

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों

आपको पता है कि Covid-19 के संक्रमण के कारण इस वर्ष नियमित कक्षाओं का संचालन नहीं हो सका। इस अवधि में हमने टी.वी. केबल के माध्यम से विषयमान से वीडियो प्रसारित किये तथा व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप पर भी विद्यार्थियों को वीडियो नियमित रूप से भेजे गये थे। आशा है आपने Covid-19 के दौरान वीडियो के माध्यम से अध्ययन किया होगा। अब वार्षिक परीक्षाएं निकट हैं इन परीक्षाओं के लिए आपको तैयारी करनी है। समय कम है किन्तु घबराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि आप अभी भी शाला के अतिरिक्त 3-4 घण्टे पढ़ने की आदत डाल लें तो निश्चित ही आप सफल हो पायेंगे।

इस वर्ष कक्षा 9वीं के पाठ्यक्रम में कटौती की गई है। ब्लूप्रिंट के आधार पर आगामी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी एवं श्रेष्ठ परीक्षा परिणाम हेतु प्रश्न तैयार किये गये हैं। जिसके उपयोग से विद्यार्थी बेहतर अंक प्राप्त कर अगली कक्षा में जाने हेतु स्वयं को समर्थ बना सकेंगे।

आपको प्रतिदिन अभ्यास की आदत डालनी होगी। आपके अभ्यास के लिये पठन-पाठन सामग्री प्रदान की जा रही है। यदि आप नियमित अभ्यास करेंगे तो अपने आपको बेहतर महसूस करेंगे। नियमित अभ्यास के लिये अध्ययन योजना बनाएं। यदि आपको इसमें कोई समस्या आ रही हो तो विमर्श पोर्टल पर इसका वीडियो उपलब्ध है आप उसे देखें एवं अपनी पढ़ाई को व्यवस्थित तरीके से पूर्ण करें।

इस अध्ययन सामग्री सह प्रश्नबैंक में ब्लूप्रिंट के अनुसार उन सभी महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्य वस्तुओं का समावेश कर तैयार किया गया है जो कि आप सभी को आगामी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी में सहायक होगा।

परीक्षा के लिए हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ

शिक्षकों से अपेक्षा

प्रदेश के समस्त हाई/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों के प्राचार्य एवं संबंधित शिक्षकों से अपेक्षा ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे कोरोना महामारी के कारण उपजी विषम परिस्थितियों में इस अध्ययन सामग्री सह प्रश्नबैंक से सभी विद्यार्थियों को अवगत कराएँगे साथ ही इसके अनुरूप विद्यार्थियों को आने वाली कठिनाईयों के समाधान समझाएँगे ताकि शत-प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी सफल हो कर आगामी कक्षाओं में अध्ययन कर सकें।



Reading Material

With

Question Bank

2020-21

Class – 9th

Subject – English

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा वर्ष 2020-21

ब्लूप्रिंट Blue print (प्रश्न पत्र का स्वरूप)

कक्षा-9वीं
विषय-अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक – 100
समय-3 घण्टे

सेक्शन	स. क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	अंकवार प्रश्नों की संख्या					कुल प्रश्न
				1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	5 अंक	6 अंक	उप प्रश्न	
A Bridge Course	A1	Unseen Passages-I	30	2 obj. 3 sub.						1
	A2	Unseen passage -II		2 obj. 3 sub.						1
	A3	Objective Questions (Ten out of twelve)		10 obj.						1
	A4	Do as directed (Five out of seven)		5 obj.						1
	A5	Fill in the blanks (Five out of seven)		5 obj.						1
B Reading	B1	Unseen Passages-I	10	2 obj. 3 sub.						1
	B2	Unseen passage-II		2 obj. 3 sub.						1
C Grammar & Composition	C1	Formal letter (One out of two)	26				01			1
	C2	Informal letter (One out of two)					01			1
	C3	Essay writing (One out of four)						01		1
	C4	Note- Making & Summary (3+2)			01	01				1
	C5	Translation		05						1
D Literature (Text book)	D1	Extract (I) from Prose (one out of two)	34	3 obj. 1 sub.						1
	D2	Extract (II) from Prose (one out of two)		3 obj. 1 sub.						1
	D3	Questions from Prose (four out of six)		-	04					1
	D4	Extract (I) from Poetry (one out of two)		02	01					1
	D5	Extract (II) from Poetry (one out of two)		02	01					1
	D6	Questions from Poetry (five out of seven)			05					1
योग			100	57	24	3	10	6		18

* Due to Covid-19, some of the lessons/poems have been deleted for this session. The deleted lessons/poems are-

Lesson -1 „The Fun They Had“

Lesson -4 „The Lake Isle of Innisfree“ (Poem)

Lesson- 7 „The Duck and the Kangaroo“ (Poem)

Lesson-10 „Kathmandu“

Lesson -10 „A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal“ (Poem)

The Supplementary Reader „Moments“ is kept for fun-reading. It will not be included in assessment.

Section-A

(Bridge Course)

Reading Comprehension:

(2 passages X 5 Marks each = 10 Marks)

Comprehension के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में 20अंक आवंटित हैं जिसमें 4Unseen Passages दिये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक passage में 5 questions होते हैं। जिसमें 2 questions objective तथा 3 short answer type होते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लिये यह सेक्शन अत्यन्त ही आसान एवं scoring होता है। क्योंकि प्रत्येक question का answer उसी Passage में होता है। सेक्शन-ए में ब्रिज कोर्स से 2Unseen Passages लिये गये हैं।

Q.1. Unseen Passage-I (From Bridge Course) (5)

Q.2. Unseen Passage-II(From Bridge Course) (5)

Unseen Passages-I (A1+A2)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below.

Passages-1

We live in a city or a village. We must keep places around our houses and school neat and clean. Garbage should not be thrown here and there. It should be put only in dustbins. If we throw garbage all over the place, our surroundings become dirty. We also need to reduce the use of plastic. We should use paper or jute bags instead of plastic bags. Also, we should plant trees. Trees will make our surroundings beautiful and keep us healthy.

Questions:

1. What should we keep neat and clean?
2. Where should people put the garbage?
3. What should people use instead of plastic bags?
4. Why do we need to plant trees?
5. Give the opposite of „ugly“ from the passage.

Answers.

1. We must keep places around our house and school neat and clean.
2. Garbage should be put only in dustbins.
3. People should use paper or jute bags instead of plastic bags.
4. We need to plant trees because they make our surroundings beautiful and keep us healthy.
5. Beautiful

Passages-2

One day, a man was walking through a desert. After sometime, he became thirsty. He found a tree nearby. He sat under the tree. "Oh, there is no water anywhere!" he thought. Suddenly, a tumbler full of cold water came in front of him. The traveller was happy and drank the water. After a few minutes, the traveller thought, "Oh, I have nothing to eat!" Suddenly, a basket full of fruits appeared before him. The traveller ate happily. He thanked the tree and continued his journey.

Questions:

1. Where was the man walking?
2. What did he find?
3. How did the traveller feel when he got a tumbler full of cold water?
4. Who gave fruits to the traveller?
5. Write the opposite of the word „empty“ from the passage.

Answer.

1. The man was walking through a desert.
2. He found a tree nearby.
3. The traveller was happy and drank the water.
4. The tree gave fruits to the traveller.
5. Full

Passages-3

Lalita sowed some tomato seeds in her garden. The seeds grew into little plants after a few days. She removed every weed. She never allowed any insect near her pet plants. When the days were hot, she watered the plants. She put compost under the plants. The flowers grew and became big. The tiny green tomatoes began to show. Lalita and her sister watered the plants daily. A very large beautiful tomato grew in the plant. Her father said, "It is the finest tomato I have ever seen." The sisters were very happy.

Questions:

1. What did Lalita sow in her garden?
2. What did she remove?
3. What did she put under the plants?
4. What did her father say?
5. Why were the sisters happy?

Answers:

1. Lalita sowed some tomato seeds in her garden.
2. She removed every weed
3. She put compost under the plants.
4. Her father said, "It is the finest tomato I have ever seen."
5. A very large beautiful tomato grew in the plant. So the sisters were very happy.

Passage- 4

Once, Mahatma Gandhi's father bought him the book „Shravana Pitribhakti Nataka' He read it with great interest. He was very pleased when he saw the pictures of Shravana carrying his blind parents to holy places. The pictures had a great effect on him. "Here is an example for you to copy," he said to himself. He could never forget Shravana's love for his parents.

One day, Mahatma Gandhi got his father's permission to see the play Harishchandra. He liked the play so much that he watched it many times. He acted the role of Harishchandra again and again. Day and night he asked himself, "Why should not all be truthful like Harishchandra?" The play made him cry. It inspired him to follow the path of 'satya" even in difficult times.

Questions:

1. What was the name of the book that Mahatma Gandhi's father bought?
2. Which picture in the book had a great effect on Mahatma Gandhi?
3. What did Mahatma Gandhi never forget about Shravan?
4. Which play did Mahatma Gandhi see many times?
5. What inspired him to follow the path of „Satya“?

Answers:

1. Mahatma Gandhi's father bought him the book „Shravana Pitribhakti Nataka'.
2. He was very pleased when he saw the pictures of Shravana, carrying his blind parents to holy places.
3. Mahatma Gandhi could never forget Shravana's love for his parents.
4. Mahatma Gandhi saw the play „Harishchandra“ many times.
5. The play „Harishchandra“ inspired him to follow the path of „satya“.

Passages-5

In 2006, Mark Inglis from New Zealand climbed the tallest mountain of the world, the Mount Everest. What was special about it? Every year many people climb Everest. But his story is different: Inglis does not have both the legs. He became the first man without both the legs to reach the top of the Mount Everest. Inglis lost his legs early. He was working as a mountain guide in New Zealand. He was caught in a snowstorm. Inglis survived but both his legs had to be cut off. Inglis, climbed Everest with artificial limbs specially made for climbing. He joined a small list of climbers, including a blind American and a Sherpa without both hands, who overcame disabilities to climb the Everest. Inglis is also a professional ski guide, and a cyclist. He won a silver medal in the 2000 Paralympic Games in Sydney. He also helps other people with disabilities.

Questions:

1. Which country does Inglis belong to?
2. What was special about Inglis's achievement?
3. How did he lose his legs?
4. What did he use to climb the Everest?
5. What did Inglis win and where?

Answers:

1. Inglis belongs to New Zealand.
2. Inglis does not have both the legs. He became the first man without both the legs to reach the top of the Mount Everest.
3. When he was working as a mountain guide in New Zealand, he was caught in a snowstorm. Thus he lost his legs.
4. Inglis, climbed Everest with artificial limbs specially made for climbing.
5. Inglis won a silver medal in the 2000 Paralympic Games in Sydney.

A-3

Vocabulary based questions (Objective Type questions) from the Bridge Course Opposite Words/Antonyms

True	False
Right	Wrong
Happy	Unhappy/ Sad
Rich	Poor
Difficult	Easy
Superior	Inferior
Always	Never
Strong	Weak
Strength	Weakness
Refuse	Accept
Forget	Remember
New	Old
Thick	Thin
Noise	Silence
Success	Failure
Dead	Alive
Sooner	Later
Late	Early
Near	Far
Old	Young/New
Light	Darkness
Rude	Humble
Soft	Hard
Goodness	Evil
Blessing	Curse
Virtue	Vice
Noble	Wicked

One word Substitution

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. A person who treats the sick | Doctor |
| 2. A person who delivers letters | Postman |
| 3. A person who teaches | Teacher |
| 4. A person who passes judgement | Judge |
| 5. A person whose job is to look after people's teeth | Dentist |
| 6. A person who looks after the sick/ a licensed Healthcare professional | Nurse |
| 7. A person who repairs shoes | Cobbler |
| 8. A person who makes, repairs or sells articles made of gold | Goldsmith |
| 9. A person who creates objects from iron or steel | Blacksmith |
| 10. A person whose job is to fix taps, pipes and toilets | Plumber |

Things to Remember

Republic Day	26 th January
Independence Day	15 th August
Children's Day	14 th November
Teachers' Day	5 th September
Christmas	25 th December
Diwali	Festival of lights
Holi	Festival of colours
Eid-UI-Fitr	The last day of Ramadan/Ramzan

A-4

Do as Directed-

1. Christmas is celebrated December 25. (Use preposition)
2. Holi is celebrated February or March. (Use preposition)
3. Rajendra Prasad was the President of India. (first/last)
4. December is the month of the calendar. (first/last)
5. sing/can/a song/you/ ? (Rearrange)
6. I/stand/on/one leg/can/. (Rearrange)
7. We buy books pens from the shop. (Put the word „and“ in the correct place)
8. We read stories poems in class. (Put the word „and“ in the correct place)
9. Burj Khalifa is the building in the world. Its height is 830 meters. (Use superlative degree of „tall“)
10. The exam (start) next week. (Use future tense of the verb given in the bracket)
11. We (keep) our school clean. (Use future tense of the verb given in the bracket)
12. Umar (plant) jamun seeds in the school's garden (Complete the sentence with Simple Past Tense form of the verb given in the bracket)
13. The plant (become) a tree and fruits grew on it. (Complete the sentence with Simple Past Tense form of the verb given in the bracket)
14. The rainy season starts the summer. (before/after)
15. The Republic Day comes the Independence Day in the calendar. (before/after)
16. Suman (play) the match last week. (Use Simple Past Tense)
17. The women (go) back. (Use Simple Past Tense)
18. English a link language in India. (Fill in the blanks with is/are)
19. 66 different scripts used in India. (Fill in the blanks with is/are)
20. Health is (good) than wealth. (Complete the sentence using Comparative Degree)
21. A map is (useful) than a dictionary while trekking. (Complete the sentence using Comparative Degree)
22. The school planted around 200 trees the year 2017. (Complete the sentence using in/at)
23. Thimmakka began working harda very young age. (Complete the sentence using in/at)
24. is a good exercise (Walk/Walking) (Complete the sentence choosing the correct option)

Answers:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. on | 13. became |
| 2. in | 14. after |
| 3. first | 15. before |
| 4. last | 16. played |
| 5. Can you sing a song? | 17. went |
| 6. I can stand on one leg. | 18. is |
| 7. We buy books and pens from the shop. | 19. are |
| 8. We read stories and poems in the class. | 20. better |
| 9. tallest | 21. more useful |
| 10. will start | 22. in |
| 11. will keep | 23. at |
| 12. planted | 24. walking |

A-5**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1- Ram is sitting ----- Radha and Sapna. (between/among)
- 2- -----moon walks slowly and silently. (A/An/The)
- 3- Monday comes-----Sunday. (before/after)
- 4- We---- obey our teachers. (ought to/ had/must)
- 5- The book is---- the table. (on/upon)
- 6- I have read -----books. (many/much)
- 7- Physics ----- not a difficult subject. (is/are)
- 8- She ----- an apple daily. (eat/eats)
- 9- The chair was----- by the student. (break/broken)
- 10- She----- her home work daily. (do/does)

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1- between | 6- many |
| 2- The | 7- is |
| 3- after | 8- eats |
| 4- ought to | 9- broken |
| 5- on | 10- does |

Section-B
(Reading Comprehension)**Passage-I**

Men are generally selfish. So, it is very difficult to find unselfish friends. When we are happy and rich, we cannot know the true character of our friends. We know it only when we are in trouble. A false friend leaves us. A true friend remains with us. He helps us through thick and thin. He shares our troubles. Such a man is a true friend. „A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

Questions –

- (1) Complete the following sentences-
 - (a) A false friend -----
 - (b) A true friend -----
- (2) We know the true character of our friends when-
 - (a) we are rich (b) we are happy
 - (c) we are in trouble (d) they want our help.
- (3) When do we not know the true character of our friends?
- (4) Give opposites of -
 - (a) Rich
 - (b) Happy
- (5) Who will be our true friend?

Answers.

- (1) (a) A false friend leaves us.
 (b) A true friend remains with us.
- (2) When we are in trouble.
- (3) We do not know the true character of our friends when we are happy and rich.
- (4) (a) Poor
 (b) Unhappy/Sad
- (5) One who shares our troubles will be our true friend.

Passage-II

We do not always get what we want. Sometimes we succeed. Sometimes we fail. This makes us sad. We think ourselves unlucky. We must try and try again. This will make us successful at least. The example of Robert Bruce is before us. He was the king of Scotland. He wanted to drive out the English from his country. He could not do so. He was defeated many times. He lost hope of success. So he ran away from the battlefield. He hid himself in a cave. There he saw a spider. It tried to reach the ceiling. Whenever it tried to do so, it fell down. But it went on trying. At last, it succeeded. We can do the same thing. We must try and try again. This will surely give us success.

Questions:

1. Robert Bruce wanted to drive out the English from.....
 - (a) England (b) Scotland (c) Ireland (d) Nagaland.
2. How many times was he defeated?
3. What did the spider do?
4. Who was Robert Bruce?
 - (a) A king (b) A teacher (c) God
5. Give opposite of „sad“.

Answers.

- (1) (b) Scotland
- (2) He was defeated many times.
- (3) The spider tried to reach the ceiling.
- (4) (a) A king
- (5) happy

Passage-III

Sir Philip Sydney fell mortally wounded at the famous battle of Zutaphen in 1586. He called out for a cup of water. One of his friends hastened away and with great difficulty found some water and brought it to him. As Sir Philip Sydney was about to put the cup of water to his parched lips, he saw a wounded soldier, who was lying close by, looking at the water with longing eyes. Sir Philip Sydney gently pushed away the cup saying, "Give it to him; his necessity is greater than mine."

Questions

- (1) The word „necessary“ means-
(a) desire (b) hope
(c) essential (d) thirst
- (2) When did the battle of Zutaphen take place?
- (3) Whom did Sydney see?
- (4) Who went to bring water for him?
- (5) Give opposite of „difficult“.

Answers

- (1) (c) Essential
- (2) The battle of Zutaphen took place in 1586.
- (3) Sydney saw a wounded soldier.
- (4) One of his friends brought water for him.
- (5) Easy.

Passage-IV

Robinson Crusoe lived all alone in the forest. For some time Crusoe did not see any one on the Island. Then, one day he saw some wild man, enjoying a feast and dancing round the fire. He also saw two Prisoners; one of whom ran away for his life. Two of the men chased him, as fast as they could, to catch him. Seeing this, Crusoe fired his gun and frightened them away. The Prisoner, who was now left alone, came up to Crusoe and tried to thank him for his help. Crusoe took him home and called him Friday, as he was found on a Friday. The man expressed his desire to serve Crusoe. So Crusoe took him as his servant and taught him many things, and the two lived together happily.

Questions:

- (1) Robinson Crusoe lived-
(a) in a forest (b) on an Island
(c) on a mountain – top (d) in a village
- (2) The wild man could not catch the prisoner because-
(a) he ran very fast (b) he disappeared in the forest
(c) he went to Crusoe. (d) the men were frightened by the firing of the gun.
- (3) What were the wild men doing?
- (4) Why did Crusoe call the prisoner „Friday“?
- (5) How did Crusoe and Friday live?

Answers.

- (1) (a) In a forest
- (2) The men were frightened by the firing of the gun.
- (3) The wild men were enjoying a feast and dancing round the fire.
- (4) Crusoe called the Prisoner „Friday“ as he was found on a Friday.
- (5) Crusoe and Friday lived together happily.

Passage-V

Two or three days after his arrival in South Africa, Gandhi ji went to the Law courts with his clients to attend to some of their legal business. He had gone back to wearing Indian clothes since leaving England and on this occasion he was wearing a turban. The magistrate ordered him to remove it. Gandhiji refused to do so and walked out of the court instead. He had already noticed that the white people who ruled in South Africa were very rude to Indians, treating them as inferiors no matter how educated or refined they might happen to be.

Questions:

- (1) Gandhiji left the court because-
 - (a) The magistrate ordered him to go out.
 - (b) His work in the court finished.
 - (c) He did not want to remove his turban.
 - (d) His clients advised him to leave.
- (2) The Law courts were in-
 - (a) England
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) India
 - (d) America
- (3) Give the opposite of -
 - (a) Refused
 - (b) Inferiors
- (4) What was Gandhi ji wearing on his head?
- (5) How did the white people treat the Indians?

Answers.

- (1) (c) He did not want to remove his turban.
- (2) (b) South Africa
- (3) (a) Accepted (b) Superiors
- (4) Gandhi ji was wearing a turban on his head.
- (5) White people ruling in Africa were very rude to Indians treating them as inferiors.

Passage-VI

Rustum stayed for many months with Tamina but at last he knew that he must go, for his own country had need of him. So, he said to her, “I must go.” “The field of battle calls me. “But I will come back one day and perhaps, while I am gone, the gods will grant you a little son.” He took from his arms an „onyx“ stone, which he always wore there. “If you do indeed have a son, bind this onyx on his arm and it will make him as strong as a lion, but if the child should be a daughter then place the onyx in her hair.” Then, he kissed Tamina and sprang upon the back of the faithful Ruksh and galloped away.

Questions-

- (1) Rustum left Tamina, because -
 - (a) He did not love Tamina.
 - (b) His life was in danger.
 - (c) Tamina told him to go.
 - (d) The field of battle called him.
- (2) What did Rustum give to Tamina?
 - (a) Pearl
 - (b) stone
 - (c) Onyx Stone
 - (d) diamond
- (3) Why did Rustum leave Tamina?
- (4) What was the name of Rustum's horse?
- (5) Give the opposites of-
 - (a) Always
 - (b) Strong

Answers.

- (1) (d) The field of battle called him.
- (2) (c) Onyx Stone
- (3) Rustum left Tamina for his own country because the field of battle called him.
- (4) The name of Rustum's horse was „Ruksh“.
- (5) (a) Never (b) Weak.

Passage-VII

Kindness plays an important role in deciding the level of success in an individual's life. Kindness helps to bridge the gap between two individuals.

Nobody likes to hang around unkind people or people who put them down or mistreat them. Saying simple words such as „thank you“ is not hard to use to show gratitude towards others. Kindness depicts an individual's characteristics. One should not focus on other's weaknesses and faults. You must ignore it by saying- „take care“, „never mind“. Such gesture will always help others to improve and remember you. Kindness helps to create positive surroundings. It is a universal language. Kindness is the fundamental motivation behind nature. It is true acts of kindness, which create honest and lasting friendship and relationships. Showing kindness to neighbours and fellow workers contributes to developing a positive social environment.

Questions:

- Q1. What do you mean by 'hang around'?
 - (a) To spend time
 - (b) To make money
 - (c) To spend money
 - (d) To wait
- Q.2 What does 'gratitude' mean?
 - (a) Showing concern
 - (b) Showing pity
 - (c) Showing appreciation
 - (d) Showing anger
- Q.3 How can we create a positive social environment?
- Q.4 How does kindness help us?
- Q.5 What should we not focus on?

Answers:

1. (a) To spend time
2. (b) Showing appreciation

3. We can create a positive social environment by showing kindness towards our neighbours and fellow-workers.
4. Kindness helps to bridge the gap between two individuals. It creates positive surroundings.
5. We should not focus on the faults and weaknesses of others.

Passage-VIII

Maharana Pratap was the king of Mewar. He was a brave warrior. He loved freedom of his motherland very much. He devoted his entire life to save the honour of Mewar. He preferred to face the hardships of exile than to be a subordinate ruler. He was very humble and a great patriot.

Questions:-

1. Who was the king of Mewar?
2. How did he devote his entire life?
3. One who lived for his/her country and is ready to defend it against an enemy, is called-
(a) a king (b) a patriot
(c) a subordinate (d) humble
4. Mention two qualities of Maharana Pratap.
5. Give opposite of-
(a) Coward (b) Traitor

Answers:

1. Maharana Pratap was the king of Mewar.
2. He devoted his entire life to save the honour of Mewar.
3. a patriot
4. (i) He was very humble.
(ii) He was a great patriot.
5. (a) Brave (b) Patriot

Section-C (Grammar & Composition)

(Formal Letter + Informal Letter + Essay Writing + Note-Making & Summary + Translation)

मा.शि. मण्डल द्वारा निर्धारित Blue Print के अनुसार इस Section के लिये 26 अंक निर्धारित हैं इन 26 अंकों का विभाजन 5 प्रश्नों (Q.No. C₁ C₂ C₃ C₄ C₅) में किया गया है।

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Formal & Informal letter | - 5+5 Marks |
| 2. Essay | - 6 Marks |
| 3. Note making and Summary | - 5 Marks (3+2) |
| 4. Translation | - 5 Marks |

C-1 (Formal Letter)
Format for Formal letter:-

Sender's address

Date

Address of the receiver

Salutation

Subject

1 mark

Body of letter (Content as per the question)

3 Marks

Thanking you

Sender's name

1 Mark

Sample Application

Q. Write an application to the Principal of your school asking for three days leave as you are ill.

Date: 25th May 2021

The Principal,

Govt. H.S. School

Bhopal (M.P.)

Subject : An application for leave.

Dear Sir,

I am a student of class 9th. I am ill so I cannot come to school for three days. I want three days" leave. Kindly grant me leave and oblige.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Name

Provide the 'Content' to the students to prepare some other applications {Exercises for students}

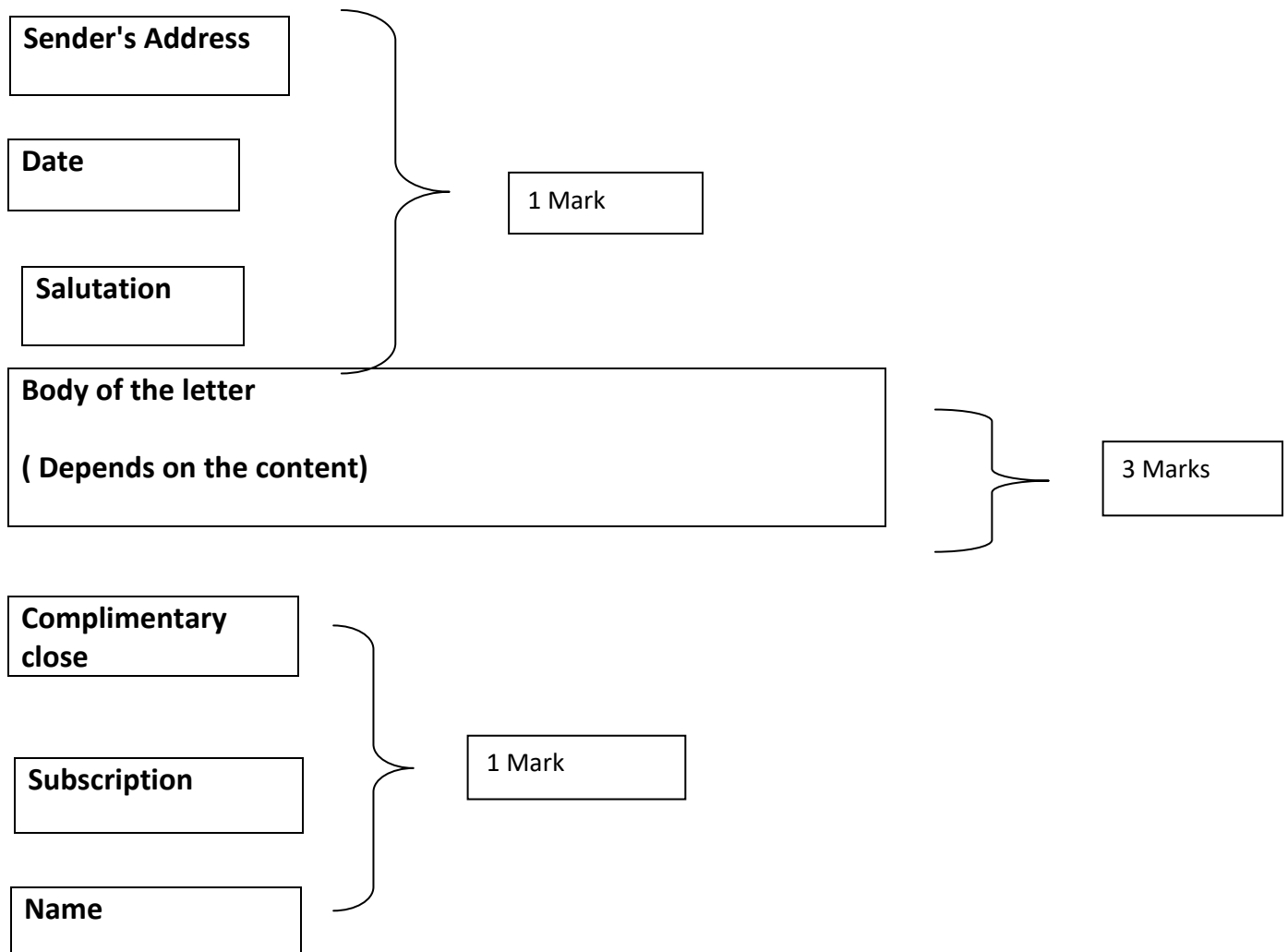
- 1) Body of the application for T.C. - I am a student of class 9th. My father has shifted to Bhopal. I have to continue my studies there. I need my Transfer Certificate.
So I request to issue my transfer certificate.

- 2) Body of the application for C.C. - I am a student of class 9th. My father has shifted to Bhopal. I have to continue my studies there. I need my Character Certificate.
So I request you to issue my Character Certificate.
- 3) Body of the application for fees concession - I am a student of class 9th. My father is a poor farmer. He cannot pay my fee. I want to continue my studies.
So I request you to grant me full fee concession.
- 4) Body of the application for proposing to go for a picnic - I am a student of class 9th. We, the students of class 9th want to go on a picnic. We want to visit historical places.
- *The teacher will also provide questions for each type of application.

C-2

Informal letter

FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER



Class/Home work:-

Q. You are Pratibha Dubey, living at A-10 Astha Parisar, Adhartal, Jabalpur. Write a letter to your friend Aarti telling her about your summer holidays programme and invite her to join you.

Answer:-

A-10 Astha Parisar,
Adhartal Jabalpur

March 21, 2021

My dear Aarti,

How are you? I am fine. I was happy to know that you have done well in your examinations and your vacation has started. I have planned to visit Mount Abu this year. I want you to come to my place and spend your holidays with me.

I am sure you will like this place very much. Hope to see you soon.

Your loving friend

Pratibha

Key Points:-

1. **Salutation** –Dear/ My loving friend, (Greeting)

2. **Opening** –

- a. How are you?
- b. I hope that you are doing well.
- c. I am well here and hope the same for you.

Write 3-4 lines according to subject (friendly tone)

3. **Ending** –

- a. See you soon,
- b. With regards
- c. Lots of love
- d. Best wishes
- e. I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

4. Homework:-

2. Fill in the blanks and complete the application.

.....
.....
.....
.....Deepthi

..... You will be glad to know that my elder brother/sister is going to get married next week on 20th November 2021.

..... To attend the marriage ceremony
.....
.....
.....

C-3

Essay Writing

Essay एक long composition होता है, जो किसी एक विषय पर लिखा जाता है। एक अच्छे Essay में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होनी चाहिए।

- unity
- coherence
- brevity
- personal touch

एक Essay में कुछ paragraphs logically एवं orderly तरीके से arrange होते हैं। एक Essay की भाषा simple direct एवं clear होना चाहिए।

Essay writing के सुझावात्मक process बहुत सारे हैं। जिनमें से एक process है। 'CODER' (इसका मतलब है।)

C - collect your ideas किसी भी topic/picture पर group work/pair work में discussion कर उससे related ideas को collect करें।

O- Organize your ideas - अब जो ideas collect किए गए हैं, उनको logical sequence में organize करें।

D - make the first draft - अब ideas को thoughts/words/phases की सहायता से paragraph के रूप में लिखें।

E - Edit the first draft - अब पहले draft को अपने classmate/partner के साथ exchange करके देखें की कोई spelling/grammatical mistake तो नहीं है। यदि है। तो उसे सुधारकर organize करें।

R- Revise your draft

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

An Indian Festival Diwali

Introduction: Festivals are an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for daily routine. Diwali is a great Indian festival. It is the festival of light; we celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November on the Amavasya of Kartik month every year.

Reason of Celebration: It is believed that on this day Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya from his fourteen years exile. People of Ayodhya gave him a warm welcome. They decorate their houses with earthen lamps and distribute sweets. So we celebrate this day in his memory.

Preparations: People clean and white wash their houses. The shops are painted and reset. Decorative items make the market look very beautiful.

The Celebration: Diwali starts with Dhanteras. On this day, people buy new clothes, utensils and crackers. They buy sweets, fruits, crackers and gifts to present their friends and relatives. On the day of Amavasya, people worship Goddess Lakshmi. They pray to her to shower her blessings and wealth upon them. The Diwali night becomes the brightest night because of electric series, earthen lamps, decorative lightings etc. Children burst crackers.

Advantages: Diwali is enjoyed by all the people of every caste and religion. It strengthens the national unity. People in foreign countries also remember their motherland by celebrating Diwali.

Disadvantages: Some people gamble and drink on this day. This certainly is a bad practice. Likewise bursting crackers carelessly causes great damage and loss of property and environment.

Conclusion: Diwali is a festival of national importance. It brings happiness for both the rich and the poor. We should be careful in planning the expenditure for it to make it memorable.

Practice: The teacher will ask the students to write other essays on the same pattern.

Pollution

Introduction

Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. Pollution causes an imbalance in the environment. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash. They can also be created by human activities, such as trash or pollutants produced by factories. They damage the quality of air, water, and land.

Types of Pollution:

The five major types of pollution are –

- (1) Air pollution: Air pollution is the presence of substances in the atmosphere that are harmful to the health of humans and other living beings.
- (2) Water pollution: When water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, seas, oceans etc. are contaminated, it is called water pollution.
- (3) Soil pollution:
Soil pollution is the presence of toxic chemicals in soil.
- (4) Radioactive pollution:
Radioactive Pollution is defined as the increase in the natural radiation levels caused by human activities.
- (5) Noise pollution:
Noise pollution is disturbing or unwanted noise that interferes or harms humans or wildlife.

Causes of Pollution:

Almost all of the common air pollutants can be produced by industrial processes. Some of these are produced by combustion of fossil fuels that drive the industrial process, resulting in particulates, ozone and nitrogen oxides.

Common forms of transportation like cars, planes and ships generally use the combustion process. It releases pollutants into the air, such as particles and carbon monoxide, and also releases substances that quickly form into nitrogen oxides and ozone, which are important air pollutants.

Water is polluted by both natural as well as human activities. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, Tsunamis, etc. are known to contaminate it. It affects the ecosystems that exist underwater.

Waste products from factories are released into water bodies. It pollutes them.

Radioactive pollution is caused by both- natural and human activities.

Natural sources include cosmic radiation, solar radiation etc. Man-made forms of radiation are used in X-rays, cancer treatment, nuclear facilities and nuclear weapons.

Harmful Effects of Pollution:

Environment degradation: All types of pollution affect our environment badly. They are responsible for its degradation.

Effects on Human Health:

Pollution gives birth to many diseases. It weakens the immune system. Global Warming is the result of pollution. The temperature of the earth is increasing. One day life will be difficult on earth. Ozone layer protects our earth from harmful UV rays of the sun. It is depleting. Pollution is responsible for this. Soil pollution makes the land infertile. It affects the production of crops.

Conclusion

All types of pollution are harmful. They come with serious consequences. Everyone must be aware of it. We must join hands now. We must make this earth pollution-free. We should recycle water. Carpooling, use of public transport, proper garbage disposal etc. can help. We should use energy saving bulbs and appliances. We should plant more trees. It is our duty towards this planet.

Health and Hygiene

Introduction

Health is a positive state where every part of the mind and body is in harmony. It is not only the absence of disease but also the well being of mind and body. A healthy person is someone who has a sound body and a sound mind.

True Meaning of Health

According to WHO, health is a state of complete mental, spiritual, physical, and social well being. If a person is in a good physical state and free from any diseases but is under constant stress, greed, tension, anger, etc. then that person is not healthy.

Role of Nutritious Food and Pure Water

For good health, one needs to eat good food. For a healthy body, a mixed diet is the best option. It should have a proper amount of minerals, vitamins, and calories required to run our body. Pure water is also important. Water is very important for our health.

Cleanliness

Cleanliness is one of the most important elements of good health. It is an important hygiene habit to keep yourself and your surroundings clean. When there is dirt, there are germs. So, a dirty man is attacked easily with diseases.

Importance of Personal Hygiene

We should keep our bodies clean. We should brush our teeth daily twice. We should take bath daily. We should cut our nails regularly. We should wash our hands before and after eating. We must cover our mouth while sneezing. We should not touch our eyes and nose with dirty hands.

Conclusion

It is rightly said that health is wealth. A sound mind lives in a sound body. If a person is healthy physically, mentally and emotionally; he is the happiest of all. We should practise good health and hygiene habits.

विद्यार्थियों से इसके अलावा निम्नानुसार **Topics** पर भी प्रेक्टिस करा सकते हैं –

1. The Value of Discipline in Life
2. A Great Leader
3. The Value of Games and Sports
4. Any Current Problem of India

C-4

Note Making and Summarising Reading for Note- Making and Summary

1. सबसे पहले passage को कम से कम तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए।
2. पहली Reading जिससे हम passage के mainideas के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है इस reading से हमें passage का title भी मिल सकता है।
3. दूसरी Reading करते समय passage में आये main points/key words को identify करके underline करना चाहिए।
4. तीसरी Reading में main points/key words से related details को समझकर उनको लिखना। ये हमारे points होंगे।

Writing:-

अब हमारे द्वारा passage में चिन्हित किए गए main points को logical sequence में निर्धारित format में लिखेंगे। Main points से related details को point में लिखना है। Main points एवं points को margin से एक समान दूरी पर लिखें।

Notes बनाते समय abbreviations का प्रयोग करें।

Summary:-

Summary लिखने के लिए Note making करते समय जिन points को अधूरे sentences एवं abbreviations के रूप में लिखा गया था, उनको full sentence के रूप में लिखें।

Format of Note- Making

Title.....
1. Heading
1.1 Sub- heading
1.2 Sub- heading
1.3 Sub- heading
2. Heading
2.1 Sub- heading
2.2 Sub- heading
2.3 Sub- heading
3. Heading
3.1 Sub- heading
3.2 Sub- heading
3.3 Sub- heading

Use of abbreviations:

Examples - dvlpmt. for development; mrng. for morning; M.P. for Madhya Pradesh; e.g. for example; O₂ for Oxygen etc.

Writing Summary

Ideally the summary of the passage should be the one third of the passage. The student should write it in his own words. It should be based on his notes. A Summary should be brief. It should have complete information in simple language.

Summary passage एक तिहाई के लगभग होनी चाहिए। विद्यार्थी को इसे अपने शब्दों में लिखना होता है। यह उसके बनाये गये नोट्स पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। यह संक्षिप्त होनी चाहिए। इसमें सरल भाषा में passage में दी गई संपूर्ण जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

Example - Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

In India, working women lead a life of dual responsibilities, if they are married and have a family. There are four categories of working women in India. Some work while they are waiting for matrimony. A majority works because they are qualified; want a second income and different kind of life for a part of the day. A small section consists of career women. A sizeable section of women are bread winners. It is quite apparent that a majority of working women prefer to stay in joint – families, where their children can be taken care of while they are at work.

Questions: (3+2)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Make notes on the above passage and supply a suitable title to it. | 3 |
| (ii) Write summary of the above passage. | 2 |

Translation

Some sentences for teaching Translation-

1.	वह पत्र लिखता है।	He writes a letter.
2.	मीना चित्र बनाती है।	Meena draws a picture.
3.	वह तीन घंटे से क्रिकेट खेल रहा है।	He has been playing cricket for three hours.
4.	मोहन के दो भाई हैं।	Mohan has two brothers.
5.	क्या तुम अपना ग्रह कार्य कर चुके हो।	Have you done your home work?
6.	वे स्कूल नहीं आये।	They did not come to school.
7.	श्याम कहाँ रहता है।	Where does Shyam live?
8.	मोहन स्कूल जाता है।	Mohan goes to school.
9.	वर्षा हो रही है।	It is raining.
10.	आज छुट्टी है।	Today is a holiday. \It is a holiday today.
11.	तुम मेरे दोस्त हो।	You are my friend.
12.	क्या तुम तैर सकते हो।	Can you swim?
13.	मेरे विद्यालय में 20 कमरे हैं।	There are twenty rooms in my school.
14.	तुम मेरे भाई हो।	You are my brother.
15.	आज सोमवार है।	Today is Monday. /It is Monday today.
16.	शोर मत करो।	Don't make a noise.
17.	मैं कार चलाती हूँ।	I drive a car.
18.	ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी नीति है।	Honesty is the best policy.
19.	मेरी कक्षा में 50 विद्यार्थी हैं।	There are fifty students in my class.
20.	सूर्य पूर्व से उदय होता है।	The sun rises in the east
21.	दरवाजा बंद करो।	Shut the door.
22.	कृपया अपनी किताबें खोलें।	Please, open your books.
23.	तुम कहाँ रहते हैं ?	Where do you live?
24.	तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ?	What is your name?
25.	भोपाल म.प्र. की राजधानी है।	Bhopal is the capital of M.P.
26.	माँ खाना बना चुकी है।	Mother has cooked food.
27.	सूरज पश्चिम दिशा में डूबता है।	The sun sets in the west.
28.	आप कैसे हो ?	How are you?
29.	माँ खाना बनाती है।	Mother cooks food.
30.	क्या मैं अन्दर आ सकता हूँ ?	May I come in?
31.	बाहर तेज बारिश हो रही है।	It is raining heavily outside.
32.	बाहर मूसलाधार बारिश हो रही है।	It is raining cats and dogs outside.
33.	जहाँ चाह, वहाँ राह	Where there is a will, there is a way.
34.	जैसा बोओगे, वैसा कटोगे	As you sow, so shall you reap.
35.	संकल्प मेरी शक्ति है।	Determination is my strength.
36.	कर्म ही पूजा है।	Work is worship.
37.	अभ्यास मनुष्य को परिपूर्ण बनाता है।	Practice makes a man perfect.
38.	अवसर द्वार पर केवल एक बार खटखटाता है।	Opportunity knocks at the door but once.
39.	हर चमकने वाली चीज सोना नहीं होती है।	All that glitters is not gold.
40.	मेरा प्रिय खेल हॉकी है।	My favourite game is hockey. / Hockey is my favourite game.

Section-D

Literature (Text Book)

यह Section कुल 34 अंको का है और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पढ़ना, सुनना और याद रखना जैसी दक्षता को उपयोग में लाना है। अगर पाठ्य पुस्तक में प्रदत्त सभी **Prose, Drama और Poetry** विद्यार्थियों को अच्छे से पढ़ा दी जाए, नए शब्दों का परिचय कराया जाए और एक एक शब्दों में दिये जाने वाले उत्तर वाले प्रश्न बनाकर अभ्यास कराया जाए। इस तरीके से पढ़ाई गई अंग्रेजी भयमुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण करेगी। एक बार सभी अध्याय पढ़ लेने के बाद उनकी कहानियों व चरित्रों का परिचय विद्यार्थियों को उनके तरीके से करने दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस सेक्शन के प्रश्न क्रमांक 13 और 14 'Seen Passages' हैं जिनमें अंक विभाजन $1+1+1+1=4$ अंक प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये निर्धारित है। इन extracts को हल करने के कई तरीके हो सकते हैं।

प्रश्न क्र 15 **Prose** पर आधारित है। प्र.क्र 15 का अंक विभाजन $2+2+2+2=8$ अंक है।

प्र.क्र 16, 17 और 18 **Poetry** पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्न 16,17 में दिये गए 4 poem extracts में से 2 किये जाने का विकल्प दिया जाता है जिसमें अंक विभाजन $1+1+2=4$ है जबकि प्र.क्र 18 में Poetry से ही short questions पूछे गये हैं जिनमें अंक विभाजन $2 \times 5=10$ है।

What	—	क्या	—	object	वस्तु
Where	—	कहां	—	place	स्थान
When	—	कब	—	time	समय
Which	—	कौनसा	—	thing	वस्तु
Who	—	कौन	—	person	व्यक्ति
Why	—	क्यों	—	reason	कारण
How	—	कैसे	—	manner	तरीका

Section-D1 and D2

Read the extracts from your text and answer the following questions.

Passage-1

As for music, she explains, "It pours in through every part of my body. It tingles in the skin, my cheekbones and even in my hair." When she plays the xylophone, she can sense the sound passing up the stick into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she can feel the resonances flowing into her body. On a wooden platform she removes her shoes so that the vibrations pass through her bare feet and up her legs.

Questions:

- The lesson from which the above extract has been taken is-
(a) The Fun They Had
(b) The Little Girl
(c) The Sound of Music
(d) My Childhood.
- What is Xylophone?
(a) a musical instrument
(b) a farming tool
(c) a kitchen equipment
(d) none of the above
- The noun form of „wooden“ is-
(a) wood – like
(b) woody
(c) wood
(d) woods
- How does Evelyn hear music?

Answers-

1. The Sound of Music
2. a musical instrument
3. wood
4. Evelyn can sense the sound passing up the stick into her fingertips.

Passage-2

At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to the Allahabad Music Conference. At the end of his recital, Ustad Faiyaz Khan patted the young boy's back and said, "Work hard and you shall make it." With the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938 came Bismillah's big break. He soon became an often-heard shehnai player on radio.

Questions:

1. At what age did Bismillah accompany his uncle to the „Allahabad Music Conference“?
(a) at 15 (b) at 17
(c) at 14 (d) at 18
2. When did Faiyaz Khan praise Bismillah Khan?
(a) in the beginning of his recital (b) at the end of his recital
(c) during the recital (d) not at all.
3. Which instrument did Bismillah Khan play?
(a) Violin (b) Flute
(c) Sitar (d) Shehnai
4. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

Answer:

1. (3) at 14
2. (2) At the end of his recital
3. (4) Shehnai
4. With the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938, Bismillah Khan became an often heard radio shehnai player. Thus he got his big break.

Passage-3

In 2001, Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. With the coveted award resting on his chest and his eyes glinting with rare happiness he said, "All I would like to say is: Teach your children music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition; even the West is now coming to learn our music."

Questions:

1. Which award was given to Ustad Bismillah Khan?
(a) The Bharat Ratna (b) The Arjuna Award
(c) FilmFareAwards (d) Padmashree
2. is Hindustan's richest tradition.
(a) Dance (b) Music
(c) Cricket (d) Painting
3. The antonym of the word „happiness“ is-
(a) Sadness (b) Kindness
(c) Foolishness (d) Selfishness
4. What did Bismillah Khan say after receiving the award?

Answers:

1. (a) The Bharat Ratna
2. (b) Music
3. (a) Sadness
4. Bismillah Khan advised the people to teach their children music as it is Hindustan's richest tradition and even the western people had been coming to India to learn it.

Passage-4

The Macdonalds lived next door. They had five children. Looking through a gap in the fence the little girl saw them playing „tag' in the evening. The father with the baby, Mao, on his shoulders, two little girls hanging on to his coat pockets ran round and round the flower-beds, shaking with laughter. Once she saw the boys turn the hose on him-and he tried to catch them laughing all the time.

Questions:

1. The Macdonalds had children.
(a) one (b) two
(c) four (d) five
2. The name of the baby with the father was
(a) Mao (b) Macdonald
(c) Tag (d) Rose
3. The little girl saw
(a) children playing „tag" (b) children playing cricket
(c) children playing „hide and seek" (d) children playing cards.
4. What did the little girl see the boys doing one day?

Answers:

1. five
2. Mao
3. children playing „tag".
4. She saw the boys turn the hose on the father and he tried to catch them laughing all the time.

Passage-5

At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him "Brother Boring." So the youngster played by himself much of the time. He especially loved mechanical toys. Looking at his newborn sister, Maja, he is said to have said, "Fine, but where are her wheels?"

Questions:

1. Einstein was unable to talk till the age of
(a) One and a half (b) Two and a half
(c) Three and a half (d) Four and a half
2. What did Einstein's playmates call him?
(a) "Brother Boring" (b) "Dumb boy"
(c) "Science freak" (d) "Maja"

2. Einstein loved
 (a) scientific tools (b) mechanical toys
 (c) playing outside (d) singing
3. What was Einstein's reaction to his new born sister?

Answers:

1. (b) Two and a half
2. (a) "Brother Boring"
3. (b) mechanical toys
4. Einstein was shocked to see that his sister was without wheels. He asked about them.

Passage-6

In 1900, at the age of 21, Albert Einstein was a university graduate and unemployed. He worked as a teaching assistant, gave private lessons and finally secured a job in 1902 as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern. While he was supposed to be assessing other people's inventions, Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret. He is said to have jokingly called his desk drawer at work the "bureau of theoretical physics."

Questions:

1. At the age of 21, Einstein was a university.....
 (a) graduate (b) scholar
 (c) doctor (d) lawyer
2. Einstein worked as a technical expert in
 (a) Berlin (b) London
 (c) Paris (d) Bern
3. Einstein also worked as-
 (a) an office boy (b) a security officer
 (c) a teaching assistant (d) a professor
4. What did Einstein call his desk drawer jokingly?

Answers:

1. (a) graduate
2. (d) Bern
3. (c) a teaching assistant
4. He jokingly called his desk drawer the "bureau of theoretical physics."

Passage-7

Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. I had three close friends in my childhood- Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families.

Questions:

1. Abdul Kalam had close friends.
 (a) one (b) two
 (c) three (d) four

2. Abdul Kalam inherited from his father.
 (a) honesty and self-discipline (b) deep kindness
 (c) faith in goodness (d) self character formation
3. How many brother and sisters did Abdul Kalam have?
 (a) two brothers and two sisters (b) one brother and three sisters
 (c) two brothers and two sisters (d) three brothers and a sister
4. Which kind of families did Abdul Kalam's friends belong to?

Answers:

1. (c) three
2. (a) honesty and self-discipline
3. (d) three brothers and a sister
4. Abdul Kalam's friends belonged to orthodox Hindu Brahmin families.

Passage-8

The girl was given the name „Santosh“, which means contentment. But Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts. Looking back, she says now, "From the very beginning I was quite determined that if I chose a correct and a rational path, the others around me had to change, not me."

Questions:

1. The meaning of the word „Santosh“ is -
 (a) tradition (b) beginning
 (c) determination (d) contentment
2. Santosh lived her life-
 (a) on her own terms (b) to please others
 (c) as her father wanted (d) as her friends suggested
3. Santosh preferred wearing-
 (a) traditional dresses (b) trousers
 (c) shorts (d) Indian dresses
4. Looking back, what does she say?

Answers:

1. (d) contentment
2. (a) on her own terms
3. (c) shorts
4. Looking back, she says that from the very beginning she was quite determined that if she chose a correct and rational path, the others around her had to change, not she.

Passage-9

Describing her feelings when she was literally 'on top of the world', Santosh has said, "It took some time for the enormity of the moment to sink inthen I unfurled the Indian tricolour and held it aloft on the roof of the world. The feeling is indescribable. The Indian flag was flying on top of the world. It was truly a spiritual moment. I felt proud as an Indian."

Also a fervent environmentalist, Santosh collected and brought down 500 kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas.

Questions:

1. "On top of the world" referred in the passage means
(a) Mount Kanchanjanga (b) Mount Everest
(c) Mt. Nandadevi (d) Mt. Alps.
2. What did Santosh do on „top of the world“?
(a) unfurled the national flag (b) embraced her companions
(c) took some rest for a while (d) took some snacks.
3. Our tricolor has colours.
(a) six (b) one
(c) three (d) five
4. How did Santosh feel after reaching on the top of the world?

Answers:

1. (b) Mount Everest
2. (a) unfurled the national flag
3. (c) three
4. She felt proud as an Indian.

Passage-10

Like any number of teenaged sensations, Maria Sharapova lists fashion, singing and dancing as her hobbies. She loves reading the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle. Her fondness for sophisticated evening gowns appears at odds with her love of pancakes with chocolate spread and fizzy orange drinks.

Questions:

1. Maria „Sharapova“s favorite novelist is -
(a) Nancy Drew (b) Thomas Hardy
(c) Arthur Conan Doyle (d) Sherlock Holmes
2. Maria Sharapova loves -
(a) pancakes (b) coffee
(c) cookies (d) fruits
3. „Teenage“ includes-
(a) 12 to 15 years (b) 8 to 12 years
(c) 16 to 21 years (d) 13 to 19 years
4. What are the hobbies of Maria Sharapova?

Answers:

1. (c) Arthur Conan Doyle
2. (a) pancakes
3. (d) 13 to 19 years
4. Maria Sharapova"s hobbies are fashion, singing and dancing.

Section- D-3
(Questions- Answer from Prose)

Answer the following questions.

Q. 1 How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of music?

Ans. When Evelyn went there, she was around seventeen years old.

Q. 2 When was Evelyn's deafness noticed?

Ans. Evelyn's deafness was noticed when she was eight years old.

Q. 3 By whom was Evelyn's deafness noticed?

Ans. Evelyn's deafness was noticed by her mother.

Q. 4 When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed?

Ans. Evelyn's deafness was confirmed when she was eleven years old.

Q. 5 Who spotted Evelyn's potential?

Ans. Famous percussionist Ron Forbes spotted Evelyn's potential.

Q. 6 Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of „pungi“?

Ans. Aurangzeb banned the playing of „pungi“ as it had a shrill unpleasant sound.

Q. 7 How is a Shehanai different from a Pungi?

Ans. Pungi has a shrill, unpleasant sound. Shehnai has a melodious sound.

Q. 8 Where was Shehnai played traditionally?

Ans. Shehnai was traditionally played at royal courts.

Q. 9 When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

Ans. With the opening of All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938, Bismillah Khan got his big break.

Q. 10 Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

Ans. Kezia was afraid of her father as he never spoke to her with love.

Q. 11 Who were the people in Kezia's family?

Ans. The people in Kezia's family were- her grandmother, her father and her mother.

Q. 12 When and where was Albert Einstein born?

Ans. Albert Einstein was born on 14th March 1879 in the German city of Ulm.

Q. 13 What did Einstein's playmates call him?

Ans. Einstein's playmates called him "Brother Boring".

Q. 14 What was Einstein highly gifted in?

Ans. He was highly gifted in Mathematics.

Q. 15 When was Einstein awarded the Nobel Prize and for what?

Ans. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921.

Q. 16 What sound did the doctor hear in the lesson „The Snake and the Mirror“?

Ans. The doctor heard a chirping sound.

Q. 17 What did the doctor think about the sound he heard?

Ans. The doctor thought that it was the sound of rats.

Q. 18 How many times did the doctor hear the sound?

Ans. He heard it four times.

Q. 19. Where was Abdul Kalam"s house?

Ans. Abdul Kalam"s house was in Rameswaram.

Q. 20 What do you think „Dinamani" is the name of?

Ans. „Dinamani" was the name of a newspaper.

Q. 21 How did Abdul earn his first wages?

Ans. He earned his first wages by becoming a helping hand to his cousin.

Q. 22 What characteristics does he say he inherited from his parents?

Ans. He inherited honesty and self – discipline from his father. He inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness from his mother.

Q. 23 What was Jerome"s real intention when he offered to pack?

Ans. His real intention was to boss the job while his friends did the packing.

Q. 24 What was the achievement of Santosh Yadav?

Ans. Santosh Yadav scaled Mt. Everest twice. It was a great achievement.

Q. 25 How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

Ans. First she began to climb hills in the village. Then she took admission in Uttar Kashi"s Institute of mountaineering.

Q. 26 What shows Santosh"s concern for the environment?

Ans. When Santosh returned from the Mount Everest, she had collected 500 kgs. of garbage from the Himalayas. She wanted to keep it clean. This shows her concern for the environment.

Q. 27 Who is Maria Sharapova?

Ans. Maria Sharapova is a Russian tennis player.

Q. 28 Why did Maria Sharapova's mother not go with her to U.S.?

Ans. She didn't go with her to U.S. due to visa restrictions.

Q. 29 What motivates Maria Sharapova to keep going?

Ans. Becoming number one tennis player in the world is her first motivation. Money is another motivation.

Q. 30 Who was Bruno?

Ans. Bruno was a baby bear.

Q. 31 Was Bruno a loving playful pet?

Ans. Yes, Bruno was a loving playful pet.

Q. 32 What accident befell Bruno?

Ans. Bruno ate poison and was paralysed.

Q. 33 What is Gerrard's profession?

Ans. Gerrard is a playwright by profession.

Q. 34 Why does the intruder choose Gerrard as the man whose identity he wants to take on?

Ans. The intruder chooses Gerrard because he finds him closely similar to himself.

Section-D-4 and D-5 (Poetry)

Name of the poem	Name of the poet
1. The Road not Taken.	a. Robert Frost
2. Wind	b. Subramania Bharti
3. Rain on the Roof	c. Coates Kinney
4. A Legend of the Northland	d. Phoebe Cary
5. No Men Are Foreign	e. James Kirkup
6. On Killing a Tree	f. Gieve Patel
7. The Snake Trying	g. W.W.E. Ross

Extracts from Poetry:-

Stanza-1

Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

Answer the following questions-

- Q. 1 'It was grassy and wanted wear.' What does 'it' refer to?
(a) The road (b) The grass
(c) The poet (d) The tree
- Q.2 Which road does the poet choose?
(a) The first road (b) The second road
(c) He decided to go back (d) Both the roads
- Q.3 Why did the traveller/ the poet choose 'the other road'?

Answers:-

1. The road
2. The second road
3. The poet wanted to try something new. The other road looked less used. Therefore he chose it.

Stanza- 2

Practise to firm the body.
Make the heart steadfast.
Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
The wind blows out weak fires.
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
His friendship is good.
We praise him everyday.

Questions:-

1. The composer of the poem is-
(a) Robert Frost (b) Subramania Bharti
(c) Phoebe Cary (d) James Kirkup
2. Who makes strong fire roar and flourish?
(a) Heart (b) Friends
(c) The poet (d) Wind
3. How can we befriend the wind?

Answers:-

1. Subramania Bharti
2. Wind
3. We can befriend the wind by making ourselves strong. We should make our mind, body and heart strong.

Stanza- 3

Now in memory comes my mother,
As she used in years ago,
To regard the darling dreamers
Ere she left them till the dawn:
O! I feel her fond look on me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Questions:-

1. In the stanza, an abstract noun 'memory' occurs. What is its adjective form?
(a) Mesmerizing (b) Memories
(c) Memorable (d) Morality
2. What does the poet imply by the 'darling dreamers'?
(a) The poet's parents (b) The poet and his siblings
(c) The poet's neighbours (d) The poet's grandchildren
3. What did the poet's mother use to do years ago?

Answers:-

1. Memorable
2. The poet and his siblings
3. The poet's mother used to let the children sleep till late in the morning. She never woke them up.

Stanza - 4

Away, away in the Northland,
Where the hours of the day are few,
And the nights are so long in winter
That they cannot sleep them through;

Questions:-

1. Write the name of the poem.
(a) Wind (b) The Voice of the Rain
(c) Snake Trying (d) A Legend of the Northland
2. Where are the hours of the day few?
(a) In India (b) In America
(c) In the Northland (d) In the foreign lands
3. Why can the people in the Northland not sleep through the night?

Answers:-

1. A Legend of the Northland
2. In the Northland
3. The night is very long in the Northland. People take enough sleep in the night. The night is so long that they cannot sleep through the night.

Stanza - 5

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

Questions:-

1. The stanza conveys the message of-
(a) Universal brotherhood (b) Patriotism
(c) Environment Conservation (d) Sacrifice
2. Where shall all of us lie one day?
(a) Inside the earth (b) Inside a well
(c) In a sea (d) on a tree

3. What is the message of this stanza?

Answers:-

1. Universal brotherhood
2. Inside the earth
3. The message of the stanza is that we all are one. No one is a foreigner. We all are alike. We should hate none.

Stanza- 6

It takes much time to kill a tree,
Not a simple jab of the knife
Will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding
Upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water,
And out of its leprous hide
Sprouting leaves.

Questions:-

1. What does the word 'jab' mean?
(a) A sudden rough blow (b) Handle of a knife
(c) Edge of a sword (d) A Sword
2. What does a tree absorb for many years?
(a) Sunlight (b) Leaves
(c) Roots (d) Crust
3. How does the tree grow?

Answers:-

1. A sudden rough blow
2. Sunlight
3. The tree grows after consuming water, soil, air and sunlight. It takes years to grow.

Stanza - 7

Small and green
he is harmless even to children.
Along the sand
he lay until observed
and chased away, and now
he vanishes in the ripples
among the green slim reeds.

Questions:-

1. Who is 'he' here?
(a) A bird (b) A rabbit
(c) A tiger (d) A snake

2. In the stanza, a word 'harmless' has occurred. It has used a suffix 'less'. This suffix cannot be added with-

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (a) Sleep | (b) Care |
| (c) Home | (d) Wonderful |

3. How does the snake escape?

Answers:-

1. A snake
2. Wonderful
3. The snake escapes by crawling and hiding itself among the reeds.

Stanza- 8

Now, you shall build as the birds do,
And shall get your scanty food
By boring, and boring, and boring,
All day in the hard, dry wood.

Questions:-

1. Who is the speaker of these words?
(a) The old woman (b) The poet
(c) St. Peter (d) An old man
2. How will the woman(now a bird) get her food?
(a) By boring/digging (b) By repeating
(c) By singing (d) By begging
3. What curse did Saint Peter give to the woman?

Answers:-

1. St. Peter
2. By boring/digging
3. St. Peter cursed the old woman. He said that she would get her scanty(little) food by boring into the trunk of trees.

D-6

(Questions from Poetry)

1. Where does the traveller find himself?
Ans. The traveller finds himself at a crossroad in a forest.
2. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?
Ans. It breaks the shutters of the windows.
3. What does the poet say the wind god winnows?
Ans. The wind god winnows doors, homes, wood etc.
4. What does the poet like to do when it rains?
Ans. The poet likes to feel the presence of his mother when it rains.
5. What did St. Peter ask the old lady for?
Ans. St. Peter asked the old lady for a single cake.

6. How did St. Peter punish the old lady?
Ans. He changed her into a woodpecker. Thus he punished her.
7. What is a legend?
Ans. It is an old story. It is not sure if it is true or not. It is passed on orally by one generation to another.
8. How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?
Ans. He suggests that the soldiers of different nations wear different uniforms but they all have the same human body.
9. What is the meaning of „bleeding bark“?
Ans. „Bleeding bark“ means the bark giving out juice etc. after it is cut.
10. What finally kills the tree?
Ans. Pulling out the tree in one jerk with ropes finally kills the tree.
11. What is the snake trying to escape from?
Ans. It is trying to escape from the pursuing stick.
12. What does the poet wish for the snake?
Ans. The poet wishes for the safety of the snake.

---XX---



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