

Question Bank

General English +2(For DA Students)

(2025-2026)

I. Objective type questions:

A. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

Penicillin is one of the most useful drugs invented by man. With its help, we can heal wounds caused by bacteria which cannot be otherwise healed. In the beginning, very few people knew of this wonderful discovery or its uses. First the scientist and then the ministers of governments were interested in it. Since penicillin could save the wounded soldiers, it was helpful in war. So, they decided to encourage the process of manufacture. Vast factories were set up for preparing it. Lives of hundreds and thousands of soldiers were saved with its help. Most people benefitted from it.

Penicillin when introduced into the streams of the human blood, acts as an aid to those parts which are always fighting the deadly germs. It does not have power over every kind of bacteria, but certain kinds are destroyed by penicillin in the great majority of cases.

(i). Choose the correct statement.

- a) Penicillin could save the wounded soldiers.
- b) Penicillin could not save the soldiers.
- c) Penicillin was harmful for the soldiers.

(ii) Who were interested in the discovery of Penicillin in the beginning?

- a) Governments
- b) Scientists and ministers of Governments
- c) Teachers

(iii) Penicillin is one of the most useful drugs invented by man. (True/False)

(iv) Match the following words in Column A with their meaning in column B:

A	B
aid	method
process	help
	decrease

B. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

John Dalton was an English Chemist whose atomic theory is the basis of Chemistry. Dalton could not distinguish red from green. In 1784, he was the first to describe colour blindness which came to be known as 'Daltonism'. The word is still used in French, Spanish and Russian. After his death, the scientists from London and Cambridge examined DNA from fragments of Dalton's eyes prescribed at his request by the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and have shown that he

lacked the gene for making green pigment in the retina. Dalton who lived from 1766 to 1844 gave instructions for his eyes to be examined after his death. He had believed that the vitreous humour, the clear substance in the inner chamber of the eyes must, in his case, be tinted blue so that it absorbed red light. At the autopsy, no such blue tint was found. But from Dalton's perception of how he perceived light, scientists have concluded that he must have lacked the pigment in the retina that is sensitive to red light.

(i) Which colours could not be distinguished by Dalton?

- (a) red from blue
- (b) red from yellow
- (c) red from green
- (d) blue from green

(ii) What instructions did Dalton give regarding his eyes?

- (a) to be preserved at home
- (b) to be examined after his death
- (c) to be checked immediately
- (d) to be kept in museum

(iii) French, Spanish and Russian language still use the word 'Daltonism'.
(True/False)

(iv) Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B:

A	B
described	shown
examined	explained
	checked

C. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

Health and hygiene go hand in hand. Health refers to a state of sound mind and physically fit body, free from any form of sickness, disorder or ailment. Hygiene refers to the good practices that prevent disease and lead to good health through cleanliness, proper sewage disposal, balanced and nutritious diet, regular exercise, proper sleep, pure, fresh air and supply of safe drinking water. The proverb 'Health is Wealth' is truly said of all things in the world. Health is the most valuable thing that one can possess. Money is, undoubtedly, a prized possession, but can it provide pleasure to a ruined health? As body and mind are closely related, the mind can never be sound and cheerful without sound health. An unhealthy man may have intelligence, merit and wealth but he cannot put them to use and reap their benefits. We must, therefore, adopt proper hygienic measures to preserve and maintain good health. Too much work or exercise, eating or drinking are injurious to health. A regulated life coupled with clear and pure mind makes life worth-living.

(i) Hygiene refers to practices that lead to good health through:

- a) balanced diet

- b) impure air
- c) abundant wealth
- d) regular play

(ii) Life will become worthless through:

- a) gambling and drinking
- b) regulated life
- c) pure mind
- d) healthy body

(iii) Health and hygiene go hand in hand. (True or False)

(iv) Match the words in column A with their opposites in column B:

A	B
fresh	sustain
preserve	stale
	destroy

D. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:-

One night, a man came to our house and told me, “There is a family with eight children. They have not eaten for days.” I took some food and went out. When I finally came to the family, I saw the faces of those little children disfigured by hunger. There was no sorrow or sadness in their faces, just the deep pain of hunger. I gave the rice to the mother. She divided it in two and went out, carrying half the rice with her. When she came back, I asked her, “Where did you go?” She gave me this simple answer, “To my neighbour -they are also hungry.” I was not surprised because poor people are generous but I was surprised that she knew they were hungry. As a rule, when we are suffering, we are so focused on ourselves; we have no time for others. We become selfish and self-centred. Having experienced the pangs of suffering, we should, rather, extend helping hands to the poor and the needy.

(i) The faces of the children reflected :

- (a) sorrow
- (b) joy
- (c) hunger
- (d) greediness

(ii) The action of the mother shows:

- (a) selfishness
- (b) hatred
- (c) gratitude
- (d) love

(iii) The faces of the children were disfigured by hunger. (True/False)

(iv) Match the words in column A with their opposites in column B:

i. The main disadvantage of an air journey is that

- (a) it is very tiring.
- (b) it is very expensive.
- (c) it is very boring.
- (d) it provides an exhilarating experience.

ii. How can one keep oneself busy during air journey?

- (a) By watching movie.
- (b) By enjoying the beautiful sights outside.
- (c) By reading and sleeping.
- (d) All of the above.

iii. There is a common view that journey by air is unsafe. True/False

iv. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

A	B
brehtaking	dull
uncrumpled	thrilling
	in good condition

(G) Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman. He lit up the world with his invention of electric light. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented phonograph, motion picture camera and over 1200 other things. He was born in Milan, Ohio on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school only for two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car. Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time conducting experiments. Thomas was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing on the other but he thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short so that he could have more time for work.

i. Thomas Alva Edison invented the

- (a) electric light
- (b) motion picture camera
- (c) phonograph
- (d) all of the above

ii. Thomas accepted his deafness as a blessing because

- (a) it kept conversations short.
- (b) he got much time for relaxation.
- (c) it kept him away from gossips.
- (d) all of the above

iii. Thomas worked for five years as a telegraph operator. (True/False)

iv. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

A	B
accidentally	extra
spare	by chance
	primary

to give priority

(J) Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. The combination of chickpeas and onions is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro. Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. So, the next time when your friends visit you, serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

i. You will become anaemic and fatigued if your body lacks enough

- (a) calcium (b) potassium
- (c) sulphur (d) iron

ii. Green tea is rich in

- (a) carbohydrates (b) catechins.
- (c) glucose (d) oxygen

iii. Potassium helps in transportation of oxygen to all the parts of the body.

(True/False)

iv. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

A	B
fatigue	insufficiency
deficiency	vigour
	tiredness

II.Comprehension based on poem

A. Read the stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

Till the little ones, weary
No more can be merry
The sun does descend
And our sports have an end.
Round the laps of their mothers
Many sisters and brothers,
Like birds in their nest,
Are ready for rest,
And sport no more seen,
On the darkening green.

(a) What do the words weary, descend, end and rest suggest?

- (1) tiredness (2) childhood (3) death

(b) Birds, brothers, sisters and (rocks/mothers) take rest at the end of the day.

B. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:-

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin.

I am the bread of kindness and flower of beauty. 'Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer:

Harm me not.

(a) 'I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty.' This means the woods gives us:-

- (1) business and love
- (2) food and decoration
- (3) **kind feelings and loveliness**

(b) The speaker in the poem is (**woods/animals**)

C. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow-

For that which you love most in him may be clearer in his absence,
as the mountain to the climber is clearer from the plain.

And let there be no purpose in
friendship save the deepening of the spirit.

For love that seeks aught but the
disclosure of its own mystery is not
love but a net cast forth: and only
the unprofitable is caught.

- (a) The main purpose of friendship should be selfishness. (**True/False**)
- (b) A true friend is the one with whom we can share our
 1. wealth and property
 2. fame and pleasures
 3. **joys and sorrows**

D. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

When I consider how my light is spent,
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged within me useless

- i. The meaning of the word, 'light' is vision. (**True/False**)
- ii. The word 'spent' means(**used up, alienated**)

E. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

His eyes dimmed by age
Fade homeward through the humid monsoon night.
Now I can see him getting off the train
Like a word dropped from a long sentence.
He hurries across the length of the grey platform.
Crosses the railway line, enters the lane.

- i. Father's eyes became dim because of his old age and humid monsoon night. (**True/False**)
- ii. Father enters the(**lane/office**) after getting off the train.

F. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,

- i. The poet could travel both the roads. (True/**False**)
- ii. The word, 'diverged' means(**branched off**/curved)

G. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:-

Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.

- i. In the past, the people were (sincere /insincere)
- ii. According to the poet, the behaviour of the modern man is genuine. True/**False**

III. GRAMMAR

A. Use of Determiners

a. Choose the correct option:

1. mother is a teacher. (my, I)
My
2. Please give mesugar. (any, some)
some
3.grapes are sour. (these, this)
These
4. He isIndian. (a, an)
an
5. Which islongest tunnel in the world? (the, a)
the
6. Have you got money? (any, some)
any
7. I sawchildren in the part. (much, many)
many

8. She haswork to do. (many, much)
much
9.house is mine. (that, those)
That
10. He lostfriends he had. (a few, the few)
the few
11.sun rises in the east. (a, the)
The
12. She invitedfriends to her birthday party. (a few, the few)
a few
13. Can you pass mesalt, please? (the, a)
the
14. Is thisumbrella? (her, she)
her
15.book is yours? (what, which)
Which
16. There issugar in the pot. I can't make tea. (little, a little)
little
17. Harry ishonest boy. (a, an)
an
18. The cow isuseful animal. (a, an)
a
19. Ravi isbest singer in his class. (a, the)
the
20.pencil is this? (who, whose)
Whose
21. Shiv Batalvi is Keats of Punjabi poetry. (a, the)
the
22. She is proud ofson. (his, her)
her
23. What beautiful picture! (a, the)
a
24.Taj is a beautiful monument. (a, the)
the
25.the boys are intelligent. (both, none)
Both
26. The poor beggar hadrupees in his pocket. (few, little)
few
27.person wants money. (each, every)
Every

28.teacher must guide his students. (a, the)

A

29. I have good books. (many, much)

many

30. The teacher gave of the students a piece of cake. (each, every)

each

b. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners:

1. Chandigarh is capital of Punjab.

the

2.earth moves roundsun.

The, the

3. son is he?

Whose

4. I metEuropean in the market.

a

5. Give mehoney, please?

some

6.building is very old.

This

7.person wants money.

Every

8. I haveenemies.

few

9.ink in my pen is red.

The

10.horse that he bought yesterday is lame.

The

11. Have you read Ramayana?

the

12. He is tallest boy in the class.

the

13. Honesty isbest policy.

the

14. Have you seenRed Fort?

the

15. The poor boy lostpen.

his

16. We go tosame school.

the

- a. whom b. whosoever c. **which**
6. We lovecountry.
a. my b. his c. **our**
7. We havemoney to spare.
a. **enough** b. few c. less
8.people attended the meeting.
a. **many** b. much c. little
9. Can I ask questions?
a. little b. **a few** c. much
10. English iseasy language.
a. the b. **an** c. a
11. He boughtripe bananas.
a. **some** b. much c. any
12. They did not watchmovie.
a. some b. **any** c. much
13.whole class will play kho-kho.
a. **the** b. a c. an
14. It is raining heavily. Therefore, boys are present today.
a. the few b. a few c. **few**
15. is an interesting book.
a. these b. those c. **this**

d. Choose the correct option:

1.(none/no/neither) of the four boys passed the test.
None
2.(what/which/who) car is the best?
Which
3. They have lost (his/our/their) pet dog.
their
4. He could not finish (my, her, his) homework.
his
5. How(many, much, some) butter do you need?
much
6.(no, each, every) of the girls sang sweetly.
Each
7. I have..... (a, an, the) axe.
an
8.(that, these, those) plant is dying.

7. I have..... (a, an, the) axe.
an
8.(that, these, those) plant is dying.
That
9. You may take.....(neither, either, no) of the books.
either
10. Please give me(some, few, any) water
some
11.(two, both, every) the boys were blind.
Both
12. There is very (little, a little, the little) water in the pot. I am very thirsty.
little
13. He is(a, an, the) tallest boy in the class.
the
14. There are not(some, any, much) good books in the shop.
any
15. He takes(less, lesser, few) sugar in his tea.
less

B. Non finites

a. Fill in the blanks with to-infinitive:

1. This mango is fit (eat)
to eat
2. I like(read) story books.
to read
3. You have(solve) this sum.
to solve
4. He promised(help) me.
to help
5. They had no time(waste)
to waste
6.(err) is human.
To err
7. She wants.....(write) a book.
to write
8. He is too weak(walk).
to walk
9. Children love(play).
to play

10. This is not the time(quarrel).
to quarrel

b. Fill in the blanks with Gerunds:

1. She is good at(dance).
dancing

2. No(smoke), please.
smoking

3. I am not afraid of(tell) the truth.
telling

4. Avoid(eat) too many sweets.
eating

5. I hate(drink) tea.
drinking

6.(use) computer saves a lot of time.
Using

7. He is sure of(win)the match.
winning

8. He doesn't like(play) cards.
playing

9. They are scared of(swim) in the canal.
swimming

10. Please excuse my(come) late.
coming

c. Fill in the blanks with Present Participle:

1. It was an(interesting) story.
interesting

2. They were.....(play) cards.
playing

3. She left him.....(cry).
crying

4. The sun is(shine) brightly.
shining

5.(bark) dogs seldom bite.
Barking

6. They caught him(nap).
napping

7. The lady.....(wear) black dress is my sister.
wearing

8. What a(charm) lady!

charming

9. He finished(write) his book.

writing

10. You are(waste) your time.

wasting

d. Fill in the blanks with Past Participle:

1. Have you(finish) your work?

finished

2. A.....(burn) child dreads the fire.

burnt

3. She had(leave) for Delhi when I reached his home.

left

4. I have.....(pass) the exam.

passed

5. Nice people are(respect).

respected

6. I found the market.....(close).

closed

7. He found a mouse(trap) in a net.

trapped

8. We are always(help) by our teachers.

helped

9. He picked up the(break) plates.

broken

10. He is(love) by all.

loved

e. Join the pair of sentences using to-infinitive:

1. The hunter picked up the gun.

He wants to shoot the lion.

The hunter picked up the gun to shoot the lion.

2. They went to the market.

They want to buy some dresses.

They went to the market to buy some dresses.

3. He went to the school. He

met the Principal.

He went to the school to meet the Principal.

4. I had no money.

I could not buy any clothes.

I had no money to buy any clothes.

5. He went to Delhi.

He had to attend a marriage.

He went to Delhi to attend a marriage.

6. These men held a meeting.

They wanted to elect their leader.

These men held a meeting to elect their leader.

7. We go to a cinema hall.

We watch a movie there.

We go to a cinema hall to watch a movie.

8. The school appointed Ram. Ram
would teach English.

The school appointed Ram to teach English.

9. I am very tired.

I cannot go for a walk.

I am too tired to go for a walk.

10. They worked hard. They
wanted to pass.

They worked hard to pass.

f. Join the pair of sentences using Present Participle:

1. I met a girl.

She was carrying a basket of berries.

I met a girl carrying a basket of berries.

2. We saw a beggar.

He was crying for food.

We saw a beggar crying for food.

3. They found a small boy.

He was crying for his mother.

They found a small boy crying for his mother.

4. The boss caught Harry.

He was napping while on duty.

The boss caught Harry napping while on duty.

5. She met a young lady.

The lady was wearing a beautiful gown.

She met a young lady wearing a beautiful gown.

g. Choose the correct option:

1. He finishedhis book.

- a. write **b. writing** c. written
2. They had alreadythe house.
a. **vacated** b. to vacate c. vacating
3. A.....stone gathers no moss.
a. rolled b. to roll **c. rolling**
4. The peon came into the office.
a. **running** b. to run c. run
5. She wantsthe poor.
a. **to help** b. helping c. helped
6. Having.....my lesson, I slept peacefully.
a. **learnt** b. to learn c. learning
7. Thebus rammed against the wall.
a. **running** b. run c. to run
8. This box is too heavy.....
a. lifting b. lifted **c. to lift**
9. She hatesmoney uselessly.
a. to spend **b. spending** c. spent
10. Children lovechocolates.
a. **eating** b. to eat c. eaten

h. Choose the correct option:

1. He had(stole/stolen) the money.
stolen
2. They have(broke/broken) the slate.
broken
3. We have(finished/finishing) our work.
finished
4. The man looked(worried/worrying)
worried
5. I am fond of(playing/to play) cricket.
playing
6. He should give up (to smoke/smoking)
smoking
7. They insisted on(cooking/to cook) the dinner at home.
cooking
8. He regrets(to say/saying) such words.
saying
9. It is everyone's duty.....(to follow/following)traffic rules.
to follow

10. They were(gave/given) many toys.

given

B) NON FINITES

i. Pick out the Infinitives/Gerunds/Participles in the following sentences and name them:

1. We eat to live.
to live-infinitive
2. I found him tired.
tired-participle
3. We stopped talking.
talking-gerund
4. He is playing cards.
playing-participle
5. Learned men will never gossip.learned-
participle
6. We wish Hari to win.
to win-infinitive
7. I was told to go.
to go-infinitive
8. I offered him a chair to sit.
to sit-infinitive
9. The train is about to leave.
to leave-infinitive
10. Give me something to eat.
to eat-infinitive

C. Transformation of sentences:

a. Rewrite the sentences after removing 'too':

1. The old man is too weak to walk.
The old man is so weak that he cannot walk.
2. He is too aged to get the job.
He is so aged that he cannot get the job.
3. He is too small to work in the factory.
He is so small that he cannot work in the factory.
4. They are too lazy to get up early in the morning.
They are so lazy that they cannot get up early in the morning.
5. We are too tired to watch the movie.
We are so tired that we cannot watch the movie.
6. This news is too good to be true.
This news is so good that it cannot be true.
7. He is too young to travel alone.
He is so young that he cannot travel alone.

8. The teacher is too weak to control the class.
The teacher is so weak that she cannot control the class.
9. The case is too urgent to be postponed.
The case is so urgent that it cannot be postponed.
10. Your story is too ridiculous to be believed.
Your story is so ridiculous that it cannot be believed.

b. Transform into Simple sentences:

1. The match was over and the players went home.
The match being over, the players went home.
2. A person who is healthy needs no doctor.
A healthy person needs no doctor.
3. He is so fat that he cannot run.
He is too fat to run.
4. He took a stone and threw at the dog.
Taking a stone, he threw at the dog.
5. We must eat or we can't live.
We must eat to live.

c. Transformation into Compound sentences:

1. Seeing the lion, he fled.
He saw the lion and fled.
2. Although he is unwell, he doesn't rest.
He is unwell but he doesn't rest.
3. He succeeded because he worked very hard.
He worked hard, therefore he succeeded.
4. When the day dawned, we got up.
The day dawned and we got up.
5. He is crying because he has lost his puppy.
He has lost his puppy, therefore he is crying.

d. Transform into Complex sentences.

1. He sold his lame horse.
He sold his horse that was lame.
2. Seeing the snake, he shouted.

When he saw the snake, he shouted.

3. He was upset but he did not lose heart.

Although he was upset, he did not lose heart.

4. He is an old friend, therefore I respect him.

I respect him because he is an old friend.

5. He is a lazy boy.

He is a boy who is lazy.

e. Transform into Imperative sentences:

1. You should not make a noise.

Do not make a noise.

2. You are ordered to get out of the room.

Get out of the room.

3. You are advised to work hard.

Work hard.

4. You are requested to help me.

Please help me.

5. You should exercise daily.

Exercise daily.

f. Do as directed:

1. He is too shocked to speak. (Use so.....that.....)

He is so shocked that he cannot speak.

2. No sooner did the bell ring than he got up. (Begin: As soon as.....)

As soon as the bell rang, he got up.

3. Shivali is beautiful and graceful. (Use 'not only.....but also.....')

Shivali is not only beautiful but also graceful.

4. No other flower is as good as rose. (Use 'best' instead of 'good')

Rose is the best flower.

5. He is so happy that he cannot speak. (Use 'too')

He is too happy to speak.

g. Transform into Interrogative sentences:

1. A day cannot be turned into night.
Can a day be turned into night?
2. Nobody likes to be poor.
Who likes to be poor?
3. You can never forget your school days.
Can you ever forget your school days?
4. Everyone loves his motherland.
Who does not love his motherland?
5. She is not a fool.
Is she a fool?

h. Transform into Exclamatory sentences:

1. It is a great calamity.
What a great calamity!
2. These flowers are beautiful.
How beautiful these flowers are!
3. It is sad that he is dead.
Alas! He is dead.
4. It was a dreadful sight.
What a dreadful sight!
5. They are very noble.
How noble they are!

i. Change into Negative statements without changing the meaning.

1. Can he dance?
He cannot dance.
2. She is too young to drive a car.
She is so young that she cannot drive.
3. All men are mortal.
All men are not immortal.
4. Jennifer likes her family.
Jennifer does not hate her family.
5. I admit that he is honest.
I admit that he is not dishonest.

j. Change the Degree of Comparison without changing the sense:

1. A horse is more intelligent than an ass.

An ass is not so intelligent as a horse.

2. Mumbai is the best sea-port in India.

No other sea-port in India is as good as Mumbai.

3. George is braver than Harry.

Harry is not so brave as George.

4. Jim is the cleverest boy in his class.

No other boy in the class is as clever as Jim.

5. Gold is the most precious metal.

No other metal is as precious as gold.

K. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the sense:

1. As soon as the police arrived, the thief ran away.
(Begin with: No sooner.....)

No sooner did the police arrive than the thief ran away.

2. Only the evening star appeared. (Begin: None but.....)

None but the evening star appeared.

3. What a great start they gave! (Begin: They.....)

They gave a great start.

4. My mother hates dogs. (Use 'love')

My mother does not love dogs.

5. Somebody has switched off the light. (Begin: The light.....)

The light has been switched off by somebody.

6. He is too old to skip. (Use 'so')

He is so old that he cannot skip.

7. Wise boys work hard. (Begin: Boys.....)

Boys who are wise work hard.

8. He is poor but he is honest. (Begin: Although.....)

Although he is poor, he is honest.

9. Does anybody like cheats? (Change into Assertive Sentence)

Nobody likes cheats.

10. Seeta and Geeta are beautiful. (Begin: Both.....)

Both Seeta and Geeta are beautiful.

11. This sum is not difficult. (Use 'easy')

This sum is easy.

12. He is my creditor. (Use the word opposite to 'creditor')

He is not my debtor.

13. Though he ran fast, he could not catch the train. (Use 'but')

He ran fast but he could not catch the train.

14. She said that she had finished her work. (Use inverted commas.)

She said, "I have finished my work."

15. Was her ring stolen? (Change into Active Voice)
Did somebody steal her ring?
16. Walk fast or you will miss the train. (Use 'otherwise')
Walk fast otherwise you will miss the train.
17. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy." (Change into Indirect Speech.)
The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
18. He is as wise as his brother. (Change into Negative Sentence)
His brother is not wiser than he.
19. She could not run fast, for she was fat. (Use 'because')
She could not run fast because she was fat.
20. He is insincere. (Change into Negative Sentence without changing the meaning.)
He is not sincere.
21. Knock and the gate will be opened. (Use 'if')
If you knock, the gate will be opened.
22. Please shut the door. (Change into Passive Voice)
You are requested to shut the door.
23. Hari is as tall as Shyam. (Change the degree of comparison.)
Shyam is not taller than Hari.
24. My mother is baking a chocolate cake. (Change into Passive Voice)
A chocolate cake is being baked by my mother.
25. He never drinks milk. (Change into Interrogative Sentence)
Does he ever drink milk?
26. The book was written by Henry. (Change into Active Voice)
Henry wrote the book.
27. Can money buy health? (Change into Assertive Sentence)
Money cannot buy health.
28. He is too slow to win the race. (Rewrite using 'so...that')
He is so slow that he cannot win the race.
29. How fast Milkha ran! (Begin: Milkha.....)
Milkha ran very fast.
30. I have found the pen that I had lost. (Change into Simple sentence)
I have found my lost pen.
31. He said, "He is very ill." (Remove inverted commas)
He said that he was very ill.
32. He is not as tall as his brother. (Change the degree of Comparison)
His brother is not taller than he.
33. You cannot win unless you work hard. (Use 'if')

You can win if you work hard.

34. It was a vague possibility. (Change into Simple sentence)

It was a possibility that was vague.

35. A sailor and afraid of storm!(Change into Exclamatory sentence.)

A sailor is not afraid of storm.

C.) CHANGE THE VOICE:

a. Identify whether the following sentences are in Active Voice or in Passive Voice.

1. They are playing football.Active
Voice
2. I was sent a message by them.Passive
Voice
3. You are advised to work hard.Passive
Voice
4. They knew it.
Active Voice
5. I shall write a letter.
Active Voice
6. Is a race run by you?
Passive Voice
7. Who teaches you English?Active
Voice
8. The house is being built by the mason.Passive
Voice
9. May I see this map?
Active Voice
10. A book has been bought by her.
Passive Voice

b. **Change the voice of the verbs in the following sentences fromActive to Passive:**

1. Ram has chosen a book.
A book has been chosen by Ram.
2. He is watching us.
We are being watched by him.
3. He knows me.
I am known to him.
4. Do you teach Mohan?
Is Mohan taught by you?
5. Atlanta ran a race.
Was a race run by Atlana?
6. Open the door.

- You are ordered to open the door.
7. Please saddle the horse.
You are requested to saddle the horse.
8. They will help me.
I will be helped by them.
9. The noise frightened the lamb.
The lamb was frightened by the noise.
10. They have painted the room.
The room has been painted by them.

c. Change the voice of the verbs from Passive to Active:

1. We were told a story by him.
He told us a story.
2. My watch was broken by Henry. Henry
broke my watch.
3. You are requested to post the letters. Please
post the letters.
4. You are advised to work hard. Work
hard.
5. The plants have been watered by the gardener.
The gardener has watered the plants.
6. Milk is being drunk by the cat.
The cat is drinking milk.
7. You are ordered to maintain discipline. Maintain
discipline.
8. By whom were you helped? Who
helped you?
9. Hindi songs are being sung by Erix.
Erix is singing Hindi songs.
10. Shabnam was praised by the teacher.
The teacher praised Shabnam.

d. Choose the correct option:

1. Do it at once.
a. It was done at once.
b. It had to be done at once.
c. It should be done at once.
d. It will be done at once.
2. I found my lost pen.
(a) My lost pen was found.
(b) My lost pen was found by him.
(c) My lost pen was founded.

- (d) My lost pen will be found by me.
3. I know them.
- They are known by me.
 - They were known by me.
 - They are known to me.**
 - They were been known to me.
4. This pot contains milk.
- Milk was contained in this pot.
 - Milk is contained by this pot.
 - Milk was contained by this pot.
 - Milk is contained in this pot.**
5. They have cut down the trees.
- The trees have been cut down by them.**
 - The trees have been cut down by them.
 - The trees had been cut down by them.
 - The trees were cut down by them.
6. The room has been cleaned by Dolly.
- Dolly cleaned the room.
 - Dolly has cleaned the room.**
 - has been cleaning the room.
 - Dolly had cleaned the room.
7. What was told by him?
- What is he telling?
 - What did he tell?**
 - What is he telling?
 - What was he telling?
8. The book will be read by Meera.
- Meera read the book.
 - Meera will read the book.**
 - Meera will be reading the book.
 - Meera was reading the book.
9. America was discovered by Columbus.
- Columbus was discovered America.
 - Columbus had discovered America.
 - Columbus discovered America.**
 - Columbus discovers America.
10. The old lady helps the poor man.
- The poor man was helped by the old lady.
 - The poor man helped by the old lady.

c. The old lady will help the poor man.

d. The poor man is helped by the old lady.

e. Correct the following sentences:

1. He is known by me.
He is known to me.
2. The rope was cutted by the old man.
The rope was cut by the old man.
3. They are known by their honesty.
They are known for their honesty.
4. Ink is contained by this pot.
Ink is contained in this pot.
5. We were surprised by his conduct.
We were surprised at his conduct.
6. Corn is ground by the mill.
Corn is ground in the mill.
7. The ball was catched by the dog.
The ball was caught by the dog.
8. I am vexed by him.
I am vexed with him.
9. Rani has choosen a book.Rani
has chosen a book.
10. The ball is been kicked by Sherry.
The ball has been kicked by Sherry.

f. Do as directed:

1. Somebody has cut the wire. (Begin: The wire.....)
The wire has been cut by somebody.
2. Please shut the door. (Begin: You.....)
You are requested to shut the door.
3. Shelly wrote a beautiful poem. (Change into Passive Voice)
A beautiful poem was written by Shelley.
4. They did not plough the field. (Begin: The field.....)
The field was not ploughed by them.

5. The students were fined by the teacher. (Change into Active Voice)
The teacher fined the students.
6. We bought twenty pens. (Begin: Twenty.....)
Twenty pens were bought by us.
7. He did not kill the snake. (Begin: The snake.....)
The snake was not killed by him.
8. He had to pay the fine. (Change into Passive Voice)
The fine had to be paid by him.
9. The city has been captured by the enemy. (Change into active Voice)
The enemy has captured the city.
10. May I see this map? (Change into Passive Voice)
May this map be seen by me?
11. She does not fear exile. (Begin: Exile.....)
Exile is not feared by her.
12. Mohan will learn the lesson. (Begin: The lesson.....)
The lesson will be learnt by Mohan.
13. Help me. (Change into Active Voice)
You are requested to help me.
14. Don't touch it. (Change into Passive Voice)
You are warned not to touch it.
15. Mrs Smith is teaching English. (Begin: English.....)
English is being taught by Mrs Smith.
16. Did Alpana invite you? (Begin: Were.....)
Were you invited by Alpana?
17. My purse has been stolen. (Begin: Someone.....)
Someone has stolen my purse.
18. Don't touch it. (Begin: You are warned.....)
You are warned not to touch it.
19. One should keep one's promises. (Begin: Promises.....)
Promises should be kept.
20. The tree was uprooted by the storm. (Change into Passive Voice)
The storm uprooted the tree.

g. Convert the following active sentences into passive sentences by supplying an appropriate passive verb form:

1. She will not recognise us.
Weby her.
 - will not recognise
 - will not being recognised
 - **will not be recognised**
2. They didn't help me.
Iby them.
 - **wasn't helped**
 - weren't helped
 - am not helped
3. We are watering the plants.
The plantsby us.
 - **are being watered**
 - were being watered
 - has been watered
4. Sujata has bought two pet dogs.
Two pet dogs..... by Sujata.
 - has being bought
 - has been bought
 - **have been bought**
5. Tannu and Mannu will organise a grand party.
A grand party by Tannu and Mannu.
 - was organised
 - **will be organised**
 - is organised
6. They might discuss the matter.
The matterby them.
 - might have been discussed
 - **might be discussed**
 - might been discussed
7. The old lady looks after the stray dogs.
The stray dogsby the old lady.
 - will be looked after
 - were looked after
 - **are looked after**
8. Joseph ploughed the field.

The fieldby Joseph.

- **was ploughed**
- is being ploughed
- is ploughed

9. Georgina had to prepare the meal.

The mealby Georgina.

- had been prepared
- **had to be prepared**
- has been prepared

10. She is sweeping the room.

The roomby her.

- is swept
- was swept
- **is being swept**

11. We have drawn the map.

The map.....by us.

- have been drawn
- **has been drawn**
- was drawn

12. Sharma will have boarded the train by 6p.m.

The trainby Sharma by 6p.m.

- will be boarded
- **will have been boarded**
- was boarded

13. The boys were decorating the hall.

The hall.....by the boys.

- were decorated
- were being decorated
- **was being decorated**

13. Help the poor.

The poor.....

- were helped
- was helped
- **should be helped**

14. Do they sing English songs?

.....English songs sung by them?

- were
- do
- **are**

15. Margaret has plucked blue berries.

Blue berriesby Margaret.

- has been plucked
- **have been plucked**
- had been plucked

16. We ought to maintain discipline.

Disciplineby us.

- **ought to be maintained**
- must be maintained
- should be maintained

17. This pot contains milk.

Milk.....this pot.

- is contained by
- was contained by
- **is contained in**

18. He knows you.

You him.

- **are known to**
- are known by
- are knew by

19. His behaviour surprised me.

Ihis behaviour.

- am surprised at
- was surprised with
- **was surprised at**

G. CHANGE THE NARRATION

a. Report the following in Indirect Speech:

1. Mohan says, "I am not well."

Mohan says that he is not well.

2. He said, "I am waiting for my friend."

He said that he was waiting for his friend.

3. Tarun said, "I came here yesterday."

Tarun said that he had come there the previous day.

4. He said to me, "You are very ambitious."
He told me that I was very ambitious."
5. Thomas said to his father, "Virtue always wins."
Thomas told his father that virtue always wins.
6. She says, "My husband will come now."
She says that her husband will come now.
7. The policeman said, "I caught two thieves last night."
The policeman said that he had caught two thieves the previous night.
8. He said to me, "Thank you."
He thanked me.
9. Zara will say, "Father is not at home."
Zara will say that father is not at home.
10. He said to him, "I intend to leave for Delhi to-night."
He told him that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.

b. Report the following in Direct Speech:

1. He said that the clerk would not attend office.
He said, "The clerk will not attend office."
2. They said that habit is the second nature of man.
They said, "Habit is the second nature of man."
3. The boy told his father that their examination was over.
The boy said to his father, "Our examination is over."
4. You told me that I was wrong in my method.
You said to me, "You are wrong in your method."
5. He said that the cow had died the previous day.
He said, "The cow died yesterday."
6. The teacher tells me that I am very intelligent.
The teacher says to me, "You are very intelligent."
7. Kashish will tell his mother that he loves her.
Kashish will say to his mother, " I love you."
8. Hari said that he was working very hard.
Hari said, "I am working very hard."
9. He says that he is reading a delightful story."
He says," I am reading a delightful story."

c. Do as directed:

1. Meera said to Rohan, "How are you?" (Remove inverted commas)
Meera asked Rohan how he was.

2. Heera said to me, "Please give me your pen." (Change into Indirect Speech.)
Heera requested me to give him my pen.
3. Ravi says to his mother, "My friend is ill." (Change into Indirect Speech.)
Ravi tells his mother that his friend is ill.
4. My father warned me that I must finish my work by 6 p.m. (Use inverted commas.)
My father said, "You must finish your work by 6 p.m."
5. The team said, "Alas! We have lost the match." (Change into Indirect Speech.)
The team exclaimed sadly that they had lost the match.
6. Mr. Golmes said, "You must clean the room at once." (Change into Indirect Speech.)
Mr. Golmes ordered me to clean the room at once.
7. My friend thanked me. (Change into direct Speech.)
My friend said, "Thank you."
8. The Principal said, "You must work hard, boys!" (Change into Indirect Speech.)
The Principal advised the boys to work hard.
9. The mother said to her son, "You must return before sunset." (Remove inverted commas.)
The mother ordered her son to return before sunset.
10. Mohan says, "I am busy now." (Remove inverted commas.)
Mohan says that he is busy now.

d. Choose the correct option:

1. The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."
The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.
The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
2. He said, "I am busy now."
He said that he was busy then.
3. The farmer said, "My cow died yesterday."
The farmer said that his cow had died the previous day.
The farmer said that his cow died the previous day.
4. The father will say to his son, "I cannot trust you any more."
The father will tell his son that he cannot trust him any more.
The father will tell his son that he could not trust him any more.
5. He said, "What a beautiful rose!"
He exclaimed that it is a beautiful rose.
He exclaimed that it was a beautiful rose.
6. Geeta said to her friend, "Will you help me?"
Geeta asked her friend if she would help her.

Geeta asked her friend if she could help her.

7. I said to Peter, "I cannot help you now."

I told Peter that I could not help him then.

I told Peter that I cannot help him now.

8. Betsy said to him, "This house belongs to Mrs Smith."

Betsy told him that that house belonged to Mrs Smith.

Betsy told him that this house belongs to Mrs Smith.

9. Maria wrote to me, "I shall go to Agra by train."

Maria wrote to me that she should go to Agra by train.

Maria wrote to me that she would go to Agra by train.

10. She said to me, "Where did you go?"

She asked me where I had gone.

She asked me where I went.

e. Change into Indirect Speech:

1. "Work hard", the teacher said.

The teacher advised us to work hard.

2. "Open the door", Henry said.

Henry ordered me to open the door.

3. "Please give me a glass of water", she said.

She requested me to give her a glass of water.

4. He said to the teacher, "Please don't mark him absent."

He requested his teacher not to mark him absent.

5. Mother said to me, "Never tell a lie."

Mother advised me never to tell a lie.

6. He said, "Where is my mother?"

He asked where his mother was.

7. She said to her servant, "Will you serve me faithfully?"

He asked his servant if he would serve him faithfully.

8. I said to him, "When are you coming?"

I asked him when he was coming.

9. My father said to me, "Why are you sad?"

My father asked me why I was sad.

10. Henry said, "Is the shop open?"

Henry asked if the shop was open.

f. Correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. My teacher asked me why I am late.

- My teacher asked me why I was late.
2. He told me that honesty was the best policy.
He told me that honesty is the best policy.
 3. They said that they are very happy.
They said that they were very happy.
 4. She said that she met Asha yesterday.
She said that she had met Asha the previous day.
 5. She said, "Why you are late?"
She said, "Why are you late?"
 6. I told to her that I could not go with her.
I told her that I could not go with her.
 7. My sister asked when I have arrived.
My sister asked when I had arrived.
 8. She exclaimed with joy that they have won the match.
She exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
 9. The Principal said that truth always triumphed.
The Principal said that truth always triumphs.
 10. The thief promised that he will never steal again.
The thief promised that he would never steal again.

g. Fill the blanks in column C with what was said in Column A as shown in the example:

A	B	C
1. You should help the poor. (Speaker)	What did she say? (You)	She advised me to help the poor. (advice)
2. Keep quiet. (Speaker)	What did she say? (order)	<u>She ordered him to keep quiet.</u>
3. Do not pluck the flowers. (Speaker)	What did she say?(warning)	<u>She warned you not to pluck flowers.</u>
4. Work hard. (Speaker)	What did she say? (advice)	<u>She advised them to work hard.</u>
5. May you live long! (Speaker)	What did she say? (wish)	<u>She wished that I might live long.</u>
6. Please water the plants. (Speaker)	What did she say? (the girls)	<u>She requested the girls to water the plants.</u>

h. Complete the sentences:

1. "Where are you going?" he said.
He asked me
He asked me where I was going.
2. Billy asked Shefali, "How are you?"
Billy asked Shefali how.....
Billy asked Shefali how she was.
3. Tejinder said to Mohit, "When is your birthday?"Tejinder
asked Mohit when
Tejinder asked Mohit when his birthday was.
4. My friend said, "Which bike is yours?"
My friend asked me which.....
My friend asked me which bike was mine.
5. "What did you say?" said my mother.
My mother asked what
My mother asked what I had said.

i. Change into Indirect Speech:

1. Rosy said to Rimmy, "Do you go there daily?"
Rosy asked Rimmy if she went there daily.
2. Shehnaz said to Sarin, "Will you go with me?"
Shehnaz asked Sarin if she would go with her.
3. Kashish said to Shama, "Is this your pen?"
Kashish asked Shama if that was her pen.
4. Kaify said to Gifty, "Have you finished your homework?"
Kaify asked Gifty if he had finished his homework.
5. Gulshan said to Vansh, "Can you bake a cake for me?"
Gulshan asked Vansh if he could bake a cake for her.
6. The teacher asked Deepali, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
The teacher asked Deepali why she was absent the previous day.
7. Seerat said, "Will you help me?"
Seerat asked if I would help her.
8. Manvi said, "Is he ill?"
Manvi asked if he was ill.

9. Ravi said to Mannat, “Has the gardener watered the plants?”

Ravi asked Mannat if the gardener had watered the plant.

10. Mother said to Kashish, “Are you playing chess?”

Mother asked Kashish if he was playing chess.

j. Change the following sentences as directed:

1. The lady said, “What a beautiful rose!”(Change into Indirect Speech)

The lady exclaimed that it was a beautiful rose.

2. Meera exclaimed sorrowfully that she had lost her puppy.

(Change into Direct Speech)

Meera said, “Alas! I have lost my puppy.”

3. Subhash said, “What a pleasant surprise to see you here!” (Change into Indirect Speech)

Subhash said that it was a pleasant surprise to see me there.

4. Rubal said to Harsimran, “How clever you are!” (Change into Indirect Speech)

Rubal praised Harsimran saying that she was very clever.

5. Savy exclaimed that it was a beautiful scene. (Change into Direct Speech)

Savy said, “What a beautiful scene!”

6. Tom said, “Alas! I have lost my bicycle.” (Change into Indirect Speech)

Tom exclaimed sadly that he had lost his bicycle.

7. Alice exclaimed joyfully that she had found her lost son. (Change into Direct Speech)

Alice said, “Alas! I have found my lost son.”

8. The team said, “Hurrah! We have won the match.” (Change into Indirect Speech)

The team exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

9. Theresa said, “How stupid I am!” (Change into Indirect Speech)

Theresa exclaimed that she was very stupid.

10. Father exclaimed that she was a very lazy fellow. (Change into Direct Speech)

Father said, “What a lazy fellow you are!”

ONE LINE/ONE WORD ANSWER (Multiple Choice Questions)

LESSON FOR EXTENSIVE STUDY

Hassan’s Attendance Problem

1. What was Hassan studying?

He was studying Master’s in Computer Applications.

2. Why were Hassan’s parents called to school?

Hassan’s parents were called to inform them about Hassan’s irregularity and indiscipline.

3. What was Sudha Murthy's profession?
Sudha Murthy was a teacher in Computer Science.
4. How did Hassan invariably fare in the examination?
He got a first class in the exam.
5. The parent-teacher meeting ended fruitlessly. (True/False)
True
6. Where did Sudha Murthy work? She
worked at a college in Bangalore.
7. What is the narrator's profession in the lesson 'Hassan's Attendance Problem'?
She is a teacher in Computer Science.
8. How did the narrator treat her students?
The narrator treated her students as her own children.
9. According to Hassan, hardworking people were nerds. (True/False)
True
10. Prof. Sudha Murthy treated her students as her own children.
(True/False)
True
11. Fill in the blank:
The meeting between Hassan's parents and the teacher ended fruitlessly.
12. What was the narrator's strength?
Her students' love for her was her strength.
13. What was Hassan doing after his graduation?
Hassan was selling software useful in teaching Maths, Physics and Chemistry.
14. How did Hassan spend all night?
He spent all night listening to music and chatting with his friends.
15. How did Hassan's father take the narrator's words about Hassan? Hassan's
father did not take them seriously.

The March King

1. Philip found the sandwiches in the tiffin. (True/False) False
2. How was Philip a success as the leader of the Marine Band?
As a leader of the Marine Band, he came to be known as the March King
and composed 'The Washington Post March'.
3. Which band did Philip watch?
(i) Pipe Band
(ii) **Marine Band**
(iii) Big Band
(iv) Army Band
4. Why did Philip's father take him for a walk?
Philip's father took him to the United States Marine Barracks to enlist him as an
apprentice to study music there.
5. What did Philip love to play?
(i) cricket
(ii) **baseball**
(iii) football
(iv) volley ball
6. What did Philip want to become instead of a musician?

- (i) **a baker**
 - (ii) a baseballer
 - (iii) a footballer
 - (iv) band master
7. Why did Philip get into trouble on the day of the concert?
He got into trouble because he had to wear a larger shirt for his performance and it fell away.
8. What is the Marine Band?
- (i) Brass Band
 - (ii) **Official band of the President of the United States**
 - (iii) Indian Army Band
 - (iv) Marina Beach Band
9. What impressed Philip at the bakery?
- (i) the baker's dance
 - (ii) the bakers hospitality
 - (iii) **the baker's speed and skill**
 - (iv) the baker's song
10. What did Philip enjoy learning?
- (i) dancing
 - (ii) playing baseball
 - (iii) **playing violin**
 - (iv) work at the bakery
11. What was Philip Sousa's age when he started attending a school of music in his neighbourhood?
- (i) twelve years
 - (ii) **seven years**
 - (iii) eight years
 - (iv) ten years
12. Mr. Esputa was Philip's music teacher. (True/False)
True
13. What did Philip come to be known as?
- (i) Philip came to be known as the best magician.
 - (ii) **He came to be known as the March King.**
 - (iii) He came to be known as the Crown Prince.
 - (iv) He came to be known as the Music King.
14. Whose shirt did Mrs. Esputa give to Philip?
- (i) Philip's own shirt
 - (ii) Philip's father's shirt
 - (iii) **her husband's shirt**
 - (iv) his friend's shirt
15. Who made the offer of a job to Philip?
- (i) his father
 - (ii) his teacher
 - (iii) **a circus man**
 - (iv) a musician
16. What happened when Philip started rocking the cradle?
- (i) The mother got angry.
 - (ii) **He fell asleep.**
 - (iii) The child fell asleep.
 - (iv) He felt tired.

Thinking Out of the Box: Lateral Thinking

1. How many dollars did Thomas borrow from the bank?
 - (i) \$500
 - (ii) \$5000**
 - (iii) \$2500
 - (iv) \$50000
2. When did Thomas go to the bank to return the bank loan?
 - (i) after two months
 - (ii) after two days
 - (iii) after two weeks**
 - (iv) after twenty days
3. Who introduced day/night matches in cricket? Kerry Packer
4. Edward de Bono _____ (**propagated**/opposed) the art of lateral thinking.
5. What is lateral thinking?
Lateral thinking is creative or non-linear thinking.
6. How much loan did Thomas take from the bank?
 - (i) \$3000
 - (ii) \$5000**
 - (iii) \$2500
 - (iv) \$1000
7. Thomas was a banker. (True/False) False
8. Why did Thomas go to the bank?
 - (i) He went to bank for business.
 - (ii) He went to the bank to take a loan.**
 - (iii) He wanted to open an account.
 - (iv) He was a bank employee.
9. How much interest did Thomas pay on the loan?
 - (i) 15 percent
 - (ii) \$15**
 - (iii) 5 percent
 - (iv) \$5
10. What did the money-lender fancy?
 - (i) He fancied a big house.
 - (ii) He fancied the money-lender's daughter.**
 - (iii) He fancied to win a prize.
 - (iv) He fancied to get a job.
11. What did Edward de Bono propagate?
 - (i) Intelligence.
 - (ii) The art of travelling
 - (iii) The art of lateral thinking**
 - (iv) The art of writing poetry
12. For how long Thomas was to go away?
 - (i) two days
 - (ii) two weeks**
 - (iii) two months
 - (iv) two fortnights
13. Thomas left his new Ferrari in the bank's underground garage. (True/False)
True

On Saying Please

1. Why was the passenger hurled out of the lift?
The passenger was hurled out of the lift because he asked the lift-man to carry him to the top in a disrespectful manner.
2. The Lesson 'On Saying Please' is written by
Joseph Addison
3. Based on the lesson 'On saying Please', how do we infect the world?
 - (i) with our jokes
 - (ii) with our illness
 - (iii) **with our ill-humours**
 - (iv) with our misery
4. The writer hurled the passenger out of the lift. (True/False)
False
5. What does not compel us to say 'Please or Thank You'?
 - (i) teacher
 - (ii) **the law**
 - (iii) parents
 - (iv) grand parents
6. According to the writer, what does a conductor generally consider the passengers as ?
 - (i) **his natural enemies**
 - (ii) his friends
 - (iii) his relatives
 - (iv) his well-wishers
7. What serve as little courtesies?
 - (i) **The words, Please and Thank You**
 - (ii) The words, Excuse me
 - (iii) Good manners
 - (iv) Discipline
8. What enjoins us to be civil?
 - (i) financial practice
 - (ii) **social practice**
 - (iii) personal choice
 - (iv) fear of parents
9. What was the immediate reaction of the narrator when his foot was trampled?
 - (i) He looked at the conductor coldly.
 - (ii) He did not react.
 - (iii) **He looked up with anger and agony.**
 - (iv) He looked comfortable.
10. The law can protect us against physical assault. (True/False) True
11. What makes our life kindly and tolerable?
 - (i) our bold talks
 - (ii) **our everyday civilities of behaviour**
 - (iii) our poor communication
 - (iv) bad behaviour
12. What kind of effect does war have on everyday civilities of behaviour?
 - (i) cool effect
 - (ii) no effect
 - (iii) **chilling effect**

- (iv) poor relations
13. Who was fined by the court?
- (i) **the lift man**
- (ii) the passenger
- (iii) the driver
- (iv) conductor
14. What kind of conductor does A.G. Gardiner refer to in 'On Saying Please'?
- (i) rough
- (ii) tough
- (iii) **polite**
- (iv) rude
15. How did the conductor behave with old people?
- (i) as a friend
- (ii) **as a son**
- (iii) as a father
- (iv) as a colleague

The Story of My Life

1. Anne Mansfield Sullivan was Helen Keller's teacher. (True/False)
True
2. Who was Helen's teacher?
- (i) Allison
- (ii) **Anne Mansfield Sullivan**
- (iii) Anna Kornikova
- (iv) Annie Besant
- (v)
3. The little blind children at the Perkin's Institution had sent a (doll/game) for Helen Keller.
4. Who had sent the doll for Helen Keller?
- (i) her mother
- (ii) her father
- (iii) her teacher
- (iv) **The little blind children at the Perkin's Institution**
5. Helen Keller published her autobiography when she was 21 years old.(True/False)
False
6. What did the teacher give Helen Keller the morning after she came?
- (i) fruits
- (ii) toys
- (iii) **a doll**
- (iv) books
7. What did Helen Keller do in impatience?
- (i) yelled
- (ii) **threw away the doll on the ground**
- (iii) allowed her parents to go out
- (iv) hit the author
8. What did Helen's teacher spell into Helen's hand after giving her the doll ?
doll
9. How did the narrator feel after breaking the doll?
- (i) indifferent
- (ii) **delighted**
- (iii) grieved

- (iv) no effect
10. What was the wordless cry of the narrator's soul?
- (i) **'Light! Give me light!'**
- (ii) 'Love! Give me love!'
- (iii) 'Peace! Give me peace!'

Two Gentlemen of Verona

1. What were the two boys selling?
- (i) almonds
- (ii) berries
- (iii) **wild strawberries**
- (iv) bananas
2. The two boys made a visit to their home every Sunday. (True/False)False
3. Jacopo is a thirteen-year-old boy. (True/False)False
4. Who was Lucia?
- She was the sister of Nicola and Jacopo.
5. What ailment was Lucia suffering from?
- (i) fever
- (ii) **tuberculosis**
- (iii) malaria
- (iv) throat infection
6. How old was Nicola?
- (i) **thirteen years**
- (ii) fourteen years
- (iii) twelve years
- (iv) eleven years
7. Where did the boys go every Sunday?
- (i) **Poleta**
- (ii) Retola
- (iii) Motel
- (iv) Verona
8. Lucia aspired to be _____.
- (i) a painter
- (ii) a dancer
- (iii) **a singer**
- (iv) a writer
9. Who drove the boys to the country?
- (i) driver
- (ii) friend
- (iii) **narrator**
- (iv) mother
10. What was the distance between Poleta and Verona?
- (i) 10 kilometers
- (ii) 20 kilometers
- (iii) **30 kilometers**
- (iv) 40 kilometer
11. How was the father of the two boys killed?
- (i) in an accident
- (ii) **in the war**
- (iii) in the ground
- (iv) in the sea

In Celebration of Being Alive

1. The lesson 'In Celebration of Being Alive' is written by.....
Dr. Christian Barnard
2. What hit the narrator while he was crossing the street?
 - (i) **a car**
 - (ii) a bus
 - (iii) a bicycle
 - (iv) a truck
3. Who left the breakfast trolley unattended in the hospital?
 - (i) the assistant
 - (ii) **the nurse**
 - (iii) the doctor
 - (iv) waiter
4. The mechanic boy was totally blind. (True/False)True
5. What had happened to the author after he was hit by a car?
 - (i) **His ribs were broken.**
 - (ii) His jaw was broken.
 - (iii) His wrists were broken.
 - (iv) His teeth were broken
6. What does the author compare the grand show with?
 - (i) Great circus show
 - (ii) Great opera
 - (iii) Great dance show
 - (iv) **The Grand Prix Race**
7. Who was accompanying the doctor when he met with a car accident?
 - (i) his friend
 - (ii) **his wife**
 - (iii) his brother
 - (iv) his fiancé
8. Who had a fractured shoulder because of the car hit?
 - (i) the doctor
 - (ii) the doctor's friend
 - (iii) **the doctor's wife**
 - (iv) the doctor's son
9. Who, does the author think, give him a lesson in the business of living?
 - (i) **the two boys**
 - (ii) his friend
 - (iii) his wife
 - (iv) his neighbour
10. Dr. Christian Barnard is known for his first human heart transplantation. (True/False)
True

Ghadari Babas in Kalapani Jail

1. Who were the Ghadarites?
The members of the Ghadar party.
2. Cellular Jail was also known as Kala Pani Jail. (True/False)True
3. How were the 'convicts' punished when they failed to work properly?

They were abused and given thirty whip lashes in public.

4. Where is Kalapani Jail?
 - (i) **In Port Blair, Andaman Island**
 - (ii) In Maldives
 - (iii) In Goa
 - (iv) In Karachi
5. Who were appointed as the local jail official in the Kala Pani Jail?
 - (i) expert jailors
 - (ii) **the old hard-core criminals**
 - (iii) petty criminals
 - (iv) local tribals
6. How long did Nani Gopal continue his hunger strike?
 - (i) 72 hours
 - (ii) 27 days
 - (iii) **72 days**
 - (iv) 27 hours
7. Who slapped Superintendent Murray hard?
 - (i) Zora Singh
 - (ii) **Chattar Singh**
 - (iii) Hari Prakash
 - (iv) Sohan Singh
8. How many Ghadarites lost their lives in the Kala Pani Jail?
 - (i) five
 - (ii) seven
 - (iii) **eight**
 - (iv) nine
9. Where was Jyotish Chander Pal removed to?
 - (i) a bigger jail
 - (ii) **a mental hospital**
 - (iii) a safer room
 - (iv) a small dungeon
10. What were the petty officers and Jamadars addressed as?
 - (i) **demi-gods**
 - (ii) devils
 - (iii) saints
 - (iv) divine souls

V)

LESSONS FOR EXTENSIVE STUDY

The School For Sympathy

1. What was the name of the head girl?
 - (i) Bery
 - (ii) **Millie**
 - (iii) Smiley
 - (iv) Shelly
2. Which day was the most difficult for the children?
 - (i) **blind day**
 - (ii) deaf day
 - (iii) dumb day
 - (iv) lame day
3. Miss Beam is _____
 - (i) an old lady
 - (ii) **a middle-aged woman**

- (iii) a young woman
 (iv) a lazy woman
4. What did the girl say about the gardener?
 (i) She said that the gardener was a young man.
 (ii) **She said that the gardener was hundreds of years old.**
 (iii) She said that he was very short.
 (iv) She said that he was a useless fellow.
5. Who did Miss Beam lead the author to?
 Miss Beam led the author to the girl whose eyes were bandaged.
6. What was the name of the girl in read?
 (i) Millie (ii) Julie
 (iii) **Beryl** (iv) Maria
7. What was the age of the girl whom the author saw soon after entering the school?
 (i) ten years (ii) eight years
 (iii) **twelve years** (iv) thirteen years
8. The author asked the girl with bandaged eyes if she ever ____.
 (i) slept (ii) wept
 (iii) **peeped** (iv) slipped
9. During the course of each term, how many times did every child have a blind day?
 (i) **once** (ii) twice
 (iii) thrice (iv) a number of times
10. The children playing in the garden were really handicapped. (True/False)
 False

A Chameleon

1. Prohor was the General's cook. (True/False)
True
2. The General's dogs were mostly _____.
setters
3. Who was Otchumyelov?
 Otchumyelov was a police superintendent.
4. What did Hryukin display to the crowd?
 (i) the dog
 (ii) **his bleeding finger**
 (iii) his bleeding nose
 (iv) his bleeding toe
5. Who was chasing the dog?
 Hryukin was chasing the dog.
6. Who was Otchumyelov?
 (i) **Police Superintendent**
 (ii) A guard
 (iii) Judge
 (iv) Army general
7. Prohor was the General's _____ (peon/**cook**)
8. How was Hryukin's bleeding finger a flag of victory?

He hoped to get some compensation from the dog owner by showing his bleeding finger.

9. What is the name of the General's brother?
Vladimir Ivanitch
10. Who gave the information that the dog belonged to the General's brother?
(i) Otchumyelov
(ii) Hryukin
(iii) **Prohor**
(iv) General
11. What is the name of the Police Superintendent?
(i) Hryukin
(ii) **Otchumyelov**
(iii) Itmolv
(iv) Klashnikov
12. According to the policeman, the General's dogs are generally _____
(sitter/setters)
13. Where was the Police Superintendent, Otchumyelov walking?
(i) in a park
(ii) **in the market square**
(iii) in the forest
(iv) in a garden
14. According to the people in the story, Hryukin is a liar. (True/False)
True

Bholi

1. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. (True/False)
True
2. How many siblings did Bholi have?
(i) five
(ii) **three brothers and three sisters**
(iii) two sisters and three brothers
(iv) five brothers
3. Bholi had _____ brothers and _____ sisters.
three, three
4. Bholi had _____ sisters.
5. Bholi's real name was Sulekha
6. Ram Lal was the _____ of the village. Numberdar
7. Ramlal was a _____ (**government**/private) official.
8. Whom did Bishamber come to marry?
(i) **Bholi** (ii) Champa (iii) Radha (iv) Megha
9. Ramlal, the Numberdar of the village had _____ (three/**seven**)
10. Bishamber Nath is _____.
(i) young man (ii) a sick man
(iii) a poor man (iv) **a rich grocer**
11. Bholi would _____ (**stammer**/stand) while speaking.
12. Bholi was the fourth daughter of the Numberdar, Ramlal. (True/False)
True

The Gold Frame

1. Datta had learnt by long experience that his customers were _____ punctual. (never/always)
2. What did the customer want?
The customer wanted a photograph of his grandfather to be framed. Datta had learnt by long experience that his customers were neverpunctual. (True/False)
True
3. What price did Datta quote for the frame selected by his customer?
 - (i) ten rupees
 - (ii) twenty rupees
 - (iii) **seventeen rupees**
 - (iv) seventy rupees

4. Datta's new customer gave him hisphotograph to be framed.
(**grandfather's/uncle's**)
5. Who was the author of the story, 'The Gold Frame'?
R.K. Laxman
6. After how many days did the customer come to enquire if the picture was ready?
(i) **after ten days**
(ii) after two days
(iii) after two weeks
(iv) after fifteen days
7. Datta was profusely _____. (**perspiring/tiring**).
8. Who was the owner of "The Modern Frame Works"?
Datta
9. What spilled on the photograph?
(i) **White enamel paint**
(ii) glue
(iii) water
(iv) tea
10. Where was the photograph lying?
(i) on the shelf
(ii) **on a wooden plank**
(iii) on the floor
(iv) on a book
11. Datta made desperate attempts to _____ (**revive/revise**) the picture.

The Barber's Trade Union

1. The villagers _____ Chandu to have him sent to prison for his offences.
threatened
2. What was the name of the landlord's son?
(i) Thanu Ram
(ii) Chandu
(iii) **Devi**
(iv) Sheru
3. What did Chandu want to buy?
(i) **a bicycle**
(ii) a truck
(iii) a car
(iv) a book
4. What was the age difference between Chandu and the narrator?
six months
5. The Sahukar told that Chandu looked like _____ in doctor's clothes?
(i) **a clown**
(ii) a guard
(iii) a doctor
(iv) villager
6. Chandu is a beggar boy. (True/False)

True

7. Chandu's mother was an ill-tempered woman. (True/False)**True**
8. What type of woman was Chandu's mother? Chandu's mother was an ill-tempered woman.
9. Dr. Kalan was a dentist. (True/False)**True**
10. Who objected to the dress of Chandu?
- (i) Devi
 - (ii) **Bijay Chand**
 - (iii) Dr. Kalan
 - (iv) Lala Hukam Chand
11. What did the landlord look like without shave for many days?
- (i) like a beggar
 - (ii) like a child
 - (iii) **like a leper**
 - (iv) like a clown
12. By how many years was the wife of the landlord younger to her husband?
- (i) ten years
 - (ii) eleven years
 - (iii) **twenty years**
 - (iv) twenty one years
13. How much did Chandu pay for the bicycle?
- (i) **five rupees**
 - (ii) ten rupees
 - (iii) thirty rupees
 - (v) fifteen rupees

The Bull Beneath the Earth

1. What was Karam Singh's designation in the Army?
- (i) **Havaldar**
 - (ii) Naik
 - (iii) Subedar
 - (iv) Jamandar
2. Whom did Mann Singh meet when he entered Karam Singh's house?
- (i) **Karam Singh's father**
 - (ii) Karam Singh's brother
 - (iii) Sajan Singh
 - (iv) Karam Singh's uncle
3. The name of Karam Singh's village was Chuharkana. (True/False)
- False**
4. A postman brought the news of Karam Singh's pension. (True/False)

True

5. Who was Jaswant Singh?
- (i) Mann Singh's brother
 - (ii) **Karam Singh's brother**
 - (iii) Karam Singh's friend

(iv) Mann Singh's friend

6. Where was Karam Singh's unit located?

- (i) **Burma front**
- (ii) China border
- (iii) Pakistan front
- (iv) Near the seas

7. Who brought tea for Mann Singh at Karam Singh's house?

- (i) **Karam Singh's mother**
- (ii) Karam Singh's father
- (iii) Karam Singh's brother
- (iv) Karam Singh's sister

8. What was Jaswant Singh's response to Mann Singh's attempt to start a conversation?

- (i) **Jaswant Singh remained silent.**
- (ii) Jaswant Singh did not pay any attention.
- (iii) Jaswant Singh was quick to answer him.
- (iv) Jaswant Singh didn't like it.

9. Where was Karam Singh's father sitting when Mann Singh reached their house?

- (i) on a chair
- (ii) **on a cot**
- (iii) on the ground
- (iv) on a desk

10. What was the name of Mann Singh's Village?

- (i) Chararka
- (ii) **Chuharkana**
- (iii) ChuharChak
- (iv) Charikkalan

11. What was the rank of Mann Singh in the army?

- (i) **Naik**
- (ii) Havaldar
- (iii) Subedar
- (iv) Sepoy

12. What did Mann Singh tell Karam Singh's family about his shooting skills?

- (i) Let him pull the trigger and down comes a Burmese.
- (ii) **Let him pull the trigger and down comes a Japanese.**
- (iii) He didn't like shooting.
- (iv) He was not a good shooter.

PART- B

(Lesson for intensive Study)

Q1. Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

1. Why was Hassan not noticed by the teacher in the class?
2. Why did the parent-teacher meeting end fruitlessly?
3. What made the concert a flop show for Philip?
4. Why did Philip's father take him for a walk?
5. What would have happened if the girl had picked up the black pebble?
6. What is lateral thinking?

7. Why was the passenger hurled out of the lift?
8. What is the first requirement of civility?
9. What serves as 'little courtesies' in our daily life?
10. What are the good qualities of the conductor?
11. List the few words that the narrator's teacher made her learn.
12. What did the narrator learn at the well house?
13. Why did the two boys work endlessly?
14. What did Lucia aspire to be?
15. Why could not Barnard's brother survive?
16. What made the driver and the mechanic choose their roles?
17. List a few key members of the Ghadar party.
18. What were the physical conditions of the cellular jail?

Lessons for extensive Study

Q. 3 Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

1. What was the real aim of Miss Beam's School?
2. What is the educative value of a blind, deaf or a lame day?
3. Where was the police superintendent, Otchumyelov walking? What was he carrying under his arm?
4. Why was Hryukin chasing the dog?
5. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi?
6. Why did the tehsildar come to the village?
7. Where was 'The Modern Frame works' situated?
8. What types of frames did Datta show to the customer?
9. Why was Chandu not good at doing sums at school?
10. What does the narrator tell us about Chandu's dress?
11. Who were Mann Singh and Karam Singh?
12. What news did the postman bring?

Q. 4 Long answer type questions.

Intensive Study

- (1) Draw a brief character sketch of Hassan.
- (2) Write a brief character sketch of John Philip Sousa.
- (3) What was the lesson Dr. Barnard learnt from the two brave youngsters?
- (4) Write briefly in your own words the theme of the chapter 'Onsaying please'.
- (5) Draw a brief character sketch of the narrator, 'Helen Keller'.
- (6) Write briefly, in your own words, about Ghadar party?

Q. 5 Long answer type questions.

Extensive Study

- (1) Give a brief character sketch of Miss Beam.
- (2) Give a brief character sketch of Otchumyelov.
- (3) Describe, in brief, the early childhood of Bholi.
- (4) What impression do you get about Datta, the frame maker?
- (5) Give a brief character sketch of Chandu.
- (6) Give a brief character sketch of Karam Singh's father.

Q. 6 Write the central idea of the following poems:

- (1) Prayer of the Woods
- (2) On Friendship
- (3) Once upon a Time
- (4) The Road Not Taken
- (5) On His Blindness
- (6) The Echoing Green
- (7) Father Returning Home

Q. 7 Letter Writing

- (1) Write a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of your district complaining against the misuse of loudspeakers in your town.
- (2) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper against the use of unfair means by students in exams.
- (3) Write a letter to the Commissioner of your municipal corporation complaining about the insanitary conditions in your locality.
- (4) Write a letter to the General Manager of a firm to appoint you as sales manager.
- (5) Write a letter to your School Principal, for issuing a school leaving certificate.
- (6) Write a letter to your School Principal requesting him/her to give you a full fee concession.

Q.8 (a) Write a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title. Tension and headaches are the most common type and are caused by muscle contractions or an imbalance of natural chemicals in the brain. The pain causes a band like pressure around the head and may be accompanied by a sense of tightness in the head, neck and shoulder muscles. They often begin in the afternoon or evening and produce a steady pain. Prevention is the best approach; relaxation techniques, such as bio-feedback, massage, meditation and visualization, work for many. Another recommendation is to eliminate all foods and drugs that contain caffeine from the diet which can increase tension and anxiety, thus, contributing to headaches. Headache may also be due to sinusitis, and inflammation of the lining of the sinus cavities. This causes a deep, dull ache around the eyes and sometimes in the forehead and ears. A good diagnostic clue is that the pain tends to worsen when you bend over.

(b) Write a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title.

For religion to be effective, enthusiasm is necessary. At the same time, we must try to avoid the danger of multiplying of creeds. We avoid that by being a non-sectarian sect, having all the advantages of a sect and the broadness of a Universal religion. God, though everywhere, can be known to us in and through human character. No character was ever so perfect as Rama Krishna's and that should be the centre around which we ought to rally; at the same time allowing everybody to regard him in his own light, either as God, saviour, teacher, model, a great man just as he pleases. We do not preach social equality but that every being has the same rights and insist upon freedom of thought and action in every way. We reject none, neither theist nor pantheist, monist, polytheist, agnostic, nor atheist; the only condition of being a disciple is modelling a character, at once the broadest and the most intense. Nor do we insist upon particular codes of mortality as to conduct, character, eating and drinking, except so as far as it injures others.

(c) Make a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title.

Speech is a great blessing, but it can also be a curse, for, while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of tongue, the use of an unusual or ambiguous word and

so on, may create an enemy where we had hopes to win a friend. Against different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Thus, speech is not a gift to use likely without thought.

(d) Write a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title.

The modern man is forever busy meeting deadlines, keeping appointments and living life. He has no time for himself. In his hurried routine, he prefers to eat junk or fast food which is prepared and consumed instantly. The term 'junk food' was coined by Michael F. Jacobson in 1972. Junk food contains less minerals, vitamins and proteins, so it does no good to the body as it lacks nutritional value. Fast food chains are popular worldwide. They serve food which is saturated in fats and sugar. These foods are gaining popularity in small towns also. School/college canteens as well as corner shops are stacked with such items- french fries, burgers, Pizzas, chips, noodles, etc. These are available off the shelf too to pick on the go. Fast food is served at birthday parties and other social functions. People forget that such foods are major source of obesity, hormonal imbalance, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc. It contains little fiber, so it does not provide enough of nutrition and leads to chronic constipation resulting in other diseases. School and college tuck-shops should sell fresh fruits and juices, sprouts and salads. Milk and butter milk should replace aerated drinks, as these things have higher nutritional value than burgers, chips and noodles.

Q. 9 Explain the following newspaper headlines in 15 to 20 words.

- (i) Women to join Indian Army as officers.
- (ii) Navy saves 55 lost at sea.
- (iii) Railways cancels two trains.
- (iv) Storm hits Kerala, 25 dead.

or

- (1) Write an email to your friend informing him why you want him to excuse you for not attending his birthday party.
- (2) Write an email to your father, requesting him to transfer some money in your account so that you can clear the dues before final exams.
- (3) Write an email to your sister, asking her to come home from the hostel for Diwali celebrations.
- (4) Write an email to your friend asking him to join you for dinner at your home on the weekend.