



प्रश्न बैंक

2021–22

विषय: अंग्रेजी

कक्षा : 10वीं

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन) लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र.

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल
हाईस्कूल परीक्षा सत्र 2021-22
BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

कक्षा:- 10वीं
विषय:- अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक:- 80
समय - 3:00 घंटे

क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	अंकवार प्रश्नों की संख्या					कुल प्रश्न
			1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	5 अंक		
	Section- A (Reading)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Q.1 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-		
	Q.2 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-		
	Section- B (Writing)	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Q.3 Note Making (Title Notes)		-	-	-	1			
	Q.4 Letter writing(Formal & Informal Letters)		-	-	-	1			
	Q.5 Long Composition (Essay/Article/Paragraph)		-	-	-	-	1		
	Q.6 Picture Guided Composition		-	-	1	-	-		
	Section- C (Grammar)	10						2	
	Q-7 Fill in the blanks		5	-	-	-	-		
	Q-8 Do as directed		5	-	-	-	-		
	Section- D (Text Books)	44	-	-				16	
	Q-9 Textual MCQs(from First Flight)		6	-					
	Q-10 Extracts from Prose/Poetry		6	-					
	Q-11 Short Answer type Questions from "First Flight"		-	6					
	Q-12 Short Answer type Questions from Poetry		-	2					
	Q-13 Short Answer type Questions from "Footprints without Feet"		-	2					
	Q-14 Long Answer type Questions from Prose (First Flight)		-	-	2				
	Q-15 Long Answer type Questions from Poetry (First Flight)		-	-	1				
	Q-16 Long Answer type Questions from "Footprints without Feet"				1				
	Total	80						24	

प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण हेतु विशेष निर्देश—

1. प्रश्न क्रमांक 1,2 ,7, 8,9 एवं 10 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न होंगे। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हेतु 1 अंक निर्धारित है। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रश्नों में विकल्प का प्रावधान होगा। यह विकल्प समान इकाई/उपइकाई से तथा समान कठिनाई स्तर वाले होंगे। इन प्रश्नों की उत्तर सीमा निम्न अनुसार होगी।
 - . अतिलघुत्तरीय प्रश्न (2 अंक)— शब्दसीमा अधिकतम 30 शब्द
 - . लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न (3 अंक)— शब्दसीमा अधिकतम 75 शब्द
 - . दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (4 अंक)— शब्दसीमा अधिकतम 120 शब्द
 - . अतिदीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न (5 अंक)— शब्दसीमा अधिकतम 150 शब्द
2. 40 प्रतिशत वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, 40 प्रतिशत पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रश्न, 20 प्रतिशत विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न होंगे।
3. सत्र 2021–22 हेतु कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम में से प्रश्न न दिए जाएं।
4. पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रायोजना कार्य हेतु 20 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

कक्षा 10वीं
विषय— अंग्रेजी

कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु

क्र.	पुस्तक/विषयवस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किए गए अध्याय/विषयवस्तु का नाम
1	First Flight	8 9 11	Mijbil the otter Madam Rides the Bus The Proposal
2	Footprints without Feet	3 4 6 8 10	Midnight Visitor A Question of Trust The Making of a Scientist The Hack Driver The Book Saved the Earth
3	Poetry		. How to Tell Wild Animals . The Tale of Custard the Dragon

SECTION -A (READING)

Question No-1 and 2 (5+5=10 marks)

Instructions- Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them.

Passage-1

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

Q i. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (a) cerebral attack. (b) polio. (c) diabetes. (d) heart disease.

Q ii. To say something about the future is to

- (a) verdict. (b) predict. (c) addict. (d) protect.

Q iii. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (a) one score children (b) eight children (c) nine children (d) twenty-three children

Q iv. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the

- (a) brain and spinal cord. (b) brain and nerves.
(c) heart and spinal cord. (d) brain and heart.

Q v. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?

- (a) He was fair and brown-haired. (b) He was fair with red hair.
(c) He was fair and skinny. (d) He was dark and blonde.

Passage-2

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such

an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun. Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the block's weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons! The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Q i. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid?

- (a) Southern Egypt. (b) Northern Egypt. (c) Giza. (d) Sahara Desert.

Q ii. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid?

- (a) more than two million. (b) less than two million. (c) more than one billion. (d) less two billion.

Q iii. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about tons.

- (a) eighty (b) two or three (c) five (d) 4,500

Q iv. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- (a) Materials. (b) Group. (c) Pyramid. (d) Army.

Q v. Which of the following is false?

- (a) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
(b) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.
(c) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.
(d) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Passage-3

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land. One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him. People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

Q i. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

- (a) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
- (b) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
- (c) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
- (d) it reminded him of his grandfather.

Q ii. The people saw the golden pitcher

- (a) in a pit nearby. (b) inside the palace. (c) in a lake nearby. (d) in a river nearby.

Q iii. The emperor's orders were that all the

- (a) old men should live in his land.
- (b) young men should stay in his land.
- (c) old men should leave his land.
- (d) children should leave his land.

Q iv. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (a) A handful of air. (b) The pitcher's handle. (c) A handful of water. (d) Nothing at all.

Q v. The emperor feared

- (a) getting weak. (b) getting ill. (c) getting young. (d) getting old.

Passage-4

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes. The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am. The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time. Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam. "The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said. All

used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

Q (i) The main source of animal oil is_____.

- (a) whale (b) sea weeds (c) fish (d) plant

Q (ii) Vegetable oil is mainly used for_____.

- (a) Cooking (b) Making perfumes (c) Making soap (d) Making lubricants

Q (iii) The of fish yields nourishing oil.

- (a) stomach (b) eyes (c) liver (d) head

Q (iv) The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a

- (a) cells (b) blubber (c) skin (d) Fins

Q (v) Write the noun form of the word 'protect' is _____.

- (a) protected (b) proactive (c) protectable (d) protection

Passage-6

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him. "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said. "Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd. The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So, when he and the Queen were alone together, he knelt down and took her hand, saying: "Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy." But as soon as he spoke, he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

Q (i) The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because

- (a) he had saved her life. (b) he could play sweetly on his flute.
(c) he was very handsome. (d) the shepherd loved her.

Q (ii) When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd_____.

- (a) married her (b) disappeared

(c) turned into a statue (d) changed into a handsome youth

Q (iii) The shepherd went to Rome in a _____.

(a) boat (b) cart (c) palanquin (d) coach

Q (iv) When the shepherd reached Rome, he

(a) met his friends there. (b) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.

(c) planned to marry the Queen of Italy. (d) met the King of Italy.

Q (v) The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he

(a) turned old and ugly. (b) tried to steal her jewels.

(c) refused to marry her. (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

Passage-7

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1,000 km of limited access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways 15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highway's network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public-private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll-collection. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two-lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four-lanes, and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2,600 km of expressways currently under construction.

Q i. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India?

(a) 30,000 km (b) 2,600 km (c) 15,000 km (d) 1,000 km

Q ii. What is the responsibility of the NHAI?

(a) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways

(b) control of National Highways

(c) planning of National Highways

(d) expansion of National Highways

Q iii. What is the measurement of two-lane National Highways of India?

- (a) 61,000 km (b) 50,000 km (c) 15,000 km (d) 71,000 km

Q iv. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways?

- (a) 30% (b) 4% (c) 2% (d) 40%

Q v. The majority of National Highways in India have

- (a) six-lanes (b) eight-lanes (c) two-lanes (d) four-lanes Ans: (3)

Passage-8

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundred tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

Q i. The airplane was inspired by

- (a) plants (b) birds (c) animals (d) flies

Q ii. Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (a) transformed society (b) are based on scientific engineering
(c) are inspired by natural things (d) arise out of man's creativity

Q iii. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (a) mine field of ideas (b) mentor (c) mine for resources (d) source of inspiration

Q iv. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (a) Evolution (b) Innovation (c) Biomimicry (d) Invention

Q v. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

(a) birds and burrs (b) copying and innovating (c) flora and fauna (d) airplane and Velcro

Passage-9

Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

Q (i) One who cannot see is called ____.

A) deaf B) dumb C) lame D) blind

Q (ii) Being able to see was ____.

(a) something Mary was not happy with. (a) a welcome surprise for Mary.
(a) what Mary wanted. (a) what Mary was accustomed to.

Q (iii) According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was ____.

(a) a handicap caused by her doctors. (b) what had upset her.
(c) present from her birth. (d) what had caused her to move into her own flat.

Q (iv) Mary got a job after _____

(a) she could see. (a) years of training to live in a dark world.
(a) She had left her studies. (a) The doctors had found a new technique.

Q (v) Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'pain' _____

(a) several (b) sight (c) frightened (d) anguish

SECTION -B (WRITING)

Question No-3 (4X1 =4 MARKS)

NOTE- MAKING

Read the passages carefully and make notes on them also give suitable titles to them.

Passage-1

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

Passage-2

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature. Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

Passage-3

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphins are extremely intelligent and sociable animals and have their own way to communicate with each other using special sounds. Although they are often mistaken for fish, dolphins are actually mammals. They are members of the Cetacea (pronounced set-ay-shia) family, which also contains whales and porpoises. One way of telling the difference between a cetacean and a fish is by looking at their tails. You can tell a cetacean because their tail fins (called flukes) are horizontal and move up and down. Fish have vertical tails which move from side to side. A dolphin's body is designed to

help them move quickly and easily through water. The dolphin's fluke propels it through the water. On its back is a curved dorsal fin and on each side of the dolphin is a pectoral fin. The bump on a dolphin's head is known as the melon. They trap their prey by using their teeth. Dolphins use a type of sonar to detect where objects are around them. This is called echolocation. Echolocation works when a dolphin bounces a high-pitched sound off an object and then listens for the echo to come back. It is a very useful way for dolphins to find food and navigate. Dolphins communicate with each other through clicks, squeaks and whistles. They use these special sounds to greet each other and to indicate if they are in distress. Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

Passage-4

The heart is one of the most vital components of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery-operated pacemakers.

Passage-5

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposit's underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today

Question No-4 (4X1= MARKS)

FORMAL LETTERS-

1. You are Mayank Sharma studying in Govt. High School, Datia .Write an application to your principal for School Leaving Certificate.
2. You are Anjali Verma studying in Govt Girls Higher Secondary Shore. Write an application to your principal for fee concession.
3. You are Rachit Saxena study in Govt. Higher Secondary School Bhind. write an application to your principal for subject change.

or

INFORMAL LETTERS-

1. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of your brother.
2. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his brilliant success in examination.
3. Write letter to your friend inviting him to spend summer vacations with you.
4. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 1000 to buy some books.

Question No-5 (5X1= MARKS)

ESSAY WRITING:

Write an essay on any one of the following topics. (In about 150 words)

1. Wonders of Science
2. My Hobby
3. An Indian Festival
4. A Great Leader

OR

PARAGRAPH WRITING:

Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics. (In about 150 words)

1. Importance of English
2. Importance of Trees
3. Covid-19
4. Online education

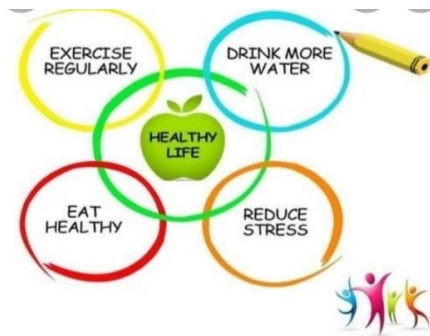
Question No-6 (3X1= MARKS)

PICTURE GUIDED COMPOSITION (In about 75 words)

1. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can prevent ourselves from COVID-19.



2. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy?



3. On the basis of the picture given below, write a short paragraph about the importance of trees.



4. On the basis of the picture given below, write a short story in about 75 words and also give a suitable title to it.



SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

Question No-7 (1X5=5 MARKS)

FILLERS-

1. He knows the boy _____ is wearing a blue shirt. (which/who/where)
2. His brother is _____ R.J. in a local radio channel. (a/an/the)
3. There is not _____ water in the pool. (some/any/many)
4. He has _____ many plays (write/wrote/written)
5. _____ I take your pen? (need/may/used)
6. We _____ to follow the traffic rules. (ought /should/must)
7. When I was young, I _____ climb trees (can/could)
8. I haven't bought _____ milk today. (some/any)
9. How _____ students are present today? (many/much)
10. How _____ sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
11. The Earth _____ round the Sun(moves/move)
12. He always _____ on time. (comes/come)
13. _____ Ganga is a sacred river. (a/an/the)
14. Arun is _____ tallest boy in the class. (a/an/the)

15. His father is _____ MLA (a/an/the)
16. They have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for)
17. We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (since/for)
18. They will go to Delhi _____ Monday. (in/on/at)
19. We went to Kashmir _____ April. (in/on/at)
20. His uncle died _____ cancer. (from/of/to)
21. He is afraid _____ dogs. (from/of/to)
22. I am not going to office _____ I am ill. (and/so/because)
23. _____ you work hard, you will pass (if/unless)
24. I prefer coffee _____ tea. (to/than/from)
25. The patient had died _____ the doctor arrived. (before/after)
26. Bhopal is larger _____ Gwalior (from/to/than)
27. We were making kites when Father _____(arrive/arrived)
28. Don't leave this place _____ I come back. (until/when)
29. I _____ buy that mobile if I had money. (would/would have)
30. She _____ go to temple every day, when she lived in village. (will/would/could)
31. He wanted to _____ an engineer(become/becomes/becoming)
32. My father is a _____ teacher. (retire/retiring/retired)
33. He avoids _____ to strangers. (talk/talked talking)
34. _____ goods will not be taken back. (sell/selling/sold)
35. I heard some kids _____ for help. (shout/shouted)
36. Work hard _____ you will fail (but/and/or)
37. He is hour late. (a/an/the)
38. Please spread _____ butter on bread. (a few /a little / few)
39. He has given _____ smoking. (away /up /for)
40. We _____ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)

Question No-8 (1X5=5 MARKS)

DO AS DIRECTED

1. He did his work well. (Change into negative)
2. The boy is my cousin. The boy has won the race. (Combine the sentences into a relative clause)
3. Unless you work hard, you will fail. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')
4. Aman is very intelligent. He can pass this exam easily. (Combine the sentences using 'so--- that')
5. They are selling their house. (Change into present perfect)
6. She speaks the truth. (Change the sentence into negative)
7. They have been playing here since morning. (Change the sentence into Past Perfect Continuous Tense)
8. He is too ill to go school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')
9. The tall man is a doctor. The tall man is talking to my father. (Combine the sentences using 'who')
10. I am ill. I am not going to school. (Combine the sentences using 'so')
11. He teaches Hindi. (Change the sentence into passive voice)
12. Children are making toys. (Change the sentence into passive voice)
13. in the park/were playing/Children/football (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.)
14. Delhi is larger than Bhopal (Rewrite the sentence using 'positive degree')
15. She shut the door. (Change into negative)
16. He has taken tea. (Change into interrogative)
17. She lived in Shivpuri. (Change into interrogative)
18. Anita read the Ramayana every day. (Change into negative)
19. Tea is too hot to drink. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')
20. Unless it rains, we shall go to school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')
21. If she does not come on time, the teacher will punish her. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless' in place of 'if')
22. He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')
23. They played well. They could not win the match. (Combine the sentences using 'though')
24. Hindi is not so difficult as English. (Rewrite the sentence using 'comparative degree')
25. He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present indefinite Tense)

SECTION-D (LITERATURE)

Question No-9 (1X6=6 MARKS)

Objective type questions from Textbook (First Flight)

A Letter to God (L-1)

1. Who read the letters sent by Lencho?

(a) His wife (b) The postmaster (c) The God (d) His son

2. Who is the author of the lesson 'A Letter to God'?

(a) G.L. Fuentes (b) Anne Frank (c) Gavin Maxwell (d) Eleanor Estes

3. What did Lencho think of the post office employees?

(a) rude (b) proud (c) bunch of crooks (d) unhelpful

4. How much money was arranged by the postmaster?

(a) 100 pesos (b) 500 pesos (c) 70 pesos (d) 1000 pesos

5. How much money did Lencho want?

(a) 100 pesos (b) 50 pesos (c) 10 pesos (d) 70 pesos

6. The field looked as if it were covered in -----.

(a) locusts (b) salt (c) sugar (d) greenery

7. Lencho had grown----- in his fields.

(a) barley (b) corn (c) rice (d) wheat

8. Where was Lencho's house situated?

(a) in a city (b) in the forest (c) bottom of the hill (d) top of a hill

9. Lencho compared the large raindrops with-----.

(a) new coins (b) pearl (c) diamonds (d) stone

10. What destroyed Lencho's fields?

(a) locusts (b) hailstones (c) leaves (d) salt

11. Lencho had faith in-----.

(a) other farmers (b) the postmaster (c) the God (d) his family

12. Why did Lencho need money?

(a) to save his family (b) to buy a tractor (c) to go to city (d) to herd cattle

13. Lencho wrote a letter to-----

(a) his friend (b) God (c) the postmaster (d) his father

Dust of Snow(Poem-I)

14. who is the poet of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

- (a) Robert Frost (b)Ogden Nash (c)Walt Whitman (d) W.B. Yeats

15. What did the cow shake on the poet?

- (a)dust of soil (b)dust of snow (c) dust of tree (d) dust of ash

16. The dust of snow affected the poet by _____

- (a) making him superior (b)making him energetic
(c) changing his mood (d) none of these

17. Where was the crow sitting?

- (a) on a banyan tree (b)on a neem tree
(c) on a pine tree (d) on a hemlock tree

18. What has the poet saved in the poem "Dust of Snow"?

- (a) some part of the day (b)some books (c)some stories (d) some money

Fire and Ice (Poem-1)

19. Who has written the poem "Fire and Ice"?

- (a) Robert Frost (b)John Keats (c)W.B .Yeats (d) S.T. Coleridge

20. What does 'ice' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

- (a) desire (b) hatred (c) love (d) pain

21 What does 'fire' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

- (a) desire (b) hatred (c) love (d) pain

22. What is the meaning of 'perish'?

- (a) rise (b)birth (c)glow (d) die

23. According to Robert Frost, what will end one day?

- (a) world (b)water (c)air (d) plants

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom (L-2)

24. According to Nelson Mandela, what is courage?

- (a) triumph over love (b) triumph over fear
(c) triumph over poverty (d) triumph over selfishness

25. According to Nelson Mandela, what is a country's greatest wealth?

- (a) its mineral (b) its people (c) its traditions (d) its forests

26. Which party did Mandela join?

- (a) National African party (b) Indian National Congress
(c) Universal party (d) African National Congress

27. How many deputy presidents were elected?

- (a) two (b) three (c) one (d) none

28. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?

- (a) humanity (b) end of Apartheid (c) peace (d) trade

29. Whom did Mandela want to thank?

- (a) his family (b) military (c) patriots (d) rulers

30. What does the depth of oppression create?

- (a) poverty (b) richness (c) heights of character (d) freedom

31. A man who takes away the freedom of another man is-----

- (a) rude (b) a prisoner of hatred (c) criminal (d) innocent

32. According to Mandela, what comes naturally to the heart?

- (a) hatred (b) love (c) discrimination (d) unity

33. Which flame can never be extinguished?

- (a) man's love (b) man's hatred (c) man's goodness (d) none of these

34. The spectacular array of South African jets was displayed by-----

- (a) military (b) crowd (c) leaders (d) villagers

35. Nelson Mandela was accompanied by-----

- (a) his aunt (b) his daughter (c) his mother-in-law (d) his sister

36. Who was daughter of Nelson Mandela?

- (a) Nancy (b) Maria (c) Zenam (d) Lucy

A Tiger in the Zoo (Poem-2)

37. Who has written the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'?

- (a) Leslie Norris (b) Robert Frost (c) W.B. Yeats (d) John Keats

38. The tiger looks at-----

- (a)cars (b) stars (c) house (d) none

39. Who passes near the water hole?

- (a) elephant (b) buffalo (c) deer (d) none

40. Caged tiger----- the visitors.

- (a) terrorizes (b)kills (c) welcomes (d) ignores

41. Where should tiger hide himself?

- (a) in shadows (b) in car (c) in zoo (d) in house

Two Stories about Flying

His First Flight (L-3-I)

42. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

- (a) Liam O' Flaherty (b) Anne Frank (c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Nelson Mandela

43. What was the seagull afraid of?

- (a) running (b) flying (c) swimming (d) none of these

44. Why was the seagull exhausted?

- (a) due to running (b) due to crying (c)due to strange exercise (d) none of these

45. Who gave seagull a small piece of fish?

- (a) mother seagull (b) father seagull (c) brother seagull (d) none of these

46. What food did the seagull's mother get for it?

- (a)insect (b) crab (c)prawn (d) fish

47. Why did mother seagull stop midway while giving fish?

- (a) to push him to fly (b) She got tired (c) She didn't want to give. (d) none of these

48. The sight of----- maddened seagull.

- (a) his brothers flying (b) his family enjoying (c) food (d) none of these

49. What did his parents threaten him with?

- (a) never to talk with him (b) to punish him
(c) to starve him (d) none of these

50. The lesson 'His First Flight' is about-----

- (a) pigeon (b) pilot (c) parrot (d) seagull

51. What were the seagull's siblings doing around him?

- (a) flying (b) enjoying (c) sleeping (d) swimming

52. What did the seagull pretend?

- (a) running fast (b) falling asleep (c) crying (d) swimming

53. Nobody came near the seagull for----

- (a) 10 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 24 hours (d) 20 hours

54. The young seagull had lack of-----

- (a) courage (b) fear (c) enthusiasm (d) morality

55. Who was alone on the ledge?

- (a) brother of seagull (b) mother seagull
(c) father seagull (d) young seagull

Black Aeroplane (L-3-II)

56. Why was the aeroplane twisting in the air?

- (a) due to storm (b) due to night (c) due to lightening (d) due to rain

57. Why did the pilot call Paris control?

- (a) to know about air traffic (b) for landing
(c) for direction (d) for fuel

58. The pilot was not able to----- anything.

- (a) speak (b) see (c) hear (d) all of these

59. Which instrument of plane stopped working first?

- (a) radio (b) compass (c) speedometer (d) engine

60. What risk did the pilot take?

- (a) flying into storm (b) flying back to Paris
(c) missing the breakfast (d) He took no risk.

61. Which control station did the pilot contact on his way back?

- (a) London (b) Delhi (c) Paris (d) Munich

62. The pilot was flying from-----to ----.

- (a) England, Paris (b) France, England
(c) France, India (d) India, France

63. Who is the author of 'The Black Aeroplane'?

- (a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Anne Frank (c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Eleanor Estes

64. What looked like black mountains?

- (a) tall buildings (b) black hillock (c) storm clouds (d) none of these

65. How far was pilot from Paris when he saw black clouds?

- (a) 100km (b) 150 km (c) 50 km (d) 200 km

66. In which direction did he follow the black aeroplane?

- (a) North (b) East (c) West (d) South

67. What was the name of the plane flown by the pilot?

- (a) Airbus (b) Dakota (c) Boeing (d) None

68. The woman at the control tower confirmed that-----

- (a) There was no other plane. (b) There was no difficulty.
(c) There was no signal. (d) The radio was dead.

The Ball Poem (Poem-3)

69. Who has composed 'The Ball Poem'?

- (a) John Berryman (b) Carolyn Wells (c) Leslie Norris (d) Robin Klein

84. Which of these describes the place Boggins Heights?
 (a) muddy and unclean (b) clean and beautiful
 (c) quiet and modern (d) calm and delightful
85. What was Wanda's true name?
 (a) Wanda Polenski (b) Wanda Petronski (c) Wanda Patrik (d) Wanda Polish
86. How many drawings did Wanda draw?
 (a) 150 (b) 100 (c) 10 (d) 40
87. Who did Maddie think would win the contest?
 (a) Wanda (b) Maddie (c) Miss Mason (d) Peggy
88. Peggy cried for hours if---
 (a) children were mistreated (b) animals were mistreated
 (c) Wanda was mistreated (d) she was mistreated
89. Which classroom did children sit in?
 (a) room eleven (b) room fifteen (c) room twelve (d) room thirteen
90. Where in the classroom did Wanda sit?
 (a) the front row (b) the last row (c) the middle row (d) anywhere
91. Why did Wanda say she had a hundred dresses?
 (a) because she had them
 (b) her father had a shop of clothes
 (c) She wanted to counter the other girls.
 (d) because she had the designs of hundred dresses in her mind
92. Why did Wanda use to sit in the last row?
 (a) because she didn't score very good marks
 (b) because her feet were covered in dirt and mud
 (c) because her friends sit there
 (d) no one really knows
93. In what way Peggy was cruel to Wanda?
 (a) She made fun of her.
 (b) She used to push her on the ground.
 (c) She used to insult her.
 (d) She used to bully her.
94. Who wrote the note to Miss Mason?
 (a) Wanda (b) Wanda's mother (c) Wanda's father (d) Peggy
95. Who was more anxious for a reply from Wanda?
 (a) Wanda's father (b) Peggy (c) Miss Mason (d) Maddie
96. Who felt herself coward after Wanda left school?
 (a) Wanda's mother (b) Peggy (c) Maddie (d) Miss Mason
97. What was the colour of the dress in Peggy's design?
 (a) red (b) green (c) blue (d) White
98. What was Maddie's reaction on receiving the drawing?
 (a) sad (b) happy (c) excited (d) neutral

99. How did Maddie know that Wanda had drawn the dress for her?

- (a) The girl wearing the dress looked like Maddie.
- (b) Colours of the dress were Maddie's favourite
- (c) Wanda had told her that dress was for her.
- (d) None of the above

100. Wanda was made fun of for-----

- (a) her shyness
- (b) her creativity
- (c) her intelligence
- (d) her appearance

Amanda (Poem-4)

101. The poem 'Amanda' is composed by-

- (a) Robert Frost
- (b) John Berryman
- (c) Robin Klein
- (d) Amanda

102. "Stop that slouching and sit up straight".

Which of these figures of speech has the poet used in the above line?

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) simile
- (c) personification
- (d) alliteration

103. Which of these causes Acne according to the speaker in the poem Amanda?

- (a) biting nails
- (b) eating chocolates
- (c) eating pizzas
- (d) cleaning the room

104. According to Amanda freedom is-----.

- (a) sour
- (b) sweet
- (c) bitter
- (d) all of these

105. Which of these messages does the poet want to convey through the poem 'Amanda'?

- (a) Children need instruction.
- (b) Children should be given freedom.
- (c) Children must be disciplined.
- (d) None of the above

106. The poem 'Amanda' is about -----.

- (a) teacher psychology
- (b) parent psychology
- (c) child psychology
- (d) None of these

107. Amanda wants to be an orphan-----.

- (a) to feel the condition of an orphan
- (b) to enjoy the freedom that an orphan has
- (c) to avoid going to school
- (d) to play with orphan children

108. What made Amanda sulk and moody?

- (a) when she had to complete her homework
- (b) when her mother gave her too many instructions
- (c) when she had to clean her shoes
- (d) when she ate chocolates

109. Why should Amanda not eat chocolates?

- (a) It causes heart disease.
- (b) It will damage liver.
- (c) It causes acne.
- (d) It causes cancer.

110. What does Amanda imagine to be when she pictures herself in a tower?

- (a) mermaid (b) orphan (c) Rapunzel (d) fairy

Animals (Poem-6)

111. Who has composed the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) Walt Whitman (b) Robert Frost (c) Robin Klein (d) John Berryman

112. Which of these is the main theme of the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) Animals are better than human beings.
(b) Human beings behave like animals.
(c) To compare human beings with animals to highlight the flaws of human nature.
(d) None of the above

113. What does the poet want to turn into in the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) child (b) statue (c) animals (d) God

114. "I stand and look at them long and long".

Which of these figures of speech does the poet use in the above line?

- (a) Metaphor (b) paradox (c) alliteration (d) personification

115. Why do humans lie awake in the dark in the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) worried (b) feel guilty (c) cry for their sins (d) do not feel sleepy

116. What qualities have the human beings given up according to the poet in the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) innocence (b) kindness (c) truthfulness (d) all of these

Glimpses of India

A Baker from Goa (L-7 -I)

117. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

- a) Pader (b) Portugese (c) Pekar (d) Baker

118. What did the children long for?

- a) Loaves (b) bread bangles (c) banana bread (d) all of the above

119. How many times did the baker come every day?

- a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) varies daily

120. _____ was called kabai.

- a) Baker's dress (b) baker's basket (c) baker's bamboo (d) baker's song

Coorg (L-7 II)

121. Coorg is famous for _____.

- a) tea (b) bread (c) coffee (d) green

122. Where is Coorg situated?

- a) Mysore (b) Chennai (c) Hyderabad (d) Cochin

123.- _____ river obtains its water from Coorg.

- a) Yamuna (b) Narmada (c) Kaveri (d) Tapti

124. "The climb to the _____ hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg."

- a) Brahmagiri (b) Himalayan (c) Nilgiri (d) Parvati

25. What are the activities available in Coorg?

- a) River-rafting b) Canoeing c) Mountain biking d) All of the above

126. What is rappelling?

- a) travelling in a river in a canoe b) travelling in a river in a raft
c) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope d) None of the Above

Tea from Assam (L-7 III)

127. What is Assam popularly known as?

- a) Tea country b) Coffee country c) Green country d) Plantation country

128. In Europe, tea was drunk as more of a _____ than _____.

- a) medicine, beverage b) beverage, medicine
c) sleep waver, medicine d) sleep banisher, medicine

129. What was Dhekiabari?

- a) name of a station b) tea garden managed by Pranjol's father
c) tea garden managed by Rajvir's father d) name of a hill

130. Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study?

- a) Assam b) Coorg c) Goa d) Delhi

The Trees (Poem-7)

131. Who has been personified in the line "no sun bury its feet in shadow"?

- a) sun b) feet c) shadow d) none of the above

132. What are the trees compared to?

- a) insects b) newly discharged patients c) birds d) children

133. What reaches like a voice into the rooms?

- a) Noise of the roots b) shuffling of the branches
c) smell of leaves and lichens d) light of the moon

134. What rushes to meet the trees?

- a) wind b) light c) Sun d) Moon

135. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree?

- a) Apple tree b) Hemlock tree c) oak tree d) walnut tree

The Sermon at Benares(L-10)

136. Gautama Buddha's early name was-----

- a) Sidhha b) Sadhu c) Siddhartha d) Sidhanth

137. What moved Siddhartha to seek out enlightenment?

- a) a sick man b) an aged man c) a monk begging d) all of the above

138. Where did Siddhartha vow to stay until his enlightenment came?

- a) his palace b) under peepal tree c) under banyan tree d) under a tree

139. What did he name the tree?

- a) Bodhi tree b) Buddha tree c) Gautama tree d) Siddhartha tree

140. Which seed did Buddha ask Kisa to bring?

- a) Pumpkin seeds b) Mustard seeds c) Sunflower seeds d) Sesame seeds

141. What did the flickering lights make Kisa realise?

- a) she is being selfish b) death is common to all
c) men are mortals d) all of the above

142. What did Buddha tell Kisa about life?

- a) It is troubled b) It is brief c) combined with pain d) all of the above

143. Both young and adults, fools and wise fall into the power of _____

- a) life b) death c) food d) all of the above

144. In which city did Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- a) Patna b) Benaras c) Lumbini d) Gaya

For Anne Gregory (Poem-10)

145. What colour will the girl dye her hair into?

- a) black b) brown c) carrot d) all the above

146. What is the mood of the young man?

- a) sad b) happy c) romantic d) miserable

147. What does the girl want?

- a) To be loved for herself b) to be loved for her hair
c) to be loved for her appearance d) to be loved for her riches

148. What is the colour of the ramparts of the young lady?

- (a) Golden (b) Honey (c) Silver (d) Brown

149. Who is the poet of the poem "For Anne Gregory"?

- (a) Carl Sandburg (b) William Butler Yeats
(c) Carolyn Wells (d) Walt Whitman

150. What matters for God more to love human beings?

- (a) the outer qualities of human beings (b) the inner qualities of human beings
(c) their rituals (d) none of the above

Question No-10 (1X6=6 MARKS)

Extracts from prose

Read the following extracts from the prose and answer the questions given below

Extract 1.

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

1. Where did Wanda sit in the classroom?

- (a) In the front seat (b) In the last seat (c) In the middle seat

2. The adjective form the word 'absence' is _____

- (a) absent (b) absently (c) absentee

3. From which lesson has this text been taken?

- (a) From the Diary of Anne Frank (b) The Hundred Dresses-I (c) Black Aeroplane

Extract 2.

The moon coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch at one thirty in the morning.

'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of my aeroplane. I saw the big lights of a big city in front of me.

1. How was the weather when the pilot started flying aeroplane?

(a) cloudy (b) clear (c) foggy

2. The pilot was returning from _____

(a) England to France. (b) France to England. (c) New York to Paris.

3. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane

Extract 3.

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

1. from which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane

2. Where was Lencho's house situated?

(a) At the foot of a hill (b) In the village (c) On the crest of a low hill

3. Find out the word, from the above passage, which is similar to the word 'closely'

(a) promised (b) dotted (c) intimately

Extract 4.

I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

1. Who is the writer of the lesson from which this text has been taken?

(a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela

2. A man who takes away another man's freedom is _____

(a) a prisoner of superiority (b) a prisoner of self-value (c) a prisoner of hatred

3. Find out the word from the above text which is opposite of the word 'wide' ?

- (a) liberated (b) narrow (c) robbed

Extract 5.

TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone Amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

- (a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom

2. In the above text, 'I' refers to _____

- (a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela

3. The ceremony took place in _____

- (a) Pretoria (b) Johannesburg (c) Durban

Extract 6.

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

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

- (a) Black Aeroplane (b) From the Diary of Anne Frank (c) His First flight

2. Who has more patience than people?

- (a) man (b) paper (c) hands

3. Which of these words is similar to the word 'brooding'?

- (a) happy (b) thoughtful (c) wandering

Extracts from poems

Read the following extracts from the poems and answer the questions given below

Extract 1.

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

1. From which poem the above lines have been taken?
(a) Dust of Snow (b) Fire and Ice (c) A Tiger in the Zoo
2. What does he stare at?
(a) cars (b) night (c) stars
3. Which of the following is opposite of the word 'brilliant'?
(a) intelligent (b) glare (c) dull

Extract 2.

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball?
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over-there it is in the water!

1. From which poem have the above lines been taken?
(a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem
2. Which of the following words is similar to the word 'merrily'?
(a) sadly (b) happily (c) cleverly
3. Where did the ball go?

Extract 3.

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow From
a hemlock tree
Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

1. Who is the poet of the above poem?
(a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
2. Where was the crow?
(a) on hemlock tree (b) on banyan tree (c) on peepal tree
3. The poet's mood got changed, when _____
(a) he falls asleep (b) dust of snow falls on him (c) he starts talking
4. The crow and Hemlock tree symbolize ____
(a) sorrow (b) happiness (c) celebration

Extract 4.

Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.

1. Who is the poet of these lines?
(a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
2. What does the poet compare fire with?
(a) hatred (b) desire (c) hot
3. With whom does the poet want to stay ?
(a) those who favour fire (b) those who favour ice (c) both

Extract 5.

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

1. From which poem have these lines been taken?
(a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem
2. What is the meaning of "perish"?
(a) rise (b) die (c) glow
3. Who is the poet of these lines?
(a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost

Extract 6.

I think I could turn and live with animals,
they are so placid and self-contain'd,
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,

1. Who is 'I' referred to in the above lines
(a) Walt Whitman (b) W. B. Yeats (c) Robert Frost
2. What is the meaning of "placid"?
(a) peaceful (b) jealous (c) greedy
3. From which poem have the above lines been taken?
(a) Animals (b) fog (c) The Trees

Question No-11 (2X6=12 MARKS)

Short answer type questions from prose (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 Words

A Letter to God

1. What did Lencho hope for?
2. Why did Lencho say that the raindrops were like 'new coins'?
3. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?
4. What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?
5. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?
6. Who reads the letter?
7. What did the postmaster do then?
8. Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?
9. What made Lencho angry?
10. Who does Lencho have complete faith in? Which sentences in the story tell you this?
11. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter 'God'?

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

1. Where did the ceremonies take place? Name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone
2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?
3. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?
4. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?
5. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?
6. Why were the two national anthems sung?
7. What does courage mean to Mandela?
8. What twin obligations does Mandela mention?

Two Stories about Flying

1-His First Flight

1. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?
2. What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

2-Black Aeroplane

1. "I'll take the risk". What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it?
2. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.
3. Why does the narrator say "I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota?"
4. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?
5. Who do you think, helped the narrator to reach safely? Discuss this among yourself and give reasons for your answer:

From the Diary of Anne Frank

1. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?
2. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people.
3. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?

4. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?
5. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?
6. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?

The Hundred dresses-I & II

1. Where in the Classroom does Wanda sit ? And Why ?
2. Where does Wanda live? What kind of a place do you think it is?
3. When and why do Peggy and Maddie notice Wanda's absence? there.
4. What did Mr Petronski's letter say?
5. Is Miss Mason angry with the class, or is she unhappy and upset?
6. How does Maddie feel after listening to the note from Wanda's father?
7. What does Maddie want to do?
8. Why does Wanda's house remind Maddie of Wanda's blue dress?

Glimpses of India

1-A Baker from Goa

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?
2. What is the baker called in Goa? What did the bakers wear in Portuguese days?
3. Is bread an important part of Goa life? How do you know this?

2-Coorg

1. Where is coorg?
2. What do you know about the people of coorg?

3-Tea from Assam

1. What excited Rajvir? Why did Pranjol not share his excitement?
2. Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea garden?

The Sermon at Benares

1. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for?
Does she get it? Why not?
2. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what the Buddha wanted her to understand?

Question No-12 (2X2=4 MARKS)

Short answer type questions from poetry (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 Words

Dust of Snow

1. What is a 'dust of snow'?
2. What does the poet say has changed his mood?

or

How has the poet's mood changed?

3. How does Frost present nature in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

Fire and Ice

1. What does 'fire' stand for in the poem?
2. What does 'ice' stand for in the poem?

The Ball Poem

1. Where did the ball go?
2. In the poem 'The Ball Poem', Why does the poet say "I would not intrude on him."?
3. What does in the world of possession mean?

Amanda

1. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?
2. What could Amanda do if she were mermaid?
3. Is Amanda an orphan? Why does she say so?

Animals

1. I think I could turn and live animals. What is the poet turning from?

The Trees

1. Find three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?
2. Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?
3. What does the poet compare the branches of trees to?
4. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Fog

1. What does the poet Sandburg think the fog is like?
2. How does the fog come?

For Anne Gregory

1. What is the colour of young woman's hair?
2. Why does the young woman want to change the the colour of her hair?

Question No-13 (2X2=4 MARKS)

Short answer type questions from Footprints without Feet

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 Words

A Triumph of Surgery

1. How did Mr. Pumphrey and her servant behave when Tricki was being sent to the Surgery?
2. Why was Dr. Herriot confident that Tricki will be in hospital soon?
3. What suggestions were given by Dr. Herriot to Mrs. Pumphrey at the initial stage?

4. Why was the narrator shocked at Tricky's appearance? Ans..
5. Why was Dr. Herriot worried about Tricky?

A Thief's Story

1. Who does 'I' refer to in the story 'A Thief's Story'?
2. What is he a fairly successful hand at?
3. What does he get from Anil in return for his work?
5. What does the thief say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?
6. Does Anil realize that he has been robbed?

Footprints without Feet

1. How did the invisible man become visible?
2. Why was he wandering in the streets?
3. Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

The Necklace

1. What kind of a person is Madam Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?
2. What kind of person is her husband?
3. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme. Loisel ?
4. How do they replace the necklace?

Bholi

1. Why is Bholi's father worried about her
2. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?
3. Does Bholi enjoy her first day at school?
4. Does she find her teacher different from the people at home?
5. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishambhar's proposal?

Question No-14 (3X2=6 MARKS)

Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

A Letter to God

1. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation
2. Are there people like Lencho in the real world? What kind of a person would you say he is?
3. There are two kinds of conflict in the story between human beings and nature and between human beings themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

1. Would you agree that 'the depth of oppression creates height of character? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to the argument?
2. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?
3. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Two Stories about Flying

1-His First Flight

1. 'The sight of the food maddened him.' What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?
2. "They were beckoning him, calling shrilly." Why did the seagull's father and mother cajole him to fly?

2-Black Aeroplane

1. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.
2. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

From the Diary of Anne Frank

1. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat 'Kitty' as an insider or an outsider?
2. What does Anne write in her first essay?

The Hundred dresses-I

1. In what way was Wanda different from the other children?
2. Did Wanda have a hundred dresses? Why do you think she said she did?
3. Why didn't Maddie ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda? What was she afraid of?
4. Who won the drawing contest? What had the winner drawn?
5. What does Miss Mason think of Wanda's drawings?

The Hundred dresses-II

1. What does Maddie think hard about? What important decision does she come to?
2. Maddie thought her silence was as bad as Peggy's teasing. Was she right?
- 3 How did the girls know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her?

Glimpses of India

1-A Baker from Goa

1. Give a pen portrait of Goan village baker.

2-Coorg

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

3-Tea from Assam

1. What is the Chinese legend associated with the discovery of tea?
2. What is the Indian legend associated about the origin of tea?

The Sermon at Benares

1. Kisa Gotami again goes from house to house after she speaks with the Buddha. What does she ask for, the second time around? Does she get it? Why not?
2. Why do you think Kisa Gotami understood this only the second time? In what way did the Buddha change her understanding?

Question No-15 (3X1= 3 MARKS)

Long answer type questions from poetry (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

Dust of Snow

1. What do the 'crow' and the 'hemlock' represent-joy or sorrow? What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?
2. Have there been times when you felt depressed or hopeless? Have you experienced a similar moment that changed your mood that day?

Fire and Ice

1. What is the central idea of the poem 'Fire and Ice' ?

A Tiger in the zoo

1. Write the central idea of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'.

or

What is theme of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' .?

The Ball Poem

1. What does the poet say the boy is learning from the loss of the ball? Explain in your own words.

Animals

1. Mention three things that humans do and animals don't.
2. What are the 'tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped long ago?

The Trees

1. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Fog

1. Find three things that tell us that the fog is like a cat.

For Anne Gregory

1. What is the colour of young woman's hair? Why does she want to change the colour of her hair?

Question No-16 (3X1=3 MARKS)

Long answer type questions from Footprints without Feet.

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

A Triumph of Surgery

1. In the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphrey says "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?
2. Distinguish between Mrs. Pumphrey's method and Mr. Herriot's method in looking after the dog. Whose method could be regarded the better of the two and why?
3. Was Tricki also to be blamed in more ways than one ? How?
4. What treatment was given to Tricki by Dr. Herriot?

A Thief's Story

1. What are Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of getting an education? Do they change over time? What makes him return to Anil?
2. Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police? Do you think most people would have done so? In what ways is Anil different from such employers?
3. Do you think it a significant detail in the story that Anil is a struggling writer? Does this explain his behavior in any way?

Footprints without Feet

1. What other extra-ordinary things hap pen at the inn?
2. How would you assess Griffin as a scientist?
3. Would you like to become invisible? What advantages and disadvantages do you foresee, if you did?

The Necklace

1. The course of the Loisels' life changed due to the necklace comment.
2. What was the cause of Matilda's ruin? How could she have avoided it?

Bholi

1. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
2. Why did Bholi at first agree to an unequal match? Why did she later reject the marriage? What does it tell about her?
3. Bholi's real name is Sulekha. We are told this right at the beginning. Only in the last but one paragraph of the story is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why do you think she is called Sulekha at that point in the story?
4. Bholi's teacher helped her overcome social barriers by encouraging and motivating her. How do you think you can contribute towards changing the social attitudes illustrated in this story?

Answer key

Grammar (fillers)

1	who	11	moves	21	of	31	become
2	an	12	comes	22	because	32	retired
3	any	13	The	23	If	33	talking
4	written	14	the	24	to	34	Sold
5	May	15	an	25	before	35	shout
6	ought	16	since	26	than	36	or
7	could	17	for	27	arrived	37	an
8	any	18	on	28	until	38	a little
9	many	19	in	29	Would	39	up
10	much	20	of	30	would	40	should

Textual MCQs

1	b	16	c	31	b	46	d	61	c	76	aa	91	d	106	c	121	c	136	c
2	a	17	d	32	b	47	a	62	d	77	a	92	b	107	b	122	a	137	d
3	c	18	a	33	c	48	c	63	c	78	a	93	d	108	b	123	c	138	b
4	c	19	a	34	a	49	c	64	c	79	c	94	c	109	c	124	a	139	a
5	a	20	d	35	b	50	d	65	b	80	a	95	d	110	c	125	d	140	b
6	b	21	a	36	c	51	a	66	a	81	b	96	c	111	a	126	c	141	d
7	b	22	d	37	a	52	b	67	b	82	b	97	b	112	c	127	a	142	d
8	d	23	a	38	b	53	c	68	a	83	d	98	a	113	c	128	a	143	b
9	a	24	b	39	c	54	a	69	a	84	a	99	a	114	c	129	a	144	b
10	b	25	b	40	d	55	d	70	b	85	b	100	d	115	c	130	d	145	d
11	c	26	d	41	a	56	a	71	b	86	b	101	c	116	d	131	a	146	a
12	a	27	a	42	a	57	c	72	a	87	d	102	d	117	a	132	b	147	a
13	b	28	b	43	b	58	b	73	b	88	b	103	b	118	d	133	c	148	b
14	a	29	c	44	c	59	b	74	d	89	d	104	b	119	b	134	a	149	b
15	b	30	c	45	a	60	a	75	a	90	b	105	b	120	a	135	c	150	b