The hill was blasted with a stick of dynamite.

9. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'work': Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) to do physical or mental labour.
- (b) to have a job.
- (c) to function.
- (d) the result of an action.
- (e) A job to earn a living

Sentences :

- (i) Both my parents work.
- (ii) He has been out of work for a year.
- (iii) What a wonderful piece of work is a man !
- (iv) He is working on a new novel.
- (v) The phone is not working.

10. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'clash'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) a short fight
- (b) an argument between two people
- (c) a loud noise made by two metal objects
- (d) to come together to fight
- (e) to happen at the same time

Sentences:

- (i) Two political leaders had a direct clash in a meeting.
- (ii) My sister's wedding clashes with your brother's.
- (iii) Two teams will clash tomorrow.
- (iv) A clash broke out between two rival groups.
- (v) A clash of swords between two gangsters frightened the people in the street.

11. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'sign'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) symptom of sickness
- (b) symbol
- (c) movement made to tell something
- (d) to write one's name on a document
- (e) to tell something through a gesture

Sentences :

- (i) He gave a thumbs-up sign to encourage me.
- (ii) The policeman signed to the vehicles to pass.
- (iii) I cannot make out this mathematical sign.
- (iv) Headache is a sign of stress.
- (v) He signed a cheque to make payment.

12. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'save'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) to keep free from harm
- (b) to keep for future use
- (c) except
- (d) Preventing scoring of a goal in football
- (e) to keep someone safe from death, harm, loss etc.

Sentences :

- (i) She saved a little girl from drowning.
- (ii) All save one completed the marathon race.
- (iii) He saves half of his income in a bank.
- (iv) Travel by bus will save your legs.
- (v) The goalkeeper made a clever save.

13. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'sweep'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) to clear away dirt with a broom
- (b) to pass over or along
- (c) to move along lightly
- (d) to move in a dignified manner
- (e) movement of an arm

Sentences :

- (i) A huge wave swept over the dock.
- (ii) The princess swept out of the room.
- (iii) She swept the floor carefully.
- (iv) She cleared the table with a sweep of her left hand.
- (v) Her fingers swept the keys of the piano.

14. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'tip'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) extreme end of something
- (b) a useful suggestion
- (c) a little money paid for a service
- (d) to touch or strike lightly
- (e) to empty a container

Sentences :

- (i) He tipped the ball with his bat.
- (ii) Give a tip to the attendant.
- (iii) Look at the tips of your fingers.
- (iv) She tipped water out of a pail.
- (v) I shall give you a few tips for your interview.

15. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'groom'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) a servant who takes care of horses
- (b) a bridegroom
- (c) to take care of horses
- (d) to take care of one's appearance
- (e) to prepare someone for a special position

Sentences :

- i. He grooms his daughter to be the CEO of his company.
- ii. He is badly groomed for the party.
- iii. The jockey is grooming the race horse.
- iv. The groom is taking the horse into the field.
- v. The bride garlanded the groom.

ANSWERS**DICTIONARY REFERENCE SKILL**

1. (a) (iii) There were 200 men present in the meeting.
(b) (v) I got a cell phone as my birthday present.
(c) (i) We have to forget the past and live in the present.
(d) (ii) The Chief Guest will present the prizes to the winners.
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2. (a) (iv) She shed a few drops of tears on the grave of her pet.
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(c) (i) The bottle dropped and broke to pieces.
(d) (v) His voice dropped to a whisper.
(e) (ii) Drop a postcard to me about your choice of a career.
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(d) (iii) He submitted his return of income to the Income Tax officer.
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4. (c) (i) Gold leapt in value in national market.
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(e) (iii) He became suddenly rich due to a leap in profit.
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6. (a) (iv) When mother said that lunch was there was a mad dash for the table.
(b) (v) The red flag adds a dash of colour to the grey building.
(c) (i) The police officer is famous for his dash.
(d) (iii) An ambulance dashed to the scene of accident.
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(c) (v) The survey covers all aspects of the business.
(d) (ii) Every one ran for cover when it started to rain.
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8. (a) (iii) We gathered dry sticks to make a fire.
(b) (ii) The needle stuck in my finger.
(c) (v) The hill was blasted with a stick of dynamite.
(d) (i) My grandfather always holds a stick while walking.
(e) (iv) He sticks to basic principles of honesty.

9. (a) (iv) He is working on a new novel.
(b) (i) Both my parents work.
(c) (v) The phone is not working.
(d) (iii) What a wonderful piece of work is a man !
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(d) (iii) Two teams will clash tomorrow.
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(d) (v) The goalkeeper made a clever save.
(e) (i) She saved a little girl from drowning.
13. (a) (iii) She swept the floor carefully.
(b) (i) A huge wave swept over the dock.
(c) (v) Her fingers swept the keys of the piano.
(d) (ii) The princess swept out of the room.
(e) (iv) She cleared the table with a sweep of her left hand.
14. (a) (iii) Look at the tips of your fingers.
(b) (v) I shall give you a few tips for your interview.
(c) (ii) Give a tip to the attendant.
(d) (i) He tipped the ball with his bat.
(e) (iv) She tipped water out of a pail.
15. (a) (iv) The groom is taking the horse into the field.
(b) (v) The bride garlanded the groom.
(c) (iii) The jockey is grooming the race horse.
(d) (ii) He is badly groomed for the party.
(e) (i) He grooms his daughter to be the CEO of his company.

QUESTIONS**REPORT WRITING****Format of a newspaper report**

- i. **Headline** : A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
- ii. **By line** : Name of the person writing the report along with the designation. It is generally given in the question. Remember, the candidate is not supposed to mention his/her personal details in the answer.
- iii. **Place and date of reporting**.
- iv. **Opening paragraph**: It includes expansion of the headline. It needs to be short as it is a general overview of the report.
- v. **Account of the event in detail**: It is generally written in two parts: First, complete account of what happens in its chronological sequence (preferably) and second, any steps by the Govt/ NGO.
- vi. **Concluding paragraph**: your observation.

Format of a magazine report

- i. **Address**
- ii. **Heading**: A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
- iii. **By line**: Name of the person writing the report. It is generally given in the question. Remember, you are not supposed to mention your personal details in your answer.
- iv. **Opening paragraph (introduction)**: It may include the '5 Ws' (WHAT, WHY, WHEN and WHERE along with WHO was invited as the chief guest).

- v. **Account of the event in detail**: The proper sequence of events that occurred along with their description. It is the main paragraph and can be split into two short paragraphs if required.
- vi. **Conclusion**: This will include the description of how the event ended. It may include quote excerpts from the Chief Guest's speech or how the event did wind up.

Questions

1. As a Staff Correspondent, write a report for your newspaper on the effects of demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes in India.
2. As a student representative, write a report on the achievements of students of your college during the current academic session to be read out on the Annual Day.
3. As a representative of the students, write a report on "Save the Girl Child" campaign organized by your college for publication in your college magazine.
4. You find a long queue of people waiting at a bank to exchange currency notes. As a news reporter, write a report on the reactions of people for your newspaper.
5. An inter-college Debate Competition has been organised in your college. As the Secretary of the Cultural Association, write a report on the event to be published in the College Magazine.

6. As a news reporter, you have to write for your newspaper a report on a popular fair in your area. Write the report.
7. An inter-college kabbadi Competition has been organised in your college. As the Secretary of the Athletic Association, write a report on the event to be published in the College Magazine.
8. You have come across a large number of people standing in a queue before an ATM counter of a bank and discussing the hardships they face in the event of demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes in India. As a news reporter, write a report in about 200 words on the issue for publication in your newspaper.
9. As the Editor of the college magazine, write a report in about 200 on the special achievements of your college during the current academic session for publication.
10. As a news reporter, you have participated in the opening ceremony of the World Cup Hockey, 2018. Write a report, in about 200 words, on the event for publication in the newspaper you represent.
11. Assuming that you are the Secretary of the Drama Association of your college, write the annual report, in about 200 words, to be read out at the Annual function.
12. The principal of your college has been receiving complaints from the students about the poor quality of food supplied in the college canteen. He nominates you as his representative to enquire into the matter and submit a report to him. Draft a report.
13. You have been asked by your Marketing Manager to make a survey on the decline in sales of two wheelers of your company in a city. As the Marketing Executive, draft a report based on the results of your survey.
14. A statue of Mahatma Gandhi was inaugurated in your college by the Chief Minister of Odisha. Draft a report on it to be published in the newspaper.
15. The Principal of your college is receiving complaints from students that books are not available in the college library. You have been asked to submit a report on the basis of students' complaints. As a representative of the students, draft a report.

QUESTIONS**NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING****1. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:**

Reading aloud is the best way to prepare children for learning to read and to maintain their interest in reading as they learn and grow. It reassures, entertains, informs, encourages, and arouses curiosity. Reading aloud helps children develop the language skills that they are going to use in school and throughout their lives. Reading to children is of considerable importance in child development. The early years of a child's life are the most critical to his or her development. When the teacher reads aloud to an infant, he is introducing the child to syllables and sounds that make up words. He or she uses these syllables and sounds to build words and develop speaking skills. The more words a child is exposed to, the more language skills he or she is likely to develop.

Words are a primary structure for learning. There are basically two ways that the brain can experience words - through the ears and eyes. Young children largely rely on their ears to build their intellect. The words they hear help them make sense of the words they see with their eyes as they themselves learn to read. Frequent reading aloud sessions with a child introduces the child to a broad spectrum of words.

2. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

There are four important positions in a business organization necessary to increase profit, create growth in the business, and increase customer satisfaction.

Business manager is the first position needed. The business manager plans, directs, and oversees the business at all locations. He ensures all the rules and regulations of the company are enforced at all locations. He reviews financial statements and other data to measure productivity. He sets goals to improve customer retention, employee satisfaction, productivity, and profit.

Marketing Director is the next important position. He Designs and implements marketing plan for different business locations. He manages customer relations through satisfaction surveys, development activities and special customer events. He also evaluates the brands in the stores by the four Ps: Price, Product, Promotion, and Placement.

The Administrative Assistant is next position. His role is to assist the Business Manager in filing, organizing electronic and manual data, fixing meetings and appointments for the Business Manager.

The fourth position is the Catering Director. The focus of this position is to plan and implement a catering service. He produces a catering service with a high level of customer satisfaction and quality food products.

3. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

All living beings have the same basic desire to avoid suffering and be happy. Modern man generally believes that external conditions such as food, friends, cars, and money will beget real happiness. Therefore, he devotes nearly all his time and energy to acquiring these. It

seems that these things can make him happy, but if he looks more deeply, he will realise that these things also bring about a lot of suffering and problems. For example, one of his main interests is food, but the food he eats is also the principal cause of most of his ill health and sickness. Secondly, a car can give him the love the freedom and independence, but the cost in accidents as well as environmental destruction is enormous. Thirdly, he feels that money is essential for him to enjoy life, but the pursuit of money also causes immense problems and anxiety. Even his family and friends, with whom he enjoys so many happy moments, can also create a lot of worry and heartache for him. External conditions can only make man happy if his mind is peaceful. The real source of happiness is inner peace.

4. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

My initiation into the world of art and education was at the village chatshali (school) when I was three years old. I was taken there by my grandmother who could not read or write but was determined to educate her grandson. I remember my first day at the chatshali. I carried a brass plate on which was arranged some rice, a coin, a dhoti for the teacher, some flowers and a coconut. I bowed down to pay respect to the teacher who blessed me by gently stroking my outstretched palm with his cane. Then he took my right hand and with a piece of clay chalk helped me to draw three circles on the mud floor: Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswar, the Hindu Trinity. It was my first drawing lesson and I practised the circles for several months. As I look back I find now profound this system was. The Oriya script is round and practising the three circles helped me to develop good handwriting. The chanting of the names evoked

a sense of meditation and I became aware of the presence of the divine energy all around me, in people and the landscape.

5. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Childhood is a vital and powerful experience in each individual's lifetime. It is the most important and impressionable period of learning. Each child deserves a good education, as well as the opportunity to enjoy life, learn new things, and most importantly have fun. Throughout all of the highs and the lows, childhood is remembered forever. Hard labour at an early age can really affect a child's outcome in the future. It does not give children a fair chance to achieve their full potential. But child labour happens much more than many people realize.

There are many reasons why children are being exploited. First of all, older and manipulative adults are taking advantage of children to make a profit for themselves. Secondly, some children are forced to work to support their family. Thirdly, rights of children are not always protected by the nation. Finally, many children are too young to realize that what is happening to them is wrong and illegal. Child labour is a curse for a nation. It must be eliminated as quickly as possible, before many more children get trapped.

6. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Planning is one of the most important management techniques. Planning is preparing a sequence of action steps to achieve some specific goal. If it is done effectively, it can maximize time and effort for achieving the goal. If we make a plan and follow it seriously, we can see how much we have progressed

towards our projected goal and how far we are from our destination. Knowing where we are is essential for making good decisions on where to go or what to do next. One more reason why we need planning is to avoid wastage of time, energy and resources. It is a fact that for unstructured activities 80 percent of the efforts give less than 20 percent of the valuable outcome. Either we spend much time on deciding what to do next or we take many unnecessary and inefficient steps. Planning is also crucial for each step of our action. With careful planning we can often see if at some point we are likely to face a problem. It is then much easier for us to adjust your plan to avoid or overcome an unexpected crisis.

7. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Education plays a significant role in complete growth and all-round development of the child. Pre-primary education is very important for the child as it is the first lesson in his life. Preschools offering the pre-primary education are flourishing all over the country. They offer good basic education as well as help to make the child more independent and confident. The parents can rely on the preschools for all-round development of the children. The pre-primary education of the child generally begins at home through parents and grand-parents. But, the picture is changing rapidly. It is not possible in nuclear families. Today, both the parents are working and busy in career. Hence, they prefer to send their children to preschools for pre-primary education. The preschools are safe and have a cheerful atmosphere. The children tend to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children. The preschools can be called as the best option for the parents.

8. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Man has taken water for granted because water is, by and large, a free commodity. The rate at which man has been consuming this raw material will sooner or later exhaust the entire stock of water in certain parts of the world. It, therefore, comes as no surprise that the World Bank proposes a steeply progressive water tariff. It should be equal to the relative abundance or scarcity of water in the location, and the degree to which it causes water pollution. A water tariff should be designed to make the users pay for wastage of water or the polluters for pollution of it. It may save the precious natural resource. Presently, water - no matter how vital to industry - accounts for a mere 0.4% of total plant cost, on an average. Many industries guzzle water. It takes 25 litres of water to produce one litre of beer; 150 litres to produce a kilo of steel; 300 litres for a kilo of paper; 700 litres for a kilo of bread; and 2,000 litres for a kilo of synthetic rubber. Agriculture is no less thirsty. It requires 50 litres to produce a kilo of spinach; 1,500 litres for a kilo of wheat; 4,500 litres for a kilo of rice.

9. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

For the younger people, travel is a part of their education, while for the older people; it is an addition to their experience. A traveller ought to know the language of the country he wishes to visit for purposes of travel. If the traveller does not know the language of the country of his visit, he should travel with the help of a guide who knows the language of the country and has visited that country before. The guide

should be able to tell the young man what things are worth seeing in that country, what kind of acquaintances he should make, and what other benefits can be derived while travelling in that country. A traveller should carry a guidebook describing the country, which he is visiting. He should carry letters of recommendation to well-placed persons who may help. He should not stay long in one city or town. While staying in a particular city or town, he should change his lodging from one part of the town to another to gather knowledge of these places. He should take his meals at places where he gets the opportunity of meeting a large number of people belonging to the country which he is visiting. It is desirable to keep a diary while travelling because there is much that needs to be recorded in the course of one's travel.

10. Make notes in outline on the main ideas of the passage below:

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. Human activity is causing environmental degradation through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. Present day environmental degradation is the result of man's unusual treatment of nature. With the gradual development of technology, there has been a growing tendency to alter and modify the natural world by man. The use of the natural world from the consumer's perspective is the chief cause of environmental pollution.

Of course, humans aren't totally to blame for this whole thing. Natural disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis and earthquakes can destroy or alter the nature of the landscape rendering it unable to support life forms on it. Besides, occurrences such as hurricanes and flooding can wash or force the migration of animals and birds into foreign environments which can lead to their degradation.

11. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage below:

Modern Odisha is proud of centuries old Buddhist heritage sites spanning over 18 centuries spread through the length and breadth of the state. Though Buddhist sites lay scattered all over the State, Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri complex has the largest concentration of Buddhist remains in Orissa. These three places are popularly known as the Diamond Triangle of Orissa.

Ratnagiri is situated in Jajpur District at a distance of 100 km from Bhubaneswar and encompassed by rivers like the Brahmani, the Kimiria and the Birupa. Excavations have revealed the relation of this place with the Gupta Dynasty of the 6th Century AD. The huge monastery that has been excavated is thought to be of Mahayana sect.

The monastery reveals the splendid past of Ratnagiri, affluent and culturally rich. It has 24 cells, a spacious courtyard, a shrine in the front and a lobby etc. The exquisite artistry in the doorframe of the monastery is captivating. With its chlorite stones it offers a lovelier finish than the most of the shrines in India. The doorway, with its delicately cut out figures of males and

a border of a row of flowers invites visitors to bask in the past glory. The sculpture of Buddha in Varada Mudra is worth a close look for its smooth finish and the artistic language it speaks. Besides this, there are many other sculptures of significant Buddha followers. Ratnagiri moves devout Buddhists to high sentiments.

12. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below:

There was a time when only a very few careers were open to women. Teaching, medicine and stenography provided the main openings for educated women. As for illiterate women, the only choice for them was to work as house maids or labourers. Today the picture is entirely different. Women are free to choose any profession they like. No doors are barred for them. Any job for which they may be qualified is available to them. Even careers like politics, administration, law, engineering, flying, journalism, etc. which were considered the monopoly of men are open to them. Thousands of women have adopted these careers and excelled in them. All that a woman needs today is the will to shine in a particular field. Nothing can stand in her way then. The laws of the land protect her right to work. Male chauvinism, though it is still a force to reckon with, does not present an insurmountable obstacle. Since our country has not shed certain prejudices, teaching and medicine remain the most popular professions for women. The cream of our young womanhood opts for one of these careers. The women, who choose these careers, have every chance of making it to the top.

13. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage below:

All living creatures, including human beings, depend on nature for their food. Most of our food consists of agricultural products, which are usually seasonal and spoil quickly. To make food available throughout the year, human beings have developed methods to prolong the storage life of products to preserve them. Let us take an example of fruits.

Fruits provide an abundant and inexpensive source of energy, body-building nutrients, vitamins and minerals. Their nutritional value is highest when they are fresh, but it is not always possible to consume them immediately. During the harvest season, fresh produce is available in abundance, but at other times it is scarce. Moreover, most fruits and vegetables are only edible for a very short time, unless they are promptly and properly preserved. There are several methods like freezing, refrigeration, vacuum packing, smoking and adding preservatives to preserve fruit keeping the food value intact. One of the popular methods of preserving fruit is by turning it into jam which involves boiling which reduces the moisture content of fruit and kills bacteria and yeasts, sugaring which prevents their re-growth, and sealing it within an airtight jar which prevents recontamination.

14. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Queen of natural beauty, Chilika, located at South-west of Puri, is Asia's largest salt-water lagoon. A sandy ridge separates the lake from the Bay of Bengal. The pear-shaped lake spreads across 1,100 sq km.

It has a unique ecosystem with a range of aquatic flora and fauna found in and around its brackish waters. One can see many native and migrant birds that make the beauty of this place. During winter it flutters with thousands of indigenous and migratory birds like white bellied sea eagles, graylag geese, purple moorhen, jacana, herons and flamingos from near and far off places, even from the distant Siberia. The lake is rich in aquatic life. Its waters harbour around 160 species of fish, crustaceans and other marine creatures, including the famous Chilka dolphin. Prawn, crab and mackerel fishing are an important source of livelihood for the local people, and hundreds of small fishing boats set sail each morning to bring in the day's catch from the lake.

The lake is an excellent tourist spot for fishing, boating and bird watching. Dotted with a host of islands with romantic names, a cruise in Chilka can be an enchanting experience. The blue expanse of the lake on the one side and the wooded hills of the Eastern Ghats on the other, make the scenery quite captivating.

15. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

The present generation and the coming generations have to solve three grave problems, namely, population, poverty and pollution if they have to survive. Population has always had the tendency of growing. As long as it is within the limits, it is very welcome. It is a fact that disproportionate growth of population will cancel out development programmes. For instance, if a home is big enough for four people to live in very comfortably and the number of people rises to six, the members have to share discomfort. Population growth, if left unchecked, will automatically allow absolutely no impact on the development of the country in any sphere. Poverty is a growing problem. Poverty usually means a very low standard of living. People who are poor cannot get the necessities of life and struggle to survive. People who experience poverty are either overcome by unfortunate circumstances or are unwilling to work. Pollution is the rise of contaminants in the natural environment. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light. Growth of industries along with urbanization has caused environmental pollution. Pollution is a silent killer also.

ANSWERS**NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING****1. Answer Key****The Importance of Reading Aloud**

- a. Reading aloud is the best way to prepare children
- for learning to read
 - to maintain their interest in reading
 - helps children develop the language skills
- b. Reading to children is important for a child development because s/he
- is introduced to syllables and sounds that make up words
 - uses these syllables and sounds to build words
 - is exposed to language skills
 - develops speaking skills
- c. Frequent reading aloud sessions with a child introduces it to a broad spectrum of words.

Summarize the passage above basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key**The Importance of Reading Aloud**

Reading aloud is the best way to prepare children for learning to read, to maintain their interest in reading and helps children develop the language skills. Reading to children is important for child development because they are introduced to syllables and sounds that make up words. They use these syllables and sounds to build words. Thus, they are exposed to language skills and develop speaking skills. Frequent reading aloud sessions with a child introduces it to a broad spectrum of words.

2. Answer Key**Important Positions in a Business Organization**

There are four important positions in a business organization

(a) Business manager

- (i) plans, directs, and oversees business
- (ii) ensures all the rules and regulations
- (iii) reviews financial statements
- (iv) sets goals to improve customer retention, employee satisfaction, productivity, and profit

(b) Marketing Director

- (i) designs and implements marketing plan
 - (ii) manages customer relations
 - (iii) evaluates the four Ps
- (c) Administrative Assistant: assists the Business Manager
- (d) Catering Director : plans and implements a catering service

Summarize the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key**Important Positions in a Business Organization**

There are four important positions in a business organization. The Business manager is the first position. S/he plans, directs, and oversees business, ensures all the rules and regulations, reviews financial statements and sets goals to improve customer retention, employee satisfaction, productivity, and profit. Marketing Director is the next important position. S/he designs and implements marketing plans, manages customer relations and evaluates the four Ps: Price, Product, Promotion, and Placement. The third position is the Administrative Assistant who assists the Business Manager. The fourth position is the Catering Director to plan and implement a catering service for the organization.

3. **Answer Key****Happiness and the Modern Man**

- (a) For happiness modern man seeks
- food and friends
 - cars and money
- (b) But these are not the real source of happiness because
- food causes most of his ill health and sickness
 - car causes accidents and environmental destruction
 - money causes immense problems and anxiety
 - family and friends create a lot of worry and heartache
- (c) The real source of happiness is the peace of mind

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key**Happiness and the Modern Man**

All living beings desire to avoid suffering and be happy. For happiness modern man seeks food and friends, cars and money. But these are not the real source of happiness because food causes most of his ill health and sickness, car causes accidents and environmental destruction. Money causes immense problems and anxiety for him. Family and friends create a lot of worry and heartache for his money. Therefore, the real source of happiness is peace of mind but not the external conditions like food, friends, cars, and money.

4. **Answer Key****The First Day at School**

- (a) The writer's initiation into the world of art and education
- escorted by grandmother
 - gifts of rice, a coin, a dhoti, some flowers and a coconut for the teacher

- (b) Initiation into education
- bowed down to teacher
 - teacher blessed with a gentle touch of cane on his palm
 - drawing three circles on the mud floor
 - chanting the names: Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswar
 - first lesson to be practised for several months
- (c) The chanting of the names evoked a sense of meditation and presence of the divine energy all around

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key**The First Day at School**

The writer went to the village chatshali (school) at the age of three for his initiation into the world of art and education. He was escorted by his grandmother with gifts of rice, a coin, a dhoti, some flowers and a coconut in a brass plate for the teacher. He bowed down to the teacher in respect and the teacher blessed him with a gentle touch of cane on his palm. The teacher helped him draw three circles on the mud floor chanting 'Brahma, Vishnu, and Maheswar. It was his first lesson to be practiced for several months that helped him to develop good handwriting. The chanting of the names of the Holy Trinity evoked a sense of meditation and presence of the divine energy all around him.

5. **Answer Key****Child Labour is a Curse**

- (a) Each child deserves
- a good education
 - the opportunity to enjoy life
 - learn new things
 - have fun
- (b) Hard labour during childhood is harmful
- can affect a child's future
 - deprives children a fair chance to achieve their full potential

- (c) Causes of child labour
- (i) elderly people exploit children to make a profit for themselves
 - (ii) support to family
 - (iii) rights of children are not protected
 - (iv) lack of awareness

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Child Labour is a Curse

Each child deserves a good education, the opportunity to enjoy life, learn new things and have fun. But he has to work hard. Hard labour during childhood is harmful as it can affect a child's future and deprives it a fair chance to achieve their full potential. There are many reasons for children being exploited. Elderly people exploit children to make a profit for themselves. Children also work to support their family. Child labour is a curse for a nation. It must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

6. **Answer Key**

Importance of Planning

- (a) What Planning is
- i. an important management technique
 - ii. a sequence of action steps
- (b) Why we need planning
- i. to maximizes time and effort
 - ii. to see our progress towards the projected goal
 - iii. to avoid wastage of time, energy and resources
 - iv. to cut down unnecessary and inefficient steps
 - v. to avoid or overcome an unexpected crisis
- (c) Planning is crucial because careful planning makes us
- i. foresee a problem
 - ii. adjust our plan to avoid or overcome an unexpected crisis

Summarize the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Importance of Planning

Planning is an important management technique. It is preparing a sequence of action steps. We need planning to maximizes time and effort, to see our progress towards the projected goal, to avoid wastage of time, energy and resources, to cut down unnecessary and inefficient steps. Planning is crucial because careful planning makes us foresee a problem and we can adjust our plan to avoid or overcome an unexpected crisis.

7. **Answer Key**

Role of Pre-primary education

- (a) What Preschools offer
- (i) pre-primary education
 - (ii) good basic education
 - (iii) helps to make the child more independent and confident
- (b) Need for Preschools
- (i) parents are working and busy in career
 - (ii) grand-parents are not available
 - (iii) preschools are safe and have a cheerful atmosphere
 - (iv) children tend to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Education plays a significant role in all-round development of the child. Pre-primary education is very important for the child as it offers the first lesson in his life and helps to make the child more independent and confident. It generally begins at home through parents and grand-parents. With the rise of nuclear families preschools offering the pre-primary education are flourishing. They are safe and have a cheerful atmosphere children tend to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children.

8. **Answer Key**

Shortage of Water

- (a) Water is used freely
- (b) To check shortage of water the World Bank proposes progressive water tariff
- (c) To save water, tariff should be according to
 - i. relative abundance or scarcity
 - ii. wastage of water
 - iii. pollution of water
- (d) massive users of water
 - i. industry
 - ii. Agriculture

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Shortage of Water

Water is a free commodity and it is used freely. It is feared that unchecked consumption of water may exhaust the entire stock of water in certain parts of the world. To check shortage of water the World Bank proposes progressive water tariff. To save water, tariff should be according to the relative abundance or scarcity, wastage of water and its pollution. Agriculture and industry are massive users of water.

9. **Answer Key**

Travelling

- (a) Travelling is helpful for the young and old.
 - i. the young travel for education
 - ii. the elderly travel to add to their experience
- (b) A traveler should
 - i. know the language of the alien country
 - ii. travel with a guide
 - iii. carry a guidebook describing the country
 - iv. carry letters of recommendation to persons
 - v. change his lodging from one part of the town to another
 - vi. take his meals at different places
 - vii. keep a diary while travelling

Summarise the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Travelling

Travelling is helpful for the young and old alike. The younger people travel as a part of their education. The older people travel to add to their experience. A traveler should know the language of the alien country. He should travel with a guide, carry a guidebook describing the country, carry letters of recommendation to persons. During the course of his journey he should change his lodging from one part of the town to another, take his meals at different places and finally, keep a diary while travelling.

10. **Answer Key**

Environmental Degradation

- (a) Environmental degradation
 - i. depletion of resources such as air, water and soil
 - ii. the destruction of ecosystems
 - iii. habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife
 - iii. pollution
- (b) Present human activity
 - i. unusual treatment of nature
 - ii. growing tendency to alter and modify the natural world
 - iii. use of the natural world from the consumer's perspective
- (c) Natural disasters
 - i. wildfires, hurricanes
 - ii. landslides,
 - iii. tsunamis and flood
 - iv. earthquake
 - v. migration of animals and birds

Summarise the passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; destruction of ecosystems, habitat destruction; the extinction of wildlife and pollution. Mostly human beings are responsible for it because of their unusual treatment of nature, growing tendency to alter and modify the natural world and the use of the natural world from the consumer's perspective. Of course, humans aren't totally to be blamed for it. Natural disasters like wildfires, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis and flood, earthquake can destroy or alter the nature of the landscape. These occurrences force the migration of animals and birds into foreign environments which can lead to their degradation.

11. **Answer**

Ratnagiri : A Heritage Site

- (a) Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri : the Diamond Triangle of Orissa.
- (b) Location of Ratnagiri
- situated in Jajpur District
 - 100 km off from Bhubaneswar
 - encompassed by rivers like the Brahmani, the Kimiria and the Birupa.
- (c) Excavations have revealed
- i. its connection with the Gupta Dynasty of the 6th Century AD
 - ii. a huge monastery which is thought to be of Mahayana sect
- (d) Attractions:
- Remains of a huge monastery
 - 24 cells, a spacious courtyard, a shrine in the front and a lobby
 - exquisite artistry in the doorframe
 - delicately cut out figures of males
 - a border with a row of flowers
 - The image of Buddha in Varada Mudra is worth a close look

Summarize the passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Ratnagiri : A Heritage Site

Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udayagiri is known as the Diamond Triangle of Orissa for the concentration of Buddhist remains in Orissa. Ratnagiri is situated in Jajpur District ,100 km off from Bhubaneswar. It is encompassed by rivers like the Brahmani, the Kimiria and the Birupa. Excavations have revealed its connection with the Gupta Dynasty of the 6th Century AD. A huge monastery which is thought to be of Mahayana sect has been found. The remains of the monastery show 24 cells, a spacious courtyard, a shrine in the front and a lobby. The exquisite artistry in the doorframe, delicately cut out figures of males on it , and a border with a row of flowers look captivating. The image of Buddha in Varada Mudra is worth a close look.

12. **Answer Key**

Career Options for Young Women

- (a) career options for young women in the past
- i. teaching, medicine and stenography for educated women
 - ii. work as house maids or manual labour for illiterate women
- (b) careers considered the monopoly of men in the past politics, administration, law, engineering, flying, journalism, etc.
- (c) Important things in the new job scenario
- i. to shine in a particular field
 - ii. laws of the land protect woman's right to work
 - iii. Male chauvinism is not an insurmountable obstacle

Summarise the above passage using the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Career Options for Young Women

In the past young women had limited career options. Educated women opted for teaching, medicine and stenography and illiterate women preferred to work as house maids or as manual labour. Careers in politics, administration, law, engineering, flying, journalism etc were considered the monopoly of men. But the job scenario has changed now. Young women can choose any career in which they have every chance of reaching the top. Laws of the nation also protect woman's right to work. Male chauvinism is not an insurmountable obstacle for them.

13. **Answer Key**

Food preservation

- (a) Man has developed methods to preserve food because
- i. most of our food are agricultural products
 - ii. they are usually seasonal and spoil quickly
- (b) Fruits as food provide
- i. an abundant and inexpensive source of energy
 - ii. body-building nutrients
 - iii. vitamins and minerals
- (c) Need for fruit preservation
- i. nutritional value is highest when they are fresh
 - ii. it is not always possible to consume them immediately
 - iii. most fruits and vegetables are only edible for a very short time

- (c) methods of preserving fruits
- i. freezing
 - ii. refrigeration
 - iii. vacuum packing
 - iv. smoking
 - v. making jam

Summarize the passage basing on the notes you have made.

Answer Key

Food preservation

Man has developed methods to preserve food because most of our food consists of agricultural products and are usually seasonal and spoil quickly. It is also necessary to make food available throughout the year. In case of fruits, as food they provide an abundant and inexpensive source of energy. They supply body-building nutrients, vitamins and minerals. They need be preserved because their nutritional value is the highest when they are fresh. Moreover, it is not always possible to consume them immediately and most fruits and vegetables are only edible for a very short time. There are several methods like freezing, refrigeration, vacuum packing, smoking and adding preservatives to preserve fruit. Making jam out of fruits is one of the popular methods of preserving fruit.

14. **Answer Key**

Chilka : The Queen of Natural Beauty

- (a) location and area
- i. Asia's largest salt-water lagoon
 - ii. located at South-west of Puri
 - iii. pear-shaped lake spreads across 1,100 sq km.
- (b) Ecosystem: a wide range of aquatic flora and fauna
- i. native and migrant birds : white bellied sea eagles, graylag geese, purple moorhen, jacana, herons and flamingos
 - ii. aquatic life : around 160 species of fish, crustaceans, dolphins, prawns, crabs and mackerel fish

(c) Attractions

- i. fishing, boating and bird watching
- ii. a cruise in the blue expanse of the lake
- iii. captivating scenery

(d) fishing is an important source of livelihood for the local people

Summarize the passage basing on the notes you have made.

Chilika, Asia's largest salt-water lagoon and the Queen of natural beauty is located at South-west of Puri. It is a pear-shaped lake. It spreads across 1,100 sq. km. and a sandy ridge separates the lake from Bay of Bengal. Ecosystem comprises a wide range of aquatic flora and fauna. Native and migrant birds, mostly from Siberia, like white bellied sea eagles, graylag geese, purple moorhen, jacana, herons and flamingos flutter during winter. Its aquatic life comprises around 160 species of fish, crustaceans, dolphins, prawns, crabs and mackerel fish. Chilika is a tourist attraction. Visitors enjoy fishing, boating and bird watching. A cruise in the blue expanse of the lake is captivating. Fishing in the lake is an important source of livelihood for the local people.

15. **Answer Key****Problems for Humanity**

(a) Population problem

- i. disproportionate growth of population is a growing problem
- ii. cancels out development programmes
- ii. if left unchecked, will allow no the development in any sphere.

(b) Poverty

- i. a very low standard of living
- ii. the poor cannot get the necessities of life, struggle to survive
- iii. is due to unfortunate circumstances or unwillingness to work

(c) Pollution

- i. rise of contaminants in the natural environment
- ii. chemical substances and noise, heat or light are pollutants
- ii. caused by growth of industries and urbanization

Answer key**Problems for Humanity**

Humanity has to solve three grave problems - population, poverty and pollution- for survival. Disproportionate growth of population is a growing problem. It cancels out development programmes and if left unchecked, it will allow no the development in any sphere. Poverty amounts to a very low standard of living. The poor cannot get the necessities of life and struggle to survive due to unfortunate circumstances or unwillingness to work. Pollution is the rise of contaminants in the natural environment. Pollutants like chemical substances and noise, heat or light are caused by growth of industries and urbanization. Pollution is a silent killer. Humans have to tackle these problems in order to survive.

ESSAY WRITING**1. Life in the City**

(Introduction - attractions - advantages - disadvantages - conclusion)

Introduction : Life in the city is modern life. There has always been a large scale migration of people from villages to big cities. People living in big cities are accustomed to this life and find it hard to adjust in a village.

Attractions: Ample availability of means of livelihood is the first to attract rural folks. City dwellers are liberal minded. The vision of a man living in cities widens.

Advantages:

Civic amenities : In cities roads are properly metalled and, well lighted. Cities have proper sanitation system. Treated pure water is available.

Education and Career Opportunities : Big cities have excellent schools, colleges and universities that offer specialized courses and train students to pursue career of their choice.

Healthcare Facilities : Big cities have hospitals equipped with the latest medical equipments, specialized team of doctors and support staff that offer advanced medical facilities.

Recreational Activities : Movie halls, theatre houses, parks, restaurants, malls, shopping centres , literary and cultural events are for recreation in the big cities

Disadvantages

City life is not a bed of roses. It has its disadvantages too.

High Cost of Living : Maintaining a good lifestyle in a big city can be quite expensive.

Hustle and Bustle : City life is known by sick hurry and divided aims. People work twenty four-seven and are always on the move.

High Pollution Level : Pollution is a big bane of cities. Air and noise pollution make life difficult.

Competition : There is competition at every step in the big cities. The urge to stay ahead of others is quite stressful.

Conclusion

Life in a big city is no doubt comfortable. However, it also has its set of drawbacks. While it offers good opportunities and facilities, it is not that easy to acquire all this. One needs to work hard to lead a respectful and comfortable life in a big city.

2. The Person You Admire Most

(identity of the person - his virtues - why you admire him - conclusion)

Identity of the person

The person I admire the most is none other than Dr. APJ Kalam. He was a scientist and science administrator at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military missile development efforts. As a scientist, he gave India the power of missiles. Lethal Agni, Prithvi, Akash, and Nag missiles were added to the national arsenal under his able guidance. He was the 11th President of India

His virtues

Dr. Kalam also belongs to the class of unforgettable personalities who have left an eternal blaze-trail after their passing away. Dr. Kalam can be termed as a gem of a great leader. His entire life has been an inspiration. Born in a humble family, he worked his way to great success. In spite of being so famous and successful, he was exceedingly humble. He dedicated his life to his motherland.

Why I admire him

The life of Dr. APJ Kalam has been an inspiration not only for the Indians, but for humanity. He has behind him a trail of light that illumines the path for

the striving followers. Longfellow has praised such people as him in his poem, 'A Psalm of Life':

"And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;"

Conclusion

Dr. APJ Kalam was a great human being, committed leader, and unparalleled statesman. He wrote many inspirational books and a charismatic speaker. His message for the youth of India filled them with new confidence. I adore his teachings. I feel if we follow his teachings, we will achieve our national goals much faster.

3. An Evening on the Beach

[Introduction: enjoyment of leisure, attraction of the sea, - A trip to the beach: place and occasion of visit, - scenic beauty: sun set, waves, breeze, aquatic life, - special attraction: peaceful place, boating or water sports - conclusion]

4. Advertisements

[Purpose of ads: inform about the product, convince about service, create a need for products, demonstrate uses for products, announce new products - merits: expand market, increase sales, fight competition, promote good will, educate consumers - demerits: misleads consumers, raises the cost of products - commercial value: effective and efficient means to promote brands - conclusion: bright and unlimited future of advertising]

5. Role of Women in the Society

(Introduction : influence on various fields, balance between two genders, - basic unit of society: helping the family adjust to realities and challenges,- duties and responsibilities: partner, manager of family income, homemaker, mother, event manager - contributions to society: ensure stability, progress and long-term development - conclusion: key to prosperity and quality of life in the family)

6. Library as a Temple of Learning

(Introduction - store house of knowledge - facilities in the library - loss of attraction for library - conclusion)

7. Tourism

[travel based recreation - commercial value - benefits - adverse effects -- conclusion]

8. The Problem of Child Labour

[introduction - causes of child labour - consequences - suggestions to prevent child labour - conclusion]

9. A Surprise Birthday Party

[how it occurred - participants - gifts - merriment - conclusion]

10. Effect of Television on Modern Youth

(a cheap, attractive and accessible gadget, - a quick source of information - a popular source of entertainment and education -harmful influence on the young minds - upsets daily life activities - affects health - a wonderful invention)

11. Role of Mother in Life

(the most precious person - caring person - first teacher - shapes character- best guide - shares joys and sorrows - a special bond exists between mother and children)

12. A Visit to a Historical Place

Location - arrangements for the trip - special attraction - memorable incident - conclusion

13. Usefulness of a Cell Phone

Introduction - usefulness - harmfulness - conclusion

14. Air Pollution

Pollution is alarming - causes of air pollution - effects of air pollution - preventive measures - conclusion

15. Menace of Terrorism

Meaning of terrorism - global menace - threat to India - measures taken - suggestions for fighting terrorism.

QUESTIONS**CORRECTION OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS****1. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:**

One day a young boy was visited the Big Bazar at Bhubaneswar. He was delight to see such a air conditioned fair. He spent a couple of hour there. He came across a person sitting alone looking vacantly to a computer. He said to a waiter, "Why this person is sitting alone doing nothing while all others are busy?" The waiter said that he is one of the highest paid manager of the Big Bazar. The boy exclaims, "For doing nothing!" The waiter said if he did not lend his ideas to the company, the Big Bazar will perish.

2. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

"Give me a pair of black balloon", said a boy to a balloon seller." The balloon seller looked into the boy and said, "Why you want the black ones?" The boy said that only the black balloons go up into the sky and all others don't. The balloon seller smiled and said that it is not the black balloon that flew into the air; he has filled the black balloons only with hydrogen gas. If he would have filled other balloons with hydrogen gas, they would also have flown into the sky. Hydrogen gas made the balloons flying. The boy was surprise.

3. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

When the prices of essential goods will rise, both the rich and the poor will suffer badly. The wholesalers always claim that there is no shortage for supply. The retailers always

complain that they were facing a supply crunch. We are lead by these opposing claim to speculate about the reasons for the price rise. Perhaps some unscrupulous traders has hoarded the commodities to create artificial shortage. If the government had controlled the movement of essential goods, price rise would be checked. Blaming people are of little use. Steps should be took to improve production. Increase in production of essential goods will certainly brings down their prices.

4. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

A well told story can be one of the best positive way to teach a child a important lesson. It is more effective than tell the child, "Stop doing that!" Asking the child what to do activate the child's willfulness. Telling the child what to do don't explain and illustrate what the benefits of good behavior is. The right story illustrate the benefits of good behavior. The child's willfulness will be remove when he or she will listen to stories of other children's problems . These stories urge the child to conclude that he don't want to be like that kid.

5. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

One of the biggest cosmetics company of Japan once received a complaint that a consumer had purchase a soap box that was empty. The problem referred to the assembly department. It was found that for some reason each time one soap box passes through the

assembly line empty. Engineers were ask to solve the problem. They set up a X-ray machine to keep watch to all the soap boxes that passed through the line. A lot of money were spent to do it. When the CEO heard about it, he said, "If you will place a electric fan near the line, it will blow the empty boxes out of the line."

6. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Prospero and his young daughter Miranda lived on a isolated island. Prospero was once the Duke of Milan but had been driving from power by his wicked brother Antonio. One day Antonio along with his friends were at sea in a ship. Prospero raised a storm by the help of Ariel. Ariel guided Antonio and his friends for safety. He lead Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples, to Prospero's cave. When Ferdinand and Miranda met, both of them fell in love in first sight. Prospero thought that love too easily won may not last long. He muttered, "If he will love my daughter, he will not disobey me." He decided that he will put the lovers to test.

7. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

One day Mahatma Gandhi was travel by a train. One of his shoe slipped off and landed on the railway track. He was unable to get it back as the train was moved. He calmly removes his other shoe and threw it back along the track and it landed close by the first. All his companions were amaze. A fellow passenger said, "Why you threw your other shoe?" Gandhiji was smile. He said that the poor man, who would find the shoes lying on the track, will now have a pair of shoe to wear.

8. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

"What you are looking for, granduncle?" said the boy to a old man. The old man said that he is looking his lost years. The boy looked to the old man with surprise. He was bent in age. He looked as if he was without food for years. "If you will come with me, I shall give you something to eat", the boy said. The old man smiled for the boy. He said, "May God blesses you, my child!" Then he follows the boy to his house.

9. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Prices of some essential goods are rising fastly. Rise in prices have hit both the rich or the poor badly. The poor are the worse hit. Wholesalers claim that "There is no shortage of supply." Retailers say that they were facing a supply crunch. We are lead by these opposing claim to speculate on the reason in the sudden price rise. Perhaps some unscrupulous traders have hoarded the commodities to black marketing.

10. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

The head cook of a hotel had two assistant cook. They were walking up and down the beach in a Sunday. They found a old lamp. As they rubbed the lamp, a genie appears before them. The genie told them that he will grant one wish each. One of the assistant cook said that he would like to be in America with a lot of money. The other assistant cook said that he wish to be in Tokyo with a lot of money. Their wishes were grant by the genie and they vanished. The genie asked the head cook what was his wish. The head cook said that he wants both of them back in the hotel on Monday.

11. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Three years ago, her uncles had gone out to shooting in the moor. They never come back. They engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog. Their bodies could not be recover. The mishap would not have happened if they stayed at home that day. In the deepening twilight, she saw that three figures are walking across the lawn towards the open window. They all carried guns in their arms. One of these three were carrying a white bird. A tired brown spaniel was close to their heel. They near the house silently.

12. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Riding a bike very fast is an unique experience for me. I feel like talk to the wind while riding fast. We should not give away to impulse. Our action should be guided in thought. We should not forget that action without thought are folly. Rules of the road demands that we may keep to the left. Accidents can happen if we will defy the rules. We may be fine for rashness. We should never be careless, shouldn't we?

13. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Once, a wise sage was wander in the countryside. While he passed through a village, an elderly woman bowed to him. She said, "O Holy Man! I pray you to saving my child from death!" A crowd was gathered around him. The sage came near the sick child and mumble a prayer over her. "Do you think your prayer will help her, when medicine has fail?", shouted a man from the crowd. "You are a idiot!" the sage curtly

said. The man became very angry upon the sage and rushed forward to hit him. The sage said: "If one word have the power to make you so angry, can't another have the power to heal?" All the people nodded their head silently.

14. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

The use of computers is grow rapidly. In developed countries computers are use everywhere, from homes to workplaces. One of the wonder of computer science is the robot. The robot is a automatic computerised machine. If it will be used cleverly, a robot can perform the work of many men put together. The computer is going to take charge for the future civilization. Computers may cause harm to people if they are misuse. Bogus messages and computer viruses cause a lot of worries, aren't they? Anonymous e-mail threats sometimes creates tension. Scientists heavily depend with computers.

15. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

Once a couple were going on a vacation to Colombo. Colombo was one of the most fashionable city for them. The man reached the destination first as his wife has been away. His wife telephoned to him that she will meet him the next day. When he reached his hotel, he sent a email to his wife. But he had typed a wrong address in mistake. An old lady whose husband had passed out received the mail. She saw this note on the screen: "Dearest, everything are ready for your reception tomorrow. I am wait for you." She screamed and was fainted.

ANSWERS**CORRECTION OF GRAMMATICAL ERRORS**

1. One day a young boy **visited** the Big Bazar at Bhubaneswar. He was **delighted** to see such **an** air conditioned fair. He spent a couple of **hours** there. He came across a person sitting alone looking vacantly **at** a computer. He said to a waiter, "Why **is** this person sitting alone doing nothing while all others are busy?" The waiter said that he **was** one of the highest paid **managers** of the Big Bazar. The boy **exclaimed**, "For doing nothing!" The waiter said if he did not lend his ideas to the company, the Big Bazar **would** perish.
2. "Give me a pair of black **balloons**", said a boy to a balloon seller." The balloon seller looked **at** the boy and said, "Why **do you want** the black ones?" The boy said that only the black balloons **went** up into the sky and all others **didn't**. The balloon seller smiled and said that it **was** not the black balloon that flew into the air; he **had** filled the black balloons only with hydrogen gas. If he **had filled** other balloons with hydrogen gas, they would also have flown into the sky. Hydrogen gas made the balloons **fly**. The boy was **surprised**.
3. When the prices of essential goods **rise**, both the rich and the poor will suffer badly. The wholesalers always claim that there is no shortage **in** supply. The retailers always complain that they **are** facing a supply crunch. We are **led** by these opposing **claims** to speculate about the reasons for the price rise. Perhaps some unscrupulous traders **have** hoarded the commodities to create artificial shortage. If the government had controlled the movement of essential goods, price rise **would have been** checked. Blaming people **is** of little use. Steps should be **taken** to improve production. Increase in production of essential goods will certainly **bring** down their prices.
4. A well told story can be one of the best positive **ways** to teach a child **an** important lesson. It is more effective than **telling** the child, "Stop doing that!" Asking the child what to do **activates** the child's willfulness. Telling the child what to do **doesn't** explain and illustrate what the benefits of good behavior **are**. The right story **illustrates** the benefits of good behavior. The child's willfulness will be **removed** when he or she **listens** to stories of other children's problems. These stories urge the child to conclude that he **doesn't** want to be like that kid.
5. One of the biggest cosmetics **companies** of Japan once received a complaint that a consumer had **purchased** a soap box that was empty. The problem **was referred** to the assembly department. It was found that for some reason each time one soap box **passed** through the assembly line empty. Engineers were **asked** to solve the problem. They set up **an** X-ray machine to keep watch **on** all the soap boxes that passed through the line. A lot of money **was** spent to do it. When the CEO heard about it, he said, "If you **place an** electric fan near the line, it will blow the empty boxes out of the line."

6. Prospero and his young daughter Miranda lived on **an isolated island**. Prospero was once the Duke of Milan but **had been driven** from power by his wicked brother Antonio. One day Antonio along with his friends **was** at sea in a ship. Prospero raised a storm **with the help** of Ariel. Ariel guided Antonio and his friends **to safety**. He **led** Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples, to Prospero's cave. When Ferdinand and Miranda met, both of them fell in love **at first sight**. Prospero thought that love too easily won **might** not last long. He muttered, "If he **loves** my daughter, he will not disobey me." He decided that **he would** put the lovers to test.
7. One day Mahatma Gandhi **was travel** by a train. One of his **shoes** slipped off and landed on the railway track. He was unable to get it back as the train was **moving**. He calmly **removed** his other shoe and threw it back along the track and it landed close **to** the first. All his companions were **amazed**. A fellow passenger said, "Why **did you throw** your other shoe?" Gandhiji **smiled**. He said that the poor man, who would find the shoes lying on the track, **would** now have a pair of **shoes** to wear.
8. "What **are you** looking for, granduncle?" said the boy to **an** old man. The old man said that he **was looking** for his lost years. The boy looked **at** the old man with surprise. He was bent **with age**. He looked as if he **had been/were** without food for years. "If you **come** with me, I shall give you something to eat", the boy said. The old man smiled **at** the boy. He said, "May God **bless** you, my child!" Then he **followed** the boy to his house.
9. Prices of some essential goods are rising **fast**. Rise in prices **has** hit both the rich **and** the poor badly. The poor are the **worst** hit. Wholesalers claim that "There is no shortage **in** supply." Retailers say that they **are** facing a supply crunch. We are **led** by these opposing **claims** to speculate on the reason **for** the sudden price rise. Perhaps some unscrupulous traders have hoarded the commodities **for** black marketing.
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