

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल ...

शेखावाटी मिशन : 100

पढ़ेगा
राजस्थान

अंग्रेजी (कक्षा-10)

बढ़ेगा
राजस्थान



विभिन्न विषयों की
नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड
करने हेतु टेलीग्राम
QR CODE स्कैन करें



कार्यालय : संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरु संभाग, चूरु (राज.)

शेखावाटी मिशन - 100 मार्गदर्शक



अनुसूया सिंह

संयुक्त निदेशक (स्कूल शिक्षा)
चूरु संभाग, चूरु



महेन्द्र सिंह बडसरा

संभागीय कॉर्डिनेटर शेखावाटी मिशन 100
संयुक्त निदेशक कार्यालय, चूरु संभाग, चूरु



रामावतार भदाला

तकनीकी सहयोगी शेखावाटी मिशन 100

संकलनकर्त्ता टीम : अंग्रेजी



पूरणमल रोलानियां

रा.उ.मा.वि. गढ़ भोपजी
(सीकर)



प्रकाश चंद रुण्डला

रा.उ.मा.वि. चोकड़ी
(सीकर)



जयप्रकाश जांगिड

रा.उ.मा.वि. कांधरान
(चूरु)



महेश कुमार

रा.उ.मा.वि. किसानपुरा



लक्ष्मी नारायण बुडानियां

रा.उ.मा.वि. मोरवल
तारानगर (चूरु)



पारुल शर्मा

रा.म.गा.वि. शादुलपुर



गजानंद

रा.म.गा.वि. कांबट

प्रश्न-पत्र की योजना 2023-24

कक्षा – Xth

विषय – English

अवधि – 3 घण्टे 15 मिनट

पूर्णांक – 80

1. उद्देश्य हेतु अंकभार –

क्र.सं.	उद्देश्य	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1.	ज्ञान	15	18.75
2.	अवबोध	20	25.00
3.	ज्ञानोपयोग/अभिव्यक्ति	23	28.75
4.	कौशल/मौलिकता	22	27.50
योग		80	100

2. प्रश्नों के प्रकारवार अंकभार –

क्र. सं.	प्रश्नों का प्रकार	प्रश्नों की संख्या	अंक प्रति प्रश्न	कुल अंक	प्रतिशत (अंको का)	प्रतिशत (प्रश्नों का)	संभावित समय
1.	वस्तुनिष्ठ	12	1	12	15	23.53	25
2.	रिक्त स्थान	06	1	06	7.5	11.76	8
3.	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	18	1	18	22.5	35.29	30
4.	लघुत्तरात्मक	09	2	18	22.5	17.65	20
		01	3	03	3.75	1.96	07
5.	दीर्घउत्तरीय	02	4	08	10	3.93	45
6.	निबंधात्मक	03	5	15	18.75	5.88	60
योग		51		80	100	100	195 मिनट

विकल्प योजना : खण्ड 'स' एवं 'द' में हैं

3. विषय वस्तु का अंकभार –

क्र.सं.	विषय वस्तु	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1	Section A - Unseen Passage I	6	7.50
2	Unseen Passage 2	9	11.25
3	Section B Writing Letter-Personal/official / E-Mail	5	6.25
4	Story writing	4	5.00
5	Short Paragraph: Verbal /Visual	4	5.00
6	Section C Grammar-Tense	4	5.00
7	Reported Speech	2	2.50
8	Subject-Verb-Concord	2	2.50
9	Voice	2	2.50
10	Framing Questions & Que. Tags	2	2.50
11	Section D Text book First Flight Passage	6	7.50
12	Textual Questions	14	17.50
13	Poetry	8	10.00
14	Foot print Without Feet Textual Question	12	15.00
		80	100

प्रश्न-पत्र ब्लू प्रिन्ट

कक्षा - Xth

विषय :- ENGLISH

पूर्णांक - 80

क्र.सं.	उद्देश्य इकाई/उप इकाई	ज्ञान						अवबोध						ज्ञानोपयोग/अभिव्यक्ति						कौशल/मौलिकता						योग	
		वस्तुनिष्ठ	रिक्त स्थान	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	लघुत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरात्मक	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	रिक्त स्थान	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	लघुत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरात्मक	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	रिक्त स्थान	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	लघुत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरात्मक	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	रिक्त स्थान	अतिलघुत्तरात्मक	लघुत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरात्मक	निबन्धात्मक		
1	Section A - Unseen Passage I	2(2)						4(4)																		6(6)	
2	Unseen Pasage 2			2(2)						7(7)																9(9)	
3	Section B Writing Letter-Personal/Official / E-Mail																									5(1)	
4	Story writing																									4(1)	
5	Short Paragraph: Verbal /Visual																									4(1)	
6	Section C Grammar-Tense		4(4)																							4(4)	
7	Reported Speech														2(2)											2(2)	
8	Subject-Verb-Concord														2(2)											2(2)	
9	Voice														2(2)											2(2)	
10	Framing Questions & Que. Tags														2(2)											2(2)	
11	Section D Text book First Flight Passage			1(1)				3(3)		2(2)																6(6)	
12	Textual Questions				3(1)											6(3)									5(1)	14(5)	
13	Poetry										4(2)													4(2)		8(4)	
14	Foot print Without Feet Textual Question	3(3)														4(2)									5(1)	12(6)	
	योग	5(5)	4(4)	3(3)	3(1)			7(7)		9(9)	4(2)				2(2)	6(6)	10(5)						4(2)	8(2)	10(2)	80(51)	
				15(13)					20(18)					23(14)					22(6)								

विकल्पों की योजना :- प्र. सं. - 3,4,5,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18, में आन्तरिक विकल्प है। नोट:- कोष्ठक के बाहर की संख्या 'अंकों' की तथा अंदर की संख्या 'प्रश्नों' के द्योतक है।

हस्ताक्षर

SHEKHAWATI MISSION-100 : 2023-24

Questions No.1

Unseen Passage

Section A

(Reading)

ध्यान रखने योग्य बिन्दु:-

1. इस खण्ड में प्रश्न संख्या 1 व 2 Unseen passage के होंगे। अधिकांश प्रश्न knowledge base, see and shoot (देखो और चिन्हित करो), बहुविकल्पात्मक होंगे। passage से सही उत्तर देने के लिए निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखें।
2. सबसे पहले Passage के Questions को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
3. अब Passage को अच्छे से पढ़ें।
4. प्रश्न में दिए गये key-words के आस-पास ही उत्तर ढूँढने का प्रयास करें। उत्तर को Underline कर लें।
5. जिस Tense में प्रश्न दिया गया है उसी Tense में उत्तर दें। जितना प्रश्न पुछा जाए उतना ही उत्तर दें।
6. Similar व Opposite ढूँढने के लिए निम्नांकित Trick का प्रयोग करें-

Noun	-	Noun
Adj.	-	Adj.
Verb	-	Verb
Adv.	-	Adv.

7. अर्थात् Similar word या Opposite word का उत्तर Same Category का ही होगा यदि वह Noun है तो आपको Noun को ही ढूँढना है।

Wh. Word	अर्थ	उत्तर
When	कब	समय
Where	कहा	स्थान
Who	कौन	व्यक्ति (कर्ता)
Whom	किसे, किसको	व्यक्ति (कर्म)
What	क्या, कौनसा, कौनसी	वस्तु या विचार
Why	क्यों	कारण जानने के लिए
Whose	किसका, किसकी, किसके	व्यक्ति (संबंध कारक)
Which	कौनसा, कौनसी	वस्तु या जानवर
How	कैसे	तरीका या उपाय
How many	कितना	संख्या
How much	कितना	मात्रा

8. Short Answer Type का उत्तर पूर्ण वाक्य में दें।

9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमबद्ध रूप से सही सुपाठ्य क्रमांक लगाकर निम्न प्रकार से दें:

- (i) xxxxx (ii) xxxxxx (iii) xxxxxx

Question No.1

Marks I x 6 = 6

(Factual Unseen Passage)

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 6 Unseen Passage होगा। सभी प्रश्नों objective Type के होंगे, सही विकल्प चुनकर copy लिखना होगा। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा।

For Exp: -

Passage- 1

Read the following Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

Youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, of taking interest in the things of life and the imagination. Youth means the predominance of adventure over the love of ease. This often exists in a man of sixty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old merely by a number of years. We grow old by deserting our ideas years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm weakens the soul, worry doubt self-distrust, fear and despair these bow the heart and turn the spirit back to dust.

(i) Youth is a state of...

- (A) Time (B) Life (c) mind (D) Knees

(ii) Youth means...

- (A) Love of ease (B) Rosy cheeks
(C) A matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees
(D) Predominance of adventure over love of ease.

(iii) Who can be younger than a boy of twenty?

- (A) A man of sixty (B) A man of twenty
(C) An infant (D) A man of fifty

(iv) How can we grow old?

- (A) By deserting our state of mind. (B) By deserting our love of ease
(C) By deserting our ideals (D) By deserting our number of years

(v) Choose the similar word for 'spirit' from given options

- (A) fear (B) Doubt (C) Soul (D) Faith

(vi) Choose the opposite word for 'Apathy'

- (A) Enthusiasm (B) Zeal (C) Eagerness (D) Excitement

Answer :- (i)- C (ii)- D (iii)- A (iv)- C (v)- C (vi)- A

Passage- 2

Read the Passage Carefully and answer the questions:-

The Test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great book is one which we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read the first time; and every additional time that we read it, we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once, is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness, inappreciations.

(i) The test of a great book is.....

- (A) Whether we want to read it once (B) Whether we want to read it twice
(C) Whether we want to read it more than once (D) Whether we want to read it at school.

(ii) What we can find out in every additional reading reading of a book?

- (A) news meanings (B) Now beauties
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these

(iii) Whose opinion makes a book great?

- (A) Opinion of an individual (B) Opinion of many.
(C) Opinion of critics (D) Opinion of Judges

(iv) Even, who have certain dullness and inappreciations?

- (A) Greatest critics (B) Greatest individuals
(C) Person of great education (D) Person of great test

(v) Choose the similar word for 'value' from given options:

- (A) Worth (B) Mirth (C) Worthlessness (D) Triviality

(vi) Choose opposite word for "uncertain" from given options.

- (A) Certain (B) Consider (C) Ensure (D) Settled

Answer :- (i)- C (ii)- C (iii)- B (iv)- A (v)-A (vi)-A

Passage- 3

Thomas Alva Edison invented electric light. He loved to do experiments and to ask funny questions. once he asked his teacher. How the kites could fly without wings. The puzzled teacher thought him to be stupid and naughty and turned him out of the school. He was just eight years old when it happened. Edison's best Teacher was his mother she answered his quetions, helped and guided him.

one day he saw a bird. It ate some worms and flew. Edison prepared a mixture of the pluped worms and made a maid servant drink it to see if she could also fly. He was warmed by his mother not to repeat it. Once, he imitated a hen and sat down on her eggs to hatch them. But he only broke the eggs and spoiled his shorts.

(i) **What was Edison?**

(A) A teacher (B) A satesman (C) A Scientist (D) A Farmer

(ii) **Who was Edison's best teacher?**

(A) His father (B) His brothes (C) His sister (D) His mother

(iii) **How old was he when he was turned out of the School?**

(A) Eight years old (B) Five years old (C) Six years old (D) Ten years old

(iv) **What did the bird eat?**

(A) Dish (B) Warms (c) Kites (D) Eggs

(v) **Choose the similar word for 'scientific tests' from given options.**

(A) Invented (B) Scientific discoveries (C) Experiments (D) puzzles

(vi) **Choose the opposite word for 'Serious'**

(A) Funny (B) Spoiled (C) Thought (D) Made

Answer :- (i)- C (ii)- D (iii)- A (iv)- B (v)- C (vi)- A

Passage- 4

Swami Vivekanand's inspiring personality was well known both in India and in America during the last decade of the twentieth century. The unknown monk of India suddenly leapt into at the parliament of religions in chicago in 1893, at which he represented Hinduism. His vast knowledge of Eastern and Western Culture as well as his deep spiritual insight, fervid eloquence, brilliant Conversation, broad human sympathy, Colorful personality and handsome figure made an irresistible appeal to the many types of Americans who came in Contact with him. People whe saw or heard Vivekananda even once still cherish his memory after a lapse of more than half a century.

(i) **Swami Vivekananda held an**

(A) Insipid personality (B) Inspiring personality
(C) Discouraging personality (D) Insensitive personality

(ii) **Where was the parliament of religions had?**

(A) In India (B) In Newyark (C) In Chicago (D) In Seatle

(iii) Which religion did Swami vivekananda represent in America?

- (A) Hinduism (B) Christianity (c) Islam (D) Parseecism

(iv) Who was Vivekananda?

- (A) An unknown Indian monk (B) A powerful Politician of India
(C) A brilliant scientist of India (D) A great teacher of India

(v) Choose the similar word for 'big' from given options:

- (A) Vast (B) Last (C) Leapt (D) Lapse

(vi) Choose the opposite word for 'shallow' from given options

- (A) Hollow (B) Deep (C) Less (D) Cursory

Answer :- (i)- B (ii)- C (iii)- A (iv)- A (v)- A (vi)- B

Question No -2 Unseen Passage (250 words) Marks 1 x9 = 9

Passage No. -1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

A jobless man applied for the position of "office boy" at a very big firm. The HR manager interviewed him, then a test: clean the floor. "You are hired," he said, "give me your e-mail address, and I'll send you the application to fill, as well as when you will start,"

The man replied, "I don't have a computer, nor an e-mail."

"I'm sorry", said the HR manager, "if you don't have an e-mail that means you do not exist. And who doesn't exist, cannot have the job". The man left with no hope at all. He didn't know what to do, with only 100 rupees in his pocket. He then decided to go to the supermarket and buy a 10 kg tomato. He then sold the tomatoes door to door. In less than two hours, he succeeded to double his capital. He repeated the operation 3 times, and returned home with 600 rupees. The man realized that he can survive by this way, and started to do so. Thus, his money doubled or tripled every day. Shortly later, he bought a cart, then a truck, and then he had his own fleet of delivery vehicles. 5 years later, the man is one of the biggest food retailers. He started to plan his family's future, and decided to have a life insurance. He called an insurance broker, and chose a protection plan. When the conversation was concluded, the broker asked him his e-mail. The man replied, "I don't have an e-mail." The broker replied curiously, "You don't have an e-mail, and yet have succeeded to build an empire. Do you imagine what you could have been if you had an e-mail?"

The man thought for a while, and replied: "An office boy!"

- (i) Who asked the man his email address first? (1)
- (2) When the man was rejected in the interview, how did he come out?
- (3) Whom did the man call for planning the future of his family?
- (4) How much tomato did the man buy the first day?
- (5) How much money did the man earn that day?
- (6) Why was the man rejected for the selection?
- (7) What could the man have become if he had an e-mail?
- (8) Find the word from the passage, which means three times as great or many.
- (9) Find the word from the passage which is opposite to destroy.

Answer to passage 1

- (1) The H.R. manager asked the man his email address first.
- (2) When the man was rejected in the interview, he came out hopelessly.
- (3) For planning the future of his family, the man called an insurance broker.
- (4) The man bought 10KG tomatoes, the first day.
- (5) The man earned 600 rupees that day.
- (6) The man was rejected for the selection because he didn't have an email that means he didn't exist, and who didn't exist, could not have the job.
- (7) The man could have become "an office boy" if he had an email.
- (8) Tripled.
- (9) Build.

Passage No. -2

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

From the beginning, children should be allowed to develop in their own natural happy way within the control of parental love, guidance and care and without too much pressure. A change of some conventional parental attitudes may help to prevent many cases of drug dependence and other adolescent problems.

We should also understand our parental responsibilities to the world environment. Remember that the living space of this world is limited and we must leave enough space for our future generations to live happily. To achieve that aim, we must practice family planning and limit the birth rate by having only one or two children per couple. Between each birth there should be a gap of three or

four years so that each child is not deprived of the right to sufficient parental love and care. Family planning really means family welfare, as it helps to keep women healthy enough to contribute to a happy home environment. A happy healthy mother is a key to the welfare of the whole family.

The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health. To develop a healthy mind, it is important to learn to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day-to-day stress. Many diseases such as high blood pressure and some heart problems are thought to be related to stress, so by using relaxation, techniques you may avoid many health problems.

However, even when we enjoy good health, diseases may occur. According to international statistics, each person is at risk of becoming sick or injured about twice a year on average. It is important to deal with any sickness or injury in a realistic and intelligent way without panic.

- (i) What should we also understand?
- (ii) Who is a key to the welfare of the whole family?
- (iii) What is the most important in the maintenance of positive health?
- (iv) How should we allow the children to develop?
- (v) What can help to prevent adolescent problems?
- (vi) How can we develop a healthy mind?
- (vii) How should sickness and injury be dealt with?
- (viii) Locate from the passage the word which means 'traditional'.
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'ending'.

Answer to passage 2

- (i) We should also understand our parental responsibilities to the world environment.
- (ii) A happy healthy mother is a key to the welfare of the whole family.
- (iii) Mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health.
- (iv) We should allow the children to develop in their own natural happy way within the control of parental love, guidance and care and without too much pressure.
- (v) A change of some conventional parental attitudes can help to prevent adolescent problems.
- (vi) We can develop a healthy mind by learning to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day-to-day stress.
- (vii) Sickness and injury be dealt with a realistic and intelligent way without panic.
- (viii) Conventional.
- (ix) Beginning.

Passage No. -3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Shivaji, the great, was a very wise and brave king. When Aurangzeb imprisoned him at Agra, he thought of a clever plan, and escaped from there in Maharashtra was 1666. At this, the whole of India was filled with great joy. Aurangzeb, on the other hand, got furious, and broke all the treaties made by him with Shivaji and began to trouble the small Maratha Kingdom in many ways. Shivaji did not watch all this quietly. He at once decided to take suitable steps to face the new danger. He consulted his brave and trusted generals, like Pratap Rao Gurjar and Niraji Raoji, organized his own forces and began to wrest fort after fort from the hands of Aurangzeb. The Maratha soldiers were determined even to die for Shivaji. This bravery and determination helped them to recover the forts under the Moghul possession one after another. Such was the state of affairs in January, 1670.

Though Shivaji's forces captured many forts in the Deccan, he did not feel very happy till he took back the great and important fort of Kondana. His mother Jijabai was also equally anxious that her son should get back the strategic fort soon. She said to him. "Shivaji, I love the fort of Kondana because of its importance, and unless that is taken back from the Moghuls my heart will never be at rest. I am pleased to see the brave deeds of you Mavalas and faithful generals who have so far driven out the Moghuls from many a fort. I shall be happier if they can recapture Kondana too as soon as possible."

Shivaji felt immensely happy at this; for he too had the same keen urge. He said, "Dear Mother, your wish will be carried out and that too without delay. I will not enjoy a hearty meal or sound sleep till we recapture Kondana.

- (i) What type of king was Shivaji, the great?
- (ii) Which fort was the strategic fort?
- (iii) Who was Shivaji?
- (iv) How did Shivaji come out of the prison of Aurangzeb?
- (v) What did Shivaji do to get back his fort?
- (vi) What helped Maratha to recover the forts?
- (vii) What pledge did Shivaji make to recapture kondana?
- (viii) Find out the word from the passage, which means 'Win back from the enemy'.

- (ix) Find from the passage the opposit of 'coward'. (1)

Answer to passage 3

- (i) Shivaji the great, was a very wise and brave king.
 (ii) Kondana was the strategic fort.
 (iii) Shivaji was a Maratha king.
 (iv) Shivaji thought of a clever plan and escaped from the jail.
 (v) To get back his fort. Shivaji organised his own forces and began to wrest Fort after fort.
 (vi) Their bravery and determination helped Maratha to recover the forts under the Mughal possession.
 (vii) He pledged not to enjoy hearty meal and sound sleep till he recaptured the fort of Kondana.
 (viii) Recapture.
 (ix) Brave.

Question No.3

Letter or E-mail Writing

बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न नम्बर 3 Letter or E-mail Writing पर आधारित 5 अंक का होगा।

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

- (i) Address and date को पष्ठ पर बायीं ओर (L.H.S.) निम्न प्रकार लिखते हैं-

C-15, Mdel Town

Examination Hall

Delhi

अथवा

XYZ

January 15, 20--

25th March 20--

- (ii) Saluation or greeting को Address and date से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ठ के बांये कोने पर लिखते हैं, जैसे-

My dear Father

Dear Naresh

My dear Friend

- (iii) Body पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। पत्र में विषय संबंधी भावों को इसी भाग में लिखा जाता है। इसमें Tense, Vocabulary तथा Punctuation संबंधी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

- (iv) The Subscription पत्र की Body की अन्तिम पंक्ति जहाँ समाप्त होती है उससे नीचे वाली पंक्ति में बांयी तरफ कोने में लिखते हैं।

- (a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)
 (b) Yours sincerely (Friends के लिए)
 (c) Yours obediently (Principal, Headmaster के लिए)
 (d) Yours faithfully (अधिकारियों व व्यापारियों के लिए)

1. E-mail a letter to your friend congratulating on her success in at the examination. E-mail your letter Jaya@hotmail.com

TO	Jaya@hotmail.com
CC	
BCC	
Subject	Congratulations on success in the exam.
Ans.	<p>Dear Jaya</p> <p>I am glad to read in the newspaper today that you have passed the Sec. Exam in first division. I congratulate you on your success wishing for your bright future.</p> <p>Your loving friend Sonu</p>



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

2. Write an email to your friend requesting him to share the syllabus for all subjects of your class. The E mail ID is: friendscomputeredu5@gmail.com.

TO	friendscomputeredu5@gmail.com
Cc	
BCC	
Subject	To share the syllabus of second test for all the subjects of our class
Ans.	<p>Dear mahi,</p> <p>I was sick for some days. I have come to know of second test. Please share the syllabus of second-test for all the subjects of our class.</p> <p>With love</p> <p>Your loving friend</p> <p>Tanuj</p>

3. Write an e-mail to the Editor of rajasthan patrika expressing your views on the importance of trees in our life.

To	the editor rajasthan patrika @gmail.com
CC	
bcc	
Subject	Importance of trees in our life.
Ans.	<p>Sir</p> <p>Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I would like to draw the attention of our countrymen to the importance of trees in our life. Trees give us oxygen to breathe in. Without oxygen life is impossible. Trees keep our ecology balanced. Ecological imbalances cause hardships in our life. Trees give us raw material for our industries. Trees give shelter and food to birds, beasts, insects etc. Trees add beauty to mother earth, Trees are the playgrounds for animals. Trees are necessary for healthy life. Thus, we should grow more and more trees and not to hack them.</p> <p>Thanking you Your truly Anujraj Student, Class X</p>

4. You are kiran. Write a formal e-mail to the Principal of your school at principalgsss@gmail.com requesting to arrange an On-line Counselling on 'How to Face Board Examinations.

To	
CC	
bcc	
Subject	For arranging on line counselling on How to Face Board Examinations.
Ans.	<p>Madam</p> <p>Board Examinations for Secondary classes are at hand. Students are in Examination blues. Please, arrange an online counseling on How to Face Board Examinations. It will help us in reposing confidence.</p> <p>Yours obediently Kiran</p>

Letter

- Q.1 Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to play games and take physical exercise.**

Ans: Adharsh Nagar

Jaipur

25 November 2023

My dear Ashu

I received your letter yesterday. I was very glad to know that you got 85% marks in class 10th. But I am much worried about your health. You should always remember that sound mind lies in sound body. Therefore; I advise you to pay attention to your health. Besides, taking light exercise, you should always go for a morning walk. You can play games in the evening. You should take milk and fruits in diet. I am sure these things will improve your health a lot. You should work hard but not at the cost of health. Your loving brother.

Manish

Q.2. Write a letter to the postmaster complaining against the irregular delivery of the letters by the postman of your area.

Ans: Shiv Nagar

Sikar

2 September 2023

The Postmaster

Head Post Officer

Sikar

Sub: A complaint about irregular delivery of the letters.

Sir,

I want to bring your kind notice that the postman of Shiv Nagar is very careless in delivering the letters. Instead of feeling apologetic of negligence his duty, he starts arguing with the people. Everyone is dissatisfied with his behavior. I therefore, request you to instruct him to do his duty sincerely.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

Shekhar Jundiya

Q.3. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to arrange extra classes in English.

Ans: Balaji vihar
Sikar
10 January 2023
The Principal
S.N. Senior Secondary School
Sikar



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

Sir,

With due respect, I, the monitor of class 10th, would like to draw your kind attention towards the poor teaching of my class in English. Though the month of January, is going on yet, due to the long leave of English teacher, our course has not been finished so far. It is known to everybody that the students of this class are very poor in English. It is feared that most of the students will not be able to get through the examination unless some remedial step is taken. Therefore, you are requested to make arrangements for extra classes in English and oblige us. \

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Sunita

Q.4. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 45,00/-to pay your hostel rent.

You are Anushka living at Girls Hostel, Piprali road, Sikar.

Ans: Girls Hostel,
Piprali road,
Sikar

16 May 2023

My dear Father

I am hale and hearty here and hope the same for you. My study is going well. I am satisfied with the service of the hostel. The warden of the hostel is very good person. Presently I am in need of 4500/- to pay my hostel rent for the month. Please send me the same as soon as possible. With best regards to dear mother and love to Shiva.

Your loving daughter

Anushka

Question No. 4**Story Writing**

प्रश्न संख्या 4 **Outline based story writing** का 4 अंक का प्रश्न होगा। निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न के रूप में दी गई **Outlines** के आधार पर उचित शीर्षक देते हुए कहानी लिखकर इसका **Moral** बताना होगा।

कहानी के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित हैं जिन्हें समान्यतया निम्न प्रकार से विभाजित करते हैं-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Relevance and organization | 2. Vocabulary |
| 3. Structure | 4. Punctuations |

Outline से Story लिखते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं।

1. Story (कहानी) Past Tense में ही लिखते हैं।
2. कहानी का Title (शीर्षक) देने का बाद प्रायः कहानी निम्न प्रकार से प्रारम्भ करते हैं-
→ Once there was a king/ farmer/ tortoise etc
→ Once there were two friends/four bulls etc.

Note: Once के स्थान पर 'Once upon a time' Phrase का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy

3. Outlines में Verb प्रायः Simple Present tense में होती है, जिसे निम्न प्रकार से Develop करते हैं।
Outline में यदि Noun/Adjective या Adverb हो तो इसके पहले was या were लगाकर पूर्ण वाक्य बनाते हैं।

Verb की First form या इसके साथ s/es होने पर इसे Verb की Second form में बदलते हैं।

Do/Does के साथ Verb की First form होने पर इसे Did not + Verb की First form में बदलते हैं।

Has/Have होने पर इन्हें Had में बदलते हैं।

4. Story writing में निम्न वाक्य रचनाओं का प्रयोग करते हैं-

There was/were + Noun

Subject + was/were + Complement

Subject + Verb did not + Verb, other words

Subject + was/were + Verb + other words

Subject + was/were Verb + other words

Note:-कहानी में यदा कदा Past Perfect tense का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है।

कहानी को रोचक बनाने के लिए Direct Speech का प्रयोग भी करते हैं। इस स्थिति में पशु पक्षियों के लिए It के स्थान पर He, She का प्रयोग भी संभव है।

Once two friends through the forest. Suddenly, they a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once tree. But how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he down breathless, pretending to be a dead man. The bear near..... on the ground, It smells..... leaves the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now down and asks his friend on the ground, "Friend, tell you into your ears?" The other friend replies, "The me not to believe a false friend."

1. Two Friends and A Bear

Once two friends were walking through the forest. Suddenly, they saw a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once climbed a nearby tree. But the other one did not know how to climb. So being led by his common sense, he lay down on the ground breathless, pretending to be a dead man. The bear came near the man lying on the ground. It smelt in his ears, and slowly left the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now the friend on the tree came down and asked his friend on the ground, "Friend, what did the bear tell you into your ears? The other friend replied, "The bear advised me not to believe a false friend."

Moral: A friend in need, is a friend indeed.

Once a lion..... sleeping a mouse shady tree. A mouse lives in a hole nearby. The mouse up and down on the body of the lion. The lion, from his sleep..... he the mouse to kill it. The mouse prays for his life and said, "Please spare my life..... kindness. "The lion sets the mouse free..... he..... roar. The little mouse hears his roar and comes there. in a net. He cuts the strings of the net with his sharp teeth. The lion..... free. he..... for timely help.

2. Lion and A Mouse

Once a lion was sleeping in a jungle under a shady tree. A mouse lived in a hole nearby. The mouse came out of its hole and began to move up and down on the body of the lion. The lion woke up from his sleep. he grew angry and caught the mouse to kill it. The mouse prayed for his life and said, "Please spare my life. I will pay back your kindness." The lion

set the mouse free. Once the lion was caught in a net, he began to roar. The little mouse heard his roar and came there. He saw the lion in a net. He cut the strings of the net with his sharp teeth. The lion was free. He thanked the little mouse for timely help.

Moral: Do good, have good

There is a farmer. He..... Ita very cold evening. He..... on the road. It..... He takes pity on it. He basket. He it home. He the fire-place. The snake is warm. It recovers..... the snake. It starts moving. The farmer's son..... playing there. The..... child. The farmer see it..... very angry. He kills the snake.

3. A Farmer And A Snake

There was a farmer. He had a field. It was a very cold evening. He was returning home. He saw a snake on the road. It was unconscious. He took pity on it. He put it into a basket. He took it home. He put it near the fire-place. The snake was warm. It recovered. The farmer gave milk to the snake. It started moving. The farmer's son was playing there. The snake tried to bite the child. The farmer saw it. The farmer became very angry. He killed the snake.

Moral: Nature never changes.

It is..... summer day. A bee..... thirsty. It flies to..... to drinkwater. By chance it falls into the canal. The current..... very strong. It..... by the current. It becomes helpless. A dove..... the brach of a tree. She sees all this. She saves the life of the bee. She a leaf. She it near the bee. the bee..... it. Soon its and it away. A few later a hunter comes there. He at the dove. Luckily the bee..... the hunter. Ithim on the hand. The hunter.....his aim. The dove..... away. She thanks the for this timely help.

4. Bee and A Dove

It was a hot summer day. A bee felt thirsty. It flew to a canal to drinkwater. By chance it fell into the canal. The current was very strong. It was washed away by the current. It became

helpless. A dove was sitting on the branch of a tree. She saw all this. She decided to save the life of the bee. She plucked a leaf. She dropped it near the bee. The bee got on it. Soon its wings dried and it flew away. A few days later a hunter came there. He aimed at the dove. Luckily the bee saw the hunter. It flew to the hunter. It stung him on the hand. The hunter missed his aim. The dove flew away. She thanked the bee for this timely help.

Moral: Kindness never goes un-rewarded.

Once upon a time, there lives..... in a certain village. He..... four sons. They..... with one another. He..... them not to quarrel, but it..... all in vain. This..... him very much. He..... ill. He thinks his..... near. He sends for his sons. When they c....., he asks one of them to bring some s..... and tie them into a bundle. He asks his sons..... the bundle. They try..... one by one but fail. The farmer then..... bundle. He gives one..... each of his sons. He..... them to the sticks easily. The farmer then..... them that if they united like, no one harm them. This the desired them. They begin peacefully.

5. Union is Strength

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer in a certain village. He had four sons. They used to quarrel with one another. He often advised them not to quarrel, but it was all in vain. This pained him very much. He fell ill. He thought his end was near. He sent for his sons. When they came, he asked one of them to bring some sticks and tie them into a bundle. He asked his sons to break the bundle. They tried hard one by one but failed. The farmer then untied the bundle. He gave one stick to each of his sons. He asked them to break the sticks. Each broke the sticks easily. The farmer then advised them that if they were united like sticks, no one would harm them. This had the desired effect on them. They began to live peacefully.

Moral: Union is strength.

Once an elephant a village. He gets in with a tailor. The elephant a river for a bath. After drinking..... and taking a bath it..... a tailor's shop and the

tailor.....quarrel with his one of the customer. The elephant the..... usual. Instead of giving any thing to eat, he prickes..... his needle. The elephant feels.....pain. Hehis mind to teach a lesson. He to the rive bath and then muddy water. He stops at the and throws in all the muddy water on the shop. The clothes spoil the tailor a gret loss. He his

6. Elephant and The Tailor

Once an elephant lived in a village. He got in friendship with a tailor. The elephant used to a river for a bath. After drinking water and taking a bath it would pass by a tailor's shop and the tailor would give it something to eat. One day the tailor was in angry mood due to quarrel with his one of the customer. The elephant the came as usual. Instead of giving any thing to eat, he pricked the elephant's trunk with his needle. The elephant felt agonized with pain. He made up his mind to teach the tailor a lesson.He went to the river, had his bath and then filled up its trunk with muddy water. He stopped at the tailor's shop and throw in all the muddy water on the garments in the shop. The clothes were spoiled with mud. The tailor suffered a great loss. He felt sad for his misdeed. But it was too late.

Moral: Tit for tat.

A boy..... bad company. His father..... sad. He askes his son to.....company. But the boy says that..... him. He..... good boys. One day his father fresh apples and a rotten apple. He askes his son..... a basket. He then askes him..... in the basket. Next morning he..... son to..... apples. His son.....it. His son..... spoiled. His father shows him that..... all the fresh apples. The boy..... his mistake. He..... bad company.

7.Bad Company

A boy got into a bad company. His father was very sad. He asked his son to give up the bad company. But the boy said that his friends could not spoil him. He would make them good boys. One day his father gave him few fresh apples and a rotten apple. He asked his son to put all the fresh apples in a basket. He then asked him to put the rotten apple in the basket. Next morning he asked his son to bring the basket of apples. His son brought it. His son

was sorry to see that all the apples were spoiled. His father showed him that one rotten apple spoiled all the fresh apples. The boy realised his mistake. He gave up the bad company.

Moral: Bad company spoils the man.

Question No. 5

Visual Paragraph



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

1. Noise Pollution

Ans. The picture shows the problem of noise pollution. People use loudspeakers, amplifiers, speakers, mikes etc. which spread noise pollution. Strong horns of vehicles noise of engines of aeroplane and trains and factories also create noise pollution. Noise pollution causes many diseases like stress, tension, high blood pressure, headache etc. The Supreme Court has banned the use of loudspeakers after 10 p.m.



2. My Favourite Hobby

Ans: Different people have different hobbies. Coin-collecting, stamp-collecting, painting, gardening etc. are common hobbies. My favourite hobby is gardening. I have a garden. I work in it everyday. I get fresh air. I grow some vegetables and flowers in it. Thus, we get free and fresh vegetables from this garden. There is a temple near our house. I pluck flowers from my garden. I put those flowers on the feet of the goddess. I do not allow my hobby to stand in the way of studies.



3. A Visit to A Fair

Ans: Last Sunday I went to see the fair of Baba Ramdevji. There were many shops and stalls in the fair. They were selling sweets, clothes, toys, balloons, toy-guns, pictures, dolls, fruits and many other things.. Hundreds of men, women and children were there. They were in colourful dresses. I went into the temple. I offered sweets and coconuts. There were some merry-go-rounds. Men, women and children were enjoying themselves of them. I also enjoyed the fair. Now it was evening. I returned home. I was very happy.



4. Need of Rain Water Harvesting

Ans: The given picture is about the need of rain water harvesting. It is the crying need of today. The rain is falling on a house. The house has rain water harvesting system. The drains of the house are connected with the nearby underground tank. The rain water is reaching there through the drainage system. Thus the rain water is being stored for future uses. And there is greenery near this house. It is good for us.

OR

Q.1 Yoga is beneficial for preservation of health and treatment of various diseases. Write a paragraph in about 60 words telling how yoga and health has direct relation.

Ans:

Yoga And Health

Yoga is of great value as a method of preservation of health and treatment of various diseases. Yoga chiefly deals with the removal of psychological pains. It also cleans and massages the internal organs. It regulates blood circulation, improves the lung capacity and eradicates all diseases-insomnia, hypertension, bronchial asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cancer, AIDS, etc. Yogic stretching grows and survives body cells. Therefore, a yogi has long life. Thus, yoga keeps us healthy.

2. The Prize Distribution Function/The Annual Function

The Annual Function/Prize Distribution function was celebrated with pomp and show in my school on Friday last week, The whole building was beautifully decorated on this occasion: The minister of education was the chief guest of the function. The function started with Saraswati Vandana at 9.0'Clock. The students presented very attractive cultural programmes. The principal read out the annual report of school. The chief-guest made an impressive speech and gave away prizes among the students. The programme ended successfully at 4 PM. The principal thanked everybody for making the programme successful.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/Clean India.

“Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' launched by our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, aims at rebuilding a new and clean India. It was launched on Oct. 2, 2014. Its main objective is to make the streets, roads and the whole infrastructure of India neat and clean by Oct. 2, 2019. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' inspires us to have our surroundings clean. Keeping our surroundings clean is in our own interest. Observing cleanliness is one of the qualities required to become responsible and good citizens of the country.

Question No: 6

TENSE

Tense is the form of a verb which shows the times of an action and its degree of completeness (Tense उस समय का बोध कराता है, जब कोई कार्य होता है।) Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

(a) Present Tense (b) Past Tense (C) Future Tense

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

1. Indefinite : इसमें action की स्थिति निश्चित नहीं होती है।

2. Continuous : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य हो रहा है।

3. Perfect: इसमें किसी कार्य की समाप्ति का बोध होता है।

4. Perfect Continuous: इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य पहले से ही जारी है परन्तु अभी भी उसका कुछ भाग शेष रहा है।

Tense it correct form of verb का प्रयोग निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर होता है-

1. यदि वाक्य में often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely तथा सभी ly adverbs (lately & recently को छोड़कर), every/ each + day/night/month/year, sometimes, twice a day/week! month/year, on Monday/sunday.. in the morning, evening.. आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ $V_1 + s/es$ व बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ V_1 का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

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

Note :- यदि वाक्य नकरात्मक होता है तो Singular subject के साथ does + not + V_1 तथा plural subject के साथ do + not + V_1 का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

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

2. यदि वाक्य शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truth) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth) एवं कहावतों (Proverbs) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में present Indefinite Tense ($V_1/V_1s/es$) का प्रयोग होता है।

- The sun rises in the east (rise)
- Honesty is the best policy (be)
- The manager takes meeting on Monday. (take)
- Barking dogs seldom bite. (bite)
- Wood floats over water (float)
- The Earth moves around the sun. (move)
- A drawing man catches at strat. (catch)
- A bad workman always quarrels with his tools (quarrel)
- Samudra Gupta is known as the Napoleon of India (know)

- We hear (hears) with our ears, see (see) with eyes and smell (smell) with our nose.
3. यदि वाक्य में Now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look! & Listen! आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थानों में Present continuous tense (is/am/are + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-
- Now, Ram is sleeping in his bedroom (sleep) → John is coming here now (come)
- We are going to the cinema tonight (go) → He is looking for a job at present (look)
- Are you cooking food today? (cook) → look! They are playing in the ground (play)
4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दूसरे वाक्य में is/am/are + V₁ ing आएगा-
- Let me go home, I am getting late. → Dont get out now, the train is moving (move)
- Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping (sleep) |
- Keep quiet, me are listening to the radio. (listen).
5. यदि वाक्य में Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far. recently, lately, till now, just now, this morning/ month आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense (has/have +V₃) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-
- I have just taken dinner (take). → They have already finished their work. (finish)
- I have never seen him working (see) → She has gone with her father just now (go)
- They have not finished their work (finish) → Have you ever visited Delhi? (visit)
- Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)
6. यदि वाक्य में since/ for/all time का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक ही तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (has/have+ been+V₂ ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-
- It has been raining since morning (rain)
- We have been living in this house since 1995 (live)
- He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)
- Me. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two year. (practise)
- They have not been playing a match for sometime (not play)
- Has Miso been cooking food for two hours? (cook)
- Note: यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V₂) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-
- She has been living in this house since her husband died.

7. Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year/ the other day, in 2001, 1999 -- आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V_2) का प्रयोग होता है--
- He went to Jaipur Yesterday. (ago) → His wife died last year (die)
- I polished my shoes yesterday (polish)
- Mohan came to see me everyday last week (come)
- As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (See)
- Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did + not + V_1 का प्रयोग है जैसे--
- I did not pass my secondary examination in 1994. (pass)
8. यदि When या as से जुड़े वाक्य में V_1 का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर past Continuous Tense (was/were + V_1 ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे--
- When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter.)
- When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)
- My father was reading a newspaper when I saw him (read)
- As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk.)
- As I saw him he was not doing anything (do)
9. as-soon-as से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की दोनों clauses में Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं जैसे--
- As soon as he saw (see) the police he run away. (run)
- As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side (go)
- Note : अगर As soon as में आने वाली एक clause में Present Indefinite भरा हुआ रहता है तो दूसरी clause में भी Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करते हैं।
10. यदि वाक्य में at, that time in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त में Past Continuous Tense (has / have + V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे--
- Ramy was living in a hotel in those days (live)
- Rahul was writing a book at that time. (write)
11. जब दो Actions Past Tense में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों या जारी हो तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है ऐसे वाक्यों में While का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे--
- While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend (talk)
- While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping (sleep)
- My wife was watching (watch) TV. While I was writing this letter (Write)
12. यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (Had + V_3) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V_2 आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाक्य में V_2 व After के बाद वाले वाक्य

में had + V₃ का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

- Mother had cooked food before father came. (Cook)
- The guest had gone before I reached house (reach)
- The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there (load)
- We had eaten mangoes before they went (go)
- My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school (go)
- He went to market after he had finished his work (finish)

13. यदि कोई वाक्य h wish, he wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे-

- My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)
- She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)

14. यदि when अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे clause में since/for + time आए तो उस clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had + been + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

- When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours (wait)
- When Ramesh came home, Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)
- It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house (enter)
- When I reached school, the bell had been ringing for ten minutes (ring)

15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/work/ month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा subject के साथ will + V₁) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

- We shall go to school tomorrow (go) → They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit)
- Next week they will leave for America (leave) → I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)

16. यदि वाक्य में at this time moment + future time जैसे Tomorrow the next day / the following day/ night/week / month year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall/will + be + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं जैसे-

- The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow (play)
- Our school education tour will be visiting Delhi at this time, the following day (vsing)

17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by + time आये या When अथवा Before से शुरू होने वाले clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है। तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (Shall have/ will have + V₃) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे-

- When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)

- The boys will have finished their match before you arrive (finish)
- Ram will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)
- She will have written a letter before Mohan comes (come)
- He will have left studies by next year. (leave)
- By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed (white washed)
- By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar (complete)
- 18.** यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for + time तथा दूसरी बार By + time का प्रयोग होता है तो अन्त में वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (shall have / will have + been + V₁ ing) का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—
- When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)
- By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)
- Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for five months by December 2008. (serve).
- By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years. (learn)

Exercise

(पिछले papers में most of the questions सीधे adverbs या time clause या timeless actions के पूछे गए हैं उसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस exercise को बनाया गया है)

Fill in the correct form verb-

1. Lakshya _____ a great film yesterday. (see)
2. I _____ a story last year (write)
3. I _____ him last Monday. (meet)
4. The band was playing while I _____ . (write)
5. She _____ the new car in 2005. (buy)
6. Her mother _____ in Jaisalmer for the past five years. (live)
7. They _____ in Japan when we arrived a few days ago. (be)
8. India _____ free in 1947. (Become)
9. I _____ so much fun since I was a kid. (have)
10. When I got up I _____ out of the window. (look)
11. Chimna Ram _____ for Mohini and sisters before he came to work for us. (work)
12. I _____ three movies so far this week. (see)
13. How long _____ for me? (you wait)
14. I _____ over Churu last week. (fly)

15. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I _____ (already eat).
16. Arvind _____ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (play)
17. We _____ with our ears (hear)
18. He kept looking at her, wondering where he _____ her before. (see)
19. Exams _____ next Monday (commence)
20. Travelling _____ much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years. (become)
21. I _____ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (bake)
22. When I first came to this house it _____ quite a noisy area. (be)
23. He twisted his ankle while he _____.(ski)
24. _____ the doors before you leave the house? (you ever lock)
25. My best friend and I _____ each other for 15 years. (know)
26. Sandeep usually _____ (smoke)
27. _____ breakfast yet?. (you have)
28. I _____ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (do)
29. He _____ the paper when his wife came home. (read)
30. He _____ for an hour now. I'll be finished soon. (speak)
31. We _____ the couple over thirteen years ago. (Meet)
32. The stars _____ at night (twinkle)
33. After Sonu _____ his work she called Ankita from the office. (finish)
34. You _____ your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (do)
35. He usually _____ to the supermarket alone (go) 36.
36. He never _____ in the evening, only on Sundays. (work)
37. I _____ to Devgarh but I have been to Morthal several times. (never, be)
38. Every mother _____ her children. (Love)
39. I _____ to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed. (go)
40. She _____ in school all day. (be)
41. Priya _____ late every day since Tuesday. (be)
42. Hemant's father _____ his son's birthday (never forget)
43. Pradeep _____ English with L.N. Budania at this time. (read)
44. Ajay _____ in a company on those days. (Work)
45. When I went to Mithi Redu, Naveen _____ a newspaper for two hours (read)

46. He _____ back my amount the next week. (pay)
 47. By the end of March, he _____ his exams (take)
 48. By the end of this week Lakshya _____ here for five years (teach)
 49. We _____ this work by Monday evening.
 50. If you call him, he _____ you(help)

Answer

1. saw. 2. wrote 3. met. 4. was writing. 5. bought 6. has been living 7. had been 8. Became 9. haven't had
 10. looked 11. had been working 12. have seen. 13. have you been waiting 14. flew 15. have already eaten.
 16. was playing. 17. hear. 18. had seen 19. Commenc 20. has become 21. have been baking 22. came
 23. was skiing. 24. Do you ever 25. have known 26. smokes. 27. Have you had 28. did
 29. was reading. 30. has been speaking. 31. met 32. Twinkle 33. had finished. 34. have been doing
 35. goes 36. works 37 have never been. 38. Loves. 39. went. 40. has been. 41. has been 42. has never
 forgotten 43. Is reading 44 was working 45 had been reading 46. Will pay 47 will have taken 48 will
 have been teaching 49. Will have finished 50. Will help.

Question No: 7

REPORTED SPEECH

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

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

Shuch (Narration) दो प्रकार के होते हैं-

- (i) Direct speech: किसी वक्त के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों कहना Direct speech कहलाता है।

Ans: Saroj said to me, "I shall go to market today"

- (ii) Indirect speech: वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों प्रयोग न करके केवल उन शब्दों का अर्थ ही प्रकट हो तो उसे Indirect speech कहते हैं।

Ans: Saroj told me that she would go to market that day

Direct speech के दो भाग होते हैं-

(i) Reporting verb

(ii) Reported speech

नोट: Speaker (वक्ता) की बात को जिस verb से शुरू किया जाए, उसे Reporting verbs और वक्ता की जिस बात को दोहराया जाए, उसे Reporting speech कहते हैं।

Ram Said to mohan,

"I shall help you."



Reporting verb

(Inverted commas के बाहर का भाग)

मुख्य रूप से Direct से Indirect में पांच प्रकार के वाक्यों को बदला जाता है-

1. Simple Sentence

2. Interrogative Sentence.

3. Imperative Sentence

4. Optative sentence

5. Exclamatory Sentence



Reported speech

(Inverted commas के अन्दर का भाग)

General Rules:-

- (i) Reporting verb का tense कभी नहीं बदलता।
- (ii) Reporting verb की Reported speech के भावानुसार told, asked, requested, advised, ordered आदि में बदल देते हैं।
- (iii) Reporting verbs के पश्चात उचित conjunction जैसे that, if आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं।

1. Assertive Sentences (साधारण वाक्य)

- (i) Reporting verb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं। जैसे-

Says to	→	Tells
Say to	→	Tell
Will say to	→	Will tell
Shall say to	→	Shall tell
Said to	→	Told

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

- (ii) Connective, that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) यदि RV वर्तमान काल अथवा भविष्य काल में दी गई हो तो R S के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

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



Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन:

जब Reporting verb भूतकाल में दी गई हो (said/ said to तो Reported speech का Tense निम्नानुसार बदलता है)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
V ₁ /V ₁ + s/es	V ₂
V ₂	had + V ₃
do not / does not + V ₁	did not + V ₁
did not + V ₁	had not + V ₃
is/am/are + V ₁ + ing	was/ were + V ₁ + ing
was/ were + V ₁ + ing	had been + V ₁ + ing
had / have + V ₃	had + V ₃
can + V ₁	could + V ₁
may + V ₁	might + V ₁
shall + V ₁	should + V ₁
will + V ₁	would + V ₁

- Ram said, "They learn English."
- Ram said that they learnt English.
- He said to me, "Sita wrote to letter."
- He told me that Sita had written is letter.

Exceptions : (अपवाद) : Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन के निम्न अपवाद हैं—

- (i) यदि Reported speech में कोई सार्वभौमिक सत्य, ऐतिहासिक घटना, वैज्ञानिक तथ्य, परम्परा या रिवाज, कहावत आदि का भाव हो तो उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है, चाहे Reporting verb भूतकाल में (said / said to) ही क्यों ना हो—
- My father said. "Two and two makes four"
 - My father said that two and two makes four.
 - He said. "India got freedom in 1947."
 - He said that India got freedom in 1947"
 - I said, " light travels faster than sound "
 - I said that light travels than sound.
 - He said to me, "Time and tide wait for none"
 - He told me that time and side wait for none.
 - The teacher said, "The warth moves round the sun"

- The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
- The teacher said, "Hard work is the key to success"
- The teacher said that hard work is the key to sorccess.
- (ii) यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक साथ हो तो Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है-
- Ravi Said, "When we started playing cricket, it began to rain.
- Ravi said that when they started playing cricket, it began to rain.
- He said, " Sita was reading while I was playing."
- He said that Sita was reading while he was playing.
- (iii) Reported speech में काल्पनिक शर्त का भाव हाने पर उसका Tense नहीं बदलता है-
- He said, "If I were a rich man, I would build another Tajmahal"
- He said that , If he were a rich man he would build another Tajmahal.
- Ram said, " If I were there. I would help them"
- Ram said that if he were there he would help them.

Change in the adverbs of time/place (समय सूचक/स्थान सूचक शब्दों में परिवर्तन)

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Age	Before
Just	Them
Thus	so
Come	go/come
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
Tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
Next day	the following day
Last (week/month/year)	the previous (week/month/year)
Next (week/month/year)	the following (week/month/year)
The day before yesterday	two days before

Pronouns में परिवर्तन:

- (i) Reported speech के first person के pronouns (I, my, me myself, mine, we, our, us, ourselves)



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

Reporting verb के verb के कर्ता के अनुसार बदलते है जैसे-

- Rajat said to me, "I am your friend."
- Rajet told me that he was my friend.
- He said, "I am doing my homework."
- He said that he was doing his home work.
- You said, "I was in my room."
- You said that you were in your room.
- Ram said, "I have lost my pen.
- Ram said that he had lost his pen.
- They said, "we were learning over lessons."
- They said that they had trun learning their lessons.

(ii) Reported speech के second person के pronoun (you, your self, yours) Reporting verb के कर्म के अनुसार बदलते है। जैसे-

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

- Ravi said to him, "you are not doing your work"
- Ravi told him that he was not doing this work.
- Mohit said to his friend, " You have become lary"
- Mohut told his friend that the had become lary.
- I said to you, "you were not in your class"
- I told you that you had not been in your class.

(iii) Reported speech के Third person के pronouns (he, the, it, they, his, her, them....) को Indirect specch में नहीं बदलते है जैसे-

- He said to me, "she is reading."
- He told me that she was reading.
- I said to him, "He will help them?"
- I told him that he would help them.
- He said, "He is a police man."
- He said that he was a police man.

NOTE: संक्षेप में pronoun को Reporting Verb (S, O, N) Reported speech (1, 2, 3)

अनुसार बदलते है।

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Interrogative Sentence दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं।

(A) Helping verb से शुरू

(B) Wh word से शुरू

Direct से Indirect में बदलने में नियम:-

Helping verb से शुरू:-

- (i) Said / said to asked inquired में बदलते है।
- (ii) Conjunction – If या whether का प्रयोग करते है।
- (iii) Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते है।
- (iv) Tense, pronoun, adverb में परिवर्तन करते है।

Wh. word से शुरू :-

- (i) Said / said to को asked / inquired में बदलते है।
- (ii) Conjunction उसी Wh-word को बनाते है।
- (iii) Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते है।
- (iv) Tense, pronoun, adverb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते है।
 - Mohan said to me, “Do you live here?”
 - Mohan asked me if I lived there.
 - He said to me, “Do you want to take tea?”
 - He asked me if I wanted to take tea.
 - I said to him, “Did you visit the Taj Mahal yesterday?”
 - I asked him if he had visited the Taj Mahal the previous day.
 - My wife said to me, “Are you going to school today?”
 - My wife asked me is I was going to to school that day.
 - She said to me, “Will you accompany me to Delhi ?”
 - She asked me if I should accompany her to Delhi.
 - The teacher said to me, “How many students are there in your class?”
 - The teacher asked me how many students there were in my class.
 - My brother said, “When will you return my book?”
 - My brother asked (me) when I should return his book.
 - Sita said to me, “What are you reading now?”



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- Sita asked me what I was reading then.
- She said to Navyo, "Who teaches you English?"
- She asked Navys who taught her English.
- Aruna said to Sujata, "Why do you not come at home?"
- Aruna asked Sujata why the did not come at home.

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

वे Sentences जो order, advice, requests आदि का भाव प्रकट करते हैं। Imperative Sentences कहलाते हैं। जैसे-

- (i) V_1 से (ii) Do not + V_1 से (iii) Please/ kindly + V_1 से (iv) Let से

Imperative Sentence को Indered speech में बदलने के नियम:-

- (i) Said / Said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार Ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।
- (ii) Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) To के बाद सदैव V_1 का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iv) Reported speech के वाक्य में Tense का छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।

- He said to me, "Do your work."
- He ordered me to do my work.
- She said to him, "Bring a glass of water."
- She ordered him to bring a glass of water.

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

- He said to me, "Do not disturb me."
- He ordered me not to disturb me.
- The teacher Said to me, "Don't waste you time"
- The teacher advised me not to waste my time.

Note: नकरात्मक शब्द never होने पर never के बाद to का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- He said to me, "Never tell a lie?"
- He advised me never to tell a lie.
- She said to me, "Never come here again."
- She asked me never to go there again.

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

- My father said, "Don't abuse others?"
- My father forbade to abuse others.
- He said to me, "Do not go there."
- He forbade me to go there.

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

- He said to the teacher, "Please mark me present."
- He requested the teacher to mark him present."
- She said to me, "Kindly Don't open the window."
- She requested me not to open the window.

Note: will / would / could + you..... से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य Request का भाव प्रकट करते हैं अतः इन्हे Imperative Sentence के नियमानुसार Indirect में बदलते हैं जैसे-

- He said to me. "Will you lend me hundred rupees?"
- He requested me to lend him hundred rupees.
- Naresh said to Saroj, "could you help me in my work.?"
- Naresh requested Saroj to help him in his work.

Note: Imperative Sentence के साथ if, unless, till, untill, when, while, as, after, before..... आदि से जुड़ा हुआ कोई दूसरा उपवाक्य दिया होने पर उस उपवाक्य के Tense pronoun adverb आदि में साधारण वाक्य के नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करते हैं जैसे-

- My friend said to me, "What here till I return"
- My friend asked me to wait there All the returned.
- The teacher said to me, "Work hard if you want to pass"
- The teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to pass.

Let's से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्य (Let के बाद US होने पर):-

- (i) Said to को Suggested to या proposed to में बदलते हैं।
- (ii) Connective that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- (iii) Object (us) को nominative case (we, they) में बदल देते हैं।
- (iv) we / they के बाद should का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- He said to me, "Let us learn English"
- He suggested to me that we should learn English.
- I said to him, "Let us to go for a walk."
- I suggested to him that us should go for a walk.
- He said to Sita, "Let us help this beggars"
- He proposed to Sita that they should self that beggar.

Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य (us न होन पर)-

- (i) RV वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered / commanded / requested बदलती है।
 - (ii) Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते है।
 - (iii) To के बाद Let + का प्रयोग करते हुए Imperative के नियमानुसार Indirect बनाते है।
- Ram said to me, "Let me go home."
 - Ram requested me to let him go home.
 - The Headmaster said to the peon, " Let them to come my office."
 - The Headmaster ordered the peon to let them go his office.

Excercise

(पिछले papers में most of the questions interrogative, imperative में से उठाए गए Change the following sentences into indirect speech)

1. He says to me, "I gave him my pen."
2. He said to me, "We shall start in the evening."
3. Master said to the servent, "let me take the spade."
4. The bird said to the Prince, "Why are you crying?"
5. The teacher said to us, "Why do not you attend the programme?"
6. Lalita said to Laxmi, "We have to leave the place now".
7. Lomov said, "I suffer from palpitations, I'm excitable and always getting awfully upset."
8. The boy says, "I live with my grandmother."
9. Rahul said, "Let's go for shopping."
10. Rahul said to me, "The Mars moves round the Sun."
11. Ravi said to Ayub, "I work in a company."
12. Sanjay said, "Do you know Mr.Raj ?"

13. He said to me, "Are you sleeping?"
14. I said to the man, "Can you tell me your name?"
15. Virendra said to me, "Where do you live?"
16. "Why did they send you away?" asked Mr Prakash.
17. Rahul said, "What a beautiful animal!"
18. Father said, "The sun rises in the east."
19. Rakesh said to me, "Follow the traffic rules."
20. He said, "Alas! The bird is dead."
21. John said, "I work every day."
22. Mohan said, "I am playing the Guitar now."
23. He said, "He has bought a new car recently."
24. Shalini said, "I'll go to cinema tomorrow."
25. Sita said to me, "I can speak English fluently."
26. Mother said to the son, "I have cooked pasta for you."
27. She said to me, "Yesterday I saw the movie PK."
28. Tom said to me, "Will you go with me there?"
29. Sister said, "Don't put this T-shirt on."
30. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make a noise."
31. Ramesh said, "When does the train arrive?"
32. Sarla said, "I have forgotten my e-mail password."
33. Manish asked, "Where have you hidden the data?"
34. My friend said to me, "Have you hidden the data?"
35. He said to him, "Were you present in the party last night?"
36. She asked, "Can you bring the moon for me?"
37. My friends said, "Let's go to cinema."
38. I said, "Sit down"
39. Mali said to them, "Do you solve my problem?"
40. He said, "Who are you?"
41. The boys said, "we want to play a match"
42. The teacher said, "we don't have much time for a match now."
43. Nisha said him, "I have something to show you"

44. "I am going away tomorrow, father" Ram said.
45. She said, "My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police"

Rewrite the following sentences by changing them from direct to indirect speech:

1. The boys said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."
Board 2017 The boys exclaimed with joy.....
2. The teacher said to Ramesh, "Will you do my work now?"
The teacher asked Ramesh.....
3. The Minister said, "You can open the new bridge for the public today"
The Minister said.....
4. The Principal said to the clerk, "Do this work or leave the office."
The Principal ordered the clerk
5. The teacher said to the student, "Come here."
The teacher asked.....

Answers

1. He tells me that he gave him his pen.
2. He told me that they would start in the evening.
3. Master asked the servant that he should take the spade.
4. The bird asked the prince why he was crying.
5. The teacher asked us why we did not attend the programme.
6. Lalita told Laxmi that they had to leave the place then.
7. Lomov said that he suffered from palpitations, he was excitable and always getting awfully upset.
8. The boy says that he lives with his grandmother.
9. Rahul said that they should go for shopping.
10. Rahul told me that the mars moves round the sun.
11. Ravi told Ayub that he worked in a company.
12. Sanjay asked that if he/she knew Mr. Raj.
13. He asked me whether I was sleeping.
14. I asked the man if he could tell me whether she kept her hair long or short.
15. Virendra asked me where I lived.
16. Mr Prakash asked why they had sent him away.
17. Rahul exclaimed in wonder that it was a very beautiful animal.



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18. Father said that the sun rises in the east.
19. Rakesh urged me to follow the traffic rules.
20. He exclaimed in grief that the bird was dead.
21. John said that he worked every day.
22. Mohan said that he was playing the guitar then.
23. He said that he had bought a new car recently.
24. Shalini declared that she would go to cinema the next day.
25. Sita assured me that she could speak English fluently.
26. Mother told the son that she had cooked pasta for him.
27. She told me that she had seen movie 'PK' the previous day.
28. Tom asked me if I would go with him there.
29. Sister forbade me to put that T-shirt on.
30. The teacher forbade the boy to make a noise.
31. Ramesh asked when the train arrived.
32. Sarla said that she had forgotten her email password.
33. Manish asked (me) where I had hidden the data.
34. My friend asked me if I had finished my homework.
35. He asked him if he had been present in the party the previous night.
36. She asked (me) if I could bring the moon for her.
37. My friends suggested that they should go to cinema.
38. I ordered (him) to sit down.
39. Mali asked them if they solved his problem.
40. He asked me who I was.
41. The boys said that they wanted to play a match.
42. The teacher said that they didn't have much time for a match then.
43. Nisha told him that she had something to show him.
44. Ram told his father that he was going away the next day.
45. She said her husband had just been made the Commissioner of Police.

Answers

1. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

2. The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his (teacher's) work then.
3. The Minister said that you could open the new bridge for the public that day.
4. The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.
5. The teacher asked the student to come there.

Question No. 8

Subject verb Agreement

Marks - 2

- Rule - 1** यदि दो Singular Nouns and से जुड़कर Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो Plural verb आयेगी।
Ram and Mohan are friends (Is/are)
- Rule - 2** कुछ pair words जैसे bread and butter, rice and curry, slow and steady, Hammer and sickle, age and experience, truth and honesty. horse and carriage, bag and baggage, sum and substance etc. का प्रयोग Subject के रूप में हो तो Singular verb का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि इनमें एक ही वस्तु या भाव का बोध होता है।
Bread and butter is my favourite Lunch.
- Rule - 3** (i) The / possessive adjective + Singular Noun + and + Singular noun → Singular verb
(ii) The/possesive adjective + Singular noun + and + the/possesive adjective + singular noun → Plural verb.
(i) My brother and guardian is coming to see me [is /are]
(ii) My brother and my guardian are coming to see me[is/are]
- Rule - 4** (i) Indefinite article [a/an] + Adjective + and + adjective + common Noun → Singular verb
(ii) Indefinite article [a/an] + adjective + and + indefinite article + adjective + common noun → plural verb.
(i) A black and white cow is grazing in the field. [is/are]
(ii) A black and a white cow are grazing in the field [is/are]
- Rule - 5** (i) Every /Each +singular noun + and + singular noun → Singular verb
(ii) Every / Each + Singular noun + and + every / each + singular noun → Singular verb
(i) Each book and notebook is white.
(ii) Every boy and every girl is talkative.
- Rule - 6.** Each / Every / Either / Neither + Singular noun → Singular verb.

Each / Every / Fither/Neither + of + plural noun/ plural pronoun → Singular verb

(i) Either teacher teaches well.

(ii) Neither of these two teachers teaches well.

Rule - 7. Each / Either / Neither का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होने पर Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

There are two boys in the class, Neither is intelligent.

Note : Each / every / Either / Neither का प्रयोग यदि Sentence में Subject से पहले हुआ है तो verb singular आएगी। लेकिन यदि each का प्रयोग यदि plural noun या pronoun के बाद हुआ है तो verb plural आएगी।

We each have a book.

Rule- 8. Many, A good many, A great many → plural verb

Many, A good many, A great many + plural noun → Plural verb

A good many, A great many of + plural Noun/pronoun → Plural verb

(i) Many boys have passed [has/have]

(ii) Many of the players were played [was/were]

(iii) Many are present here. [is/are]

Note: Many a/ an + singular noun → Singular verb

याद रहें many a/an के बाद singular ही noun व Singular ही verb का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

Rule - 9. Both, several, various का प्रयोग Subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Both are good.

Rule - 10. A number of / A large number of / A great number of / Large number of + plural noun → Plural verb.

A number of boys were playing there [was/were] लेकिन ध्यान रहें the number of के बाद हमेशा Noun plural व verb singular आएगी।

The number of players is twenty.

Rule - 11. कुछ Nouns जो देखने में plural लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में Singular होते हैं ऐसे noun के साथ verb Singular लगती है ऐसे Noun निम्नलिखित हैं— physics, Mathematics, Economics, News, gallows, Billiards, innings, wages, Alms etc.

(i) No news is good.

(ii) Maths is a good subject.

But

(iii) His mathematics are good.

Rule - 12. कुछ Noun दिखने में singular होते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में plural होते हैं। जैसे Dozen, Hundred, million, cattle, people, score, thousand, gentry, police Alphabet, infantry, offspring etc.

The cattle are grazing in the field.

Rule-13. कुछ nouns जैसे furniture, Luggage, information, advice, work, knowledge, Scenery, electricity, weather etc के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) Work is worship.

(ii) knowledge is power.

Rule - 14. जब दो Subjects, Not only... but also से जुड़े हो तो verb blank (.....) पास वाले Subject के अनुसार लगाई जाती है। जैसे—

(i) Not only the principal but also the **teachers were** playing the match.

Rule -15. जब एक Subject के साथ beside, as well as, and not, in addition to, like with, together with जैसे जोड़ने वाले Conjunctions के अन्य Subject या कोई शब्द जुड़े हो तो verb वाक्य में पहले आने वाले Subject के अनुसार लगती है। जैसे—

The **president as well as the members has** come.

Rule -16. जब किसी वाक्य में other या another के बाद कोई noun आए तो ध्यान रखें other के बाद Plural Noun एवं Plural Verb लगती है तथा another के बाद Singular Noun एवं Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) There is another School near the bus Stand.

(ii) There are other schools.

Rule - 17. The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the french, the English etc पूरी Class को व्यक्त करते हैं। इनके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।

The rich are helpful.

Rule-18 अगर sentence के शुरूआत में Here या There आए तो noun (Subject) verb के बाद आएगी।

(i) There is a bus.

(ii) There are many buses

Excercise

Choose the correct option:

1. Neither of the houses _____ much. (is/are) worth

2. Some of the food _____ (is/are) delicious.
3. The news _____ (seems/seem) more and more depressing every day.
4. Measles _____ (is/are) the only childhood disease I haven't had.
5. Not only teachers but also principal _____ (is/are) playing cricket.
6. The team _____ (has/have) received their letters.
7. The detectives _____ (are/is) investigating the case.
8. None of these flowers _____ (grow/grows) well inside the house.
9. Neither of these printers _____ (work/works) properly.
10. Bread and eggs _____ (is/are) my favourite.
11. Don't you think oil in America _____ (cost/costs) much less than in India.
12. Each of the girls _____ (has/have) her own dress.
13. Five miles _____ (is/are) long distance.
14. Many a man _____ (have/has) tried hard to climb the treacherous mountain range.
15. Few students _____ (is/are) coming to the party.
16. The level of pain tolerance _____ (vary/varies) from person to person.
17. Either Tina or Rohit _____ (is/are) telling lies.
18. The government _____ (was/were) criticised by the Supreme Court for their actions.
19. Two _____ (year/years) ago, here is the place where the accident took place.
20. Fast food, like burgers and street food, _____ (is/are) harmful to our health.
21. If anybody _____ (calls/call) for me, do let me know.
22. The people _____ (has/have) lived without electricity for many years.
23. The tiger _____ (is/are) chasing the cat.
24. Neither Rahul nor _____ (has/have) gone to Sita work.
25. The Olympics _____ (is/are) held every four years.
26. The Project Director and Additional Collector _____ (is/are) on tour.
27. The clerk and counsellor _____ (was/were) present in the meeting.
28. I wish I _____ (was/were) the Prime Minister.
29. I wish I _____ (was/were) a bird. 30. (Was/ Were) _____ she an eagle, she would fly to me.
31. She ordered as if she _____ (was/were) my mother.

32. The people _____ (was/ were) fully satisfied.
33. Not only the students but also the class teacher _____ (was/were) also involved in the discussion.
34. Ram and not his friends _____ (was/were) present there.
35. The house with all its belongings _____ (was/were) sold.
36. The President as well as the members _____ (has/have) come.
37. The pigeon like other birds _____ (has/ have) wings.
38. Four questions in addition to the first question _____ (has/have) to be answered.
39. His advice in the matter _____ (is/are) trustworthy.
40. The rich _____ (is/are) generally unkind to the poor .
41. One of the five members _____ (is/are) at fault.
42. The jury _____ (is/are) divided in their opinion.
43. The audience _____ (has/have) taken their seats.
44. One of the boys _____ (has/have) done the his work.
45. Where _____ (is/are) my pants?
46. The amount of money _____ (is/are) not sufficient.
47. Ram as well as his parents _____ (is/are) coming.
48. The captain along with the sailors _____ (was/ were) drowned.
49. My father unlike my uncles _____ (is/are) very strict.
50. Slow and steady _____ (win/ wins) the race.
51. Fish and chips _____ (is/are) my favorites dish.



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Answers:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. is | 2. is | 3. seems | 4. is |
| 5. is | 6. has | 7. are | 8. grows |
| 9. work | 10. is | 11. costs | 12. Has |
| 13. is | 14. has | 15. are | 16. varies |
| 17. is | 18. was | 19. years | 20. is |
| 21. calls | 22. have | 23. is | 24. has |
| 25. is | 26. is | 27. was | 28. were |
| 29. were | 30. were | 31. were | 32. were |

33. was	34. was	35. was	36. has
37. has	38. have	39. is	40. areZ
41. is	42. are	43. have	44. has
45. are	46. is	47. is	48. was
49. is	50. wine	51. is	

Question No : 9**VOICE**

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

→ Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)

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

1. Active Voice:

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

→ He plays cricket.

→ Saroj is singing a song.

→ My mother has cooked food.

→ I can lift this box.

2. Passive Voice:

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

→ Cricket is played by him.

→ Food has been cooked by mother.

→ A song is being sung by Saroj.

→ This box can be lifted by me.

1. Assertive Sentence**Passive Voice बनाने के नियम—**

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

Pronoun संबंधी परिवर्तन :-

Passive Voice बनाते समय यदि Subject या Object के रूप में कोई noun होता है। तथा Subject Pronoun हो तो उसे निम्नानुसार बनाते हैं-

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

Object
हमेशा Main
Verb
के तुरन्त बाद
आता है।

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :-

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| → She likes books. | -Books are liked by her. |
| → I help my friend. | - My friend is helped by me. |
| → You do not cheat me. | - I am not cheated by you. |
| → The girl is singing a song. | - A song is being sung by the girl. |
| → I have completed my work. | - My work has been completed by me. |
| → They have not eaten apples. | - Apples have not been eaten by me. |
| → Naresh bought a lot of toys. | - A lot of toys were bought by Naresh. |
| → We did not sing songs. | -Songs were not sung by us. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| → Neha was washing her clothes. | - Her clothes were being washed by Neha. |
| → Some one had informed the police. | - The police had been informed. |
| → He will play tennis. | - Tennis will be played by him. |
| → Saroj will have learnt French. | - French will have been learnt by Saroj. |
| → You must take this pill. | - This pill must be taken by you. |
| → I can lift this heavy load. | - This heavy load can be lifted by me. |
| → One must keep one's promises. | - One's promises should be kept. |
| → People worship various gods in India. | - Various gods are worshiped in India. |
| → I can do it. | - It can be done me. |
| → Shyam will buy a house next year. | - A house will be bought by Shyam. |

Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :-

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

नोट : यदि **Direct Object** को **Subject** बनाया जाता है तो **Indirect Object** के पहले **to** लगाया जाता है।

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

Unimportant Subjects:-

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

- People speak English all over the world. - English is spoken all over the world.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| → Someone has stolen my purse. | - My purse has been stolen. |
| → Farmers grow wheat. | -Wheat is grown. |
| → The Police were chasing the thief. | - The thief was being chased. |
| → They make many things of plastic. | - Many things are made of plastic. |

नोट:- Nobody अथवा No one को छोड़ने पर Passive को नकारात्मक बनाते हैं-

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

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

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

Subject +H.V.+to+be+V₃+by+Object

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

Be+going to वाले वाक्य का Passive Voice:

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

Subject+be+going+ to + be + V³+by+Object

(नोट: be verb = is, am, are, was, were)

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

Phrasal Verbs वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| → The girls laughed at him. | - He was laughed at by the girls. |
| → Kamal arrived at the conclusion. | -The conclusion was arrived at by Kamal. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| → We must listen to our parents. | - Our parents must be listened to. |
| → Ram has given up the bad company. | -The bad company has been given up by Ram. |
| → I am looking forward to your visit. | - Your visit is being looked forward to by me. |
| → She has given away the prizes. | -The prizes have been given away by her. |
| → Radha sent for the doctor. | - The doctor was sent for by Radha. |
| → Nobody objected to my proposal. | - My proposal was not objected to. |

2. Imperative Sentence

वे वाक्य जिनमें आदेश (order), सलाह (advise), प्रार्थना (request) आदि का भाव होता है।

Imperative Sentence कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं—

1. V_1 से 2. Please/Kindly से 3. Do not से 4. Let से 1.

V_1 से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

(a) V_1 के बाद Object होने पर: - इनको निम्न तरीके द्वारा **Passive Voice** में बदला जाता है:-

Let + Obj. + be + V_3 +-----

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| → Post this letter. | - Let this letter be posted. |
| → Bring a glass of water. | - Let a glass of water be brought. |
| → Call the doctor. | - Let the doctor be called. |
| → Wash your hand. | - Let your hand be washed. |
| → Switch off the light. | - Let the light be switched off. |

(b) V_1 के बाद Object न होने पर:- यदि वाक्य में verb के बाद Obj. न हो या दिये गये वाक्य में आदेश, प्रार्थना, सलाह आदि का स्पष्ट भाव होने पर उसका **Passive Voice** निम्न प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

आदेश:- You are ordered to + वाक्य

सलाह :- You are requested to + वाक्य

प्रार्थना :- You are requested to + वाक्य

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| → Keep quiet. | - You are ordered to keep quiet. |
| → Get out. | -You are ordered to get out. |
| → Come here | -You are ordered to come here. |
| → Stop. | -You are ordered to stop. |
| → Make good use of your time | -You are advised to make good use of your time |

- Work hard. - You are advised to work hard.
 → Help me. - You are requested to help me

2. Please या Kindly से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

ये प्रार्थना (Request) का भाव देते हैं अतः इनको Passive Voice में You are requested + to + वाक्य (Please/Kindly को छोड़कर) के रूप में बदलते हैं जैसे-

- Please, give me your pen. - You are requested to give me your pen.
 → Kindly lend me 100 rupees. - You are requested to lend me 100 rupees.
 → Fill this form please. - You are requested to fill this form.
 → Please wait for me. - You are requested to wait for me.
 → Don't disturb me please. - You are requested not to disturb me.

3. Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

इनको वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार- निम्न तरीके से बदलते हैं। जैसे-

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

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

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

- Do not go there. - You are ordered not to go there.
 → Don't waste your time. - You are advised not to waste your time.
 → Kindly don't make a noise. - You are requested not + to make a noise.

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

- Do not throw stones. - You are forbidden to throw stones.
 → Do not tell a lie. - You are forbidden to tell a lie.

Note : Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में यदि Object तो इनको निम्न Pattern से भी बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे :-

Let + Obj. + not + be + V₃

- Don't take my pen. - Let my pen not be taken.
 → Don't watch TV. - Let TV not be watched.

4. Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| → Let him play football | - Let football be played by him |
| → Let her make tea. | - Let tea be made by her. |
| → Let the teacher teach English. | - Let English be taught by the teacher. |

Note : कुछ Active Voice वाले वाक्य Suggestion का भाव प्रकट करते हैं ऐसे वाक्य में Should का प्रयोग करके इन्हें निम्न तरह Passive Voice में बदलते हैं। जैसे-

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| → Help the needy and poor. | - The needy and poor should be helped. |
| → Love the kids. | - The kids should be loved. |
| → Hear him now. | - He should be heard now. |

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं:-

(i) Helping Verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| → Have you done your homework? | - Has your homework been done by you? |
| → Are they taking exercise now? | - Is exercise being taken now? |
| → Will he invite us? | - Shall we be invited by him? |
| → Did Khemchand reward Tanisha? | - Was Tanisha rewarded by Khemchand? |
| → Should the doctor examine Tanisha? | - Should Tanisha be examined. |

(ii) **Wh-words** से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

Who और Whom को छोड़कर शेष प्रश्नवाचक शब्द (Why, When, Where, How, Which, What, etc.)

हो तो Passive Voice में इसे ज्यों का त्यों लिखते हैं शेष परिवर्तन helping verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की तरह ही होते हैं-

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| → When will you publish a new book? | - When will a new book be published by you? |
| → Why were you laughing at Saroj? | - Why was Saroj being laughed at by you? |
| → What did you play in the evening? | - What was played by you in the evening? |
| → How does she sing a song? | - How is a song sung by her? |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| → Where did you post the letter? | - Where was the letter posted by you? |
| → Which fruit do you like? | - Which fruit is liked by you? |
| → What are you doing? | - What is being done by you? |
| → What pleased her | - What was she pleased by? |

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

Pattern :- By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV₃?

- | | |
|--|---|
| → Who called me? | - By whom was I called ? |
| → Who can teach you? | - By whom can you be taught? |
| → Who wrote the application? | - By whom was the application written? |
| → Who will help Bindu in her difficulty? | - By whom will Bindu be helped in her difficulty? |

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

Pattern :- Who+HV.+MV₃ +by+Obj.?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| → Whom do you like? | - Who is liked by you? |
| → Whom did Sanjeev suggest? | - Who was suggested by Sanjeev? |
| → Whom did you write a letter? | - Who was written by you a letter? |
| → Whom has she invited in the party? | - Who has been invited by her in the party |

Excercise

1. The student is studying the course.
2. Father baked the cookies on the weekend.
3. Have you completed your assignment?
4. She has mastered the subject of design.
5. Kitty ate the mouse yesterday.
6. She opened the door.
7. Shalu is washing the utensils.
8. Divya is buying a new phone.
9. Dia is planning the party.
10. Everyone likes sweets.
11. Veena threw the jacket.



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

12. Ram had taken the books.
13. I did not scold her.
14. The cops caught the thief.
15. Do not oppress the poor.
16. Be off my sight.
17. Who will solve this sum?
18. May I help the poor?
19. We refused them admission.
20. Her death shocked me.
21. This bottle contains milk.
22. Your behaviour annoyed me.
23. Is he teaching me?
24. Who is disturbing her?
25. We did not sing songs.
26. Everybody knows Gandhiji.
27. Ravi annoyed him.
28. We all regarded Soyab as an expert.
29. The students called her stupid.
30. Nobody listen to her.
31. Somebody has paid for your meal.
32. He writes a letter.
33. They play cricket.
34. Mr. Sharma is teaching English.
35. Children have eaten food.
36. Mohan wrote a story.
37. They did not play cricket.
38. The boys are playing football.
39. They will have built the bridge.
40. Sita will write a book.
41. Mr. Sharma taught us English.

42. People take tea in the morning.
43. Some one is waiting for you in the school.
44. Do the boys eat apple?
45. Was sita cooking food?
46. Did she write a letter?
47. Are you playing games?
48. Have you written a book?
49. Open the window.
50. Do not play football on the road.

Answers

1. The course is being studied by students.
2. The cookies were baked on the weekend by Father.
3. Has the assignment been completed by you?
4. The subject of design has been mastered by her.
5. The mouse was eaten by the kitty yesterday.
6. The door was opened by her.
7. The utensils are being washed by Shalu.
8. A new phone is being bought by Divya.
9. Party is being planned by Dia.
10. Sweets are being liked by everyone.
11. The jacket was thrown by Veena.
12. The books had been taken by Ram.
13. She was not scolded by me.
14. The thief was caught by the cops.
15. Let the poor not be oppressed.
16. You are ordered to be off my sight.
17. By whom will this sum be solved?
18. May the poor be helped by me?
19. They were refused admission by us.

OR



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

- Admission was refused to them by us.
20. I was shocked at her death.
 21. Milk is contained in this bottle.
 22. I was annoyed at your behaviour.
 23. Am I being taught by him?
 24. By whom is she being disturbed?
 25. Songs were not sung by us.
 26. Gandhiji is known to everybody.
 27. He was annoyed with Ravi.
 28. Soyab was regarded as an expert.
 29. She was called stupid by the students.
 30. She is never listened to.
 31. Your meal has been paid for.
 32. A letter is written by him.
 33. Cricket is played.
 34. English is being taught by Mr. Sharma.
 35. Food has been eaten by children.
 36. A story was written by Mohan.
 37. Cricket was not played.
 38. Football is being played by the boys.
 39. The bridge will have been built.
 40. A book will be written by Sita.
 41. English was taught to us by Mr. Sharma.
 42. Tea is taken in the morning.
 43. You are being waited in the school.
 44. Is apple eaten by the boys?
 45. Was food being cooked by Sita?
 46. Was a letter written by her?
 47. Are games being played by you?
 48. Has a book been written by you?

49. Let the window be opened.
50. Let the door be shut.

Question 10

(i) FRAMING QUESTION

Marks- 1

There are four sentence types in english-

[1] Declarative

[ii] Interrogative

[iii] Imperative

[iv] Exclamatory

हम मुख्यतः इन चार प्रकार के Sentences को ही देखते हैं और पढ़ते हैं, जिनमें में Framing question Topic में Specially interrogative type वाला Sentence ही काम आता है।

Interrogative Sentence :-

The basic function of an interrogative sentence is to ask a direct question.

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य सूचना प्राप्ति, प्रस्ताव, सुझाव, निवेदन आदि के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है

Exmp:-

(i) What are you doing? (information)

(ii) Will you please help me? (request)

(iii) Would you like to take tea? (offer)

Forming Interrogative Sentences:-

→ प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के संबंध में सामान्य नियम जो अधिकांश प्रश्न पर लागू होते हैं—

(i) We always use auxiliary (H.V.) verbs that are connected with the subject.

Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)

Question

(i) He is a good boy.

- Is he a good boy?

(ii) They have a car.

- Have they a car?

→ इसके अलावा कई शब्द भी हैं जो प्रश्न बनाने के लिए काम में लिए जाते हैं—

Who, what, where, when, why and how.

Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)

Question

(i) To They will go to the school

- Where will they go?

(ii) He is sin weeping bitterly

- How is he weeping?

(ii) अगर Sentence में एक से ज्यादा सहायक क्रिया (H.V.) हो तो प्रश्न Helping verb को ही subject के पहले लगाया जाता है।

Declarative (साधारण वाक्य)

Question

- (i) Ritika will be reading a book. - Will Ritika be reading the novel?
 (ii) I could have won the prize. - Could he have won the prize?
 (iii) Present और Past Tense में कोई Helping Verb नहीं होती इसलिए dummy - do/does/ did का Use किया जाता है।

Note : Do (Do/ does / did) के साथ अन्य कोई H.V. use नहीं की जाती है।

- (i) Does Sheela teach English? (Right)
 (ii) Does Sheela teaches English (Wrong)

Note: जब who, what, which and whose वाक्य में Subject होते हैं तो इनके साथ do का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं।

Who did you call?

Who

Who से Questions बनाते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिए गये वाक्य के Subject (Person) को हटा दो और उस Subject की जगह Who लगा दो और पूरा वाक्य उतार दो।

- Q. Rahul teaches Social Science.
 A. Who teaches social Science?
 Q. He is going to school.
 A. Who is going to school.

Whose

Whose से question बनाते समय प्रश्न पत्र में दिए गये वाक्य में Noun के पहले possessive adjective [my, our, your, his, her, their] या noun's/ noun' को हटाकर उसकी जगह Whose का प्रयोग कर इसके बाद वाली noun रख देंगे।

प्रश्न की संरचना whose + Noun + Hv. + Subject + MV + others?

- (i) Rahul's father met me.
 Whose father did you meet?
 (ii) I know her brother.
 Whose brother do you know?

whom

Whom से question बनाते समय Main verb के बाद दी गई Noun [objective case] या pronoun [me,

us, you, him, her, them] की जगह whom शुरूआत में लिख दो। इसके बाद helping verb व Subject लिखकर शेष वाक्य objective case जिसे हटाया है को छोड़कर उतार दो।

(i) I saw him in the school.

Whom did you see in the school?

(ii) He has called Rahul.

Whom has he call?

What

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है

What is your name?

इसका प्रयोग Subject तथा Object के साथ किया जाता है।

(i) He is studying English.

(object)

What is he studying?

(ii) I am teaching.

What are you doing?

Which

Which का प्रयोग subject व object दोनों के रूप में किया जा सकता है। यह choice को दर्शाता है।

I like English most.

Which subject do you like most?

Why

वाक्य में दिया गया कारण, उद्देश्य जो to + v₁, because, if के बाद दिया जाता है और उसकी जगह Why का प्रयोग शुरूआत में किया जाएं।

(i) I read books to become a reader.

Why do you read books?

(ii) He is weeping because someone beat him.

Why is he weeping?

Where

वाक्य में दिया गया स्थान सूचक शब्द जो कहाँ का उत्तर दे रहा हो उसे हटा दे और उसकी जगह Where का प्रयोग करे शेष नियम यथावत रहेंगे।

(i) He went to temple.

Where did he go?

- (ii) Ravi is in the garden.

Where is Ravi?

When

वाक्य में दिया गया समय सूचक शब्द जो कब का उत्तर दे रहा है उसे हटा दे और उसकी जगह When का प्रयोग करें।

- (i) He takes tea in the morning.

When does he take tea ?

How

How expresses what way or manner इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः तरीका / पद्धति पुछने के लिए किया जाता है। verb से प्रश्न करे कैसे या किस तरीके से जा Answer आ रहा है उसे छोड़ दे शेष नियम यथावत रहेंगे

- (i) He is laughing loudly.

How is he laughing?

How Many

How many का अर्थ है कितने यदि दिए गये statement में कोई countable noun (यानि जिसे गिना जा सके) हो तो उनकी जगह how many का प्रयोग किया जाएगा शेष नियम यथावत रहेंगे।

- (i) There are ten teachers in the school.

How many teachers are there in the school?

How much

How much का अर्थ कितना इसका प्रयोग uncountable noun (यानि जिसे गिना ना जा सके) यानि मात्रा बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

- (i) I spent a lot of money.

How much money did you spend?

How long

इसका प्रयोग कितना लम्बा या कितनी अवधि को बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

He stayed there for a moment.

How long did he stay there.

Note - ध्यान रहे यदि has / have / had का प्रयोग यदि Main verb के रूप में किया जाए तो H.V. के रूप में does / do/ did का प्रयोग क्रमशः किया जाएगा।

Frame question of the following sentences:

1. He killed the rat. Who..... ?
2. Rahul purchased his car. Whose..... ?
3. I visited his house. Whose..... ?
4. Sita bought a pen. What..... ?
5. He came at 7 p.m. When..... ?
6. He met me on Monday. When..... ?
7. He works here. Where..... ?
8. He will go to Jaipur. Where..... ?
9. He has written a letter to his father. What..... ?
10. He was there for two hours only. How long..... ?
11. I have two cars. How many..... ?
12. He drinks three kg. milk daily. How much..... ?
13. This room is twenty feet long. How many..... ?
14. Lakshya looks smart. How..... ?
15. I like this book. Which..... ?
16. I am happy because my friend gets good marks in the exam. Why..... ?
17. I like him. Who..... ?
18. I had eggs for breakfast. What..... ?
19. My friends works at a multinational company. Where..... ?
20. Mr. Dhrampal Aary is our principal. Who..... ?
21. Their teamwork and preservance were impressive. What..... ?
22. I know his brother. Whose..... ?
23. The teacher punished your sister yesterday. Whom..... ?
24. He stayed here for a moment. How long..... ?
25. He has been teaching here for five years. How long..... ?
26. I collected three hundred rupees yesterday. How many..... ?
27. He bought ten kilogram salt yesterday. How much..... ?
28. He has bought four bicycles. How many..... ?
29. He goes to school on foot. How..... ?
30. He was speaking loudly in the class. How..... ?
31. I like English most. Which..... ?



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

32. Ravi is my best friend. Who.....?
33. We work hard to get good marks. Why.....?
34. I went to my village to meet my uncle. Why
35. I am playing. What.....?
36. The king killed a lion. Who
37. He is going to Japan. Where.....?
38. Everybody know him. Who.....?
39. He has been living in Jaipur for five years. How many.....?
40. I am sitting under a tree. Where.....?
41. I want to meet you. Whom.....?
42. I am sad because I was failed. Why.....?
43. You will give a pen to me. Whom.....?
44. He was speaking on the stage. Where.....?
45. I shall return from school at 4 p.m. When.....?
46. I shall teach here for a short time. How long.....?
47. He spent a lot of money on her. How much.....?
48. 15 students are present in the class. How many.....?
49. Rahul broke this table yesterday. Who.
50. I went to school on Saturday. When.....?

Answers

1. Who killed the rat?
2. Whose car did he purchase ?
3. Whose house did you visite?
4. What did Sita buy?
5. When did he come?
6. When did he meet?
7. Where does he work?
8. Where will he go?
9. What has he written to his father ?
10. How long was he there?
11. How many cars do you have?

12. How much milk does he daily drink?
13. How many feet long is this room?
14. How does Lakshya look?
15. Which book do you like?
16. Why are you happy?
17. Whom do you like?
18. What did you have for breakfast?
19. Where does your friend work?
20. Who is your principal?
21. What were impressive ?
22. Whose brother do you know?
23. Whom did the teacher punish yesterday?
24. How long did he stay here?
25. How long has he been teaching here?
26. How many rupees did you collect here?
27. How much salt he buy yesterday?
28. How many bicycles have he buy?
29. How does he go to school?
30. How was he speaking in the class?
31. Which subject do you like most?
32. Who is your best friend?
33. Why do you work hard?
34. Why did you go to your village?
35. What are you doing?
36. Who killed the lion ?
37. Where is he going?
38. Who know him?
39. How many years has he been living in Jaipur?
40. Where are you sitting?
41. Whom do you want to meet?
42. Why are you sad?

43. Whom will you give a pen?
44. Where was he speaking?
45. When shall you return from school?
46. How long shall you teach here?
47. How much money did he spend on her?
48. How many students are present in the class?
49. Who broke this table yesterday?
50. When did you went to school?

Question Tag 10 (1)

Rule - 1. Affirmative sentence का question tag negative होता है। अर्थात् Auxiliary verb + n't + Subject का प्रयोग question tag में होता है।

- (i) He is a doctor. isn't he?
- (ii) He takes sugar in tea. dosn't he?

Rule - 2. Negative sentence का Question tag Affirmative होता है। अर्थात् Auxiliary verb + subject +? का प्रयोग Question tag में होता है।

- (i) She can't speak English. can she?
- (ii) You haven't given up at all have you?

Rule - 3. यदि किसी sentence में negative words जैसे - Neither, no, not, never, none, no one, nobody, nothing, few, little, hardly, rarly, scarcely, seldom etc. का प्रयोग हो तो Sentence का अर्थ negative होता है इसे negative sentence माना जाता है अतः इसका question tag Affirmative sentence होता है, अर्थात् Auxiliary verd + Subject ? का प्रयोग question tag में होता है।

- (i) He never asks questions, does he?
- (ii) Nobody left this meeting, did they?
- (iii) There is little we can do about it, is there?

Rule - 4. Affirmative Imperative sentence का question tag Affirmative - 'will you? या negative - won't you? दोनों होता है।

- (i) Have some tea, will/ won't you?
- (ii) Do your best, will / won't you?

Rule - 5. Negative Imperative sentence का question tag Affirmative - 'will you होता है।

(i) Don't write here will you?

(ii) Don't tell me will you?

Rule - 6. यदि Imperative sentence में प्रयुक्त verb से डॉट-फटकार के भाव का बोध होता है तो Question tag - Can't you? का प्रयोग होता है।

Shut up can't you?

Get out from here can't you?

Rule- 7 यदि Imperative sentence Let us या Lets से स्टार्ट होत इससे प्रस्ताव/सुझाव (Proposal / suggestion) का बोध होता है। तथा इसके लिए Question tag - shall we? का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Let's do it now, shal we?

(ii) Let's have a nap, shall we?

Rule (9) यदि Imperative sentence let me / him / her / them / Shyam Veena etc... से स्टार्ट हो तो question tag will you? का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Let me do it. will you?

(ii) Let her go outside. will you?

Rule - 10. यदि किसी sentence में used का प्रयोग हो तो question tag में usedn't / didn't का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) He used to go there usedn't / didn't he?

(ii) They usedn't to go there used / did they?

Rule - 11. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में No one, Anyone, some one, everyone, everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody का प्रयोग हो तो Tag question का subject they का प्रयोग होता है।

(i) Somebody called him did't/they?

(ii) Nobody has seen god, have they?

Rule -12. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में Nothing, everything, something, anything तो Tag Question का Subject it होगा।

Nothing is here is it?

Rule -13. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में This / that का प्रयोग हो तो Tag Question का Subject he/she/it होगा।

This is my pen isn't it?

Rule -14. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में These / that का प्रयोग हो तो Tag Question का Subject they होगा।

These are my pens aren't they?

Rule -15. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में There या one हो तो Tag Question का Subject there का there व one का one ही रहेगा।

(i) one can cannot do this type of work can one?

(ii) There is a book on the table isn't there?

Excercise

Add Question Tag to the statement given below

1. He is handsome,?
2. He will not write a letter,?
3. You know little about politics, ?
4. No one knows about it,.....?
5. I have a little money,..... ?
6. Barking dogs seldom bite.....?
7. Neither of us went there,.....?
8. Please open the window,.....?
9. Don't run on the road,.....?
10. Let us play cricket,..... ?
11. Let me go there,..... ?
12. We need his suggestions,..... ?
13. Rahul and Kamal are friends,?
14. Ravi has a pen,..... ?
15. There is a man in this street,..... ?
16. One cannot go there,?
17. This is my car,?
18. This car is mine,..... ?
19. Somebody came here yesterday,?
20. Any one can do this,..... ?
21. Something is there,..... ?

22. Most of you are intelligent, ?
23. Everybody knows him,..... ?
24. He leaves for Morthal,.....?
25. The girls make a noise,.....?
26. None was absent there,.....?
27. No one can solve this question,.....?
28. Nobody believe it,.....?
29. They said nothing about it,.....?
30. I know little about Churu,.....?
31. She rarely comes here,?
32. Neither of them was available there,.....?
33. Few people can live in such circumstances,.....?
34. Everybody was watching the cricket match on TV,.....?
35. He is a very wise man,.....?
36. Mrs. Sarla is a good teacher,.....?
37. We saw a bird in the sky yesterday,.....?
38. Sita is a beautiful girl,..... ?
39. You should not smoke,.....?
40. Miss Anita does not play tennis,.....?
41. He is older than you,.....?
42. You always have your lunch at 3 o'clock,.....?
43. I can do it for you,.....?
44. She doesn't want to go to college today,.....?
45. Let's pray to Almighty,.....?
46. He had met you before,.....?
47. We couldn't enjoy the picnic,.....?
48. Someone invited me,.....?
49. Somebody will be there,..... ?
50. Anyone can attend the function,..... ?
51. Nobody has praised the move,..... ?

(ii) She was sitting at home with her chin in her.....

- (a) hands (b) feet (c) paper (d) diary

(iii) I don't have a.....

- (a) diary (b) paper (c) friend (d) home

(iv) What was her plan about her diary?

(v) What prompted her to keep a diary?

(vi) Write the similar word of the following from the passage 'keep'

passage -2

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

(i) The sweet bread is known as

- (a) Pader (b) bol (c) Sandwich (d) Cake

(ii) What is absolutely essential in a village?

- (a) A pond (b) Baker's furnace
(c) Butcher's shop (d) A sweet meat seller's shop

(iii) Without bread, a feast loses its.....?

- (a) charm (b) baker (c) bol (d) bread

(iv) What the lady of the house do on engagement?

(v) What is must on Christmas and festivals?

(vi) Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'compulsory'.

passage -3

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- (i) **When did the baker collect his bills?**
 (a) At the end of the day (b) At the end of the week
 (c) At the end of the month (d) At the end of every quarterly
- (ii) **In the old days baking was a**
 (a) Unprofitable business (b) Profitable business
 (c) Very bad business (d) Very hard business
- (iii) **Where was monthly accounts recorded by a baker?**
 (a) on some wall (b) in a diary
 (c) in a note book (d) all of these
- (iv) **How did a baker and his family look?**
- (v) **With whom did a baker compare?**
- (vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'gather'.**

passage - 4

Now we're really going to get some water women". The women was preparing supper replied "Yes God willing The older boys were working in the field while the smaller ones were playing near house until the woman call to them all come for dinner It was during thr meal that just as Lencho had predicted big drops of rain began to fall In the north east huge mountains of clouds be seen approaching The air was fresh and sweet The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body and when he returned he exclaimed These aren't rainfrops falling from the sky They are new coins The bih frops are then cent pieces and the little ones are five.

- (i) **When did the big drops of rain begin**
 (a) in the morning (b) in the noon
 (c) during the meal (d) all of these
- (ii) **The little drops are-**
 (a) ten cent pieces (b) one cent pieces
 (c) five cent pieces (d) seventy pieces
- (iii) **The older boys were working in the**
 (a) School (b) city
 (c) field (d) village

- (iv) **What did the man say to the women?**
 (v) **Why did the man go out?**
 (vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage “answered”**

Passage -5

Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I Nelson Mandela 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 Africa soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Building 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, nonracial government. On that lovely autumn day, I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani On the podium. Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy deputy president.

- (i) **Mandela's daughter was**

(a) Zenani (b) Yamini (c) Alka (d) Zenathi

- (ii) **Which day dawned bright and clear**

(a) tenth may (b) seventh may (c) third may (d) fourth may

- (iii) **The autumn day was**

(a) ugly (b) lovely (c) harsh (d) unpleasant

- (iv) **Why had international leaders gathered in Pretoria?**

- (v) **What was different about the gathering at the amphitheatre in Pretoria?**

- (vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage, “platform”**

Passage -6

The moon was 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: one thirty in the morning. 'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me. I switched on the radio and said, "Paris Control, Dakota

DS 088 here Can you hear me? I am on my way to England Over.”The voice from the radio answered me immediately: “DS 088, I can hear you. You ought to turn twelve degrees west now, DS 088 Over.”

(i) **The moon was coming up in the**

- (a) east (b) west (c) south (d) north

(ii) **The stars were shining in the**

- (a) sky (b) room (c) school (d) house

(iii) **At what degree was the plane to turn**

- (a) twelve (b) thirteen (c) fourteen (d) fifteen

(iv) **Why was the writer happy?**

(v) **What was the writer flying?**

(vi) **Write the similar word of the following from the passage ‘rest’**

Passage-7

The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the kabai. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader!

(i) **The baker's dress is known as -**

- (a) Frock (b) Kabai (c) Cloak (d) Pants

(ii) **A person wears a half pants is commented as**

- (a) Pader (b) Baker (c) Priest (d) None of the

above (iii) **Kabai was a single-piece**

- (a) shirt (b) half pant (c) long frock (d) short trousers

(iv) **What did they see in their childhood about bakers?**

(v) **How is a kabai made of ?**

(vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to “special”.**

Passage-8

Early in the New Year of 1956 I travelled to Southern Iraq. By then it had crossed my mind that I should like to keep an otter instead of a dog, and that Camusfearna, ringed by water a stone's throw from its door, would be an eminently suitable spot for this experiment. When I casually mentioned this to a friend, he as casually replied that I had better get one in the Tigris marshes, for there they were as common and were often tamed by the Arabs. We were going to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer our mail from Europe. At the Consulate-General we found that my friend's mail had arrived but that mine had not. I cabled to England, and when, three days later, nothing had happened.

(i) **Narrator should like to keep the animal**

(a) Dog (b) Otter (c) Lion (d) Cow

(ii) **“They were as common as mosquitoes”. The writer means**

(a) In great number (b) Very few (c) Can't be found (d) Nothing

(iii) **When did the author travel to Southern Iraq?**

(iv) **What did the writer wish to tame?**

(v) **Why were they going to Basra?**

(vi) **Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to ‘place’.**

Passage 9

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

(i) **Prince Siddhartha had-**

(a) a son and daughter (b) a son
(c) two sons (d) two sons and two daughters

(ii) **When was Siddhartha sent to school**

(a) at the age of 6 years (b) at the age of 12 years
(c) at the age of 15 years (d) he never went to school

- (iii) **What did he see at first while out hunting**
- (a) an aged man (b) a sick man
(c) a funeral procession (d) a monk
- (iv) **Why did he return home after four years?**
- (v) **What was the effect of the sights he saw on his way?**
- (vi) **Write the similar word of the following, from the passage- 'friar'**

Passage-10

He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and to share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha (the Awakened or the Enlightened). The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges; that sermon has been preserved and is given here. It reflects the Buddha's wisdom about one inscrutable kind of suffering.

- (i) **He wandered for-**
- (a) seven years (b) ten years
(c) six years (d) seven days
- (ii) **Where did he get enlightened?**
- (a) under a peepal tree (b) under a mango tree
(c) under a banyana tree (d) none of the above
- (iii) **The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of-**
- (a) Delhi (b) Agra
(c) Benares (d) Kashmir
- (iv) **Why was the tree renamed as 'Bodhi Tree'?**
- (v) **What does the Buddha's sermon reflect?**
- (iv) **Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as - "religious talk".**

Q.12 Short Answer Type Questions From First Flight

यह प्रश्न First Flight book से पूछा जायेगा। इसमें चार प्रश्न आयेंगे जिनमें से 3 प्रश्न करने हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का होगा।

(2x3 = 6)

1. A Letter to God

Q.1 What did Lencho hope for?

Ans: Lencho was a farmer. He hoped for a good rain. He hoped that a good rain would give him a good harvest and they would live happily for the whole year.

Q.2 How did the rain change? what happened to lencho's fields?

Ans: The rain changed into hailstorm. Suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. lencho's fields were covered with snow. All his work had gone waste.

Q.3 What did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?""

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

Q.4 What made him angry?

Ans: Lencho had asked God to send him a hundred pesos. But he found only seventy pesos. Seeing the money he became angry.

Nelson Mandela Long Walk to Freedom

Q.1 What vision does Nelson Mandela have for the future of south Africa?

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

Q.2 Why were two national anthem sung?

Ans: Two national anthem were sung because in South Africa there were two main communities the white and the black. The white wanted to give respect to their national anthem whereas the black wanted to give respect to theirs.

Q.3 What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans: Courage is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. A brave man is not he who does not feel afraid but he who conquers that fear.

Q.4 What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

Ans: Mandela mentions two obligations which everyman has to fulfil. One obligation is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. Second obligation is to his, people, his community and his country.

Two stories about Flying

Q.1 Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?

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

Q.2 What compelled the support him to young seagull to Finally fly?

Ans: When the young seagull saw his mother tearing a fish he fell extremely bungry. It was only his hunger that compelled the young seagull to finally fly.

Q.3 How did seagul's parents try to make him fly?

Ans: Seagull's parents tried everything to make him fly. The screamed scolded and threatened to let him starve in the ledge unless he flew away.

Q.4 Why does the narrator take risk?

Ans: He wanted with to reach home in England and have English breakfast with his family members thers. "So be decided to take risk of flying his Dokata int the storm.

Q.5 Who do you think helped the narrator to reach safely?

Ans: The pilot of the black aeroplane asked the narrator to follow him and the writer landed safely.

From The Diary of Anne Frank

Q.1 Why does Anne want to keep a diary ?

Ans: Anne wants to keep a diary because she has no friends to talk and share her feelings. She felt that paper more patience than people.

Q.2 Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?

Ans: Anne provides a brief sketch of her life so that everybody might understand her stories in her diary.

Q.3 Why was Mr. Keesing annoyed with Anne ?

Ans: Mr. Keering was annoyed with Anne because she much talked in his period. He asked her to write essays as home work on the topic "Chatterbox:"

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

Ans: Mr. Keesing was trying to play a practical joke on her he had given a funny topic to Anne to write an essay. She wrote it in a beatiful poem He praised her. As he allowedto talk in class.

Glimpses of India

Q.1 Where were the monthly accounts of the baker record?

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

Q.2 When would the baker come everyday ?

Ans: The baker would come twice a day. Once when he set out in the morning on his selling round and then again when returned after emptying his basket.

Q.3 What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?

Ans: The elders in Goa are nostalgic about those good... portuguese days. They miss the portuguese and their famous loaves of bread.

Q.4 What is Kabai ?

Ans: The Kabai is a traditional dress of baker. It was worn by the baker during the days of Portuguese in Goa. It was a single-piece long frock which reached down to the knees.

Mijbil the Otter

Q.1 Why was the otter named Maxwell's otter?

Ans: The otter was named by Maxwell and he first introduced this race to zoologist.

Q.2 Why does he go to Basra? Howlong does he wait there?

Ans: He goes to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer his mail from Europe. He waits there for five days. He waits there because his mail has not arrived for three days.

Q.3 What game had Mij invented ?

Ans: Mij had invented the a ping-pong ball and a suitcase game.

Q.4 What happened when the box was opened ?

Ans: When the box was opened, Mij was out of it in a flash. He disappeared at high speed down the aircraft.

Madam Rides the Bus

Q.1 What was Valli's favourite pastime?

Ans: Valli's favourite pastime was to stand in front of her house and watch what was happening in the street.

Q.2 Why does the conductor call Vall, madam?

Ans: The conductor call Valli madam because he was a comic person and Valli who is eight years old

but she is speaking with confidence. She behaves as if a matured lady.

Q.3 How did Valli save up money for her first Journey?

Ans:- Valli saved every coin she got. she controlled her temptation to buy peppermints, toys, ballons etc. She did not ride the merry-go-round. It wasn't easy for her.

Q.4 Why does Valli stand up on the seat ?

Ans: Valli stands up on the seat because she can not see outside. There is a canvas blind before the lower part of her window.

The Sermon at Benares

Q.1 After her sons death, why does Kisa Gotami go from house to house?

Ans: When her sons dies she goes from house to house to ask for medicine to save her son's life

Q.2 What did Buddha ask Kisa Gotami to bring ?

Ans: Buddha asked Kisa, Gotami to bring a handful of mustard seeds from the house where there was no death.

Q.3 Where did Buddha give his first sermon and what did it reflect?

Ans: Buddha gave his first sermon at the city of Benares. It is the holiest dipping place on the river Ganges. His sermon reflected his wisdom about one insrutable kind of suffering.

Q.4 Which sights were seen siddhartha while he was out hunting?

Ans: While Siddhartha was out for hunting he chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms.

Qestions No. 13

Long Answer Type Question from First Flight

Q.1 Draw a character-sketch of Lencho. (A Letter To God)

Ans: Lencho is a hard working farmer who works hard in his fields. He also knows how to write. He predicts rain and welcomes it. When there is hailstorm, he becomes very sad. He has full faith in God. He expects help from God when his crop is destroyed. He has faith that no one dies of hunger. He writes a letter to God for his help. On receiving help, he thinks that God has sent him money but one part of it has been kept by the employees of the post office.

Q.2 What is freedom in the view of Mandela? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)

Ans: In the view of Mandela, freedom is indivisible. In his view, the chains on anyone of his people were the chains on all of them. According to him, the chains on all of his people were the chains

on him. He was not free unless his people were free. Thus, Mandela advocates the freedom of all his people without any kind of prejudice. He wants the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life.

Q.3 Why was the inauguration ceremony the greatest occasion for South Africa ? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)

Ans: The inauguration ceremony took place in the Union Building's amphitheatre in Pretoria on 10th May, 1994. Politicians and dignitaries from 140 or so countries attended the ceremony. More than 10,00,000 South African men, women and children attended the ceremony. They sang and danced with joy. On this day, Nelson Mandela sworn as South Africa's first black President. The occasion symbolized a victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity. Thus, it was the greatest occasion for South Africa.

Q.4 How did the young seagull's family encourage him on his first flight? (His First Flight)

Ans: When the young seagull spread his wings and started flapping them. He was not falling headlong now. He was flying gradually downwards and outward. He was no longer afraid. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. His two brothers and his sister flew around him. He had learnt to fly. Their acts of encouragement had taken away his fear.

Q.5 How did the narrator experience when he flew the aeroplane into storm? (The Black Aeroplane)

Ans: After he had left Paris 150 km behind him, he saw huge, black, storm clouds. He took the risk and flew his old Dakota into the clouds. Everything was suddenly black outside. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. The compass, the radio and other instruments were suddenly dead. He could not see where he was. He was lost in the storm. He saw another aeroplane flying next to him. He followed it. He had enough fuel for only five or ten minutes more. Suddenly, he came out of the clouds and saw an airport.

Q.6 Why does Anne think that paper has more patience than people? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)

Ans: A man who has no true friend to share his thoughts with finds one such friend in a diary. Anne too, has no true friend in whom she could confide her thoughts and feelings. She is reminded of the

saying that paper has more patience than people. Thoughts and feelings are safely stored on paper, in a diary. A diary does not betray its writer. One's innermost thoughts, ideas and feelings remain safe and secret until one lets other to read one's personal diary.

Q. 7 How does a baker look in appearance? (A Baker From Goa)

Ans: A baker is a man who serves bread in all the houses of a village. He has a peculiar dress known as the 'kabai'. This kabai was worn in those old days. It was a piece long frock reaching down the knees. Some of them also put on a shirt and trousers, which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears such a dress invites the comment that he is dressed like a padder. Baker has a bamboo in his hand and makes a jingling sound. He holds his basket from one hand.

Q.8 What do you know about Coorg or Kodagu? (Coorg)

Ans: Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. This place is home to evergreen rain forests, Spices and coffee plantations are in a great quantity. The season of joy starts from September and continues till the end of March. Coffee-estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies. During the monsoon season the rain fall is excessive here. The visitors do not visit this place in this season due to excessive rainfall. It is the largest Tibetan settlement of India. One can see Buddhist monks in different colours which are very attractive.

Q.9 What are the legends about the discovery of tea? (Tea from Assam)

Ans: There are two stories about tea. The Chinese emperor always drank boiled water. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. They were tea leaves. There is an legend also. There was an Indian ancient Buddhist Saint who cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

Q.10 How did Mij spend most of his time in playing games? (Mijbil the Otter)

Ans: Mij spent most of his time in playing games. He would play for hours with ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit and a terrapin shell. He spent hours shuffling a rubber ball round the room like a four footed soccer player. He could throw the ball. The author had a tilted suitcase. He would play the ball on his high. And then he would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival. Marbles were his favourite toys for his pastime.

Q.11 How did Valli gather the information about the bus journey? (Madam rides the bus)

Ans: One of friend of Valli rode on a bus. Valli had a great desire to ride on the bus. She talked to her friend about her journey. Valli's friend described her about journey in a very good manner. Valli listened to the description of the town from her friend. For over many days and months she had been listening to conversations carefully between her neighbours and the people. Those people regularly used the bus. Valli asked all the questions from them. She also asked about the problems she might face in her bus journey. In this way Valli gathered the information about her bus journey.

Q.12 Why and how did Siddhartha Gautama become the Buddha? (The Sermon at Benares)

Ans: Gautama Buddha was born as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in northern India. At the age of twelve, he was sent away for learning the Hindu sacred scriptures. Four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. Up to the age of twenty five, the prince was shielded from the sufferings of the world. Then while going out for hunting, he came across by chance a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights moved the prince so much that he went out into the world to seek a state of high spiritual knowledge concerning the sorrows of human beings. He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment after seven days. After that he came to be known as the Buddha.

Q.13 What made Prince Siddhartha to leave his family and Palace? (The Sermon at Benares)

Ans: Prince Siddhartha had seen sights of suffering. He was a prince. He thought that life has no pain and sufferings. He saw a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms. He wanted to know the cause their suffering. He left his palace and family to seek enlightenment. These Sights moved him very much. He wandered for seven years. He finally sat down under a peepal tree. He got enlightenment.

Q.14 यह Question "First Flight book के The Proposal" पाठ से पूछा जायेगा। (1×3=3)

14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 word's (From lesson 'The Proposal')

(i) Give a character sketch of Lomov? 3 marks.

Ans: Lomov is a 35 years old young man, mon. He wants to marry with Natalya. He is sensitive, obstinate and short tempered nature. His heart is weak. The way he sleeps is the very worst.

(ii) What is the first cause of the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov?

Ans: The first cause of the dispute between them is “Oxen Meadows”. Lomov told the land belonged to his aunt's grandmother but Natalya told that the land belonged to Chubukovs not Lomov.

(iii) Why did Lomov went to marry Natalya immediately?

Ans. Lomov wanted to marry with Natalya because of two reasons -

1. He was 35 years old and it was a critical age.
2. He wanted to live a quiet and regular life after marriage. He is excitable and awfully upset.

(iv) What does Lomov say about the Oxen Meadows?

Ans: Lomov says that the Oxen Meadows are his. According to him once they were the subject of dispute but now they are his. He says that they were given to the peasants of her father's grandfather for free use by his aunt's grandmother. But Natalya says that those are theirs.

(v) Why does Natalya ask her father to call Lomov back?

OR

How can we say that Natalya was in love with Lomov ?

Ans: When Natalya comes to know that Lomov had come there to propose her she becomes restless and asks her father to call Lomov back. She also tells her father to call a doctor when Lomov falls unconscious thus she was in love with Lomov.

(vi) Write the theme of the play “The proposal”?

Ans: The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense.

(vii) How does the play “The Proposal conclude?”

OR

How does the play end?

Ans: The play ends with a happy note. Chubukov says to Lomov that his daughter wants to marry him so they get married. Chubukov puts the Natalya's hand into Lomov's.

Question No. 15

Poetry Stanzas

First Flight [Poetry]

1. Dust of snow

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

Q.1 What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the stanza is abab.

Q.2 What is the poet's state of mind?

Ans: The poet was in a sad, depressive and hopeless mood that time.

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
of a day I had rued.

Q.1 What does the word 'rued' mean?

Ans: The word 'rued' means held in regret.

Q.1 How did the crow change the poet's mood?

Ans: The crow changed the poet's mood by shaking down the dust of snow from a hemlock tree.

2. Fire and Ice

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.

Q.1 What are two different views about the end of the world?

Ans: The two different views about the end of the world are fire and ice i.e., by desire and hatred.

Q.2 What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the stanza is abaa.

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



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

Q.1 To what does the poet compare hatred with?

Ans: The poet compares hatred with ice.

Q.2 How is 'ice' sufficient for destruction?

Ans: 'Ice' symbolises hatred. So hatred is sufficient for the world's destruction.

3. A Tiger in the zoo

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

Q.1 How does a tiger look in a cage?

Ans: A Tiger looks restless, uneasy in his strips. He is full of silent anger and ignores the onlookers.
Who comes to visit zoo.

Q.2 Why is he in quiet rage?

Ans: He is in quiet rage as he is locked and his freedom has been curtailed. Thus, he is unable to show his anger and ferocity.

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge,

Baring his white fangs, his claws,

Terrorising the village!

Q.1. How does the tiger scare the people?

Ans: The tiger scares the people by growling at them and showing his teeth and claws.

Q.2 Why does 'he' snarl?

Ans: 'He' snarls to show his anger and helplessness.

But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

Q.1 Write rhyme scheme and rhyming words?

Ans: Rhyme scheme is abcd and no rhyming words.

Q.2 What does the expression 'stalking the length of the cage' imply?

Ans: It implies walking to and fro in helplessness.

4. How to Tell Wild Animals

Or if some time when roaming round,

A noble wild beast greets you,

With black stripes on a yellow ground,

Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn

The Bengal Tiger to discern.

Q.1 How can you recognise a Tiger?

Ans: A Tiger can be recognised with the black stripes on his yellow hide.

Q.2 What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the stanza is ababcc.

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus,

The Crocodile you always may

Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles;

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

Q.1 Between which animals would it be difficult to differentiate?

Ans: It would be difficult to differentiate between a Crocodile and a hyena.

Q.2 How does a Hyena differ from a Crocodile?

Ans: A Hyena laughs as it swallows its victim, while a Crocodile weeps as it swallows its prey.

5. The Ball Poem

No use to say 'O there are other balls':

An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down

All his young days into the harbour where

He ball went.

Q.1 What is the condition of the boy according to the above lines?

Ans: The boy was sad, trembling and grief stricken. He was standing still and staring at the harbour water where the ball went.

Q.2 Which thought fails to console the boy on his loss?

Ans: The thought that he could easily buy other balls, failed to console the boy.

I would not intrude on him;

A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now

He senses first responsibility.

In a world of possessions, people will take

Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

And on one buys a ball back. Money is external.

Q.1 What does the child sense as responsibility?

Ans: The boy senses his responsibility that loss is an integral part of one's life. Worldly things come and go. He learns to lose.

Q.1 Why is the ball internal and money external?

Ans: The boy has played with the ball and develops an attachment with it. So ball is internal and with money new ball can be bought not attachment.

He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,

The epistemology of loss, how to stand up

Knowing what every man must one day know

And most know many days, how to stand up.

Q.1 What is the boy learning in these lines ?

Ans: In these lines the boy is learning a new experience. He has seen the loss with his own eyes which he learns now.

Q.2 What must be known by every man?

Ans: Everyman must know that loss is inevitable. Many people have learnt it already and others are learning it.

6. Amanda

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight,

Amanda!

Q.1 What is Amanda biting?

Ans: Amanda is biting her nails.

Q.2 What should Amanda not to do to her shoulders ?

Ans: She should not hunch her shoulders.

Don't eat the chocolate Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda !

Will you please look at me when I am speaking to you.

Amanda!

Q.1 What is Amanda eating?

Ans: Amanda is eating chocolate.

Q.2 What is there on her face?

Ans: There is acne on her face.

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda !

You're always so moody, Amanda!

Anyone would think that I nagged at you,

Amanda!

Q.1 Do you think Amanda is ill-mannered?

Ans: No, Amanda is not ill-mannered. she is fed up being controlled all the time by her parents.

Q.2 Do you think Amanda is ill-mannered?

Ans: No, Amanda is neither sulking nor moody. She is simply longing for her freedom.

7. The Trees

The trees inside are moving out into the forest,

the forest that was empty all these days

where no bird could sit

no insect hide.

no sun bury its feet in shadow

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

Q.1 Which word in the stanza means the word is empty. “Unoccupied”?

Ans: The word is empty.

Q.2 When will the forest be full of trees?

Ans: By morning the forest will be full of trees.

I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
writing long letters
in which I scarcely mention the departure
of the forest from the house.
The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
in a sky still open
the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a voice into the rooms.

Q.1 What did the poet not mention in his letters ?

Ans: Poet wrote long letters sitting inside the doors. He did not mention about the departure of forest from the house.

Q.2 What reaches into the room at night?

Ans: At night, the fragrance of leaves and lichen reach into the rooms.

8. Fog

The fog comes
On little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
and the move on.

Q.1 Where does the fog come from ?

Ans: The fog comes from the sea.

Q.2 Who is the poet of the poem ‘fog’?

Ans: The poet of the poem is Mr. Carl Sandburg.



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

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

Q.1 Who is the pet dragon's mistress?

Ans: Belinda is the mistress of the pet dragon.

Q.2 Write about the four friends of Belinda.?

Ans: There was a little black kitten, a a real little pet dragon. little gray mouse, a little yellow dog and a real little pet dragon.

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

Q.1 What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza ?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the stanza is aabb.

Q.2 Whom did Ink and Blink chase?

Ans: Ink and Blink chased lions.

10. For Anne Gregory

“Never shall a young man,
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.”

Q.1 What does the poet tells Gregory?

Ans: The poet tells Gregory that she will be loved because of her outward beauty and not for her internal beauty.

Q.1 What is the possession of that lady?

Ans: The lady has a valuable possession. She has golden colour hair that makes her beautiful and attractive.

“I heard an old religious man
But yesternight declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.”

Q.1 Whom does the poet quote here?

Ans: The poet quotes an old, religious man here.

Q.2 What does the old religion declare ?

Ans: The old religious man declares that only God loves you for yourself alone. He declares so on the basis of the religious text he found.

Short Answer Type Questions From Poetry

Q.16 प्रश्न संख्या 16 Poetry Section से 2 x 2 अंक का होगा। यह लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न होगा

1. Dust of Snow (Robert Frost)

Q.1 What is the main theme of the poem ‘Dust of snow’ ?

Ans: There are Some simple actions that leave a snow great impact of human mind. The fall of dust of snow changes the poet's mood.

Q.2 What does ‘Dust of Snow’ indicate?

Ans: The falling dust of snow from a hemlock tree changes the poet's mood. He gets rid of his sorrow and decides to spend the rest of the day in a joyful manner.

2. Fire and Ice

Q.1 What do ‘fire’ and ‘Ice’ indicate in the poem?

Ans: The fire indicates the unending desires of man. The ice indicates hatred which spreads rapidly in mankind. These indicate towards the evils of society.

Q.2 What is the central idea of the poem?

Ans: The central idea of the poem is that the ending desires and hatred among human beings may bring about an end of the world.

Q.3 What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the poem in the first stanza is a b a a and in the second stanza it is a b a b a.

3. A Tiger in the Zoo

Q.1 What is the condition of the tiger as given in poem?

Ans: In the zoo the tiger lives in his cage. He is angry but he is quiet. As man has limited his strength behind the bars of the cage, He can only walk the length of the cage.

Q.2 How does a tiger terrorise villagers?

Ans: A tiger lurks and snarls around the houses. He makes loud noise and shows white fangs and claws to the villagers with a threat.

Q.3 What is the condition of the tiger at night in the cage?

Ans: The tiger looks with his brilliant eyes at the stars in the sky. He listens the noise of the patrolling cars.

4. How to Tell Wild Animals

Q.1 How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger?

Ans: The poet suggests that we can identify the lion by his large brownish-yellow colour body and his roar. A Tiger can be recognized by his black-stripes in the yellow body. He looks noble.

Q.2 What is the theme of the poem, "How to Tell Wild Animals"?

Ans: The theme of the poem is the creation of humour. The poet suggests humorous ways to identify the wild animals.

Q.3 Why are all these animals called the beasts of prey?

Ans: All these animals kill others in order to get their food. They prey so that they can survive in the jungle.

5. The Ball Poem

Q.1 What does in the world of 'possessions' mean?

Ans: 'The world of possession' refers to the materialistic world. It means this world is full of such people who wants to possess more and more wealth, power and things.

Q.2 Why does the poet say, "I would not intrude on him"? why doesn't he offer him money to buy another ball?

Ans: The poet says so because he wants the boy to understand the meaning of loss on his own. He does not offer the boy money to buy another ball because it is worthless. The boy has 'attachment with the lost ball. So the 'attachment' is important, not the ball.

Q. 3 What is the message of the poem, "The Ball Poem"?

Ans: The poet wants to convey through the boy that we should not feel sorry over the loss of worldly things.

6. Amanda

Q.1 What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

Ans: If Amanda were a mermaid, she could move about in the green sea blissfully. She would be the sole inhabitant of the sea. There would be nobody to restrict her movement and she would enjoy full freedom.

Q.2 How does Amanda behave in the poem throughout?

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

7. The Trees

Q.1 What does the poet compare their branches to?

Ans: The poet compares their branches to newly discharged patients coming out of the clinic door. These twigs seem half-dozed to a great extent like the patients.

Q.2 What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans: Silence spreads in the house when the trees move out of it. There are no whispers of lichens or rustling of leaves. It becomes free from the smell of vegetation.

8. Fog

Q.1 How does the fog come?

Ans: The fog comes silently, slowly and noiselessly on little cat feet.

Q.2 Why does the poet compare the fog with a cat?

Ans: The poet compares the fog with a cat because just as the cat moves silently on its nimble feet, in the same way, the fog creeps in silently into the harbour from the sea.

9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon

Q.1 Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names.

Ans: One human and four animals are the characters in this poem.

veterinary doctor. He took it to his clinic and gave it the best treatment. Tricki got all right again.

Q.2 How did Mr. Herriot treat Tricki?

Ans: In spite of Mrs. Pumphrey's wailing Mr. Herriot took Tricki with him in his car to his hospital. Because Tricki was very ill and this was the only way to save him. Tricki was gasping. Tricki remained motionless on the carpet. He was not given anything to eat for two days. He was given plenty of water. On the second day he started to show some interest in his surroundings. In this way there was a gradual recovery in Tricki's health.

Q.3 Draw a character sketch of Mrs. Pumphrey?

Ans: Mrs. Pumphrey is a rich lady. She is an animal lover. She also loves her dog Tricki so much that despite the doctor's warnings, she doesn't stop giving chocolate and cream cake to the dog. She gives all kinds of comforts to Tricki. She has bought a whole wardrobe of tweed coats and raincoats for him. She is so emotionally attached to Tricki that she breaks down in tears when Tricki was going to hospital for treatment.

2. The Thief's Story

Q.4 Describe how Anil's friendly treatment changed thief's life?

Ans: Anil taught the thief to cook, to write his name, to add, to write complete sentences. He had also given the thief a key to the door so that the thief might come and go as it pleased him. Anil had reported his full confidence in the thief. The thief considered Anil, to the most honest person. When the thief had stolen Anil's money, he was not at rest. He came back, put the money back. Anil did not say to him anything but gave him a fifty rupee note. Thus Anil's friendly treatment and confidence changed the thief's life. That's why the thief failed to run away with Anil's money and come back to live with him.

Q.5 Draw a character sketch of Hari Singh?

Ans: Hari Singh was an experienced and fairly successful thief. He was quite cunning and shrewd. He tried to get close to Anil through flattery. He changed his name every month to escape from police and his former employers. He stole money from Anil and wanted to get away with it but Anil's kindness and his gratitude to Anil, changed his heart to completely and it transformed him from a thief into a gentleman. He wanted to earn his living by honest means now.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.6 Give an example to prove that Ausable had great presence of mind?

Ans: When Max secretly entered Ausable's room to get the secret report by force. He made a story of the existence of a balcony under the window of his room. One could enter and escape through it. Suddenly there was a knocking at the door. Ausable said that the police were searching Max. He asked Max to hide in the balcony. As Max jumped for the balcony, he fell down. This example proves Ausable's presence of mind. He was agile in action even though he was a sloppy fat man.

Q.7 How did Ausable get rid of Max? (Board Model Paper, 2021-22)

Ans: Ausable, a secret agent, was to receive a very important report about some new missiles. Max, a rival agent, wanted to obtain the report from him by force. He entered Ausable's room using a pass-key. He threatened to shoot Ausable if he didn't hand over the report to him. To get rid of Max, Ausable concocted a false story about a balcony being attached to his room. Max jumped out of the window to escape the police. As there was no balcony he fell to the ground floor. Ausable thus got rid of Max.

4. A Question of Trust

Q.8 How did the charming young lady befool Horace Danby?

Ans: The charming young lady was also a thief. She impersonated herself as the landlady. She told Danby falsely that she had left her jewels in the safe. She needed them for a party. She had no keys. Horace helped her with a cigarette lighter. At that time, he removed his gloves. He opened the safe without gloves. There were finger prints on the safe. After two days he was arrested for robbery of jewels at Shotover Grange.

Q.9 What was the reason of Horace's arrest?

Ans: Horace Danby was tricked by a lady thief. She came and impersonated herself as the owner of the house. She told him that she always liked wrong type of people. Horace in order to help her took off his gloves. She wanted the jewels which were in the safe. Thinking the lady as the owner of the house Horace broke the safe and gave her the jewels. Due to his finger prints which were left on the safe, he was arrested.

5. Footprints Without Feet

Q.10 Draw a character sketch of Griffin.

Ans: Griffin was an eccentric scientist. He had many vices. He was revengeful and bad tempered. He was always ready to hurt others and cause harm to them for his pleasure. He had no morals and was a lawless person. He even stole things and money on a number of occasions. Though as a scientist, he was brilliant. But as a human being, he was unlawful. He was selfish and always wanted to take advantage of the weaker people.

Q.11 Write in your own words the incident happened with Jaffers.

Ans: Jaffers was surprised to find that he was going to arrest a man without a head. But Jaffers was not easily prevented from doing his Duty. The policeman tried to get hold of the man who was becoming more and more invisible. The man was throwing one garment after the another. Finally a shirt flew into the air. Some people tried to help Jaffers. Then the invisible man hit blows. He could not be located. Jaffers then fell unconscious.

6. The Making of a Scientist

Q.12 How did Richard Ebright feel and realise after loosing in County science fair?

Ans: He participated in the County science fair when he was in VII grade. He felt sad when he did not get anything while everybody was winning. His entry was slides of frog tissues which he showed under a microscope. He realised that winners had tried to real science is and realised that for next year, he would have to do a real experiment.

Q.13 What was his project about butterfly as food of birds?

Ans: The project was to test the theory that viceroy butterflies copy monarchs. The theory was that Viceroy look like monarchs because monarchs do not taste good to birds. Viceroy, on the other hand, do taste good to birds. So, the more they look like monarchs, the less likely they are to become a bird's dinner. He found that starling would not eat ordinary bird food. It would eat all the monarchs it could get. This project stood first in zoology division.

7. The Necklace

Q.14 How can you say that Loisel was a simple man and he loved his wife?

Ans: Loisel was a simple man and a dotting husband who loved his wife Matilda. When she said to her husband that she did not have a good dress for the party, he offered four hundred francs to her to buy a new dress for her for attending the ball. He wanted to buy a gun for himself with that money. He arranged 36,000 francs to purchase a new necklace so that she could replace the necklace of her friend.

Q.15 How did the Loisels repay for the lost necklace?

Ans: They repaid for the lost monetarily, physically and mentally. They had 18,000 francs. They borrowed the rest from the usurers and the lenders. In the necklace monetarily, physically and mentally. They repayment years Matilda lost her beauty. Loisel toiled in the evenings. At night he did the work of copying. She was turned from an elegant beauty into a hard, crude woman. They sent away the maid, changed their lodgings and rented some rooms in an attic. Matilda learned the odious work of a kitchen.

Q.16 What message do you get from the story 'The Necklace'?

Ans: This story tells us how to avoid false show of richness. We should be content with what we have. We should honestly confess our faults and weaknesses. Matilda did not follow all these. She strove to show what she did not have. She suffered a lot in her life. In a way, she ruined her carefree life. If she had confessed her guilt, she and her husband would not have suffered for ten long years on account serious shortage of money.

8. Bholi**Q.17 Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi ?**

Ans: Ramlal was worried about Bholi because she was a simpleton. When she was ten months old, she fell from a cot. She began to stammer when she spoke. She did not have good looks. Her face was covered with pockmarks. She was not intelligent. Ramlal was worried about the future of his daughter. His worry was the marriage of Bholi. She had neither good looks nor intelligence. No one would accept her with all these weaknesses.

Q.18 What was the role of education in the life of Bholi?

Ans: Education changed the life of Bholi. Her teacher told her to speak without fear. She motivated her to study. A new ray of hope came into the life of Bholi. Through her teacher's efforts she emerged as a confident, bold, respecting person. Education imparted her strengths of mind, knowledge and understanding. She turned from a fool into an enlightened and sensible girl. She refused to marry a mean, greedy and contemptible coward. She was bold enough to face the mean society.

Q.19 What was the brave decision of Bholi in this story?

Ans: When Bishamber demanded a dowry of five thousand rupees, Bholi's father requested him and put his turban in the feet of Bishambar Nath. Bishamber Nath was greedy as well as cruel. Bholi understood at once the character of Bishamber. She thought that her future was not secure. She declared in a thundering voice not to marry such a cruel and greedy man. Her decision was right and brave. She was bold enough to face the mean society.

9. The Book That Saved the Earth**Q.20 Give a character sketch of Noodle.**

Ans: Noodle knows more about Earthlings and their activities. He is intelligent, clever and diplomatic. He rectifies the follies of Think-Tank not directly but in a very subtle manner as not to hurt him. He is aware that Think-Tank likes flattery. Though he is the one to make the right decisions, he makes sure that his boss gets all the praise. He is good at handling

tasks by himself. He pleases Think-Tank with his humble attitude.

Q.21 How did the book, 'Mother Goose' save the Earth?

Ans: Think-Tank, the ruler of the 'Mars' plans to attack the Earth and sends Probe- to the Earth to gather information about the Earthlings. They read some nursery rhymes from a book. The book's name was 'Mother Goose'. After listening to the third rhymes Think-Tank concluded that the Earthlings Planned to capture him and Mars central controls. He panicked and dropped the idea of invading the Earth. He ordered Noodle to prepare a capsule for him, and escaped to Alpha centauri.

Q.22 Compare and contrast the character of Think-Tank and Noodle. (BSER Model Paper)

Ans: Think-Tank is an arrogant, vain and domineering ruler. He considers himself to be the mightiest, the cleverest, the most knowledgeable and enlightened person who could never commit a folly. Such persons need to be handled very cautiously. Because, if their mistakes are pointed out to them directly and openly they tend to get hurt. However, Noodle is a different kind of person. He avoids offending Think-Tank. He corrects his mistakes by offering his knowledge in a very polite way. He pinpoints his mistakes in a discreet and humble manner.

Q.18 पाठ्यपुस्तक से 2-2 अंको के दो Short Answer type questions होंगे, जिनका उत्तर लगभग 20 शब्दों में देना होगा।

A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 What plan did Mr. Herriot make about Tricki's health?

Ans: Mr. Herriot planned to get Tricki out of the house for a few days. He said that must be hospitalised for about a fortnight to be kept under observation.

Q.2 How did Tricki manage his food at first?

Ans: When all the dogs finished their food, Tricki took a walk around the shining bowls. He licked inside the bowls also.

Q.3 How was the condition of Mrs. Pumphrey when Tricki was at the hospital?

Ans: Mrs. Pumphrey was very anxious and often walked in and out. She also rang a dozen times in a day for the latest news of Tricki.

Q.4 What was the temptation for Mr. Herriot to keep Tricki in the hospital?

Ans: Eggs, wine and brandy were the temptations because these were coming for Tricki but Mr. Herriot and his staff were consuming them.

Q.5 What was wrong with Tricki when the author examined him?

Ans: The author after his examination found that Tricky was very greedy for food. He did not take physical exercise.

Q.6 What message do you get from the lesson, "A Triumph of Surgery"?

Ans: This lesson teaches us to do exercise regularly and eat less so that we can maintain our health.

2. The Thief's Story

Q.7 What was Anil's reaction when the speaker cooked bad food?

Ans: Anil patted the speaker on the head and said never mind. Anil agreed to teach him how to cook food.

Q.8 What things did Anil teach the speaker?

Ans: Anil taught the speaker cooking food. He also taught him how to write his name and then whole sentence and how to add numbers.

Q.9 What was Anil's way of earning money?

Ans: Anil earned money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week and lend the next week. He kept worrying about his cheques.

Q.10 Why was it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans: It was difficult to rob Anil because he was very careless. He didn't even notice that he had been robbed.

Q.11 What was Hari Singh's conclusion about men in his career as a thief?

Ans: He categorised men in three ways, greedy men showed fear, the rich show anger and the poor showed acceptance when their money was lost.

Q.12 Where did Anil keep his money?

Ans: Anil didn't earn enough money. He usually kept his money here and there. The safe place was to put the money under the mattress.

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.13 How is Ausable different from other secret agents?

Ans: Ausable does not look active and agile as a secret agent should be. He is very fat and his voice is not proper. (Board Model Paper, 2022-23)

Q.14 What was the aim of Max's visit to Ausable's room?

Ans: Max opened the door of Ausable's room with a passkey. His aim was to get the important report on missiles.

Q.15 What did Max decide to do to escape the police?

Ans: Max decided to hide in the balcony under the window of Ausable's room. He would get the report when the police would go away.

Q.16 How can you say that Max and Ausable had met before?

Ans: Ausable addressed Max by his name. He was very surprised to see Max in his hotel room.

Q.17 What does the title of the story tell us about Max?

Ans. It tells us about Max as a visitor at night. He was the only person who visited there at mid night.

Q.18 What did Ausable say to Max about the knock at his door?

Ans: Ausable told Max about the knock at the door that it was police. The Police had come there for the extra protection of the report.

4. A Question of Trust

Q.19 What does Horace Danby like to collect?

Ans: Horace Danby likes to collect rare and expensive books which he loves. He secretly buys the books through an agent.

Q.20 Who is the real culprit in the story?

Ans: A young pretty lady, who is dressed in red is the real culprit in the story. She has entered Shotover Grange with the aim of stealing.

Q.21 Why did Horace Danby rob a safe every year?

Ans: Horace wanted to read books for twelve months. So he robbed one safe every year to quench his thirst of reading books.

Q.22 What was the biggest mistake made by Horace Danby?

Ans. Horace Danby removed his gloves to light the cigarette of the lady. He opened the safe without gloves. His fingerprints were there.

Q.23 How did Horace come to know about the safe of Shotover Grange?

Ans: There was an article published in a magazine. This disclosed that the safe contained jewels worth fifteen thousand pounds.

Q.24 How can you say that Horace was a successful robber?

Ans: Horace was a good robber. He always studied the place where he targeted to rob. He was successful in all his robberies.

5. Footprints Without Feet

Q.25 Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?

Ans: The two boys saw the fresh muddy footprints on the steps of a house. But they couldn't see the one who was making those footprints.

Q.26 What reason did Griffin give to Mrs. Hall for coming to Iping?

Ans: He said that he wanted to live in solitude. He did not want to be disturbed in his work.

Q.27 What was the result of the experiments carried out by Griffin?

Ans: Griffin discovered rare drugs that could make human body invisible. He swallowed those drugs and his body became invisible.

Q.28 How was the nature of Griffin?

Ans: Griffin's nature was lawless. He was eccentric, full of anger and revengeful. He wanted to live alone.

Q.29 What happened to Griffin in London store?

Ans: Griffin slept in London store and woke up late. He started to run in panic on seeing the store assistants. So he had to come out without clothes in the chill January air.

Q.30 Why did Griffin decided to enter into a big London store?

Ans: Griffin decided so because the weather was cold. The wind was sharp. He could not live without clothes.

6. The Making of a Scientist

Q.31 DNA is the blue print for life, how?

Ans: DNA is the substance in the nucleus of a cell. It controls heredity. Thus it is the blue print for life.

Q.32 What book given by his mother opened the world of science to Ebright?

Ans: His mother gave him children's book named 'The Travels of Monarch X'. It opened the doors of world of science to Ebright.

Q.33 What was presented by Ebright in the science fair in grade VII?

Ans: Ebright presented slides of frog tissues which he displayed under a microscope when he was in grade VII.

Q.34 What fact did Ebright find about the starling bird?

Ans: He found that a startling bird would not eat ordinary bird food. It would eat all the monarchs it could get.

Q.35 How can you say that Ebright was a versatile man?

Ans: He was a debator and public speaker, a good canoeist and an all rounder. He was a good photographer also.

Q.36 What lesson did Ebright learn in his science fair?

Ans: He found out that the efforts would have to be made to conduct a real experiment in order to win something.

7. The Necklace

Q.37 What was the dream of Matilda?

Ans: Matilda's dream was that she should look beautiful and attractive to everyone. She wanted to be introduced at the party.

Q.38 How was the economical condition of Matilda's husband?

Ans: Matilda's husband was a poor clerk in the office of Board of Education. He was unable to buy costly dress and jewels for Matilda.

Q.39 What spoiled the pleasure of Matilda and her husband?

Ans: When Matilda and her husband came to know that the borrowed necklace was not around her neck, their pleasure was spoiled.

Q.40 Who was responsible for the sufferings of Matilda?

Ans: Matilda was herself responsible for the sufferings. She didn't disclose about the loss of the necklace.

Q.41 What was the cause of Loisel's ruin?

Ans: Loisel lost the necklace. They had to borrow eighteen thousand Francs Soo, they had to live a miserable life.

Q.42 Why had loisel saved four hundred Francs?

Ans: Loisels saved them in order to buy a gun. He wanted to join hunting parties. He wanted to go on shooting of larks.

Q.43 Why was Matilda unhappy?

Ans: Matilda was unhappy because she did not have any jewel to wear in the party. She had nothing to adorn herself with.

Q.44 Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi?

Ans: Sulekha had fallen from a cot. Her brain was damaged. She was a backward child so she was called Bholi.

Q.45 What was the problem with Sulekha at the age of ten months?

Ans: She fell from a cot that damaged her brain. She remained a backward child.

Q.46 What did Sulekha say to her parents after the departure of Bishamber and his big party?

Ans: Sulekha said that she would serve them in their old age. She would teach in the same school where she learnt so much.

Q.46 What was the impression of Sulekha's teacher on her personality?

Ans: Sulekha's teacher turned simple Sulekha into a bold, confident and self respecting individual who could take her own decisions.

Q.47 How did Bholi feel after her teacher had encouraged her to study?

Ans: Bholi's heart throbbed with a new hope and a new life. She felt that the village temple bells were ringing.

9. The Book That Saved the Earth

Q.48 What did books teach in twentieth century?

Ans: Books taught people how to, when to, where to and why to. They illustrated and educated them.

Q.49 Ultimately who eats the sandwich that is actually a book?

Ans: Sergeant Oops eats the sandwich ultimately. It is not delicious in taste.

Q.50 What does Noodle tell Think-Tank about books?

Ans: Noodle tells that books are not eaten by the Earthlings but used as some kind of communication devices.

Q.51 Which planet does Think-Tank and other Martians escape to? How far is it from Mars?

Ans: Think-Tank and other Martians escape to Alpha centauri. It is a hundred million miles away from the mars.

Q.52 Which book saved the Earth from Martian invasion?

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

Q.53 What was the twentieth century often called?

Ans: The twentieth century was often called The Era of Books because in those days there were books from anteaters to Zulus, on variety of subjects and on different periods.

Q.19 पाठ्यपुस्तक से 1-1 अंक के तीन Objective type के प्रश्न होंगे।

1. A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 What is the name of the dog in the lesson 'A Triumph of surgery'? (Board Model Paper, 2022-23)

(A) Tricki (B) Hello (C) Tripi (D) Tommy (A)

Q.2 What was put out for Tricki?

(A) An extra bowl of food (B) A red cushion (C) Piece of bread (D) A black tweed coat (A)

Q.3 How was the figure of Tricki?

(A) White figure (B) Red figure (C) Golden figure (D) Black spotted figure (C)

Q.4 What message one gets from lesson, 'A Triumph of Surgery'?

(A) Do not keep pet animals (B) Pet animals are waste of money and time
(C) Eat less and make exercise a regular habit (D) Eat, drink and be happy (C)

2. The Thief's Story

Q.1 What the age of Anil?

(A) About 24 (B) About 25 (C) About 26 (D) About 30 (B)

Q.2 What was Anil doing when the speaker approached him?

(A) Watching a wrestling match (B) Playing cards
(C) Watching television (D) Walking in a street (A)

Q.3 Where did Anil keep the money?

(A) Under the wardrobe. mattress (B) Under the
(C) Under the Almirah paper. writing pad (D) Under his (B)

Q.4 What did Anil give Hari Singh?

- (A) A key to the door (B) A mobile to call .
(C) A story book to read (D) None of the above (A)

Q.5 How much money was kept by Anil under the mattress?

- (A) 600 rupees in fifties (B) 2000 rupees in fifties
(C) 700 rupees in fifties (D) 5000 rupees (A)

Q.6 Why did Hari Singh not keep friends?

- (A) They were trouble (B) They ask money
(C) They are not interested to help Hari Singh. (D) No one want to be his friend (A)

3. The Midnight Visitor

Q.1 What was the accent of Ausable?

- (A) German (B) French (C) Spanish (D) American (D)

Q.2 What language can Ausable speak?

- (A) Hindi and English (B) Latin and English
(C) French and German (D) Portuguese (C)

Q.3 Who knocked at Ausable's door?

- (A) Max (B) Henry (C) Writer (D) Robert (B)

Q.4 Who was Max?

- (A) A waiter (B) A shopkeeper (C) A secret agent (D) A hotel employee (C)

4. A Question Of Trust

Q.1 is the writer of "A Question of Trust". (Board Model Paper, 2022-23)

- (A) Victor canning (B) H.G. Wells
(C) Robert W. Peterson (D) None of above (A)

Q.2 How old was Horace Danby?

- (A) He was fifty years old and married. years old and had a son
(B) He was 50 years old and had a son
(C) He was fifty years old and a widower (D) He was fifty years old and unmarried (A)

Q.3 Where was the family of Grange?

- (A) In London (B) In Germany
(C) In India (D) In Boston (A)

Q.4 What did Horace Danby hate?

- (A) The thought of prison (B) To work in cold season
(C) To take bath in morning (D) None of above (A)

- Q.5** Where was the safe?
 (A) In bedroom (B) In the drawing room kitchen
 (C) In the kitchen (D) In the corridor (B)
- Q.6** Why did Horace Danby put on gloves?
 (A) To avoid electric current (B) There was dust
 (C) He did not want to leave any finger prints (D) It was very cold (C)
- Q.7** What did Horace gave to the lady?
 (A) Key (B) Book (C) Cigarette (D) Cigarette lighter (D)

5. Footprints without Feet

- Q.1** What was the name of the scientist?
 (A) Griffin (B) Shotover Grange (C) Henry (D) Ausable (A)
- Q.2** What did Griffin swallow?
 (A) Certain fruits (B) Certain rare drugs (C) Certain syrups (D) Certain nice sweets. (B)
- Q.3** Why did Griffin's landlord dislike him?
 (A) Because he drank wine (B) He was a lawless person
 (C) He set fire to his landlord's house (d) All of above (B)
- Q.4** How did Griffin take his revenge?
 (A) He killed his enemy (B) He set fire to his master
 (C) He set fire to his landlord's house (d) He rebuked his landlord (C)

6. To Making of a Scientist

- Q.1** Where did Ebright grow up?
 (A) Britain (B) Portugal (C) Pennsylvania (D) Liverpool (C)
- Q.2** How many children were there in the family of Ebright?
 (A) he had 2 brothers (B) he was the only child
 (C) he had 1 brother and 1 sister (D) None of the above (B)
- Q.3** What did Ebright's mother do during his studies?
 (A) always took care of him in a very good manner
 (B) Encouraged his interest in learning (C) played games with him (D) All the above (B)
- Q.4** How many species of butterflies did he collect?
 (A) twenty five (B) thirty five (C) thirty nine (D) Twenty nine (A)
- Q.5** What was the project of Ebright?
 (A) to find out how butterflies develop their life cycle

(B) to find out how butterflies make their food

(C) To see whether birds would eat monarchs

(D) to find out how monarchs fly to long distances what was the eight grade project of Ebright? (C)

7. The Necklace

Q.1 What was the name of Mr. Loisel's wife?

(A) Helen Killer

(B) Matilda

(C) Elizabeth Taylor

(D) Alethea de'Rejerio

(B)

Q.2 What was the actual worth of the necklace?

(A) 30,000

(b) 500

(C) 5000

(d) 50,000

(B)

Q.3 What did they do to repay their loan?

(A) sent the maid away

(B) her husband worked in the evenings and nights too

(C) changed their lodgings

(D) all of these

(D)

Q.4 is the writer of 'The Necklace'.

(A) H.G.Wells

(B) Guy De Maupassant

(C) Ruskin Bond

(D) Victor Canning

(B)

Q.5 Whom was Matilda married to?

(A) a petty clerk

(B) a minister

(C) an officer

(D) a businessman

(A)

Q.6 Matilda was born into a family of

(A) ministers

(B) officers

(C) shopkeepers

(D) clerks

(D)

8. Bholi

Q.1 Bholi's real name was -

(A) Sulochana

(B) Sudekha

(C) Sulekha

(D) Surekha

(C)

Q.2 How many brothers and sisters did Bholi have?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 7

(C)

Q.3 Who was Lakshmi?

(A) Bholi's friend

(B) Bholi's classmate

(C) Bholi's cow

(D) Bholi's elder sister

(C)

Q.4 Why did the girls laugh at Bholi?

(A) at her dress

(B) at her stammering

(C) at her painting

(D) at her dance

(B)

Q.5 What was Bholi's first reaction on hearing that she was going to school?

(A) She cried with tears of joy

(B) She cried with fear

(C) She screamed

(D) She was excited

(B)

- Q.6** How did Ramlal's wife react about sending her girls to school?
 (A) She laughed (B) She cried
 (C) She got angry (D) She remained silent (B)
- Q.7** Who came to marry Bholi?
 (A) Bishamber Nath (B) Deena Nath
 (C) Prem Chopra (D) Pran Nath (A)

9. The Book That Saved the Earth

- Q.1** According to Think-Tank's decoding which animal can fly on the Earth?
 (A) dog (B) cat (C) cow (D) elephant (C)
- Q.2** Name the book that saved the Earth.
 (A) Mother goose (B) Mother poem (C) Mother Marry (D) Mother Teresa (A)
- Q.3** The story is set in-
 (A) future (B) Past (C) present (D) unknown times (A)
- Q.4** Which book saved the planet Earth from Martian invasion?
 (A) nursery rhymes (B) noble encyclopaedia
 (C) books about space travel (D) books about machines (A)
- Q.5** What is a sandwich according to the Think-Tank?
 (A) book (B) pizza (C) overcoat (D) undergarments (A)
- Q.6** Which "ridiculous little planet" is being talked about?
 (A) Saturn (B) Earth (C) Mars (D) Moon (B)
- Q.7** Who is the commander-in-chief of the Mars space control?
 (A) Oop (B) Omega (C) lota (D) Think-Tank (D)

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2024

Secondary Examination, 2024

Model Paper (नमूना प्रश्न-पत्र)

समय: 03 घण्टे 15 मिनट

Class - 10th

Sub: English

पूर्णांक : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES

1. Candidate must first write their Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.

3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
4. For question having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
- Q.7 Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION.A(READING)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :-

Once Hem and Haw would take their friends by to see their pile of Cheese at Cheese station C. and point to it with pride, saying, "Pretty, nice Cheese, huh?" Sometime they shared it with their friends and sometime they didn't.

"We deserve this Cheese." Hem said, "We certainly had to work long and hard enough to find it." He picked up a nice piece and ate it.

Afterward, Hem fell asleep, as he often did. Every night the Little people would waddle home, full of Cheese, and every morning they would return for more.

This went on for some time.

- (i) Who were friends? [1]
- (a) Tom and Jerry (b) Ping and Pong
(c) Hem and Haw (d) None of these.
- (ii) Where was the pile of cheese? [1]
- (a) Chees stand (b) Cheese station
(c) Railway station (d) Cheese station
- (iii) Who said, "We deserve this cheese: ?" [1]
- (a) Haw (b) Hem
(c) Cheese (d) Little people
- (iv) Who ate the a piece of Cheese? [1]
- (a) He (b) Hem
(c) Haw (d) None of these.
- (v) Choose similar word of the following from the Passage. :- [1]
- "Qualify."**
- (a) Shared (b) Pile
(c) Waddle (d) Deserve

(vi) Choose the opposite word of the following from the passage. [1]

“Enemy”

- (a) Pretty (b) Certainly
(c) Pile (d) Friend

2. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

There was a young student-archer who reached such proficiency in his art that he could shoot an arrow into a tree and then cleave that arrow into two with the next shot. He began to boast that he was a greater archer than his Guru.

One day his guru, about seventy years old, asked the youth to accompany him on a trip across the hills. The journey was uneventful until they came to a deep Chasm.

A single log spanned the chasm. The guru walked down to the centre of the log, unshouldered his bow and taking an arrow shot it into a tree on the other side. His next shot cleaved the first arrow into two "Now it's your turn" he said, The youth stepped on the log slowly and carefully. But his heart was in his mouth. He knew that if he lost his footing he would plunge to his death. His hands trembled as he strung an arrow into his bow, He could not focus on the target. When he shot the arrow, it missed the tree altogether. Whimpering, he turned around. "Help me" he shouted to his guru. "I'll fall" The old man walked up to him, took his hand and led him to safety, neither of them said a word. On the return journey the boy had realized that to be a master of his art it was not enough. To know, how to control the bow, he had to learn how to control his mind too.

- (i) How old was the guru? [1]
(ii) What spanned the chasm. [1]
(iii) What was the quality of young archer? [1]
(iv) When was the young archer afraid? [1]
(v) Who missed the target? [1]
(vi) Who helped the young archer and how? [1]
(vii) When did the young archer shout? [1]
(viii) Write the similar word of the following from the passage: **“Gulf”** [1]
(ix) Write the opposite word of the following from the passage: **“Depart”** [1]

SECTION B (WRITING)

3. You are Lavisha living in Siddharth Nagar Ajmer. Your friend Khushnika has won a Gold medal in the State Level Chess Competition. Write a letter to congratulate her on her success. [5]

OR

You are Shlok of class X of Government Senior Secondary School Kalanada, Ajmer. Write a formal E-mail to the Principal of your school at gssskalanada999@gmail.com requesting to arrange extra classes for English, Mathematics and Science.

4. Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it. [4]

Two cats a piece of bread divide one piece bigger quarrel a monkey smaller than the other eat the cats request to return what was left refuses reward of his labour. OR A donkey..... carries salt streamby chance falls down salt washed away half bag remains light..... feels happy master angry next time carries cotton. stream falls down heavy sad.

5. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on the event shown in the picture. [4]

**OR**

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on "DIWALI"

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:

(i) She phoned me after she.....Udaipur. (reach) [1]

(ii) S.N.G. Sir us English every day. (teach) [1]

- (iii) I to Ajmer with Mr. Ravindra yesterday (go) [1]
- (iv) We our course already. (revise) [1]
7. Rewrite the following sentences changing them into Indirect Speech:
- (i) Yatharth said to Somanshi, "Why do you disturb him?" [1]
- (ii) Mother said to me, "Don't play in dust?" [1]
8. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject:
- (i) Teacher along with all students.going on a picnic. (is/are) [1]
- (ii) The poor..... honest (are/is) [1]
9. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:
- (i) Sanjana gave me a gift on my birthday. [1]
- (ii) Open the window. [1]
10. (i) Frame question of the following sentence: [1]
- She plays chess in the evening. When.....?
- (ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below [1]
- "Arun cannot drive a car.....?"

SECTION D

(TEXT BOOK)

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

Midway between Mysore and Coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of god. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures. Coorg Or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty peror of this district. During the monsoons it pour enough to keep many visitors away. The season of commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some show thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee, Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

The people of Coorg are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent. The theory of Arab origin draws support from long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by the Kodavus, known as Kuppia.

- (i) Coorg is known as [1]
 (a) Mysore (b) Kodagu
 (c) Mangalore (d) Kalburgi
- (ii) In which state is Coorg situated? [1]
 (a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Karnataka (d) Tamilnadu.
- (iii) What is famous in Coorg? [1]
 (a) Coffee (b) martial men
 (c) wild creature (d) All of these
- (iv) What is Kuppia? [1]
- (v) When do visitors come to Coorg? [1]
- (vi) Write the similar word of the following from the passage. "Paradise" [1]

OR

Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I had brought back from his native marshes. With the ping pong ball he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to half an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid when closed, remained at a slope from one end to the other. Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase. He would dash around to the other end to ambush, its arrival, hide from it, crouching, to spring up and take it by surprise, grab it and trot off with it to the high end once more.

- (i) How long did Mij and writer remain in London? [1]
 (a) Year (b) A month
 (c) Two month (d) None of above.
- (ii) What hed become damaged during the journey. [1]
 (a) a ball (b) a ping pong ball
 (c) a Marble (d) a suitcase
- (iii) Who played with toys and ping pong balls? [1]
 (a) Writer (b) Mij

(c) Both

(d) None of above.

- (iv) What did Mij discover? [1]
- (v) What were the things which Mij played with? [1]
- (vi) Write the similar word of the following from passage. "astonish" [1]

12. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 words each: [2x3=6]

- (i) What do you know about the Kodavu people's descent? (Coorg).
- (ii) What do you think about the danger of an unusual pet at home? (Mijbil the Otter).
- (iii) What is twin obligations" according to Mandela? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)
- (iv) How did Valli gather the information about the bus journey (Madam Rides the Bus).

13. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: [5]

- (i) Describe the dangerous situation the narrator found himself in. (The Black Aeroplane).
- (ii) How was prince Siddhartha transformed into Gautama Buddha? (The Sermon at Benares).

14. Answer any One of the following questions in about 40 words: [3]

- (i) How did the Chubukovs prove themselves as good neighbour to Lomov? (The Proposal).
- (ii) How does the play 'The Proposal' conclude. (The Proposal).

15. Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow. [2x2=4]

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree.

- (i) Who was sitting on hemlock tree? (ii) What did the crow do

OR

Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth, And spikes on top of him and scales underneath, Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose, And realio, trulio daggers on his toes.

- (i) How did Custard look like? (ii) Who was Custard ?

16. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words: [2x2=4]

- (i) Write the central idea of the poem, 'A Tiger in the Zoo'. (A Tiger in the Zoo)
- (ii) What do you know about fire and ice indicate in the poem 'Fire and Ice'? (Fire and Ice)
- (iii) How does the poem inspire human being? (The Trees)

17. Answer any one out of two following questions in about 80 words. [5]

(i) Draw a character sketch of Hari Singh. (The Thief's story)

(ii) What is the role of education in the life of Bholi? (Bholi)

18. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words each: [2X2=4]

(i) What caused Horace Danby to become a thief?

(ii) How did Tricky manage his food at first? (A Triumph of Surgery).

(iii) What was the reason of Liosel's ruin? (The Necklace)

19. Choose the correct answer: [1x 3=3]

(i) Who was great and mighty? (The Book that Saved the Earth)

(a) Oop (b) Noodle (c) Think Tank (d) Omega

(ii) How many species of butterflies did he collect? (The Making of scientist)

(a) Twenty nine (b) Thirty nine (c) Thirty five (d) Twenty five

(iii) What language can Ausable speak? (The Midnight Visitor)

(a) Hindi and German (b) Hindi and English

(c) French and Hindi (d) French and German

Model Paper No. 1 Exam-2024

Class: 10

Time: 3 Hours 15 Mins. Subject: ENGLISH

M.M=80

General Instructions to the Examinees:

1. Candidate must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. For questions having more than one part the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION-A (Reading)

Q.1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (6)

Thomas Alva Edison invented electric light. He loved to do experiments and to ask funny questions. Once he asked his teacher how the kites could fly without wings. The puzzled teacher thought him to be stupid and naughty and turned him out of the school. He was just

eight years old when it happened. Edison's best teacher was his mother. She answered his questions, helped and guided him. One day he saw a bird. It ate some worms and flew. Edison prepared a mixture of the pulped worms and made a maid servant drink it to see if she could also fly. He was warned by his mother not to repeat it. Once, he imitated a hen and sat down on her eggs to hatch them. But he only broke the eggs and spoiled his shorts.

(i) What was Edison?

- (a) A teacher. (b) A statesman. (c) A scientist. (d) A farmer

(ii) Who was Edison's best teacher?

- (a) His father. (b) His sister. (c) His brother. (d) His mother

(iii) What did Thomas Alva Edison invent?

- (a) Electric Light. (b) Electric cooler. (c) Electric fan. (d) Electric iron

(iv) What did he love to do?

- (a) He loved to do experiments and ask funny questions.
 (b) He loved to bunk off school.
 (c) He loved to watch flying kites. to imitate hen. (d) He loved

(v) Choose the opposite word of 'serious' from the below given options-

- (a) invented (b) funny. (c) naughty. (d) spoiled

(vi) Choose the similar word of 'innovate' from the below given options-

- (a) experiment (b) prepare. (c) puzzled. (d) invented.

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (9)

There is a danger of the world getting liberty drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket. We should think, what does the rule of the road mean? It means in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed. When the policeman steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand he is the symbol of liberty. You may not think so. If he pulls up your motor cycle at the wrong side, will feel injured. You may feel that your liberty has been outraged. Why does this fellow interfere with your free use of the public road? If you have rationality, you'll reflect and praise his act. If he didn't interfere with you, he would interfere with no one. The result would be chaos. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality.

Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go down in a dressing gown, with long hair and bare feet, who shall object? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have liberty to be indifferent to you. And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair or wearing a tall hat, a frock and sandals or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not inquire of you whether I may take fruit juice with my dinner. I may like fruit juice with my dinner. You will not ask me whether you may follow this religion or that, whether you may marry the dark lady on the fair lady.

- (i) When does the policeman a symbol of liberty?
- (ii) Why have we submitted to a curtailment of private liberty?
- (iii) When do we feel injured?
- (iv) What does the rule of the road mean?
- (v) Mention two ways of personal liberty.
- (vi) What is liberty?
- (vii) What will you not ask, according to the author?
- (viii) Find from the passage the word which means 'confusion'.
- (ix) Find from the passage the opposite of 'weep'.

SECTION-B (Writing)

- Q.3. You are Khushi living in Churu. Your friend Tejasvita has passed Secondary Examination with first division. Write a letter to her congratulating her on her success in the examination. You may touch upon the following points: 5

OR

You are Ankita/Ankur of Class X of GSSS Kandhran (Churu). Write a formal e-mail to the Headmaster of your school at hmgsskan@yahoo.com requesting to arrange extra classes for English and Mathematics for improving good result.

- Q.4. Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. 4

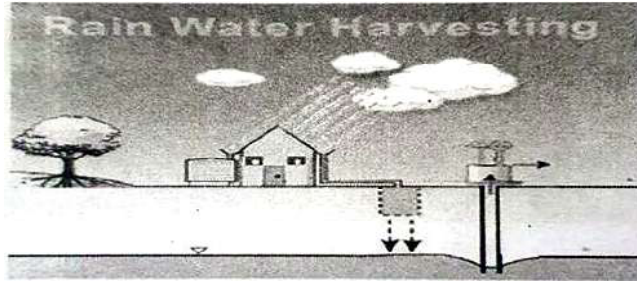
A shepherd. grazes sheep..... thinks of a mischief cries "Wolf! Wolf!" villagers run to help.....no wolfvillagers..... angry....one day a wolf really comes cries for help.....people do not believe.....kills many sheep.

OR

A farmerwonderful hen.....a golden egg daily.....thinks to get all eggs.....cuts
.....no egg.....very sad.

Q.5 Write a paragraph of about 80 words using the visual aid given below:

4



OR

Do you know the position of female foeticide in Rajasthan? Write a paragraph in about 80 words telling how alarming the female foeticide is in Rajasthan, what are its causes and what actions should be taken.

SECTION-C.(GRAMMAR)

Q.6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. People..... year. (elect) Prem Kumar, Sarpanch last
2. Look! The river.....(flow) very fast now.
3. The women clasped the trees while the soldiers..... (cut) them.
4. We..... (play) a friendly match tomorrow.

Q.7. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

2

- (i) The young seagull said, "I am too young to fly". The young seagull said.....
- (ii) Santosh said to me, "Will you bring me a gift?" Santosh asked me.....

Q.8. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs given in the blankets:

2

1. A shower of young flowers(fall/falls) upon the child.
2. Whose baby..... (is/are) you?

Q.9. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :

2

1. Do not hate the poor.
2. Whom are you selecting for this post?

Q.10. (A)Frame questions to get the following sentences as answers :

1

Whose..... ?

I went to Hari's house yesterday with my son.

(B) Add Tag to the statements given below Questions :

1

Mrs. Sharma teaches us English,..... ?

SECTION-D

Q.11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

6

Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make. The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

1. Who set out for a selling round?
(a) Beggar. (b) Priest. (c) Friend. (d) Baker
2. Why did children run from their sleep?
(a) To see the procession. (b) To meet and greet the baker
(c) To meet and greet the priest. (d) Due to illness
3. Which hand banged the bamboo?
(a) one. (b) other. (c) none. (d) both a and b
4. What noise woke the children up?
5. Who brought the loaves of bread in the house?'
6. Find out the word from the passage similar in meaning to- 'big'.

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

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

mother was looking at him. She was standing on a little high hump on the plateau, her white breast thrust forward. Now and again, she tore at a piece of fish that lay at her feet and then scrapped each side of her beak on the rock. The sight of the food maddened him. How he loved to tear food that way, scrapping his beak now and again to whet it.

1. What were the young seagull's brothers and sister doing on the plateau?
 - (a) They were walking and cackling happily.
 - (b) They were dozing.
 - (c) They were enjoying their meal.
 - (d) They were making merry.
2. What maddened the young seagull?
 - (a) The cackle of his brothers and sister.
 - (b) The sight of his mother looking at him.
 - (c) The sight of the food (the piece of fish).
 - (d) None of the above.
3. Who took no notice of him?
 - (a) father.
 - (b) mother.
 - (c) brothers & sister.
 - (d) all of them
4. What was his father doing?
5. What was his mother doing?
6. Find out the word from the passage which means-'trimming feathers with beak'.

Q.12. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20 to 30 words: (2×3=6)

1. What do you know about Lencho's family? (A Letter to God)
2. What are mandelazi opinions about love? (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom)
3. Why did the sight of the food maddened the young seagull? (His First Flight)
4. Why were Anne and Mrs. Kuperus in tears? (From the diary of Anne Frank)

Q.13. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: 5

Why does the writer go to Basra? How long does he wait there and why? [Mijbil the Otter]

OR

Draw a the character sketch of the narrator pilot. [The BlackAeroplane]

Q.14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 words: 3

Write the character, which you like most in the play. [The Proposal]

OR

Can you imagine what can happen with Lomov in other way in the play after quarrel with Natalya?

[The Proposal]

Q.15 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (2×2=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.

- (i) Write rhyme scheme and words.
- (ii) According to the poem what the world will end in?

OR

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

- (i) Which tree is mentioned?
- (ii) Write rhyme scheme and words.

Q.16 Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: (2×2=4)

1. How does a tiger in the zoo live? (A Tiger in The Zoo)
2. How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal tiger? (How to Tell Wild Animals)
3. What is the Central point in the poem? (Ball Poem)

Q.17. Answer any one of the following question in about 80 words: 5

1. Describe how Anil's friendly treatment changed thief's life? (The Thief's Story)
2. How did Richard Ebright feel and realise after loosing in County science fair? (Making of a Scientist)

Q.18 Answer any two of the following questions in about 20 words: (2×2=4)

1. What was the aim of Max's visit to Ausable's room? (The Midnight Visitor)
2. Why did Horace Danby rob a safe every year? (A Question of Trust)
3. What was the twentieth century often called? (The Book That Saved the Earth)“

Q.19. Choose the correct answer. (1×3=3)

1. Who came to marry Bholi?
(A) Bishamber Nath (B) Deena Nath (C) Prem Chopra (D) Pran Nath.
2. Which book saved the planet Earth from Martian invasion? (The Book That Saved the Earth)
(A) nursery rhymes. (B) noble encyclopaedia
(C) books about space travel. (D) books about machines

3. Matilda was born into a family of
 (A) ministers. (B) officers. (C) shopkeepers. (D) clerks.

Answers

- Q.1 (c) A scientist (ii) (d) His mother (iii) Electric Light (iv) (c) He loved to do experiments and ask funny questions. (v) (b) funny (vi) (d) invented
- Q.2. (i) When a policeman steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand. (ii) To enjoy a social order which makes our liberty a reality.
 (iii) When a policeman pulls up our motorcycle at the wrong side.
 (iv) The rule of the road means to maintain liberties of all and curtail everybody's liberty.
 (v) I may take fruit juice with dinner. I may choose to go down in dressing gown. These are the two ways of personal liberty.
 (vi) Liberty is an accommodation of interests; it's a social contract.
 (vii) According to author we shall not ask whether we may follow this religion or that, whether we may marry the dark lady or the fair lady.
 (viii) chaos (ix) laugh
- Q.3 145 Shastri Nagar Churu 24 June 20XX My dear Tejasvita Today I saw your result in the 'Rajasthan Patrika'. You have passed your Secondary Examination with first division. I congratulate you on this brilliant success. It is the kindness of God. I am proud of you. I feel very happy. You worked really hard and got its fruit. I wish you a long and happy life. You should also work hard for the next examination. I wish you even greater success in future. I again congratulate you on this achievement. With love Your loving friend
 Khushi

Or

Ans. To CC bcc Subject For arranging extra classes for English and Maths hmgssknd@yahoo.com

Madam/Sir

Our class teaching is quite satisfactory but we want to improve our marks in the. examination.

Therefore, you are requested to arrange extra classes for the above cited. subjects. Consequently weak and meritorious students will be benefitted.

Hoping to be favoured with your kind order. Thanking you Yours obediently Ankita/Ankur

- Q.4 The Shepherd Boy and The Wolf There was a shepherd boy. He was employed to guard sheep. He guarded the sheep for several days. He got tired of that monotonous work. One day he shouted 'wolf'. as a joke. All the villagers hastened to his help. But they found no wolf there. The boy laughed at them. The villagers got angry. The boy played the same joke again after a few days. Some villagers came running but some other villagers took no notice. They saw no wolf there. One day a wolf really came. He shouted 'Wolf! Wolf!' But the villagers took no notice of his cry. The wolf killed many sheep.

Moral: Nobody trusts a liar. Or Once a liar, always a liar.

OR

The Hen That Laid Golden Eggs There was a farmer. He had a wonderful hen. It laid a golden egg daily. The farmer became rich. He was happy. He was a greedy man. One day, he thought to get all the eggs at a time. He brought a sharp knife. He caught the hen and cut it open. But there was no egg.

He was very sad.

Moral: Greed is a curse.

- Q.5 Need of Rain Water Harvesting

The given picture is about the need of rain water harvesting. It is the crying need of today. The rain is falling on a house. The house has rain water harvesting system. The drains of the house are connected with the nearby underground tank. The rain water is reaching there through the drainage system. Thus, the rain water is being stored for future uses. And there is greenery near this house. It is the need of the hour.

OR

Female Foeticide in Rajasthan““Female foeticide in Rajasthan is alarming. Newspaper reports highlight it day after day. The differing male- female ratio of the census 2011 and of the previous censuses reveal it clearly. Pregnant ladies go to hospitals and by sonography or other measures identify the sex of the foetus. The greedy doctors help in this unnatural act. The girl-child is taken as a burden. So, the female foetus is aborted. Strict actions must be taken against those involved in female foeticide.

Secondary Examination-2024

Model Paper No.2

Class - 10th

Sub: English

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES

1. Candidate must first write their Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
4. For question having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION.A(READING)

1. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :-**

We left Dehradun early in the morning and stopped by for breakfast at Mussouri. From Mussouri the picturesque road heads north to Yamuna bridge, then to Barkot. The road winds along the Yamuna river. through luxurious dense green vegetation to Hanumanchatti, the End of motorable road. The remaining journey has to be undertaken on foot or pony. Yamunotri is only 13 km. from Hanumanchatti. But it is better to proceed another 6 km. and have the night halt at Janakibaichatti. The journey to Yamunotri is simply breathtaking. High snowcovered peaks all around, glaciers, streams and waterfalls, vibrant green foliage, and the pristine air are a sheer delight to tired city lungs. Yamunotri, 3322 metres above sea level, is located on the western bank of the great peak of Banderpunch which is 6315 metres high.

- (i) **Where did the travellers stop for breakfast?**

(a) Mussouri (b) Yamunotri (c) Barkot (d) Janakibaichatti

- (ii) **How far is Yamunotri from Hanumanchatti.?**

(a) 10km (b) 12km (c) 15km (d) 13km

- (iii) **The remaining journey has to be undertaken--**

(a) by bus (b) by train (c) on foot or pony (d) none of these

- (iv) **Yamunotri, is located on the western bank of the great peak of**

(a) Banderpunch (b) Himalaya (c) Aravali (d) none of these

- (v) Choose similar word of the following from the Passage. :- "iceberg"
 (A) glacier (B) stream (C) peak (D) vibrant
- (vi) Choose the opposite word of the following from the passage. :- "low"
 (A) around (B) great (C) high (D) bank

2- Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below the paragraph.

A man married a beautiful girl. He loved her very much. One day she developed a skin disease. Slowly she started to lose her beauty. It so happened that one day her husband left for a tour. While returning he met with an accident and lost his eyesight. However their married life continued as usual. But as days passed she lost her beauty gradually. Blind husband did not know this and there was not any difference in their married life. He continued to love her and she also loved him very much. One day she died. Her death brought him great sorrow. He finished all her last rites and wanted to leave that town. A man from behind called and said, "now how will you be able to walk all alone? All these days your wife used to help you." He replied, "I am not blind. I was acting, because if she knew I could see her ugliness it would have pained her more than her disease. So I pretended to be blind. She was a very good wife. I only wanted to keep her happy."

- (i) Who married a beautiful girl?
 (ii) What happened to the girl?
 (iii) Where did the man go and what happened while he was returning?
 (iv) What did the man do after death of his wife?
 (v) What did a man from behind say him?
 (vi) Had the man lost his eyesight?
 (vii) Why did The man pretend to become blind?
 (viii) Write the similar word of the following from the passage: "began"
 (ix) Write the opposite word of the following from the passage: "ugly"



शेखावाटी मिशन 100 की कक्षा 10 एवं 12 के विभिन्न विषयों की नवीनतम बुकलेट डाउनलोड करने हेतु टेलीग्राम QR CODE स्कैन करें

SECTION B (WRITING)

3. Imagine that you are Aditya living in Govt. Hostel, Doon. Write a letter to your father telling him about your hostel life. You may touch upon the following points:
- (i) The facilities in the hostel. (ii) Daily routine.
 (iii) Study hours. (iv) Room partner's and warden's behaviour.

OR

You are Rajat Mittal of B-15 Laxmi Bai Nagar, Sikar. Write a letter to the collector of your district complaining against the use of loud speakers during your examination days.

4. Write a story with the help of given outlines in about 80 words. Give the title and moral to it.

A shepherdgrazes sheep.....thinks of a mischief.....cries
 "Wolff" "Wolf"villagers run to helpno wolf.....villagers
 angry.....one day a wolf really comes.....cries for help.....people do not believe
kills many sheep .

OR

A beefalls in to waterdrownsdove....in the tree.....feels pity
plucks leaf.....drops.....bee climbs.....flies away.....saved....later.....hunter aims at the
 dove.....bee stings.....miss the aim.....dove flies off.

- (5) Write a paragraph in about 80 words on the event shown in the picture-



OR

Write a paragraph in about 80 words on 'A Visit to A Zoo'

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs given in the brackets:

- (i) The Sun(rise) in east. (1)
 (ii) Look! A man..... (run) after a bus (1)
 (iii) The train (leave) before we reach the station. (1)
 (iv) India (get) freedom in 1947. (1)

7. Rewrite the following sentences changing them into Indirect Speech:

- (i) The doctor said to the patient, "Why don't you take medicine regularly?" (1)

(ii) My friend said to me, "Wait here till I return." (1)

8. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject:

(i) Rohit as well as his friends going on a picnic. (is/are) (1)

(ii) Somebody knocking the door. (are/is)

9. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:

(i) My father will present me a gift. (1)

(ii) Who can solve this question? (1)

(10) (i) Frame question of the following sentence:

Why..... ? (1)

Some birds were kept in cages for sale.

(ii) Add Question Tag to the statement given below (1)

"I am playing chess.....?"

SECTION D (Text Book)

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow--

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick him, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

(i) Prince Siddhartha had-

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) a son and daughter | (b) a son |
| (c) two sons | (d) two sons and two daughters |

(ii) When was Siddhartha sent to school

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) at the age of 6 years | (b) at the age of 12 years |
| (c) at the age of 15 years | (d) he never went to school |

(iii) What did he see at first while out hunting

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) an aged man | (b) a sick man. |
| (c) a funeral procession. | (d) a monk |

(iv) Why did he return home after four years?

(v) What was the effect of the sights he saw on his way?

(vi) Write the similar word of the following, from the passage-' friar'

OR

Early in the New Year of 1956 I travelled to Southern Iraq. By then it had crossed my mind that I should like to keep an otter instead of a dog, and that Camusfearna, ringed by water a stone's throw from its door, would be an eminently suitable spot for this experiment. When I casually mentioned this to a friend, he as casually replied that I had better get one in the Tigris marshes, for there they were as common and were often tamed by the Arabs. We were going to Basra to the Consulate General to collect and answer our mail from Europe. At the Consulate-General we found that my friend's mail had arrived but that mine had not. I cabled to England, and when, three days later, nothing had happened.

(i) Narrator should like to keep the animal

(a) Dog (b) Otter (c) Lion (d) Cow

(ii) "They were as common as mosquitoes". The writer means

(a) In great number (b) Very few (c) Can't be found (d) Nothing

(iii) When did the author travel to Southern Iraq?

(a) 1954 (b) 1956 (c) 1962 (d) 1947

(iv) What did the writer wish to tame?

(v) Why were they going to Basra?

(vi) Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'place'.

12. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 words each: [2x3=6]

- (i) How did the rain change ?What happened to Lencho's field? (A letter to God)
- (ii) Why does Anne want to keep a diary? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)
- (iii) Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded? (A Baker from Goa)
- (iv) What was Vallis favourite pastime? (Madam Rides the Bus).

13 Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: (5)

- (i) Why was the inauguration ceremony the greatest occasion for South Africa (Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom).
- (ii) What made Prince Siddhartha to leave his family and Palace? (The Sermon at Benares)

14. Answer any One of the following questions in about 40 words: (3)

- (i) Draw a character sketch of Lomov ? (The Proposal)

- (ii) What is the first cause of the quarrel between Natalya and Lomov? (The Proposal)

15. Read any one of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow, (2x2=4)

The trees inside are moving out into the forest, the forest that was empty all these days where no bird could sit no insect hide no sun bury its feet in shadow the forest that was empty all these nights will be full of trees by morning.

- (i) How do you think will the forest be full of trees again?
 (ii) From where do the trees move out into the forest?

OR

The Fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over harbour and city on silent haunches and then moves on.

- (i) How does the fog come?
 (ii) Who is the fog compared to?

16. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words (2x2=4)

- (i) What do 'fire' and 'Ice' indicate in the poem? (Fire and Ice)
 (ii) What is the theme of poem "The Tale of Custard the Dragen"? (The Tale of Custard the Dragen)
 (iii) How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? (How to Tell Wild Animals)

17. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words: (5)

- (i) How did Ausable get rid of Max? (The Midnight Visitor)
 (ii) Draw a character sketch of Griffin. (Footprints Without Feet)

18. Answer any two out of three following questions in about 20 words. (2x2=4)

- (i) What was the temptation for Mr. Herriot to keep Tricki in the hospital? (A Triumph of Surgery)
 (ii) Why did Horace Danby rob a safe every year? (A Question of Trust)
 (iii) What was the twentieth century often called 'The Era of Books'? (The Book That Saved the Earth)

19. Choose the correct answer- (1x3=3)

- (i) What is the name of the dog in the lesson 'A Triumph of surgery'? (A Triumph of Surgery)
 (A) Tricki (B) Hello (C) Tripi (D) Tommy
 (ii) Who was Max? (The Midnight Visitor)
 (A) A waiter (B) A shopkeeper (C) A secret agent (D) A hotel employee
 (iii) Name the book that saved the Earth. (The Book That Saved the Earth)
 (A) Mother goose (B) Mother poem (C) Mother Marry (D) Mother Teresa