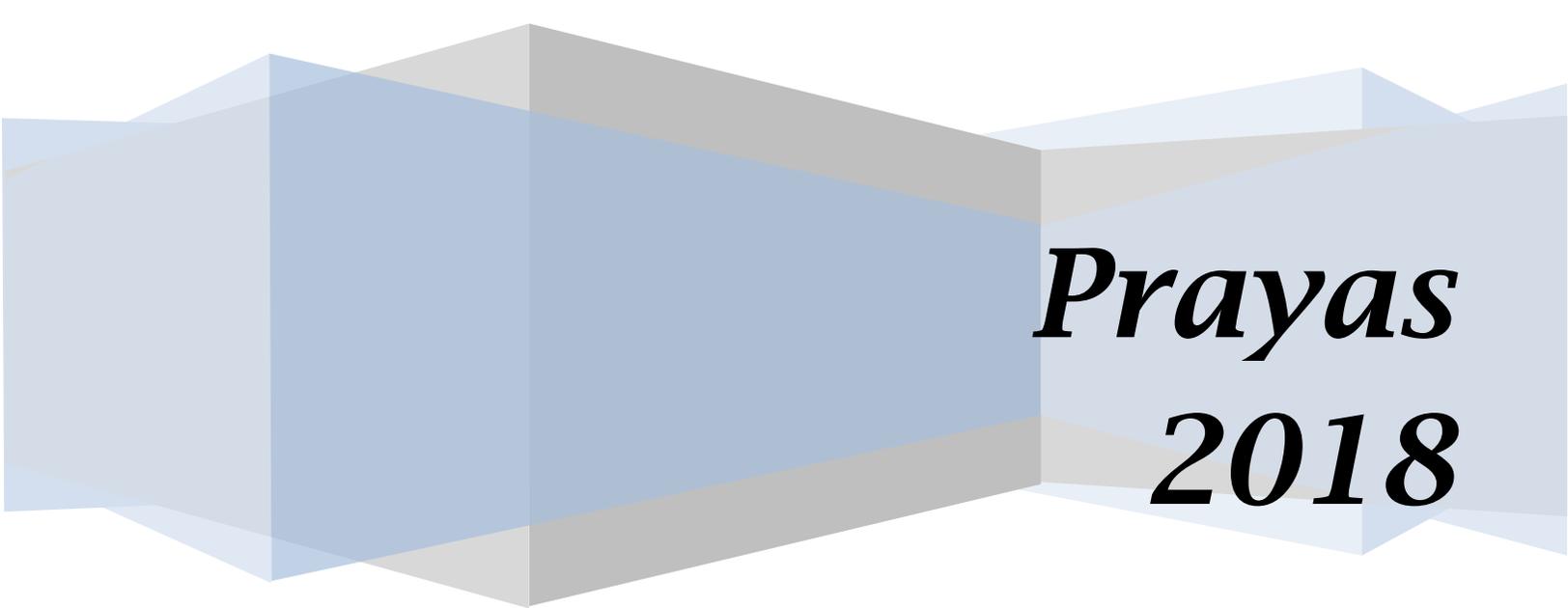


Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner

English

Class X

Study Material



Prayas
2018



Director
Secondary Education
Rajasthan, Bikaner

Republic Day
January 26, 2018



Proem

'Start where you are. Use what you have. Do what you can.' - Arthur Ashe

Students generally find themselves in the ocean of dilemma when they are going to appear in the examination. At this time, our learners just need a ray of guidance and moral support from teachers as well as parents. A target preparation under expert guidance coupled with authentic study materials makes the task much easier. Our teachers are dedicated to exhaustive quality learning and are committed to a continuous process of improvement of the learners. Great things begin with small actions. There is no substitute to hard work.

Our endeavour is to equip our students with such study materials which will help them develop their confidence. Our mission is to facilitate each and every learner to realise that there is nothing they can't do if they really want to. I believe that the uniqueness of each child is recognised, nurtured and treasured by the teachers in the classrooms. We should appreciate our learners in their little things since our focus is to manifest their innate ability.

It gives me immense pleasure to acclaim this effort of assiduous and conscientious teachers who have left no stone unturned to bring this work in its present form. I anticipate that **Prayas 2018** will prove a successful endeavour for learners to achieve their desired goal.

Nathmal Didel
I.A.S.
Director

Contents

S. No.	Section	Pages
1	Grammar	4-47
2	Reading	48-51
3	Golden Rays: Prose	52-75
4	Golden Rays: Poetry	76-84
5	Resolution	85-99
6	Writing	100-125
7	Road Safety Education	126-130

Grammar

Subject Verb Agreement

Subject	Verb			
	do/does	is/am/are	has/have	was/were
I	do	am	have	was
we	do	are	have	were
you	do	are	have	were
he	does	is	has	was
she	does	is	has	was
it	does	is	has	was
they	do	are	have	were

Pronouns

Sub.	Obj.	Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pronoun	Reflexive/Emphatic
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourself
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
one	one	one's	one's	oneself
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Correct Forms of Verbs

Tenses	Correct form of the Verbs		Adverbials (igpku ^{1/2})
Present Indefinite	Affirmative	V ₁ / V ₁ + s/es	Always, often, daily, regularly, seldom, never, generally, frequently, occasionally, rarely, hardly, scarcely, in the morning/eveningevery/ each day/week / month/years/time/ period – on Sundays/Mondays once a day/ week/ Universal Truth /Scientific Truth / Habitual Facts/ Proverbs
	Negative / Interrogative	do/does+---- V ₁	
Present Continuous	is/ am/ are + V ₁ +ing		today / now/at this time/ at this moment/ at present / now-a-days/ in these days/ still / look!, see!, listen!
Present Perfect	has/ have + V ₃		just , just now, already, yet, so far, recently, lately
Present Perfect Continuous	has/ have +been + V ₁ +ing		since/for/all + time
Past Indefinite	Affirmative	V ₂	yesterday one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, when,as, last + week/month/year, the other day, in 2001, 1999
	Negative / Interrogative	did +---- V ₁	
Past Continuous	was / were + V ₁ +ing		at that time, at that moment, in those days, while
Past Perfect	had + V ₃		V ₂ + after + had + V ₃ had + V ₃ + before + V ₂
Past Perfect Continuous	had +been + V ₁ + ing		when / as / before+ V ₂, since / for +time
Future Indefinite	shall /will + V ₁		tomorrow , next + day / week/month/ years, the coming day, the following day, in future
Future Continuous	shall /will +be + V ₁ +ing		at this time / at this moment + tomorrow , next + day / week/month/ years, the coming day, the following day, in future
Future Perfect	shall /will +have + V ₃		by + time
Future Perfect Continuous	shall /will+have been + V ₁ +ing		for + time + by + time

1. Present Indefinite Tense

Trick 1:- daily, always, never, usually, seldom, often, rarely, sometimes, every(day, month, week, year.....) आदि present indefinite tense के प्रयुक्त होते हैं—

Examples: (1) He.....(come) to see me every month.

(2) You(go) to school daily

(3) My father always.....(take) tea in the morning.

Ans :- (1) **comes** (2) **go** (3) **takes**

Trick 2:- शाश्वत सत्य (Eternal truth) वाले वाक्यों में Present Indefinite Tense आता है।

Examples: (1) The sun..... (rise) in the east.

(2) The earth(move) round the sun.

Ans.- 1. **rises** 2. **moves**

Trick 3 :- यदि रिक्त स्थान के बाद को Complement हो तो वहाँ आवश्यकतानुसार is/am/are (be) का प्रयोग होगा –

Examples: - 1. He..... a teacher.

2. I..... a Doctor.

Ans :- 1. **is** 2. **am**

Trick 4 :- Modals (can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, need, dare, ought to, used to) के बाद हमेशा verb की 1st form ही आती है।

Examples: (1) she can.....(do) this work

(2) Your sister could.....(bring) some fruits for me.

Ans:- (1) **do** (2) **bring**

Trick 5 :- would rather, had better के बाद हमेशा verb 1st form आती है।

1. You had better(go) to your house.

2. I would rather..... (sell) this land.

Ans:- (1) **go** (2) **sell**

2. Present Continuous

Trick 1 :- यदि रिक्त स्थान के बाद कोष्ठक में be दिया हो तथा वाक्य वर्तमान काल में हो तो रिक्त स्थान में is/are/am आयेगा तथा verb की 1st form में ing जोड़ देंगे।

Examples :- (1) He(be water) to the plants.

(2) Ramesh.....(be cook) food.

Ans (1) **is watering** (2) **is cooking**

Trick 2 :- still, now, at this moment, at present, now a days, these days (with action verbs) look, आदि शब्दों के बाद is/are/am+verb की 1st form +ing का प्रयोग होता है।

Example- (i) Look, the children(play) in the garden.

Ans:- **is playing**

Trick 3 :- while, as के बाद is/ are /am +verb की 1st form +ing का प्रयोग करेंगे यदि सहायक वाक्य present tense का हो।

Example- (i) I see this plant while I(walk) in this garden.

Ans:- **am walking**

3. Present Perfect Tense

Trick 1 :-यदि वाक्य में already, just, yet, recently, so far, just now आदि शब्द हो तो वाक्य present perfect tense का होता है अतः इसमें has/have+ 3rd form आयेगी।

It is first time/ it is second time.....has/have+ 3rd form आयेगी।

Examples: (1) Ram is not at home. He(go) to hospital just now

(2) They (already finish) their work and now they will go to the cinema.

(3) It is first time I(come) late.

Ans:- (1)**has gone** (2) **have already finished** (3) **have come**

4. Present Perfect Continuous

Trick 1 :-यदि समय से पहले since / for / all हो और वाक्य समाप्त हो गया हो तो रिक्त स्थान में has been अथवा have been + verb में ing आयेगा।

Example :- (i) My brother.....(cook) for two hours.

(ii) Rani.....(teach) to him since 9 o' clock.

Ans:- (i) **has been cooking** (ii) **has been teaching**

Trick 2 :-यदि दो वाक्य दिये गये हो और किसी भी एक वाक्य में समय से पहले since / for / all हो तथा दूसरा वाक्य present tense में हो तो रिक्त स्थान में has been / have been + verb में ing जुड़ेगा।

Examples :-

(1) Raju....(write) a story since morning , but he has not finished it yet.

(2) You.....(waste) my time since 9 o' clock, you may go now.

Ans:- (1) **has been writing** (2) **have been wasting**

Trick 3 :-यदि वाक्य के बीच में since हो तो किन्तु since के बाद समय नहीं दिया हो तो since के पहले has been / have been + verb में ing तथा since के बाद की IInd form आयेगी ।

Examples :- (i) Mother..... (sleep) since you went to office.

(ii) Rani.....(sing) songs since she took food.

Ans:- (i) **has been sleeping**

(ii) **has been singing**

5. Past Indefinite

Trick 1 :- yesterday, ago, last (week, month, Year.....) in past time (in 2000) आदि शब्द past tense के सूचक हैं । यदि वाक्य में ये शब्द हो तो verb की II form आयेगी ।

Examples:- (1) she.....(go) to Jaipur yesterday.

(2) We.....(visit) the zoo last month.

Answer:- (1) **went** (2) **visited**

Trick 2 :-यदि वाक्य past tense में शुरू हो तो प्रायः पूरा वाक्य past tense में चलेगा ।

Examples:- 1. Radha.....(cook) and went to market.

2. When I was reading, I.....(hear) a loud noise.

Answer:- (1) **cooked** (2) **heard**

Trick 3 :- यदि वाक्य में if/ as if/ as though/ would that/ I wish/it is time/it is high time ये शब्द हो तो verb की II form आयेगी ।

Examples:- 1. He speaks as if he(be) very learned person.

2. He speaks as if he(know) everything.

3. It is time we(start) our journey.

Answer:- (1) **were** (2) **knew** (3) **started**

6. Past Continuous

Trick 1 :-यदि रिक्त स्थान के बाद कोष्ठक में be दिया हो तथा वाक्य past tense में हो तो रिक्त स्थान में was/were आएगा तथा verb की Ist form में ing जोड़ देंगे ।

Examples:- 1. He.....(be read) a letter yesterday.

Answer:- **was reading**

Trick 2 :-यदि वाक्य में when हो तथा when के बाद verb की IIst form होतो दूसरा वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में Was/were+ verb की Ist form में ing जोड़ देंगे ।

- Examples:- 1. I..... (read) a book when sita come in.
2. My mother.....(wait) for me when I returned home.

Answer:- (1) **was reading** (2) **was waiting**

Trick 3 :- As, while के बाद Was/were+ verb की Ist form+ ing का प्रयोग करेंगे यदि सहायक वाक्य past tense में हो तो।

Example- The teacher come late while the students.....for him.

Answer:- **were waiting**

Note:- यदि सहायक वाक्य present tense में हो while, as के बाद is /are /am +verb की 1st form +ing प्रयोग करेंगे।

7. Past Perfect

Trick 1:-यदि वाक्य मे before के पहले had+ verb की IIIrd form होतो before के बाद verb की IIst form आएगी।

- Examples:- 1. My sister had cooked food before I(reach) the home.
2. The patient had died before the doctor.....(come).

Answer:- (1) **reached** (2) **came**

Trick 2 :-यदि वाक्य मे before के बाद IInd form होतो before के पहले had+verb की IIIrd form आएगी।

- Examples:- 1. My sister.....(cook) food before I reached the home.
2. The patient.....(die) before the doctor came.

Answer;- (1) **had cooked** (2) **had died**

Trick 3 :-यदि वाक्य मे after के पहले verb की IInd form होतो after के बाद had+ verb की IIIrd form आएगी।

- Examples:- 1. I washed my shirt after I.....(go) to Jaipur.
2. Rahul cooked food after seela.....(write) a story.

Answer:- (1) **had gone** (2) **had written**

Trick 4 :-यदि वाक्य मे after के बाद had हो तो after के पहले verb की IInd form आएगी।

- Examples:- 1. Sita.....(go) to school after she had finished her work.
2. Rahul.....(cook) food after seela had writer a story.

Answer:- (1) **went** (2) **cooked**

8. Past Perfect Continuous

Trick 1 :-यदि समय से पहले since/for हो और वाक्य समाप्त हो गया हो तो रिक्त स्थान मे had been+verb की Ist form+ ing आएगी। (यदि वाक्य past tense मे हो)

- Examples:- 1. She.....(live) in this house since 1999.
2. Raju(write) a story for two hours yesterday.

Answer;- (1) **had living** (2) **had writing**

Trick 2:-यदि दो वाक्य दिए हो और किसी एक वाक्य में समय से पहले since/for हो तथा दूसरे वाक्य में verb की IIrd form हो तो since/for के पहले had been+verb की Ird form में ing जोड़ देंगे।

Examples:- 1.Sita.....(teach) in this school for ten years when I read last year.

2. Sita.....(suffer) from fever for five days when she received the invitation.

Answer:- (1) **had been suffering** (2) **had been teaching**.

9. Future Indefinite

Trick 1:-यदि वाक्य में tomorrow, next (day, week, year, month, year, Monday.....etc) दिए हो तो वाक्य future tense का है।

*I व we के साथ shall + verb की Ird form का प्रयोग करेंगे।

*I व we को छोड़कर अन्य कर्ताओं के साथ will + verb की Ird form का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Examples:- 1. I.....(go) to school tomorrow.

2. She(come) here on next Monday.

Answer:- (1) **shall go** (2) **will come**

10.Future Continuous

पहचान:-इस Tense में भविष्य में कार्य चलते रहने की कल्पना की जाती है।

*I व we के साथ shall be + verb की Ird form+ ing का प्रयोग करेंगे।

*I व we को छोड़कर अन्य कर्ताओं के साथ will be + verb की Ird form+ ing का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Examples:-

1. He.....(write) a story next day.

Answer:- **will writing**.

11. Future Perfect Tense

Trick 1 :-यदि समय से पहले by हो तो रिक्त स्थान में will have/ shall have+ verb की IIIrd form+ ing आएगी।

Examples:- 1. He.....(leave) for school by 10 a.m.

2. She.....(return) from jaipur by 2014.

Answer:- (1) **will have left** (2) **will have returned**

12. Future Perfect Continuous

पहचान:-

- i. वाक्य में future tense सूचक शब्द के पहले by/on शब्द होते हैं।
- ii. समय से पहले since/for होते हैं।
- iii. वाक्य में when के बाद verb की Ird form हो।

Trick 1 :-Will/Shall have been+ I form + ing का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Example:- 1. Anita.....(play) football for two hours by six O' clock.
2. Ramesh.....(live) in this house for five year by 2020.

Answer:- (1) **will have been playing** (2) **will have been living**

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. He always.....his will. (change)
2. The ministerin Ajmer at 3 p.m. on Sunday. (arrive)
3. The earth..... round the sun. (move)
4. The doctor..... the patient every day. (visit)
5. Listen! Someone..... to open the gate. (try)
6. We..... a cricket match at this moment. (watch)
7. She..... exercises on tenses now. (do)
8. Ravi money to buy a new car. (save)
9. Someone him to report for duty. (inform)
10. I alreadythe bell twice. (ring)
11. Anufrom Ajmer yet. (not return)
12. She.....computer for six months and she hasn't learnt much yet (learn)
13. The pipe..... for ages. We must get it repaired. (leak)
14. I..... with him for ten years and he has never greeted me. (work)
15. Last year the government..... new legislation to check pollution.
(introduce)
16. When I..... here first time, it was quite a lonely area. (come)
17. Yesterday I rang you twice but..... no response. (get)
18. India..... freedom in 1947. (get)
19. When I saw her first time, she in a cafe. (sit)
20. He a shock while he was mending a fuse. (get)
21. When I went to see him, he a cricket match on TV. (watch)
22. My father..... the plants when suddenly the rain started. (water)
23. I went to bed after I my work. (finish)
24. The patient had died before the doctor (arrive)
25. When we entered the cinema hall, the film already..... (start)
26. My sister saw a snake while she.....in the garden. (walk)
27. The emperor.....all the treaties and attacked his enemy. (break)
28. I met Rahim yesterday but I.....him so far today. (not see)

29. The trainees.....their seats before the secretary arrived. (occupy)
30. His father.....the principal yesterday. (meet)
31. You are fond of.....in the river. (swim)
32. When she opened the door, she.....a terrible snake. (see)
33. The train had left the platform before Ithe station. (reach)
34. Our class teacher always on time. (come)
35. My father me a gift for getting first division in Secondary Examination. (give)
36. The student the class before the teacher arrived. (leave)
37. is a good exercise to keep our body fit. (dance)
38. We..... a friendly match tomorrow. (play)
39. My grandfather The Hindustan Times daily. (read)
40. They English since 2006. (learn)
41. The postmanthe post by 11 a.m. everyday. (deliver)
42. While the doctor the patient, there was an uproar in the hall. (examine)
43. Priyanka to live in this locality recently. (begin)
44. Tomorrow is a holiday. The offices closed. (remain)
45. In her youth, she hours standing before the mirror. (spend)
46. Bhima the ball so hard that all his companions failed to stop it. (throw)
47. The pilot came down after the plane (land)
48. Vivek with his friend Imtiyaz to Indore by the night bus today. **BSER 2014** (go)
49. The Prime Minister the people on the television yesterday. (address)
50. We a big snake on the ground while we were cleaning it. (see)
51. The date of examination has been declared so the studentsfor it these days. (prepare)
52. The farmer his property among his sons before he died. (divide)
53. The principal the annual prizes tomorrow. (distribute)
54. Look! an old man after the bus to catch it. (run)
55. Most of the people God daily before taking tea. (worship)
56. When the rain started we ,..... in the field. **BSER 2015** (stand)
57. Ekta was reading the newspaper when Nidhi her room. (enter)
58. The Minister for Defence Dr Kalam on the grand success of the missile (congratulate)
59. Rajiv dropped his mobile while he the bus. (board)

60. Last Sunday when Kiran food in the kitchen one of her friends came to visit her. (cook)
61. Please avoid here. It is a library. (talk)
62. Neetu her painting before she went to market. (complete)
63. Priya left her home early in the morning today. Nobody where has she gone. (know)
64. 'Put on your helmets, you to enter the danger zone now' said the watchman. (go)
65. Hemant here every week end. **BSER 2016** (come)
66. You the story yet. (not finished)
67. Once upon a time there a big banyan tree. (be)
68. Ramesh this novel last night. (finish)
69. If you run fast, you the bus. (catch)
70. They their debts next week. (pay)
71. Students English at this time tomorrow. (read)
72. If Sheetal me, I would have attended her party. **BSER 2017** (invite)

ANSWERS : – 1. changes 2. arrives 3. moves 4. visits 5. is trying 6. are watching 7. is doing 8. is saving 9. has informed 10. have rung 11. has not returned 12. has been learning 13. has been leaking 14. have been working 15. introduced 16. came 17. got 18. got 19. was sitting 20. got 21. was watching 22. was watering 23. had finished 24. arrived 25., had started 26. was walking 27. broke 28. have not seen 29. had occupied 30. met 31. swimming 32. saw 33. reached 34. comes 35. gave 36. had left 37. Dancing/ To dance 38. shall play 39. reads 40. Have been learning 41. delivers 42. was examining 43. has begun 44. will remain 45. spent 46. threw 47. had landed 48. is going 49. addressed 50. saw 51. are preparing 52. had divided 53. will distribute 54. is running 55. worship 56. were standing 57. entered 58. congratulated 59. was boarding 60. was cooking 61. talking 62. had completed 63. knows 64. are going 65. comes 66. have not finished 67. was 68. finished 69. will catch 70. are paying 71. will be reading 72. had invited.

Modal Auxiliaries

Modals	Notions / Mood
Can	Ability, capacity, know how to, power, capability, skill
May	possibility, probability, permission, wish, purpose, guess
Must	necessity, obligation, compulsion, legal duty, obligation, all possibility, surety, certainty, logical inference, order
Shall/will	Futurity (I / we = shall , you , he, she, it, they , name= will) Modal = promise , intention , threat , warning , determination , command (I / we = will , you , he, she, it, they , name= shall)
Might	remote possibility
Would	polite request, past habit
Should/ ought to	advice, suggestion, moral duty/ obligation
Need not	not necessary , not compulsory
Dare not	have no courage, lack of courage
Mustn't	Prohibition You must not drive without fastening seat belt.
Used to	past habit

Examples

1. **Walk carefully lest you should fall.**
2. **Work hard so that you may pass.**
3. **He worked hard so that he might pass.**
4. **Boys will be boys.**
5. **May you live long!**
6. **May God bless you!**
7. **May I have your attention, please?**
8. **I would rather go there.**
9. **I would rather die than beg.**
10. **I would like to play here.**
11. **Would you mind my opening the window?**
12. **However hard you may try, you can't win the race.**

13. **As you sow, so shall you reap.**
14. **One who dares to teach must never cease to learn.**
15. **She can speak English.**
16. **I can dance/play/sing/write/drive/speak.....**
17. **Can you help me with this box?**
18. If you invite me, I will come.
19. You would look better with shorter hair. (you think)
20. Candidates shall remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
(instruction)
21. You should see a doctor if you are not well.
22. I will help you.
23. They shall help her in the difficulty.
24. If you again abuse me, I will beat you.
25. We will win the match.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below

(can, should, may, might, must, could)

- (1) Everybody..... follow the rules and regulations of the country.
- (2) This seat is vacant. Yousit here.
- (3) The weather is cold. We have a snowfall.
- (4) You not make a noise in the class.

Ans.:- (1) must (2) may (3) may (4) shall

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below. [Sec. Board Exams : 2014]

(can, should, may, might, must, could)

- (i) The barking of the dog made me run as fast as I
- (ii) I think the guide take us around the old monument.
- (iii) My brother who is a wrestler lift this big pole.
- (iv) You come to bungalow whenever you wish.

Answer : (i) could (ii) should (iii) can (iv) may

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below. [Sec. Board Exams : 2013]

(can, should, may, might, must, could)

- (i) He.....swim very well in his youth.
- (ii) You are not well at all. You.....see a doctor at once.
- (iii) Work hard lest you fail.

(iv) He is working hard so that he win a scholarship.

Answer: (i) **could** (ii) **must** (iii) **should** (iv) **may**

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below. [Sec. Board Exams : 2012]
(can, could, may, must, might)

- (i) There are clouds in the sky. So it rain today.
- (ii) His lungs have become very weak. So hegive up smoking.
- (iii) My grandmother is over sixty, but she still read without glasses.
- (iv) He belonged to a poor family therefore, he not buy a car.

Answer: (i) **may** (ii) **must** (iii) **can** (iv) **could**

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below.

(can, could, may, should, might)

- (i) Raju is very intelligent he get Ist Division in the board examination.
- (ii) You are very weak, youtake nutritious food.
- (iii) Heplay football, When he was in school.
- (iv) You have completed your homework, now yougo.

Answer. (i) **can** (ii) **should** (iii) **could** (iv) **may**

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below.

(can, could, may, must, might)

- (i) There are not clouds in the sky, but itrain today.
- (ii) Your son has got a first position in the board's exam. Hebe a very intelligent boy.
- (iii) She was a rich lady so shebuy a car for her son.
- (iv) The patient is very serious. Hedie at any time.

Answer (i) **might**(ii) **must** (iii) **could** (iv) **may**

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below.

(can, could, may, ought to, might)

- (i) The last bus has gone, so hecome now.
- (ii)you help me, please?
- (iii) Isolve any question of this exercise
- (iv) The clouds are dark, so itrain today.

Answer. (i) **might** (ii) **could** (iii) **can** (iv) **may**

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below.

(can, could, ought to, should, would)

- (i) Irun fast when I was young.
- (ii) You are ill. Youtake rest.

- (iii) She.....speak Hindi well.
- (iv) You.....to serve your old parents.

Answer. (i) could (ii) should (iii) can (iv) ought to

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given blow.

(ought to, shall, will, must, should)

- (i) You.....do your duty honestly.
- (ii) My son.....help you.
- (iii) I.....help you.
- (iv) We.....to be a good citizen.

Answer. (i) should (ii) shall (iii) will (iv) ought to

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given blow.

(may, must, might, should, would)

- (i) He..... play football in his childhood.
- (ii) You....look after your old father.
- (iii) Those boy.....pass because they are negligent to studies.
- (iv) A soldier.....be in the uniform.

Answer. (i) would (ii) should (iii) might (iv) must

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 महत्त्वपूर्ण है। जैसे :-

Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)

- A letter is written by Narendra. (Subject गौण व कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 प्रकार 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 Voice** कहते हैं। जैसे -

He plays cricket. My mother has cooked food.

Saroj is singing a song. 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 किये गये 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 सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :

Passive Voice बनाते समय यदि Subject या Object के रूप में कोई noun होती है तो उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं। तथा subject

Pronoun हो तो उसे निम्नानुसार बदलते हैं :-

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

Object
हमेशा main
Verb के बाद
आता है।

Tense सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :

Active Voice	Passive Voice
V ₁ या V ₁ + s/es do/does+not+V ₁ is/am/are+V ₁ +ing has/have+V ₃ V ₂ did not+V ₁ was/were+V ₁ + ing had+V ₃ will have/shall have+V ₃ Modals (shall, will, can, should, might, must, need not, used to, would, could, may, ought to, dare not) +V ₁	is/am/are+V ₃ is/am/are+not+V ₃ is/am/are+being+V ₃ has/have+been+V ₃ was/were+V ₃ was/were+not+V ₃ was/were+being+V ₃ had+been+V ₃ will have/shall have+been+V ₃ 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** (निर्जीव) 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** के वाक्य 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 वाक्यों का **Passive Voice** :

यदि **Active Voice** में **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, shall have, will have** के पश्चात् **to+V1+Obj.**

का प्रयोग हो तो **च्यञ्जम** 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 वाक्यों 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 eas **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. V₁ से 2. Please/Kindly Is 3. Do not Is 4. Let Is

1. V₁ से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

(a) V₁ के बाद **Object** होने पर :- इनको निम्न तरीके द्वारा **Passive Voice** में बदला जाता है:-

Let + Obj. + be + V₃ + ----

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) V₁ 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 advised to + वाक्य

प्रार्थना :- You are requested to + वाक्य

Keep quite. - You are ordered to keep quite.

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 रूपमें 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 तरीकों 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 भी 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** दिया हो 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 Is 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 वाक्यों 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 Is शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

ऐसे वाक्यों 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 नीमसचपदह अमतइ से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों की तरह ही होते हैं-

Pattern Active Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV.I+Obj.?

Passive Wh-word+HV.I+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 - **Who** को **By whom** 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?

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice :-

1. People appreciate honesty every where.

2. They condemn thieves every where.

3. We know the Indian soldiers for bravery.

4. The audience praised the speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago Conference.

5. Scientists have discovered more facts about the Indian river Saraswati.

6. The Chairman has dissolved the committee.

7. The Election Commission has announced elections for the state assemblies.

8. People hold honest as the best policy. 9. She left the dog in the car.

10. They are catching the stray animals. 11. They gave him opportunity.

12. They teach the Children French in Paris. 13. The police asked the culprit tough questions.

14. They offered him help. 15. The officer granted me the leave.

16. I send them greeting cards on Diwali. 17. They provide me the financial help.

18. I tell him interesting stories. 19. Have you paid the money?

20. He handed her the letter. 21. He denied her nothing.

22. Put him this question. 23. Show him the way.

24. Tell them the whole story. 25. Give him a suitable reply.

26. Bring it to their knowledge. 27. He painted the door green

28. The police found him guilty. 29. They elected him president.

30. They found the experiment useful.

ANSWERS :- 1. **Honesty is appreciated everywhere.** 2. **Thieves are condemned everywhere.** 3. **Indian soldiers are known for bravery.** 4. **The speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago conference was praised.** 5. **More facts about the Indian river Saraswati have been discovered.** 6. **The committee has been dissolved.** 7. **Elections for the state assemblies have been announced.** 8. **Honesty is held to be the best policy.** 9. **The dog was left by her in the car.** 10. **The stray animals are being caught.** 11. **An opportunity was given to him. Or He was given an opportunity.** 12. **The children are taught French in Paris. Or French is taught to the children in Paris.** 13. **The culprit was asked tough questions.** 14. **He was offered help.** 15. **I was granted the leave.** 16. **They were sent greeting cards on Diwali.** 17. **I am provided the financial help.** 18. **He is told interesting stories.** 19. **Has the money been paid?** 20. **She was handed the letter.** 21. **She was denied nothing.**

22. Let this question be put to him. 23. You are advised to show him the way. 24. Let the whole story be told to them. 25. Let a suitable reply be given to him. 26. Let it be brought to their knowledge. 27. The door was painted green. 28. He was found guilty. 29. He was elected president. 30. The experiment was found useful.

-:: TEXT BOOK EXERCISES ::-

Change the following sentences into passive voice. Omit the agent:-

1. Somebody had put out the light.
2. People serve ice-cream with meal.
3. They are expecting good news.
4. They admire the bravery of the Indian soldiers.
5. The principal has dissolved the committee.
6. The election commission announces election for the state assemblies.
7. People hold honesty as the best policy.
8. The teacher has appointed him monitor.
9. I opened the door.
10. He can lift the box.
11. Why do you suspect me?
12. Are they offering him a chair?
13. Whom do we like most?
14. Who wrote Macbeth?
15. Put him this question.
16. Show him the way.
17. Don't tease her.
18. Give him a suitable reply.
19. Has someone informed the police?
20. Everyone believed that the movement was a failure.
21. People think that the government is working well.

ANSWERS : 1. The light has been put out. 2. Ice - cream is served with meal. 3. Good news is expected. 4. The bravery of Indian soldiers is admired. 5. The committee has been dissolved. 6. Election for the state assemblies are announced. Honesty is held to be the best policy. 8. He has been appointed monitor by the teacher. 9. The door was opened by me. 10. The box can be lifted by him. 11. Why am I suspected by you? 12. Is a chair being offered to him? 13. Who is liked by us the most? 14. By whom was Macbeth written? 15. Let this question be put to him. 16. Let the way be shown to him. 17. Let her not be teased. 18. Let a suitable reply be given to him. 19. Has the police been informed by someone? 20. It was believed by everyone that the movement was a failure. 21. It is thought that the government is working well.

Reported Speech

A. Reporting Verb and Conjunction सम्बन्धी Change:-

Sentence	Reporting Verb	Conjunction
Assertive	Tell/tells/told	That
Interrogative	Ask/asks/asked	If/whether/WH
Imperative	Told/asked/advised/ ordered/requested forbade not	To (V1) Not to (Don't+V1)
Optative	Wished/blessed/cursed	That
Exclamatory	Exclaimed with sorrow/joy/surprise	That

B. Pronoun सम्बन्धी Change:-

I am saying to you, " she has given her sister the book."

I am telling you that she has given he sister the book.

I have said to him,"you are very good student".

I have told him that he is very good student.

Ramesh will say to me, " I will do your work.

Ramesh will tell me that he shall do my work.

The teachers are saying to the students,"You have to do yours work".

The teachers are telling the students that they have to do their work.

I said to him, "You are very good student."

I told him that he was very good student.

Short Trick: - SON
 123

C. Tense सम्बन्धी Change

Rule:- यदि **Reporting verb present** या **future tense** में हो तो **Reported speech** के **tense** में कोई **change** नहीं होगा जैसे:-

I have said to Rahul, "you may go".

I have told Rahul that he may go.

Rule-2 यदि **Reporting verb past tense** में हो तो **Reported speech** के **tense** निम्न सारणी के अनुसार **change** होगा:-

V1 do/does+V1	V2
do/does not	did not
is/am/are	was/were
has/have	Had
V2 did+V1	had+V3
was/were	had been
Can\	Could
Will	Would
Shall	Should
May	Might
Must	must/had to (past)

(II) समय व दूरी सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :-

This – that

These – those

Here – there

Now – then

Ago – before

Today – that day

Tomorrow – the next day

Next day – the following day

Yesterday – the previous day

Last week.....- the previous week....

Examples –

1. You said to me, "I am going to buy yours house".

I.D You told me that you were going buy my house.

2. I said to him, "you are going to play with the team."

I.D I told him that he was going to play with the team.

3. Rakesh said to meera, " you have to give her your oen."

I.D Rakesh told meera that she had to give her pen.

4. I said to him, "You are looking very nice.'

I.D I told hin that he was looking very nice.

5. Rakesh said to sandeep and his sister, ;You did not ask me any question."

I.D Rakesh told sandeep and his sister that they had not asked him any question.

6. I had told her, "You making me a fool,"
I.D I had told her that she was making me a fool.
7. He asked me, "They are cutting the card board ."
I.D He asked me that They were cutting the card-load.
8. Raman said to prem, "I am not a player."
I.D Raman told prem that he was not a player.
9. He said to me, "I had a note book of you."
I.D He told me that he had had a notebook of me.
10. Rakesh told his sister, " I don't want to say you any thing my alan which is related to your mistakes."
I.D Rakesh told his sister that he didn't want to say her anything about his plan which was related to your mistakes.
11. The class teacher said, " Students. I knew every thing about you,"
I.D The class teacher told the student's that he had known everything about them.
12. She said, " mother I want to say you some thing about my school,"
I.D She told mother that she wanted to say her something about her school.

Interrogative Sentences

नियम 1. यदि reported speech helping verb वाले Interrogative हो तो Reporting verb को **ask** में बदल देते हैं तथा जोड़ने के लिए **if** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples:- (1) I said to him, " Are you going to jaipur.?"

I.D- I asked him if he was coming to Jaipur.

नियम 2. Reported speech के Interrogative sentence को positive बना दिया जाता है।
 Examples:-

1. Rahul said to my mother, " Did your son write the letter to your husband before last Monday,"

I.D Rahul asked my mother if her son had written the letter to her husband before the previous Monday.

2. He said to Ram, " Do you Like this car?"

I.D- He asked Ram if he liked that car.

3. he said him, " Are you asking this question ?"

I.D- I asked him if He was asking that question.

Wh-Group वाले Inrerragative Sentence

नियम 1. Reporting verb और Reported speech को जोड़ने में wh-Group वाले शब्द ही काम आयेगा।

Examples:-

1. They said to me, “when did we say some thing to this man?”

I.D- They asked me when they had said something to that man.

2. I told your father, “why are you asking about your son ?”

I.D- I asked your father why he was asking me about his son.

3. Yash said to Shiv, “Where are you going ?”

I.D- Yash asked Shiv where he was going.

Imperative Sentences

(a) Please/kindly वाले Imperative Sentence

नियम 1. Reporting verb , requested होगी, Reported Speech में से please या kindly को हटाकर 'to' से शेष वाक्य जोड़ दिया जाता है।

Examples:-

1. The student said to me, "Please answer my question

I.D- The student requested me to answer his question.

2. Madhu said to me, “ Kindly issue me my T.C.”

I.D- Madhu requested me to issue her T.C.

3. The captain said to the coach, “please don't arrange the extra player.”

I.D- The captain requested the coach not to arrange the extra player.

4. I requested him, “take it without asking any thing,”

I.D- I requested him to take it without asking anything.

(b) Don't वाले Imperative Sentences

नियम 1- Reporting verb forbade होगी , Reported Speech में से don't को हटाकर 'to' से शेष वाक्य जोड़ दिया जाता है।

Examples:-

(1) The caption said to the coach, “Don't arrange the extra player”.

I.D- The caption forbade the coach to arrange the extra player.

(2) She said to me, “Don't cut the wire”.

I.D- She forbade me to cut the wire.

(3) I said to my brother, “ don't say me anything about your friend.

I.D- I forbade my brother to say me anything about his friend

(c) M.V की 1st form से शुरुआत वाले Imperative Sentences

नियम 1 Reporting verb, Reported speech के भाव के अनुसार change होगी, उसके बाद Reported speech को 'to' से जोड़ दिया जाता है।

Examples:-

1. He said to his teacher, "check it, sir"

I.D He requested his teacher to check it.

2. Geeta said to her friend, "Ask your mother don't ask me."

I.D- Geeta advised her friend to ask her mother and forbade to ask her.

3. I said to my students, "write down the note,"

I.D- I ordered my students to write down the note.

(d) Let से शुरू होने वाले Imperative Sentences

(A) Let us से शुरू होने वाले –

Rule 1. Said के स्थान पर Suggested कर देंगे यदि Said to हो तो Suggested to कर देंगे।

Rule 2. Let को हटा देंगे तथा 'that' Conjunction लगा देंगे।

Rule 3. यदि Reported Part में us हो Reporting Verb में I या me हो तो us को हटाकर we कर देंगे और यदि I या me न हो तो us के स्थान पर they कर देंगे।

Rule 4. Reported Part में Should स.क्रिया प्रयोग होता है।

D. - I said to Shyam, "Let us go to a hotels."

ID. - I Suggested to Shyam that we should go to a hotel.

D. - I said to my brother, "Let's go to some holy place."

ID.- I Suggested to my brother that we should go to some holy place.

(B) Let के साथ us नहीं हो –

Rule 1. Said/Said to के स्थान पर आवश्यकतानुसार Requested, asked, said, told कर देंगे।

Rule 2. 'to' Conjunction का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा Let को नहीं हटायेगे।

D. The beggar said, "Let me stay here."

ID. The beggar said to let him stay there.

D. He said to his friend, "Let me go home now."

ID. He requested his friends to let him go home then.

Optative Sentences

प्रार्थनाएँ, आशीर्वाद कामना आदि के वाक्य Optative वाक्य कहलाते हैं। ऐसे वाक्य May से शुरू होते हैं।

Rule 1. वाक्य भाव के अनुसार said to के स्थान पर wished, prayed, cursed आदि का प्रयोग करेंगे

Rule 2. Reporting Verb के Object को हटा देंगे।

Rule 3. 'that' Conjunction का प्रयोग होगा।

D. He said to me, "May God bless you!"

ID. He prayed (wished) that God bless me.

D. I said to her, "May you live long !"

ID. I wished that she might live long.

D. Ram said, "May God help you."

ID. Ram wished that God might help you.

Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory Sentences:- ऐसे वाक्यों के अन्त में विस्मयबोधक(!) होता है। ऐसे वाक्य प्रायः What, How, Hurrah!, Alass!, O!, Oh! आदि शब्दों से आरम्भ होते हैं। इन्हें विस्मयबोधक वाक्य कहते हैं।

Rule 1. said जव के स्थान पर आवश्यकतानुसार निम्न शब्दों का प्रयोग करेंगे—

Exclaimed with Surprise (यदि वाक्य How, What से शुरू हो)

Exclaimed with Joy (यदि वाक्य hurrah से शुरू हो)

Exclaimed with sorrow (यदि वाक्य Alass, O, Oh से शुरू हो)

Exclaimed with - साधारण भाव में

Type-I

Rule 1. यदि वाक्य के अन्त में कोई noun हो तो उस noun के पहले the लगाकर वाक्य शुरू करेंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद आवश्यकतानुसार was/were लगायेंगे।

Rule 3. a/ anको हटा देंगे।

Rule 4. was/ were के बाद very लगा देंगे तथा शेष शब्द लिख देंगे।

D.- Mohan said, "What a beautiful house!"

ID.- Mohan exclaimed with surprise that the was very beautiful.

Type - II

Rule 1. यदि वाक्य के अन्त में H.V. हो तो कर्ता से वाक्य शुरू करेंगे तथा उसके बाद was/were सहायक क्रिया लगायेंगे।

Rule 2. ऐसे वाक्यों में a/an नहीं हटेगा तथा उसके बाद very का प्रयोग करेंगे।

D. He said, "What a beautiful house it is!"

ID. He exclaimed with surprise that it was a very beautiful house.

D. He said, "How lucky I am!"

ID. He exclaimed that he was very lucky.

Typs - III (Hurrah, Alas, O, Oh)

Rule 1. said के स्थान पर Exclaimed with joy या Exclaimed with sorrow कर देंगे।

Rule 2. 'that' Conjunction का प्रयोग करेंगे।

Rule 3. Hurrah, Alas, O, Oh आदि शब्दों को हटा देंगे।

D.- The students said, " Hurrah ! we have won the match."

ID.- The students exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Hari said to me, "I am going to town with my sister."
2. She said to him, "You have given me nothing."
3. Kanta said to me, "I will answer the phone."
4. My mother said to me, "You can do it if you try."
5. She said to her teacher, "I am giving a party to all my friends today."
6. The teacher said, "Slow and steady wins the race."
7. He said to Pooja, "You are not working hard ."
8. The thief said to the judge, "What have I done to deserve so hard a punishment?"
9. Ankita said to the tailor, "When will my dress be ready?"
10. She said to me, "How do you live in such an isolated locality?"
11. The candidate said to the clerk, "When shall I know the result of the test?"
12. She said to her husband, "How can you be so uncaring?"
13. She said to her son, "Did the green grocer have any fresh vegetable?"
14. The judge said to the thief, "Are you not ashamed of committing theft again and again?"
15. Gopal said to a man, "Do you know the way to the station?"
16. She said to the postman, "Is there any letter for me?"
17. Hari said to Rekha, "Can you tell me why are you so sad today?"
18. She said to me, "Have a look at yourself in the mirror."
19. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Meena.
20. He said to me, "Please fill up this form."
21. "Don't go near the water, children" she said.
22. The teacher said to the boys. "Make good use of your time."
23. I said to him. "Don't use bent coins in the machine."
24. "Kindly give me a seat near the window." Said the passenger to the conductor.
25. The advocate said to the client, "Read it carefully before you sign."

ANSWERS :-

1.Hari told me that he was going to town with his sister.2.She told him that he had given her nothing.3.Kanta told me that she would answer the phone.4.My mother told me that I could do it if I tried. 5.She told her teacher that she was giving a party to all her friends that day. 6.The teacher said that slow and steady wins the race. 7.He told Pooja that she was not working hard.8.The thief asked the Judge what he had done to deserve so hard a punishment.9.Ankita asked the tailor when her dress would be ready.10.She asked me how I lived in such an isolated locality. 11.The Candidate asked the clerk when he would know the result of the test.12.She asked her husband how he could be so uncaring. 13.She asked her son if the greengrocer had had any fresh vegetable. 14.The Judge asked the thief if he was not ashamed of committing theft again and again.15.Gopal asked a man if he knew the way to the station.16.She asked the post man if there was any letter for her. 17.Hari asked Rekha if she could told him why she was so sad that day.18.She advised me to have a look at myself in the

mirror.19.I requested Meena to lend me her pen for a moment.20.He requested me to fill up that form.21.She said the children not to go near the water.22.The teacher advised the boys to make good use of their time. 23.I asked him not to use bent coins in the machine. 24.The passenger requested the conductor to give him a seat near the window.25. The advocate advised the client to read it carefully before he signed.

--: TEXT BOOK EXERCISES :-

1. Change the following sentences into Indirect speech :

1. John said, " I work every day."
2. Mohan said, "I am playing the Guitar now."
3. He said, "He has bought a new car recently."
4. Shalini said, "I'll go to cinema tomorrow."
5. Sita said to me, "I can speak English fluently."
6. Mother said to the son , " I have cooked pasta for you."
7. She said to me, "Yesterday I saw the movie PK."
8. Tom said to me, "Will you go with me there ?"
9. Sister said, " Don't put this T- shirt on."
10. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make a noise."
11. Ramesh said, "When does the train arrive?"
12. Sarla said, " I have forgotten my e- mail password."
13. Manish asked, "Where have you hidden the data?"
14. My friend said to me, "Have you hidden the data?"
15. He said to him, "Were you present in the party last night?"
16. She asked, "Can you bring the moon for me?"
17. My friends said,"Let's go to cinema."
18. I said, "Sit down"
19. Mali said to them, "Do you solve my problem?"
20. He said,"Who are you?"
21. The boys said, "we want to play a match"
22. The teacher said, "we don't have much time for a match now."
23. Nisha said him, "I have something to show you"
24. "I am going away tomorrow, father" Ram said.
25. She said, "My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police?"

ANSWERS : 1. John said that he worked every day. 2. Mohan said that he was playing the guitar then. 3. He said that he had bought a new car recently. 4. Shalini declared that she would go to cinema the next day. 5. Sita assured me that she could speak English fluently. 6. Mother told the son that she had cooked pasta for him. 7. She told me that she had seen movie 'PK' the previous day. 8. Tom asked me if I would go with him there. 9. Sister forbade me to put that T-shirt on. 10. The teacher forbade the boy to make a noise. 12. Sarla said that she had forgotten her email password. 13. Manish asked (me) where I had hidden the data. 14. My friend asked me if I had finished my homework. 15. He asked him if he had been present in the party the previous night. 16. She asked (me) if I could bring the moon for her. 17. My friends suggested that they should go to cinema. 18. I ordered (him) to sit down. 19. Mali asked them if they solved his problem. 20. He asked me who I was. 21. The boys said that they wanted to play a match. 22. The teacher said that they didn't have much time for a match then. 23. Nisha told him that she had something to show him. 24. Ram told his father that he was going away the next day. 25. She said her husband had just been made the commissioner of Police.

2. Put the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. "Would you like to come with us." they said.
2. The commander in chief said, "Farewell, my country."
3. "Why are you not appearing in exams?" said his friend.
4. "When do you want to speak?" asked the gatekeeper.
5. "How long have you been learning French?" said the teacher.
6. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"
7. She said, "Let's enjoy a good dinner and party"
8. He said to her, "May you live long!"
9. The son said, "Do you think you could give some more pudding, please Mother?"
10. "Go and get me a piece of chalk, and come straight back," the teacher said to the boy.
11. He said, "Thank you"
12. He said, "Liar"
13. She said, "What a pity!"
14. "Let me explain, "She said", Don't be in such a hurry".
15. "Get yourself some new clothes. "I suggested.
16. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.
17. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"
18. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" asked his angry mother.
19. Rama said to Arjun, "Go away."
20. He said to him, "Please wait there till I return."

ANSWERS : 1. They requested (me) to come with them. 2. The commander in chief bade farewell to his country. 3. His friend asked (me) why I was not appearing in exams. 4. The gatekeeper asked (me) when I wanted to speak. 5. The teacher asked me how long I had been learning French. 6. I asked (him) where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him. 7. She proposed that they should enjoy a good dinner and party. 8. He wished that she might live long. 9. The son requested (his) mother to give some more pudding. 10. The teacher ordered the boy to go and get him a piece of chalk and to come straight back. 11. He thanked me. 12. He called me a liar. 13. She exclaimed with sorrow that it was a great pity. 14. She proposed to let her explain and not to be in such a hurry. 15. I suggested getting some new clothes for himself. 16. The stranger asked (me) where I lived. 17. He asked (me) if I would listen to such a man. 18. His angry mother asked (him) if he supposed he knew better than his own father. 19. Rama ordered Arjun to go away. 20. He requested him to wait there till he returned.

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

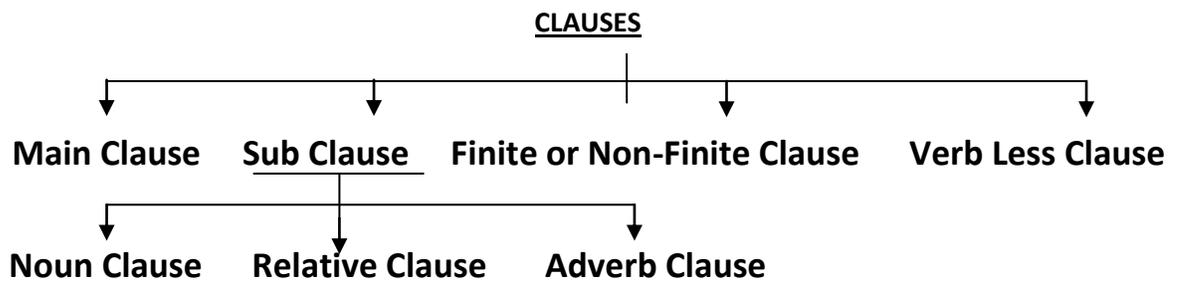
- (i) The boys said, " Hurrah! We have won the match." **Board 2017**
The boys exclaimed with joy
- (ii) The teacher said to Ramesh , "Will you do my work now?"
The teacher asked Ramesh
- (iii) The Minister said, "You can open the new bridge for the public today"
The Minister said
- (iv) The Principal said to the clerk, "Do this work or leave the office."
The Principal ordered the clerk

Ans. (i) The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. (ii) The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his (teacher's) work then. (iii) The Minister said that you could open the new bridge for the public that day. (iv) The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.

Clauses

Sentence:- शब्दों का ऐसा समूह जो एक निश्चित क्रम [Grammar के नियम के अनुसार] में प्रयुक्त होकर पूर्ण अर्थ को व्यक्त करता है, **Sentence(वाक्य)** कहलाता है।

CLAUSES (उपवाक्य):— एक उपवाक्य (clause) एक वाक्य का एक भाग होता है जिसका अपना कर्ता (subject) व कार्य (क्रिया) होता है।



Sub Clause (आश्रित उपवाक्य) :- आश्रित उपवाक्य में एक कर्ता होता है तथा उसका कार्य (क्रिया) होता है। लेकिन यह अपने आप पूर्ण अर्थ व्यक्त नहीं करता है। यह अपने पूर्ण अर्थ के लिए मुख्य उपवाक्य पर निर्भर रहता है। ये clause तीन प्रकार के होते हैं —

- (A) Noun clause (B) Relative clause (C) Adverb clause

(A) Noun clause

Noun clause :- Noun clause वह आश्रित उपवाक्य होता है, जो किसी Noun/Pronoun द्वारा किसी वाक्य में किये जा रहे कार्य को करे। अर्थात् Noun Clause वह Clause है जो Noun का काम करे। Noun clause दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (1) Question Clause (2) That Noun Clause

(1) QUESTION CLAUSE :- वे clause जो प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। ये दो प्रकार के होते हैं- (i) Wh clauses (ii) Helping verb clauses

(i) Wh Clauses :-

Rule 1. — बिना Wh शब्द वाला वाक्य पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. — Wh शब्द के अर्थ वाले शब्द को हटा देंगे।

Rule3-उसके बाद Wh ग्रुप वाले शब्द को लिख कर शेष वाक्य को साधारण वाक्य में बदल देगे।

Example -

1. When will the train come ? can you tell me that.

Ans- Can you tell me when the train will come.

2. I never believed. What did you tell her?

Ans- I never believed what you told her.

(ii) Helping verb clause :-

Rule 1. — पहले वाक्य को वैसा ही उत्तर देगे (if सुचक शब्द को हटा देगे)

Rule 2. — दूसरे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य को साधारण वाक्य में बदल देंगे।

Rule 3.— Coujunction(संयोजक) के रूप में if प्रयोग करेंगे।

Example :-

1. (i) Do you know it? (ii) Has he passed the exam.

Ans- Do you know if he has passed the exam.

2. (i) Tell me this? (ii) Has he left school.

Ans- Tell me if he has left school.

3. (i) I wonder. (ii) Will she manage It.

Ans- I wonder if she will manage it.

(2) That Noun Clause:- वे Clause जो केवल statement (कथन) को जोडने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। यह दो प्रकार से प्रयुक्त होता है -(i) Subject के रूप में (ii) Object के रूप में

(i) Subject के रूप में :-

Rule- 1. That से वाक्य को शुरू करेंगे।

Rule-2. That के बाद मुख्य वाक्य को लिख देंगे(It से शुरू वाक्य नहीं)

Rule-3. It को हटा देगे तथा शेष वाक्य उत्तर देंगे।

Example:-

1. (i) It was clear. (ii) He had made a mistake.

Ans- That he had made a mistake was clear.

2. (i) The earth is round. (ii) It is known to all.

Ans- That the earth is round is known to all.

3. (i) It is know to all. (ii) You are a teacher.

Ans- That you are a teacher is known to all.

(ii) Object के रूप में :-

Rule 1. It वाले वाक्य को पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. It dks gVkdj mlds LFKku ij That लिख देंगे तथा अगला वाक्य उतार देंगे।

Example:-

1. (i) He accepted it. (ii) His son had made a mistake.

Ans- He accepted that his son had made a mistake.

2. (i) We heard it. (ii) You are going to America.

Ans- We heard that you are going to America.

(B) Relative Clause (सम्बन्धवाचक उपवाक्य)

Relative Clause (सम्बन्धवाचक उपवाक्य):- Relative clause वह Clause gS tks okD; esa ,d Adjective का कार्य करे अर्थात् जो किसी Noun जो Pronoun को Qualify करे। यह अपनी पूर्ववर्ती संज्ञा के बारे में कुछ बताता है।

NOTE-1. Relative Clause किसी Relative Pronoun (Who, Whose, Whom, Which, That) अथवा किसी Relative adverb [How, Why, When, Where] से शुरू होता है।

NOTE- 2. यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो इन शब्दों को उन शब्दों के पास रखना चाहिये जिनकी विशेषतायें प्रकट की जा रही हो अर्थात् Relative Pronoun या Relative adverb का पूर्ववर्ती उनसे पहले प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

(1) Who (जो जिसने):- Who सदैव व्यक्तियों के लिए ही आता है। वस्तुओं व जानवरों के लिए Who का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Example—

1. (i) I met a man. (ii) He was blind.

Ans- I met a man who was blind.

2. (i) We know a lot of boys. (ii) They play here.

Ans- We know a lot of boys who play here.

(2) Whose (जिसका/जिसकी):- Whose का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है। वस्तुओं व जानवरों के लिए प्रायः नहीं होता है।

Example:-

1. (i) I saw a poor girl. (ii) Her clothes were torn.

Ans- I saw a poor girl whose clothes were torn.

2. (i) The woman is weeping. (ii) Her husband is dead.

Ans- The woman is weeping whose husband is died.

(3) Whom (जिसे, जिसको, जिसकी):- Whom का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है जानवरों व वस्तुओं के लिए नहीं होता है।

Example:-

1. (i) Everybody know shri Ram ji. (ii) We have always respected him.
Ans- Everybody know shri Ram ji whom we have always respected him.

2. (i) My friend has gone to Mumbai. (ii) You met him yesterday.
Ans- My friend whom you met yesterday has gone to mumbai.

(4) Which (जो|जिसे |जिसने):- **Which** का प्रयोग जानवरो व वस्तुओं के किया जाता है।

Example:-

1. (i)He has beaten the dog. (ii)Barking in the night.

Ans- He has beaten the dog which barking in the night.

2. (ii)Please give me that computer book. (ii) It is on the table.

Ans Please give me that computer book which is on the table.

(5) That (जो]जोकि):- **That** का प्रयोग व्यक्तियो वस्तुओं तथा जानवरो सभी के लिए किया जाता है।

Example:-

1. (i)I had passed. (ii) My friend told me this.

Ans My friend told me that I had passed.

2. (i)He is a thief. (ii)Everybody knows it.

Ans Everybody knows that he is a thief.

(6)Where(जहाँ):-Where स्थान सूचक शब्द है। इसका प्रयोग स्थान बताने के लिये किया जाता है

Example:-

1. (i)I do not know. (ii)He is going.

Ans I do not know where he is going.

2. (i)This is the old house. (ii)We lived here.

Ans This is the old house where we lived.

(7) When (जब):- **When** समय सूचक शब्द है। इसका प्रयोग समय सूचक शब्द की जगह किया जाता है।

Example:-

1. (i) The Indian team won the match. (ii) The visitors cheered them.

Ans When the Indian team won the match the visitors cheered them.

2. (i) Inform me. (ii) He will come.

Ans Inform me when he will come.

(8) Why(जिस प्रकार से] जिस कारण से):-Why का प्रयोग कारण बताने के लिये किया जाता है

Example :-

1. (i) He did not come to school today. (ii) Do you know the reason?

Ans Do you know the reason the why he did not come to school today.

2. (i) He was weeping for some reason. (ii) Nobody knew the reason.

Ans Nobody knew the reason why he was weeping.

(9) How(ऐसे):-किसी भी कार्य की विधि/माध्यम या साधन बताने हेतु **how** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example:-

1. (i) I do not know. (ii) He did it.

Ans I do not know how he did it.

2. (i) Nobody knows. (ii) He met with the accident.

Ans Nobody knows how he met with the accident.

(10) What (जो):- **What** का प्रयोग कर्ता व कर्म दोनों के लिए किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग करते समय वाक्य में कोई भी पूर्वगामी शब्द नहीं होता है।

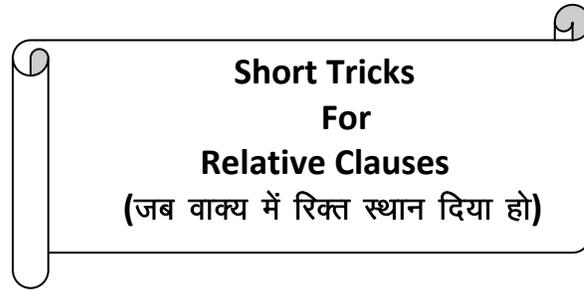
Example :-

1. (i) The poor girl is eating something. (ii) No one know it.

Ans No one knows what the poor girl is eating.

2. (i) He has dresses. (ii) These have come from his friend.

Ans What dresses he has have come from his friend.



1. Who(जो):- यदि रिक्त स्थान से पूर्व कोई (Person) व्यक्ति हो तथा रिक्त स्थान के पश्चात् कोई Verb हो तो **Who** का प्रयोग करेंगे —

Example :-

i. he girl who is standing there is my sister.

ii. I know mr. kumawat, who teaches you Hindi

2. Whom (जिसे,जिसको):- यदि रिक्त स्थान से पहले कोई व्यक्ति तथा रिक्त स्थान के बाद को व्यक्ति + verb हो तो **whom** का प्रयोग होगा-

Example :-

i. The man whom I helped was in trouble.

ii. The lady whom You talked with is my mother.

3. Whose (जिसका ,जिसकी):- यदि रिक्त स्थान से पहले कोई व्यक्ति तथा रिक्त स्थान के बाद कोई व्यक्ति +verb हो तो **whose** का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (सम्बन्ध बताने के लिए)

Example :-

- i. The boy whose father is a doctor is my friend.
- ii. The man whose son you taught is my uncle.

4. Which (जो, जिसे, जिसने):- रिक्त स्थान से पूर्व यदि कोई जानवर या वस्तु हो तथा रिक्त स्थान के बाद noun या verb हो तो रिक्त स्थान में **which** का प्रयोग होता है।

Example :-

- i. He dogbit you is her. [which]
- ii. He bookRamesh gave me is yours. [which]

5. That (जो, जोकि):- यदि किसी वाक्य में दो पूर्वगामी शब्द -व्यक्ति + वस्तु या व्यक्ति + जानवर आये हो **that** तो का प्रयोग होगा।

Example :-

- i. He lady and the dog that you see live in the next door.
- ii. Know the man that you are talking about.

6. When (जब):- यदि वाक्य में पूर्वगामी शब्द 'समय' हो तो इसके बाद **when** का प्रयोग होता है-

Example :-

- i. It was monday They went on a picnic. [when]
- ii. It was mondaythe thief entered the college. [when]

7. Where (जहाँ):- यदि रिक्त स्थान से पहले कोई 'स्थानवाची शब्द' हो तो **where** का प्रयोग होगा।

Example :—

- i. This is the collegeI studied for three years. [where]
- ii. This is the houseshe lived for two years. [where]

8. What (जो):- इसका प्रयोग कर्ता व कर्म दोनो के लिए किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग करते समय वाक्य में कोई भी पूर्वगामी शब्द नहीं होता है।

(a) वाक्य के आरम्भ में रिक्त स्थान होने पर –

.....dresses he has have come from his friends. [What]

(b) Verb के पश्चात् रिक्त स्थान होने पर –

Do..... you please. [what]

(c) Verb + object के पश्चात् रिक्त स्थान होने पर –

i. Give her.....she demands. [what]

ii. Please tell meyou need. [what]

(C) ADVERB CLAUSE (क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

ADVERB CLAUSE (क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य) :- जब वाक्यो से ज्ञात हो कि उनके बीच Condition (शर्त), Time (समय), Comparison (तुलना), Contrast (विरोध) का सम्बन्ध हो तो Adverb Clause के द्वारा वाक्यो को जोड़ा जाता है—

1. Adverb clause of condition (शर्त वाले क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य) :- ये वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) Probable Conditionals :- Probable का अर्थ होता है सम्भावना (शायद) अतः शर्त पूरी होने की सम्भावना होती है। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि शर्त पूरी ही हो। शर्त पूरी हो सकती है अथवा पूरी नहीं भी हो सकती है।

Pattern:- If.....V1stWill/ Shall+ V1st.....

Rule 1 :- पहले पूरा होने वाले कार्य वाले वाक्य को If + Verb की 1st Form के साथ लिख देंगे।

Rule 2 :- उसके बाद कोमा लगा देंगे।

Rule 3 :- उसके बाद दूसरे वाक्य में will/shall + verb की 1st Form प्रयोग करके लिख देंगे।

Example :-

1. (i) You pass the Examination. (ii) The teacher will give you a prize.
Ans If you pass the Examination, the teacher will give you a prize.

2. (i) Sita works hard. (ii) She will get success.
Ans If Sita works hard, she will get success.

(ii) Imaginary Conditionals :- ऐसे वाक्य किसी परिकल्पना पर आधारित होते हैं। ऐसे वाक्य Past tense में होते हैं।

Pattern:- (a) If.....V2nd.....,.....would + V1st.....

Note: — ऐसी शर्त जो वर्तमान में पूरी नहीं हो सकती हो।

Rule 1. पहले पूरा होने वाले कार्य वाले वाक्य को If + Verb की 2nd प्रयोग करके लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद कोमा लगा देंगे।

Rule 3. उसके बाद दूसरे वाक्य में would + V1st form का प्रयोग करके लिख देंगे।

Example:—

1. (i) A lion came here. (ii) Everybody would run away.
Ans If a lion came here, everybody would run away.

2. (i) He won a lottery. (ii) He would buy a new car.

Ans If he won a lottery, he would buy a new car.

Pattern:- (b) Ifwere + complement,.....would + V1st form.....

Note :— ज्ञात तथ्यों के विपरीत परिकल्पना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए—

Rule 1. पहले कार्य पूर्ण होने वाले वाक्य को If + were का प्रयोग करके पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद कोमा लगा देंगे।

Rule 3. उसके बाद दूसरे वाक्य में would + Verb की 1st form का प्रयोग करके लिख देंगे।

Example :-

1. (i) I were a bird. (ii) I would fly.

Ans If I were a bird , I would fly .

2. (i) I were rich. (ii) I would help you.

Ans If I were rich, I would help you.

(iii) Impossible Conditionals :— इसमें शर्त का पूरा होना असम्भव होता है। यह भी Past tense से ही सम्बन्धित होते हैं। इसमें जो शर्त व्यक्त की जाती हैं उसे वर्तमान में पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Pattern:- If.....had + V3rd form..... , would have + V3rd form

Rule 1. पहले कार्य पूर्ण होने वाले वाक्य में If + had + Verb की 3rd form प्रयोग करके पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद कोमा लगा देंगे।

Rule 3. उसके बाद दूसरे वाक्य में would have + Verb की 3rd form का प्रयोग करके लिख देंगे।

Example :-

1. (i) He did not come. (ii) You did not invite him.

Ans If you had invited him, he would have come.

2. (i) He did not pass the test. (ii) He did not work hard.

Ans If he had worked hard , he would have pass the test.

2. Adverb Clause of Time (समय वाले क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

1. Before(पहले):-

Rule 1. पहले कार्य समाप्त होने वाले वाक्य को Past Perfect में बदल देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद Before लिखकर शेष वाक्य को उतार देंगे।

Pattern:- Past + Perfect + Before + Past Indefinite.

→ **Sub + had + m.v 3rd form + obj + Before + sub + m.v 2nd form +obj.**

Examples —

1. (i) Ramesh went to bed. (ii) He locked the door.

Ans Ramesh had locked the door before he went to bed.

2. (i) Sita finished the work. (ii) Then she went to home.

Ans Sita had finished the work before she went to home.

Or

Pattern:- Before + Past Indefinite + Past + Perfect.

Example —Before sita went to home, she had finished the work.

2. After (बाद में) :-

Rule 1. बाद में कार्य होने वाले वाक्य को पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद After लिख देंगे।

Rule 3. उसके बाद को अगले वाक्य को Past Perfect में बदल कर उतार देंगे।

Pattern:- Past Indefinite + After + Past Perfect

⇒ **Sub + m.v 2nd form + obj + After + Sub + had + m.v 3rd form + obj.**

Example —

1. (i) Sita finished the work. (ii) Then she went to home.

Ans Sita went to home after she had finished the work .

Or

Pattern:- After + Past Perfect , + Past Indefinite.

1. (i) Sita finished the work. (ii) Then she went to home.

Ans After sita had finished the work, she went to home.

3. Until (जब तक, जब तक.....न):-

Rule 1. बाद में होने वाले कार्य वाले वाक्य को नकारात्मक बनाकर पहले लिख देंगे।

Rule 2. उसके बाद Untill लिखकर बचे हुए वाक्य को लिख देंगे।

Example —

1. (i) The bus stopped. (ii) Then I got off.

Ans I did not get off untill the bus stopped.

2. (i) She finished the work. (ii) Then she went out.

Ans She did not go out untill she finished the work.

4. Till (जब तक, जब तकन):-

Example —

1. (i) I waited for Ram. (ii) I waited till his arrival.

Ans I waited for Ram till he arrived.

2. (i) I will return. (ii) Do not go till then.

Ans Do not go till I return.

Note — Time clause कभी भी **Future Tense** में नहीं होता है। जब एक **Future Tense** के वाक्य को **Time clause** के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जाता है तो उसे **Present tense** में बदल दिया जाता है।

5. Since (तब से, उस समय से):—इसका प्रयोग Perfect tense तथा Perfect Continuous tense में होता है—

Example —

- i. I have not seen her since I left school.
- ii. He has been studying since they came here.
- iii. Ram has been cooking since morning.

6. While :— इसका प्रयोग जब , जिस समय व 'दौरान' के अर्थ में होता है।

Example —

- i. I cut myself while I was shaving.
- ii. I met a lot of people while I was on holiday.

7. As(ठीक उसी समय के अर्थ में):— जब दो घटनाएँ एक साथ हों या एक घटना के पूरी होते-होते ही दूसरी घटना भी घटित हो जाए।

Example —

- i. As you turn, you will see me.
- ii. My mother slipped as she was going downstairs.

8. As soon as (ज्यों ही):—जब एक कार्य के पूरा होते ही दूसरा हो।

Example —

1. (i) He saw me. (ii) He called me.

Ans As soon as he saw me, he called me.

2. Come back as soon as you can.

9. When (जब):— इसका प्रयोग समय के लिए होता है।

Example —

- (i) When my brother comes in my room, I am studying.
- (ii) When I was a baby , I was called Guddu.
- (iii) When the rain stops , we will go out.

10. Hardly/ Scarcely..... When.

एक कार्य पूर्ण हुआ भी नहीं कि दूसरे कार्य का उस पर प्रभाव आ गया -

Example —

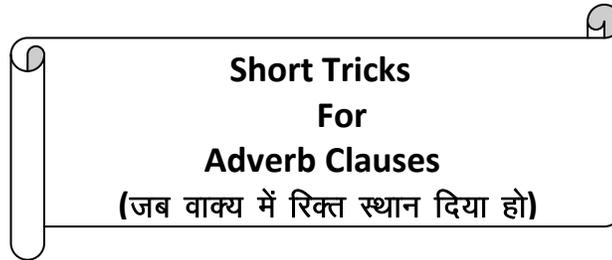
(i) Hardly had I reached school When the bell rang.

(ii) Scarcely had I reached school When the bell rang.

11. No sooner.....than.

एक कार्य पूर्ण हुआ भी नहीं कि दूसरे कार्य का उस पर प्रभाव आ गया -

Example — No sooner had I reached school then the bell rang.



1. Adverb clause of condition (शर्त वाले षया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

(a) Pattern:- If/When.....V1st.....,will/shall + V1st..... .

Example:- If you help me, I shall thank you.

Trick 1:- यदि If/When वाले उपवाक्य में मुख्य क्रिया की 1st form है तो Main Clause में Will/Shall + V1st आयेगी ।

Examples:-

(i) If you go to Agra, You will see the Taj Mahal.

(ii) If they play well, They will win the match.

Trick 2 :- यदि Main Clause में will/Shall + V1st हो तो If/When वाले Clause में M.V 1st form आयेगी ।

Examples:-

(i) When he comes here, he will teach me.

(ii) If he goes to school, he will play football.

(b) Pattern:- IfV2nd form,.....would + V1st form..... .

Example:- If he won a lottery, he would buy a new car.

Trick 1:- यदि If वाले Clause में Verb की 2nd form हो तो main clause में would + Verb की 1st form आयेगी।

Examples:-

(i) If a lion come here , everybody would run away.

Trick 2 :- यदि main clause में would + Verb की 1st form हो तो If वाले clause में verb की 2nd form आयेगी।

Examples:-

(i) If Radha helped me, I would thank her.

(c) Pattern:- If were + complement,..... would + V 1st

Example:- If I were a lion, I would roar.

Trick 1:- यदि If clause में were + complement हो तो main clause में would + Verb की 1st form आयेगी।

Examples:-

(i) If I were a bird , I would fly .

(ii) If Ramesh were my friend , I would invite him.

Trick 2 :- यदि main clause में would + Verb की 1st form हो तथा If वाले clause में रिक्त स्थान के बाद Complement हो तो रिक्त स्थान में were आयेगा।

(i) If I were rich , I would help you.

(d) Pattern:- If.....had / had been + v 3rd.....,would have + v 3rd form..... .

Example:- If I had run fast, I would have caught the train.

Trick 1:- यदि If clause में had/ had been + Verb की 3rd form हो तो main clause में would have + Verb की 3rd form आयेगी।

Examples:-

(i) If you had worked hard, he would have pass the exam.

(ii) If you had reached the station in time, you would have caught the train.

Trick 2 :- यदि main clause में would have + Verb की 3rd form हो तो If clause में had/had been + Verb की 3rd form आयेगी।

Examples:-

(i) If you had taught her well , She would not have failed

(ii) If Nitu had been a teacher, she would have taught me.

2. Adverb Clause of Time (समय वाले क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

(a) Pattern:-had + v3rd form..... before.....v2nd form..... .

Examples:-

(i) Radha had written a novel before her mother came.

(ii) They had gone before the teacher came.

(b) Pattern:-v2nd form.....after.....had + v3rd form..... .

Example:-

(i) He went out after the rain had stopped.

(ii) I had reached school after the bell had rung.

TEST EXERCISES

Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets :

1. Don't leave the room. You finish your work. (until)
2. I want a chair. It should be a revolving chair. (which)
3. I woke up. It was raining hard. (when)
4. A car hit me. I was crossing the bridge. (while)
5. The peon always came. He was sent for. (when)
6. You can stay here. You wish. (as long as)
7. I am alive. No one dare touch you. as long as)
8. You work hard. You can not pass. (unless)
9. The passengers tried to get into the train. It arrived. (as soon as)
10. Wait here I come. (till)

Answers :1.Until you finish your work don't leave the room.2.I want a chair which is revolving.3.When I woke up it was raining hard.4.A car hit me while I was crossing the bridge.5.The peon always came when he was sent for.6.You can stay here as long as you wish.7.As long as I am alive no one dare to touch you.8.Unless you work hard you cannot pass.9.As soon as the train arrived the passengers tried to get into it.10.Wait here till I come.

Join the following sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets:

1. That is not the car. It runs smoothly. (which)
2. He trained the horse. It will win the race. (which)
3. This is the cat. It caught the rat. (that)
4. He is the gentleman. He will give us a speech. (who)

5. We saw the man. He sells bananas. (who)
6. I met a girl yesterday. This is the girl. (whom)
7. Here is a story. I want to tell it. (that)
8. Is this the house? You were born in it. (where)
9. Can you remember the time. Your grandfather died. (when)
10. Give me the reason. You have not done your homework. (why)
11. The guests arrived. The function began. (as soon as)
12. People will buy coolers. The summer has set in. (as)
13. He cannot buy a car. He does not have much money. (as)
14. She fell asleep. She was reading. (while)
15. You should read the history of Shivaji. You have free time. (whenever)

ANSWERS : 1. That is not the car which runs smoothly. 2. He trained the horse which would win the race. 3. This is the cat that caught the rat. 4. He is the gentleman who will give us a speech. 5. We saw the man who sells bananas. 6. This is the girl whom I met yesterday. 7. Here is a story that I want to tell. 8. Is this the house where you were born? 9. Can you remember the time when your grandfather died? 10. Give me the reason why you have not done your homework. 11. As soon as the guests arrived, the function began. 12. People will buy coolers as the summer has set in. Or As the summer has set in, people will buy coolers. 13. As he does not have much money, he cannot buy a car. Or he cannot buy a car as he does not have much money. 14. She fell asleep while she was reading 15. Whenever you have free time, you should read the history of Shivaji.

(EXERCISE : QUESTIONS FROM BOARD EXAMINATIONS)

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronoun : (Board 2014)

- (i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree. The tree was planted by my grandfather. (**which**)
- (ii) Anil supported the movement. The movement was started by his friend. (**that**)

Answers :

- (i) **The woodcutter cut down the old tree which was planted by my grandfather.**
- (ii) **Anil supported the movement that was started by his friend.**

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronouns: (Board 2015)

- (i) Rajveer helps the needy people. He is liked by everybody. (**who**)

(ii) My mother reads the book daily. My uncle gave it to me. (**which**)

Answers :

(i) Rajveer who helps the needy people is liked by everybody.

(ii) My mother daily reads the book which my uncle gave to me.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets :

(Board 2016)

(i) The merchant cheated him. He trusted the merchant very much. (**who**)

(ii) The woman was selling balloons. The police caught her. (**whom**)

Answers :

(i) He trusted the merchant who cheated him very much.

(ii) The woman whom the police caught was selling balloons.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets :

(Board 2017)

(i) Abhijit lives in Jaipur. His son is an engineer. (**whose**)

(ii) All men and women took rest at school. The school was situated in Indore.

(**which**)

Answers :

(i) Abhijit, whose son is an engineer, lives in Jaipur.

(ii) All men and women took rest at school which was situated in Indore.

Reading

Unseen Passage के Question के Answer लिखने का तरीका

- 'Wh' से बने एवं How से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर Passage की सामग्री के आधार पर देने के लिए निम्नांकित Tips का सहारा लें –

शब्द	अर्थ	उत्तर के लिए संकेत	● उत्तर की भुर्रुआत since, as, because, so, for आदि से न करे।
Who	कौन, किसने व्यक्ति का नाम लिखें	व्यक्ति का नाम लिखें	
Whose	किसका, किसके, किसकी	व्यक्ति या वस्तु का सम्बन्ध बताएँ	सहायक क्रियाओं (do, does, did, can आदि)से शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 'Yes' या 'No' में दे।
Whom	किसे, किसको, किसका	व्यक्ति के बारे में बताएँ	
Which	कौनसा, कौनसी	व्यक्ति या वस्तु या जीव के बारे में जानकारी दें	
What	क्या, कौनसी	वस्तु या विचार के बारे में बताएँ	
What made/makes	क्यों के अर्थ में	क्यों के अर्थ में 'क्यों' प्र न की तरह उत्तर दिया जाता है	
What वस्तु का नाम	कौनसी के अर्थ में	जैसे what book कौनसी पुस्तक	
When	कब	समय की जानकारी दें	
Where	कहाँ	स्थान के बारे में बताएँ	
Why	क्यों	कारण बताएँ	
How	कैसे	तरीका, हालात बताएँ	
How much	कितना, कितनी	वस्तु की मात्रा/कीमत बताएँ	
How many	कितने, कितनी	संख्या बताएँ	
How long	कब से, कब तक	अवधि लिखें	
How far	कितनी दूर	दूरी बताएँ	
How old	कितना पुराना, कितनी उम्र	वस्तु/व्यक्ति की आयु बताएँ	
How often	कब-कब, कितनी बार	आवृत्ति बताएँ	

Pattern of Question:-Wh word+Helping Verb+Main Verb+Object ?
Pattern of Answer:-Subject+helping verb+main verb+ object.....

⇒ जिस Tense में (Question) प्रश्न हो , उसी Tense में (Answer) उत्तर दिया जाता है।
⇒ Wh शब्द को हटाकर वाक्य को सकारात्मक वाक्य में बदल देंगे तथा आगे उत्तर लिखेंगे

1. Why –(क्यों)

Rule 1- प्रश्न में दिये गये why को हटा देंगे तथा वाक्य को positive sentence में बदलेंगे

Rule 2-Because /to Conjunction का आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रयोग करेंगे तथा उत्तर देंगे

2 What-

Rule 1- what शब्द को हटाकर प्रश्न को सकारात्मक वाक्य में बदल देंगे।

Rule-2 that Conjunction का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा उत्तर लिख देंगे।

3 How many/much

Rule-(1) प्रश्न वाचक शब्द को हटा देंगे।

Rule-(2) There से उत्तर शुरू करेंगे तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार शेष वाक्य उतार देंगे।

4. Who

Ans- Who को हटाकर उत्तर लिख देंगे तथा शेष वाक्य उतार देंगे।

5. Where/when/whom

प्रश्न सूचक शब्द को हटाकर वाक्य को सकारात्मक बना देंगे तथा उचित Conjunction लगाकर उत्तर लिख देंगे।

5. How

How को हटाकर वाक्य को सकारात्मक बना देंगे तथा आगे उत्तर लिख देंगे।

6. Whose:- Whose को हटाकर शेष वाक्य को सकारात्मक बना देंगे तथा उत्तर लिखेंगे।

LITERARY UNSEEN PASSAGES

1. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

PASSAGE - 1

Of all the trees of Southern Asia, the banyan tree is unique, not only for the manner of its growth but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun. Its close relationship with man has evolved over the years to make the banyans a most popular meeting place, a focal point of worship and a source of practical materials for commerce. Known as the 'strangler fig', because of its unusual manner of growth, the banyan is an epiphyte or air plant that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on airborne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of the host tree branches. As the banyan grows, it

sends aerial roots down the trunk of the supported tree. In time, the roots that reach the ground choke the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging. The two best known species of banyans are : the Indian, one of the world's largest tropical trees; and the Chinese, a smaller species with fewer aerial roots.

(i) In what part of the world is the banyan tree found?

Ans. The banyan tree is found in Southern Asia.

(ii) Write two unique features of the banyan tree.

Ans. The manner of its growth and the area of shade it provides from the burning sun are two unique features of the banyan tree.

(iii) What agencies deposit banyan seeds?

Ans. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats and monkeys.

(iv) What is the role of the roots that reach the ground ?

Ans. The roots that reach the ground choke the the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging.

(v) Find out the word from the passage which means 'in the air'.

Ans. aerial

PASSAGE - 2

Classroom life is shaped and constrained by the norms, values and traditions of the school. The classroom is a social system which has its own structural arrangements, cultural idioms, and functional purposes. This sets apart the classroom culture of a school and the children constantly pick up what comes across including the unspoken. Also the interaction of children with teachers in the course of a day depends on : the type of teacher *i.e.* volunteer, group coordinator, trainee, the nature of work *i.e.* project v/s training and the setting *i.e.* classroom, grounds, dining hall, meditation hall etc. Intergroup variation in children's interaction with teachers is evident. While the younger children *i.e.* those up to 6 - 7 years of age do not react differently, children of older groups 7 to 10 years show clear demarcating lines among teachers, *i.e.* the group coordinators or full time teachers being considered higher in status than volunteers and trainee teachers, therefore children give more weightage to their instructions *i.e.* "listen to them". This in turn affects the student's behaviour towards the teacher and also the quality of interaction.

(i) What aspects of the school help to define a classroom life ?

Ans. Norms' values and traditions of the school help to define a classroom life.

(ii) Which factors define the classroom as a social system ?

Ans. Its structural arrangement, cultural idioms and functional purposes define the classroom as a social system.

(iii) What causes a variation in the interaction of children with teachers?

Ans. Age group and type of the teacher cause a variation in the interaction of children with teachers.

(iv) What are the various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage ?

Ans. The various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage are volunteer, group co-ordinator and trainee.

(v) Find out the word from the passage which means 'to mark'.

Ans. demarcating

FACTUAL UNSEEN PASSAGES

PASSAGE - 3

We sometimes think that it would be very nice to have no work to do. How we envy rich people who do not have to work for their living but can do just what they please all the year round. Yet when we feel like this we make a mistake. Sometimes rich people are not as happy as we think they are, because they are tired of having nothing to do. Most of us are happy when we have regular work to do for our living, specially if the work is what we like to do. The first thing work does for us is to give us happiness. He is like a beggar in the streets who takes the money of others who work hard to earn it. Such people do not live independently and ought to feel ashamed of themselves. But the

honest worker who earns his living by useful toil can hold up his head and respect himself. Lastly regular work builds up character. It teaches us such good habits as punctuality, carefulness, thoroughness and faithfulness in work. It is the man who works, not the idler, who as a rule develops the best character.

(i) Why do we envy rich people?

Ans. We envy rich people because they do not have to work for their living and they do what they please all the year round.

(ii) Why are rich people not so happy as we think ?

Ans. Rich people are not so happy as we think because they are tired of having nothing to do.

(iii) What does regular work give us?

Ans. Regular work gives us happiness.

(iv) How can an honest man earn respect in society?

Ans. An honest man can earn respect in society by earning his living by useful toil.

(iv) Write the word from the passage which means : 'a person who does not work'.

Ans. idler

PASSAGE -4

I have talked of the necessity for prayer, and I have dealt with the essence of prayer. We are born to serve our fellow men, and we cannot properly do so unless we are wide awake. There is an external struggle raging in man's breast between the powers of darkness and of light, and he, who has not the sheet anchor of prayer to rely upon, will be a victim to the powers of darkness. The man of prayer will be at peace with himself and with the whole world: the man who goes about the affairs of the world, without a prayerful heart, will be miserable and will make the world also miserable. Apart, therefore, from its bearing, on man's condition after death prayer has incalculable value for man in this world of living. We, inmates of the ashrama, who came here in search of Truth and for insistence on Truth, professed to believe in the efficacy of prayer, but had never up to now made it a matter of vital concern. We did not bestow on it the care that we did on other matters. I awoke from my slumber one day and realized that I had been woefully negligent on my duty in the matter. I have, therefore suggested a measure of stern discipline, and far from being any the worse, I hope, we are the better for it, it is so obvious.

(i) Why, according to the author, are we born?

Ans. According to the author, we are born to serve our fellow men.

(ii) What kind of struggle is raging in man's heart?

Ans. The kind of struggle raging in man's heart is between the powers of darkness and of light.

(iii) Why do the inmates come to the Ashrama?

Ans. The inmates come to the Ashram to search for Truth and to insist on Truth.

(iv) What did the author realize one day when he awoke from his slumber?

Ans. When he awoke from his slumber, the author realized one day that he had been woefully negligent on his duty.

(v) Write the word from the passage which means :sleep.

Ans. slumber

Golden Rays : Prose

Main Ideas

Lesson 1: The Book that Saved the Earth (by Claire Boiko)

A crew from planet Mars headed by Think Tank and his apprentice Noodle tried to attack our mother Earth. Captain Omega, Lieutenant Iota, Sergeant Oop reached earth and took shelter in a library. They wrongly decoded a book 'Mother Goose' of primary rhymes and became afraid. They ran away from the earth.

Lesson 2: On Violence (by J. Krishnamurti)

There is a great deal of violence (both inward and outward) in this world. Therefore people suffer a lot. But we have to change this world. We need love, pity, patience and generosity. Education can be highly helpful to create a new world without any violence.

Lesson 3: Positive Health (by Subhra Datta)

Health is a positive state of physical and mental well-being. Only a few persons enjoy it. Many people from developing nations lack physical health while many people from developed nations lack mental health. Knowledge of body and mind can help a lot in maintaining positive health.

Lesson 4: The Tale of the Bishnois (by Madhav Gadgil)

In the deserted Marwar there was a small area of trees in the villages of Bishnois. Maharaja's men tried to cut trees in Khejadli village. 363 Bishnois headed by Amrita Devi sacrificed their lives to save the trees. At last the Maharaja himself promised to respect their religion.

Lesson 5: A Hero (by R.K. Narayan)

Swami, a timid boy, used to sleep beside his granny but one day his father, a lawyer, compelled him to sleep alone in his office room. The darkness frightened him and he had nightmares. At night a thief entered the office room. Swami mistook him for a devil and desperately he caught the thief.

Lesson 6: What is Amiss with Us? (by S.M. Goyal)

Ours is a nation of intellectuals. We have many a big achievements. But still we lag behind many nations. Our Social behavior and civic sense are at lowest ebb. We do not care about noise pollution, traffic sense, encroachment, cleanliness. We do not care for our fellow men.

Lesson 7: The Lady or the Tiger? (by Frank R. Stockton)

There was a barbaric king who used to put the accused in a public arena where either a lion killed him or a lady was married to him. One day the lover of princess was put in the arena. The princess secretly told him to choose the door on the right side. It shows a deep psychological insight of human nature.

Lesson 8: A Discourse on Prayer (by M.K. Gandhi)

Mahatma Gandhi addressed his pupils of Sabarmati Ashram about the necessity for prayers. He highlighted that prayer is the most vital part of religion and the core of human life. The form of prayer doesn't matter. Prayers combine us with divine, bring peace and discipline, save us from evil and separate us from brute.

Lesson 9: A Man's True Son (by H.M. Lambert)

Once, a gentleman served and helped a thief on his birthday. Later the thief became a successful person. He came again to the same gentleman and told about his successful life. The old man happily declared that he was his true son because he had been the means of passing on his kindness.

Lesson 10: The Tribute (by Dash Benhur)

Once there lived three brothers in a village. The eldest brother was very kind and helping. The second brother demanded a division of their property. The youngest brother (the author), who was a govt. servant, remembered all the good things his elder brother had done to him. As a tribute he sacrificed his part of property.

Lesson 11: The Betrayal of Faith (by E.R. Braithwaite)

For 28 years of his life in America, the author, a black, had a deep faith in British life style and principles. But when he reached in England he found that the so called British democratic values and principal of equality were not true. The English people were prejudiced against Negro or Black people.

PASSAGES FROM GOLDEN RAYS

Read the following passages and answers the questions given below them : -

ON VIOLENCE

Passage : 1

There is a great deal of violence in the world. There is physical violence and also inward violence. Physical violence is to kill another, to hurt other people consciously, deliberately or without thought to say cruel things, full of antagonism and hate, and inwardly, inside the skin to dislike people to hate people to criticize people. Inwardly, we are always quarrelling, battling, not only with others, but with ourselves. We want people to change; we want to force them to our way of thinking.

Q. 1 How many kinds of violence in the world?

Ans. There are two kinds of violence in the world. First of them is the physical violence and second is the inward violence.

Q. 2 What is inward violence?

Ans. Inward violence is to dislike people to hate people and to criticize people.

Q. 3 With whom are we always quarrelling?

Ans. We are always quarrelling not only with others but also with our own selves.

Q. 4 Find out from the passage the word which means : knowingly

Ans. consciously.

Passage 2

You are still young but as you grow older you will realize how inwardly man goes through hell, goes through great misery, because he is constant battle with himself, with his wife, with his children, with his neighbors, with his gods. He is in sorrow and confusion and there is no love, no kindness, no generosity, and no charity. And a person may have a Ph.D. after his name or he may become a businessman with houses and cars but if he has no love, no affection, kindness, no consideration, he is really worse than an animal because he contributes to a world that is destructive

Q. 1 Why does an old man inwardly go through hell and misery?

Ans. An old man inwardly goes through hell and misery because he is inconstant battle with himself, his wife, children, neighbours and gods.

Q. 2 What does a man have to live without?

Ans. Man has to live without love, kindness generosity and charity.

Q. 3 What is not important for us to have in life?

Ans. It is not important for us to have Ph.D. degrees business, houses and cars.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: feeling of liking somebody

Ans. affection.

Positive Health

Passage 1

Health is a positive state of physical and mental well-being. When we feel secure- by being physically healthy and free from disease, by feeling content and by living in a comfortable and clean environment we are in a state of positive health. Our close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbours, and friends help us to stay well mentally.

Q. 1 What is health?

Ans. Health is positive state of physical and mental well being.

Q. 2 When do we feel secure?

Ans. We feel secure when we are healthy free from of disease, feeling content and live in comfortable and clean environment.

Q. 3 What helps us to stay well mentally?

Ans. Our close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbour and friends help us to stay well mentally.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: friendly

Ans. harmonious

Passage 2

We should remember that a contented mind and healthy living can help to keep us free from many diseases. In some ways, it is easier for the people in developing nations to achieve positive health, because they have more close knit social systems, with better communication between people, than do many people in wealthy and developed nations. With very little by way of resources or sophisticated medical facilities we can achieve positive health for the majority of individuals in our communities.

Q. 1 What can help us keep free from diseases?

Ans. A contented mind and healthy living can help us to keep us free from many diseases.

Q. 2 Why is it easier for people in developing countries to achieve positive health?

Ans. It is easier for people in developing countries to achieve positive health as they have close knit social system and have better communications with others.

Q. 3 How can we achieve positive health for the majority of individuals?

Ans. With sophisticated medical facilities we can achieve positive health for the majority of individuals.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: highly developed.

Ans. sophisticated

Passage 3

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 bloodpressure and some heart problems are thought to be related to stress, so by using relaxation techniques you may avoid many health problems.

Q. 1 What is most important in the maintenance of positive health?

Ans. The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health.

Q. 2 What is necessary to develop a healthy mind?

Ans. It is necessary to learn to relax properly.

Q. 3 How do relaxation techniques help you?

Ans. They check up high blood-pressure and some heart problems.

Q. 4 Which diseases are thought to be related to stress?

Ans. High blood-pressure and heart problems are thought to be related to stress.

THE TALE OF THE BISHNOIS

Passage 1

Today Marwar is a treeless waste of sand and rocks. The only growing things are thorny shrubs, a few tufts of short rough grass and an occasional stunted ber or babul tree. But incredibly you can, even in this desert, come across the odd village with groves of well grown khejdi trees. This cousin of the babul is the kalpavriksha, the tree that fulfills all wishes. A full grown camel can enjoy a midday siesta in its shade, its foliage nourishes goat, sheep, cattle and camel; its pods can be made into a delicious curry, and its thorns guard the farmers' fields against marauding animals.

Q. 1 Which area is a treeless waste of sand and rocks?

Ans. Marwar is a treeless waste of sand and rocks.

Q. 2 What types of vegetation is found in Marwar?

Ans. Thorny shrubs a few tufts of short rough grass and stunted ber or babul trees are found in Marwar.

Q. 3 What are the benefits of Khejdi trees?

Ans. Khejdi foliage nourishes goat, sheep, cattle and camel. Its pods can be made into a delicious curry, Its thorns guard the farmers fields against marauding animals.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: hard to believe

Ans. incredibly

Passage 2

His message included twenty nine basic tenets. Its two major commandments were a prohibition against the cutting down of any green tree or the killing of any animal. Jambaji's message of humanity and respect for all living things was eagerly accepted. His teachings prompted the inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois or twenty – niners (bis=twenty, noi=nine) because they adhered to Jambaji's twenty-nine precepts.

Q. 1 In which form did Jambaji broadcast his message?

Ans. Jambaji broadcast his message in the form of twenty – nine basic tenets.

Q. 2 What did Jambaji's teachings make the people do?

Ans. Jambaji's teachings prompted the people to reclothe the earth with its green cover.

Q. 3 Why were Jambaji's followers called Bishnois?

Ans. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois because they adhered to his twenty-nine precepts.

Q. 4 Find the word from passage which means: principles.

Ans. tenets.

A HERO

Passage 1

For Swami events took an unexpected turn. Father looked over the newspaper he was reading under the hall lamp and said Swami, listen to this: "News is to hand of the bravery of a village lad who, while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with a tiger..." The paragraph described the fight the boy had with the tiger and his fight up a tree where he stayed for half a day till some people came that way and killed the tiger.

Q. 1 Who was reading the newspaper?

Ans. Swami's Father was reading the newspapers.

Q. 2 What was the news about?

Ans. The news was about the bravery of a village lad who while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with tiger.

Q. 3 Why did the boy climb up a tree?

Ans. The boy climbed up a tree because of the tiger.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : narrated.

Ans. described

Passage – 2

As the night advanced and the silence in the house deepened, his heart beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. How often had his chum, Mani, seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end? And what about poor; Munisami's father who spat out blood because the devil near the river's edge slapped his cheek when he was returning home late one night" And so on and on his thoughts continue.

Q. 1 Whose heartbeat became faster?

Ans. Swami's heart beat became faster.

Q. 2 What did Swami remember when he was in the office room?

Ans. Swami remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. When he was in the office room.

Q. 3 What did Mani See?

Ans. Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : friend

Ans. chum

Passage 3

Congratulations came showering on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout. Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious house breakers of the district and the police was grateful to him for it. The inspector said, Why don't you join the police when you are grown up? Swami said for the sake of politeness, Certainly, yes, though he had quite made up his mind to be an engine driver, a railway guard. or a bus conductor later in life.

Q. 1 What did the headmaster say about Swami?

Ans. The head master said that he was a true scout.

Q. 2 Why was the police grateful to Swami?

Ans. The police was grateful to Swami because of him they could catch one of the most notorious house breaker of the district.

Q. 3 What does Swami wish to be?

Ans. Swami wishes to be an engine driver a railway guard or a bus conductor.

Q. 4 Find out the word from the passage which means : infamous.

Ans. notorious.

WHAT IS AMISS WITH US?

Passage 1

Ours is a nation of intellectuals. It is not said out of sheer patriotism. Studies at home and abroad have revealed that. Not long ago a study was undertaken in the schools of Britain to find out children of which nation excelled in intelligence. It was discovered that Indians were superior to the natives of other countries. If that is the truth why we are lagging behind other super powers, why there is brain drain from our country to other affluent nations, why our imports exceed our exports, why we look to developed nations for help and aid, where we are amiss.

Q. 1 What has proved about us that we are a nation of intellectuals?

Ans. Studies at home and abroad have proved that we are the nation of intellectuals.

Q. 2 What sort of study was undertaken in Britain?

Ans. Study was undertaken in the schools of Britain to find out that the children of which nation excelled in intelligence.

Q. 3 Who excelled in intelligence?

Ans. Indian children excelled in intelligence.

Q. 4 What are the signs of our backwardness?

Ans. Brain drain from our country to affluent nations, our imports exceeding our exports etc., are the signs of our backwardness.

Passage 2

We all travel by public transport, train or bus and have had many bitter and sad experiences. Orderly queue system at the time of either purchasing the tickets or boarding the train/bus is rarely followed. Everyone in his self-interest flouts the genuine rights of others. Those who are already occupying a seat would very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighbouring vacant seat. When they do so, they grab about half of the vacant seat also. The thought of giving help to other needy ones rarely stirs them.

Q. 1 What sorts of experiences we have while travelling?

Ans. While travelling by public transport, bus or train, we have many bitter and sad experiences.

Q. 2 What should we do while purchasing tickets or boarding the train or bus?

Ans. While purchasing tickets or boarding the train or bus, we should follow orderly queue system.

Q. 3 What do the people that are already occupying a seat in a train or a bus do ?

Ans. Those who are already occupying a seat in a train or a bus very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighbouring vacant seats.

Q. 4 What does not stir them ?

Ans. The thought of giving help to other needy ones does not stir them.

Passage 3

We take roads as if they were especially meant for us only. Violation of traffic norms and driving rashly are considered signs of gallantry, though when required such gallants prove to be the worst cowards. The modern youth take pride in driving at great speed. They ignore the basic norms of driving such as how and when to overtake a vehicle, when to take a turn, obeying the traffic signals, keeping the vehicle in order and smokeless, driving in proper lanes, etc. The result is danger to life. It affects them as also the others moving around. In fact, the movement on roads has become so dreaded and unsafe that it affects the nervous system of many a sensitive being.

Q. 1 What are considered signs of gallantry?

Ans. Violation of traffic norms and driving rashly are considered signs of gallantry.

Q. 2 How do modern youth drive?

Ans. The modern youth take pride in driving at great speed. They ignore the basic norms of driving.

Q. 3 How do movements on roads affect people?

Ans. Movements on roads have become so dreaded and unsafe that it affects the nervous system of sensitive persons

Q. 4 How do most of the vehicles make the surroundings unfit for living beings?

Ans. Most of the vehicles emit smoke to make the surroundings unfit for living beings.

Passage 4

Pen is mightier than the sword is very often kept the subject for debates in many an educational institution. In reality, the muscle power is stronger than the brainpower. And it has been so since aeon. Generally those with muscle power are uncivilized. They consider public property their own. Making a small beginning they grab whatever maximum property they can in course of time, thus snatching the rights of civilized and law-abiding citizens. The footpaths on both sides of the road become their property where they may sleep, install their shops or make their dwelling.

Q. 1 What is mightier than the sword?

Ans. Pen is mightier than the sword.

Q. 2 Which two types of powers have been mentioned here?

Ans. Muscle power and brain power are the two types of powers.

Q. 3 Who are generally uncivilised?

Ans. Those who believe in muscle power are uncivilized.

Q. 4 Who snatch the rights of civilized and law abiding citizens.

Ans. People with muscle power snatches the rights of other citizens.

Q. 5 Find from the passage the word which means: a large period of time.

Ans. aeon

Passage 5

Cleanliness is next to godliness. That seems to remain an obsolete adage now. We are so used to uncleanliness that it does not seem to affect our senses leave aside annoying us. We throw the rubbish and waste materials wherever we like, may be roads, public transport, educational institutions, historical monuments ,government buildings and do not spare even holy places of worship. In our fond hope of keeping our home clean we do not hesitate in making our neighbour's home unclean. The rubbish may be dirt of the house, shit of the children, skin of the vegetables/fruits or any other waste stuff. The skin of the banana is seen littered on public roads which leads to making many normal beings physically handicapped .

Q. 1 What seems to remain an obsolete adage now?

Ans. 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' Seems to be an obsolete adage now.

Q. 2 Why does uncleanliness not affect us?

Ans. We are so used to uncleanliness that it does not seem to affect our senses.

Q. 3 Where do we throw rubbish and waste materials?

Ans. We throw the rubbish and waste materials wherever we like.

Q. 4 What do we not hesitate to do?

Ans. In our fond hope of keeping our home clean, we do not hesitate in making our neighbour's home unclean.

Q. 5 What makes many normal beings physically handicapped?

Ans. The skins of banana littered on public roads make many normal beings physically handicapped.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER

Passage 1

If the accused opened one door, a hungry tiger came out. It was the fiercest and most cruel that could be found, and it immediately jumped on him and tore him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt. When the fate of the criminal was thus decided, sad iron bells were rung, and great wails went up from the hired mourners who were posted outside the arena.

Q. 1 Who come out when the accused opened one door?

Ans. A hungry tiger come out.

Q. 2 What kind of tiger come out of the door?

Ans. The tiger was fiercest and most cruel that could be found.

Q. 3 What happened to the accused if he was unlucky?

Ans. If the accused was unlucky the tiger would come out and tear him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt.

Q. 4 What was done in reaction to decision of the fate of the criminal?

Ans. When the criminal was killed by the tiger sad iron bells were rang and hired mourners let out loud cries of sorrow.

Q. 5 Find from the passage the word which means: loud sad cries.

Ans. wails

Passage 2

If he opened the other door, a lady came out. The king always chose the ladies himself. He made sure that each was of the same age and station as the accused and that she was beautiful. The rule was that the accused was to marry her immediately. It didn't matter if he were already married and had a family. The lady was a sign of his innocence, so if the accused already loved another, that other was to be forgotten. It was the king's way. He allowed nothing to interfere with his design.

Q. 1 What happened if the accused person opened the other door?

Ans. If the accused person opened the other door, a lady came out.

Q. 2 On what basis was the lady chosen?

Ans. The king himself chose such a lady who would be equal in age and status to the accused. She must also be beautiful.

Q. 3 What did the lady signify?

Ans. The lady signified the innocence of the accused.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: plan

Ans. design

Passage 3

The semibarbaric king had a daughter whom he loved deeply. She was as passionate, fanciful, and strong as her father and was devoted to him. As is the case in many fairy tales, this daughter, the apple of her father's eye, was in love with a young man who was below her in station. He was a commoner. He was also brave, handsome, and daring, and he loved the royal daughter with all his being. The princess had enough barbarism in her that their love affair was dramatic too dramatic.

Q. 1 What qualities did the daughter have common a with her father?

Ans. The daughter was as passionate fanciful and strong as her father.

Q. 2 Whom did the king's daughter love?

Ans. The king's daughter loved a young man who was below her in status. He was commoner.

Q. 3 What are the qualities of the young man?

Ans. The youngman was brave, handsome, and daring and he loved the royal daughter with all his being.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: courageous.

Ans. daring

A DISCOURSE ON PRAYER

Passage 1

I believe that prayer is the very soul and essence of religion, and, therefore, prayer must be the very core of the life of man, for no man can live without religion. There are some who in the egotism of their reason declare that they have nothing to do with religion. But it is like a man saying that he breathes but that he has no nose. Whether by reason or by instinct, or by superstition, man acknowledges some sort of relationship with the divine.

Q. 1 What is the very soul and essence of religion?

Ans. Prayer is the very soul and essence of religion.

Q. 2 What is like saying that breathes without having a nose?

Ans. To say that one has nothing to do with religion is like saying that one breathers without having a nose.

Q. 3 What do some people say in the egotism of their reason?

Qns. In the egotism of their reason some people say that they have nothing to do with religion.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: state of reflection of one's ego

Ans. egotims.

Passage 2

Now, I come to the next thing, viz. that prayer is the very core of man's life, as it is the most vital part of religion. Prayer is either petitional, or, in its wider sense, is inward communion. Even when it is petitional, the petition should be for the cleansing and purification of the soul, for freeing it from the layers of ignorance and darkness that envelop it. He therefore, who hungers for the awakening of the divine in him must fall back on prayer.

Q. 1 How is prayer the very core of man's life?

Ans. Prayer, being the most vital part of religion is the very core of man's life.

Q. 2 What are the two types of prayers?

Ans. The two types of prayers are petitional and inward communion.

Q. 3 What should be the petitional prayer for?

Ans. The petitional prayer should be for the cleaning and purification of soul.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: lack of knowledge.

Ans. ignorance

Passage 5

All things the universe, including the sun, and the moon and the stars, obey certain laws. Without the restraining influence of these laws, the world will not go on for a single moment. You, whose mission in life is service of your fellow men, will go of pieces if you do not impose on yourselves some sort of discipline, and prayer is a necessary spiritual discipline. It is discipline and restraints that separate us from the brute.

Q. 1 What do the sun the moon and the all things in the universe obey?

Ans. The sun the moon and the all things in the universe obey certain laws.

Q. 2 What will happen if the sun, the moon and the stars do not obey the laws of the universe?

Ans. The world will not go on for a single moment if all the things in the universe refuse to follow certain laws.

Q. 3 What separates us from the brute?

Ans. It is discipline and restraints that separates us from the brute.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : animal

Ans. brute.

A MAN'S TRUE SON

Passage 1

There was a great feast being held in the house of a certain gentleman. It was his birthday, and many of his relations had come from far and near to greet him and bring him gifts. He entertained his guests. It was his duty to look after them well. In the evening he gave a great feast, and the gifts which the guests brought were placed in the centre of the hall so that all might see them.

Q. 1 Which event was being held in the house of the gentleman?

Ans. A great feast was being held in the house of the gentleman

Q. 2 Who came on his birthday and what did they bring?

Ans. Many of relations came from far and near on his birthday and they brought gift with them.

Q. 3 Where were the gifts placed and Why?

Ans. The gifts which the guests brought were placed in the centre of the hall so all might see them.

Q. 4 Find from the passage the word which means : a grand treat

Ans. feast

Passage 2

When the feast was over and the guests had gone away, the man went towards the place where the gifts were, and began to put them away carefully. As he did so, he suddenly caught sight of the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there must be someone hiding in the roof, and realized that there was a thief up there. He called his servant and said, "All the guests have not yet been fed. Bring back the dishes."

Q. 1 What did the man do after the feast was over?

Ans. The man began to put away all the gifts carefully.

Q. 2 What did the man see?

Ans. The man saw the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall.

Q. 3 What did the man realize?

Ans. The man realized that there was a thief hiding in the roof.

Q. 4 What did the gentleman say to his servant?

Ans. The gentleman asked his servant to bring the dishes back because all the guests had not been fed till then.

THE TRIBUTE

Passage 1

In my student days, it was almost a routine affair. I used to go home to that distant village on a rickety bus, caring nothing for the strain of the journey. My home my village- they used to pull me away from the moribund city life. Now nothing have changed and I too have changed, a great deal at that! A lot of cobwebs have settled around me. I am swept by that invisible tide of time, and buisness. I was studying at Bhubaneswar, where I got my job and now for these two years, I have thought of home not even once. Many a time my mother has written letters complaining about my negligence in writing to her. She has even reminded me of those pre marriage days of mine.

Q. 1 What was the author's routine affair?

Ans. The author's routine affair was to go home to that distant village on a rickety bus.

Q. 2 What things pulled the author away from the moribound city life?

Ans. His home and his village pulled him away from the moribound city life.

Q. 3 What things have settled arround the author?

Ans. Many problems in the form of cobwebs have settled arround the author.

Q. 4 Where did he study and got his job?

Ans. He studied at Bhubaneswar and got his job there.

Q. 5 What was reminded to the author by his mother?

Ans. The author was reminded of his pre marriage days by his mother.

Passage 2

I was silent. My elder sister-in-law was in the backyard. My second brother was often whispering things into his wife's ear and was there taking his place with us. It was like the butcher's knife going to the stone to sharpen itself. The elder brother was calm and composed. Like a perfect gentleman he was looking at the proceedings dispassionately, exactly as he had done on the day of the sacred thread ceremony of his son and on the day of my marriage. It was the same preoccupied and grave manner, attending sincerely to his duty.

Q. 1 Where was Babuli's elder sister in law?

Ans. Babuli's sister in law was in the back yard when the division was going on.

Q. 2 What was the second brother doing?

Ans. The second brother was whispering things into his wife's ear.

Q. 3 How did Babuli's elder brother seen at the time of the division?

Ans. Babuli's elder brother was calm and composed at the time of the division.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : controlled.

Ans. compose.

The Betrayal of Faith

Passage 1

Belief in an ideal dies hard. I had believed in an ideal for all the twenty-eight years of my life- the ideal of the British Way of life. It had sustained me when as a youth in a high school of nearly all white students. I had to work harder or run faster than they needed to do in order to make the grade. It had inspired me in my College and University years when ideals were dragged in the dust of disillusionment following the Spanish Civil War. Because of it I had never sought to acquire American citizenship, and when, after graduation and two years of long last I was personally identified with the hub of fairness, tolerance and all the freedoms.

Q. 1 Which ideal had the author believed in?

Ans. The author had believed in the ideal of the British way of life.

Q. 2 What had the writer to do to improve his grade?

Ans. The writer had to work harder than the white students to improve his grade.

Q. 3 What had inspired the writer to come to England?

Ans. The writer was inspired by the ideals of the British way of life that dragged him to England.

Q. 4 Why did the writer come to England and when?

Ans. The writer came to England for post graduation in 1939

Passage 2

Yes it is wonderful to be British until one comes of Britain. By dint of careful saving or through hard won scholarships many of them arrive in Britain to be educated in the Arts and Sciences and in the varied processes of legislative and administrative government. They come, bolstered by a firm, conditioned belief that Britain and the British stand for all that is best in both Christian and Democratic terms; in their naivete they ascribe these high principles to all without exception.

Q. 1 What is wonderful until one comes to Britain?

Ans. It is wonderful to be British until one comes to Britain.

Q. 2 How do many of the students arrive in Britain for education.

Ans. Many of the students arrive in Britain by dint of careful saving or through hard won scholarships for education.

Q. 3 With what belief do the student (Negroes) come to Britain?

Ans. The negroes (The students) come to Britain with a belief that Britain and the British stand for all that is best in both christian and Democratic values.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: supported

Ans. bolstered.

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words :

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

On Violence

Q. 1 When does human life become full of joy?

Ans. Human life becomes full of joy when a human gets freedom from negative thoughts and actions. He leads a life without any kind of antagonism and hate. Then his life becomes quite different understanding the real meaning of joy and clarity.

Q. 2 How does J. Krishnamurti point the dangers of violence?

Ans. Krishnamurti points out the dangers of violence are matters of global concern. There is a need to develop a new culture inclusive of love, pity, patience and generosity. Education can be a good tool to curb violence. According to the author education is supposed to help us go all beyond this violence and create a new culture full of love.

Q. 3 How many types of violence are there? What do you know about each type?

Ans. There are two types of violence outward I.E. physical and the other is inward. Physical violence means killing or hurting others knowingly and intentionally or without thought, saying cruel things and spreading hatred. Disliking, hating or criticizing others come under the category of inward violence. Inward violence also includes quarrelling, battling, not only with others but also with ourselves and our loved ones.

Positive Health

Q. 1 What is positive health ?

OR

What do you mean by Positive Health?

Ans. Positive health is a state of being physically healthy, free of disease, secure and content living in a comfortable and clean environment.

Q. 2 What is the quality of environmental conditions in developed countries?

Ans. Developed countries have managed to achieve better environmental conditions as they have plenty of money and resources which help them to plan improved environmental conditions. The populations have achieved a better nutritional status.

Q. 3 Why are people in developing countries far from achieving positive health ?

Ans. In developing countries people are far from achieving positive health because they are not mentally content.

Q. 4 What problems are faced by people in developing countries in achieving positive health?

Ans. People from developing countries have close relations with their families and friends hence they have good mental status. But most of the developing countries don't have clean environment. Nutritional status of people living in these countries is lower than that of developed countries. This is the main reason that the people suffer from poor physical health and without good physical health positive health cannot be achieved.

Q. 5 How do the animals keep themselves fit?

Ans. All the animals can follow their instincts and eat only as per requirement of their body. They never eat more than their necessity. They lick soil regularly to fulfill their salt requirement. If carnivorous animals have diarrhea or any other stomach problems due to indigestion they eat grass. By following their instincts and body signals, animals manage to keep themselves fit.

The Tale of The Bishnois

Q. 1 What was the most fascinating and enthralling thing for Jambaji?

Ans. While Jambaji took his father's cattle and sheep for grazing he was fascinated by the lithe grace of handsome antelope and beautiful black buck and thought that there was no right more enthralling than a fight between two well grown stags.

Q. 2 What were the two major commandments of Jambaji's message?

Ans. Jambaji's principles mainly consisted of 29 points but the two major commandments of Jambaji's message were the prohibitions against cutting down of green trees and the killing of animals.

Q. 3 What was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois?

Ans. It was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois that henceforth no green tree would ever be cut near Bishnoi's villages nor would any animal be hunted in their vicinity.

Q. 4 How did Jambaji's teachings affect the villagers?

Ans. Jambaji's teachings prompted the inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover. They became his followers and known as Bishnois. These people preserved the trees around their villages and protected blackbucks, chinkaras, pea-fowl and all other birds and animals. Gradually their territory became covered by tress, their land recovered its fertility and they became prosperous people.

A Hero

Q. 1 What did Swami do to avoid sleeping in his father's office room?

Ans. Swami made many excuses to avoid sleeping in his father's office room. First of all, he said to his father that he would start sleeping alone from the next month. When this excuse did not work, he silently shipped away and went to sleep beside his granny.

Q. 2 What did Swami feel in the office room in the night?

OR

How did Swami feel when he was left alone in his father's office-room at night?

Ans. When Swami was left alone in the office room at night, he felt himself cut off from humanity. He was much pained. He was angry at his father's cruelty. He hated the newspaper which printed the tiger's unbelievable story.

Q. 3 Why did Swami attack the burglar?

OR

What made him attack the burglar ?

Ans. Swami saw something moving in the darkness. He thought that it was a devil and it would tear him to shreds so he attacked the burglar with all his might.

Q. 4 What does Swami's sleeping beside his granny at the end indicate ?

Ans. It indicates that Swami was not really a hero. He was a coward. He was afraid of sleeping alone.

Q. 5 Describe Swami's character on the basis of the story: 'A Hero'

Ans. Swami who was taken to be a hero by his classmates, teachers and even the police, was a coward boy. He was afraid of sleeping alone in darkness. He slept beside his granny like a kid. He believed in the stories of ghost and devils and was frightened of them. It was only his one desperate action which led to the imprisonment of a burglar and made him a hero.

What is Amiss with us ?

Q. 1 Which are the basic norms of driving that we ignore on the road?

Ans. The basic norms of driving that we ignore are breaking of the traffic rules, overtaking in wrong side, rash driving, wrong turning and driving in the wrong lane.

Q. 2 What is passive smoking? How can it be checked?

Ans. When any person smokes bidi or cigarette, throwing out smoke, it is breathed by the other persons sitting near, It is called passive smoking. It can be checked by avoiding smoking at public places.

Q. 3 How does noise pollution affect our life?

Ans. Firstly, noise pollution affects our ears very badly. Secondly, it affects the lives of the people who are living around. Students are not able to study properly, the sick are troubled due to the noise, and people looking for peace do not find it. There are some of the ways our lives are affected by noise pollution.

Q. 4 What measures can we take to make clean our surroundings?

Ans. To make clean our surroundings, we should always use a dustbin for throwing garbage. We should not throw the waste from our houses on roads outside our house or in neighbours' house. We should not litter the roads, public places and monuments. Movement of stray animals should be restricted. These are some of the measures which we can take to keep our surroundings clean.

A discourse on Prayer

Q. 1 What types to prayer does Gandhiji describe in his lecture?

Or

What two types of prayer are there in Gandhiji Opinion?

OR

What two types of prayer are there in Gandhiji's opinion?

Ans. In Gandhiji's opinion there are two type of prayer. First, is the petitional type in which a man desires to get something from God. The second type is inward which a person does to have communion with God.

Q. 2 Why should prayer be the core of a man's life according to Gandhiji?

Ans. According to Gandhiji, prayer should be the core of a man's life because the prayer is the very soul and essence of religion.

Q. 3 How does prayer purify one's soul?

Ans. Prayer purifies one's soul by making it free from the layers of darkness and ignorance that envelop it.

Q. 4 What is spiritual discipline and how is it achieved?

Ans. Prayer which leads us to communion with God is spiritual discipline. It can be achieved by taking care of our souls and leaving others to take care of themselves.

A Man's True Son

Q. 1 What strange thing did the gentleman notice after the feast was over?

Or

What did the gentleman see at the end of the feast?

OR

What did the gentleman see at the end of the feast?

OR

How did he know that there was a thief?

Ans. At the end of the feast the gentleman saw the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there was a thief.

Q. 2 Why was the gentleman unable to recognize the stranger?

Ans. The gentleman was unable to recognize the stranger because he was very old and his eyesight

was very dim due to his old age. Besides, it had been many years since they had met each other.

Q. 3 How did the kindness of the gentleman influence the life of the thief?

Ans. The kindness shown to the stranger by the gentleman changed the thief's life entirely. Since

that day he had given up his evil ways and tried to earn his living by honest work.

As the years went by, he became rich. But he did not become arrogant. It was his duty he felt to show to others the same kindness that had been shown to him by the gentleman.

The Tribute

Q. 1 Justify the title of the story 'The Tribute'?

Ans. 'The Tribute' is quite an appropriate title for this story. In the story the elder brother of Babuli is the main character. He fulfils all his responsibilities towards the family without any expectation. Babuli's elder brother looks after him sincerely like a father. At the end Babuli offers him his whole share of land to show his gratitude. It is in fact a true tribute to a sincere and affectionate person.

Q. 2 What is the message given in the story, 'The Tribute'?

Ans. The message of the story is that money is not everything. Service to others can bring greater joy and satisfaction than money. We should not forget the services of others. We should always remember them. We should always be ready to repay

those who have done something for us. This is what Babuli does for his elder brother and wins the hearts of the readers.

Q. 3 How did Babuli differentiate between his students life and the present life?

Ans. In his students life, Babuli was very close to his family. He was very attached to his elder brother and was regular in writing letters to his mother. In the present life, he had forgotten his responsibilities towards his family and never bothered to offer any help to his elder brother and mother residing in the village. He had become selfcentered after his marriage.

Q. 4 How did the family members behave with Babuli when he came home at the time of the partition?

Ans. When Babuli reached home at the time of partition, no one except his mother and elder brother welcomed him. None of his nephews rushed towards him howling " Here's uncle" His sister-in-law did not run from the kitchen to receive him. His second brother and his wife were nowhere to be seen. Only his mother and elder brother talked to him properly.

The Betrayal of Faith

Q. 1 Why did he volunteer for service with the British Royal Air force?

OR

Why did Braithwaite voluntarily offer his service to the British Royal Airforce?

Ans. The author volunteered for service with the British Royal Air force because he was much impressed by British way of life which was full of fairness tolerance and every kind of freedom. It was his lodestar.

Q. 2 What is difference between a British and a Briton?

Ans. British is the citizen of a British colony. British colony is the country which is under the control of British Empire. Where as a Briton is a native of Britain.

Q. 3 What is the nature of anti-negro tendency in America?

Ans. The anti-Negro tendency in America is clearly seen in the American way of life. American people's prejudice against the Negroes is open, obvious and blatant. They make their position clear regarding their prejudices against the Negroes. And the Negroes (the black people) fight those prejudices with equal openness and fervour by using every constitutional device available to them.

The Book That Saved the Earth

Q. 1 Why did Think Tank express his peevishness with Noodle?

Ans. Think Tank expressed his peevishness with Noodle because he did not salute him in proper manner as he was supposed to do. He asks Noodle to go over the whole thing again.

Q. 2 How does Think Tank describe the earth?

Ans. Think Tank describes Earth as a ridiculous little planet and a dirty pool of Mud. According to him the earth is an insignificant place because the earthlings are ugly with their tiny head and primitives.

Q. 3 Who eats the sandwich ultimately?

Ans. Sergeant Oop finally eats sandwich. He bites down a corner of the book and pantomimes chewing and swallowing while making terrible face.

Q. 4 How does Think Tank to be saluted?

OR

How is Think Tank introduced in the play?

Ans. Think Tank wishes to be saluted with a loud announcement and bow with these words: O Great and Mighty Think Tank, Ruler of Mars and her two moons, most powerful and intelligent creations in the whole Universe.

Q. 5 What question does Think Tank ask the mirror?

Ans. Think Tank asks the Mirror “Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the loud?”

Q. 6 What did the books teach in twentieth century?

OR

Why does the twentieth century called the Era of the Book?

Ans. The twentieth century was called the Era of the Book. Because in those days there were books about everything from and eaters to Zulus. The books taught people how to, when to, where to and why to.

Q. 7 Why was Think Tank thought about magnificent brilliance?

Ans. Think Tank’s magnificently brilliant thought was borrowed from Noodle and was to suggest to his team to have the vitamins that the chemical department had provided them with to improve their intelligence.

Q. 8 What is Think Tank planning about the earth?

Ans. Think Tank is planning to invade the earth. He has the ambition of putting the earth under his own ruler ship and for this reason he sends his crew to the earth.

Q. 9 How does Noodle suggest to Think Tank about the books?

Or

What guesses are made by Think Tank about the books found on the Earth?

Or

What does Think Bank feel about the books on Earth?

Ans. Think Bank guesses that the books are sandwiches. Then at the suggestion of his apprentice, Noodle, he says that these sandwiches are not edible. They are communication sandwiches.

Q. 10 Why is Think Tank's space crew puzzled on the earth?

Ans. Think Tank's space crew is in a library on the earth. They are puzzled to see such a strange thing in a large number. In the beginning it is thought that the Earthlings are primitive. But later on it is realized that it is far more advanced. .

Q. 11 Why does Think - Tank call the earth an insignificant place?

Ans. Think - Tank is the ruler of the Mars. He thinks himself to be the most powerful and intelligent creature in the universe. Hence, he calls the earth an insignificant place.

Q.12 What saved the earth from a Martian Invasion and how?

OR

What failed Think -Tank's plan of invading the earth?

Ans. Mars space crew came across a large number of books. They did not know that books are.

Think - Tank after consulting Apprentice Noodle told them to take a book and decode the writing in it. They took a book of nursery rhymes, 'Mother Goose'. They read the poems and misunderstood them. This wrong meaning made them scared of the Earthlings. They cancelled their plan of invading the Earth. Thus a book saved the earth from a Martian invasion.

Q. 13 How were friendly relations established between people of Mars and people of Earth?

Ans. Relations between the Martians and the Earthlings became cordial with progress of time. The Martians were taught the difference between sandwiches and books and were taught how to read. A model library was established in the capital city of Mars polis.

Golden Rays : Poetry

Trick for Reference , context, explanation and critical comments

S. No.	Poem	Poet	Theme
1	Risk	Janet Rand	To take risk if you want to achieve something
2	My Good Right Hand	Charles Mackay	None is trustworthy in the world except hardwork and God.
3	The Lotus	Toru Datt	Symbolically, the victory of the lotus (Indian culture) over the lily and the rose (Western Culture) has been described
4	An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog	Oliver Goldsmith	The man, in the mask of innocence, proves fatal to the innocent animals

Reference , context, explanation, and critical comments for all poems

Reference- These lines have been taken from the poem "Name of poem" composed by "Name of poet".

Context- In this poem " Name of poem " the poet " Name of poet "wants to tell us about subject.(subject to be taken from above table.)

Explanation- This stanza is a good example of Name of poet 's simplicity of words and diction. Poet has tried his best to glorify Subject". Poet comes before us as a true lover of nature . These line are highly musical ." subject is seen in the whole stanza.The poet is able to produce a great effect on our mind and heart. The poem is a good expression of poet's mind and heart.

Critical Comments –

- 1- This is a very beautiful poem about " subject ".
- 2- The poet has used simple and beautiful language.
- 3- The poet has used simple words in the poem .

- 4- This poem is a good example of figure of speech.
- 5- The poet has used good style in the poem".
- 6- The poem gives a sound and deep message.

Main Idea

Poem 1: Risks (by Janet Rand)

The poet says that there is one or another risk in whatever we do. Nothing is risk free. But it does not mean that we stop doing anything. A courageous person can get success. The only person who takes risks enjoys true freedom in this world. Therefore risks must be taken.

Poem 2: My Good Right Hand (by Charles Mackay)

Once, the poet experienced bad days of poverty in his life. The poet expected that his friends and relatives would help him. But no one came forward. Then he used his own hands to earn his bread. He became successful. Now he believes only God and his own hands.

Poem 3: Lotus (by Toru Dutt)

The red rose and the white lily had been considered the two best flowers. Once, the god of love came to the goddess of forest to get a flower having the good qualities of the rose and the lily. The goddess then presented him the most beautiful flower 'the lotus'.

Poem 4: An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog (by Oliver Goldsmith)

Once, there lived a so called good man in Islington town. But actually he was not good. He made a friendship with a dog. One day the man and the dog had a dispute. The dog bit the man. Everyone guessed that the man would die. But it was the dog that died at last.

EXPLANATIONS

RISKS

To laugh is to risk appearing the fool.

To weep is to risk appearing sentimental.

To reach out for another is to risk involvement

To expose feelings is to risk exposing your true self.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'Risks' composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that This world is full of risks. At every step we see risk after risk. If a person laugh he fears, people will call him a fool. On the Other hand, a person who weeps covers the risk of being called sentimental. Likewise if one goes out to help someone, he takes the risk of having his own interests in doing so. If we express our feelings, there will be risk of exposing our true personality.

To hope is to risk despair.

To try is to risk failure.

But risk must be taken, because the greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem ‘Risks’ composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that If we hope, there will be a risk of despair. If we try to do something, we fear, we shall fail. But the poet says that one must agree and get ready to take risk in life because there is no achievement without risk.

The person who risks nothing, deose nothing, has nothing, is nothing and becomes nothing

They may avoid suffering and sorrow, but they cannot learn, feel, change, grow, love, live.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem ‘Risks’ composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines, the poet tells us what happens with the people who don't take risks in life. The poet says that the man who does not take risk, he can do nothing in his life. He attains nothing in his life. He is worth nothing and becomes nothing eventually. The people, who fear risk and avoid pain and grief, cannot learn anything in life. They cannot feel anything new. They can't change anything as they themselves don't change. They cannot develop in their life. They cannot love others In short, they cannot live their life fully.

MY GOOD RIGHT HAND

*I fell into grief, and began to complain;
I looked for a friend, but I sought him in vain;
Companions were shy, and acquaintance were cold;
They gave me good counsel, but dreaded their gold.*

Reference : These lines have been extracted from the poem “My Good Right Hand” composed by Charles Mackay.

Context : The poet deals with his poor condition and the behaviour of the fair weather friends and relatives. Further, determination to work hard and trust in God changed poet's life and way of living.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that he was deeply sad because of his evil days. He had no money to meet his requirements. He even tried to find a true friend to help him in miseries. But he was unable to find a true friend. All the friends and relatives were cool towards him. Instead of helping him with money, all the friends and the relatives gave suggestions to get rid of the poverty.

THE LOTUS

*Bards of power
Had sung their claims. 'The rose can never tower
Like the pale lily with her Juno mien'
But is the lily lovelier?' Thus between
Flower-factions rang the strife in Psyche's bower*

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' Written by Toru Dutt, a poetic genius.

Context : In these lines, the poetess creates a myth to describe the matchless beauty of the Lotus. She says that this flower retains the whiteness of the lily and the redness of the rose. So neither the lily nor the rose can equal the beauty of the Lotus.

Explanation: In these lines the poetess says that once Love came to Flora. He asked her for a flower that would be the queen of all flowers. Now there were two flowers which aspired for this place of honour. They were the rose and the lily. Great poets had been singing in their praise. Some claimed the place of honour for the lily. They said that the rose could never grow as high as the lily. Moreover, the lily had the appearance of Jupiter's wife, Juno. But the other group of poets favoured the rose. They said the lily is not lovelier than the rose. Thus this angry debate went on endlessly in Psyche's bower.

*Give me a flower delicious as the rose
And stately as the lily in her pride'
But of what colour?' 'Rose-Red,' Love first chose,
Then prayed-'No, lily-white-or, both provide'
And Flora gave the lotus, 'rose-red dyed,
And 'lily white'-the queenliest flower that blows.*

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' Written by Toru Dutt, a poetic genius.

Context : In these lines, the poetess creates a myth to describe the matchless beauty of the Lotus. She says that this flower retains the whiteness of the lily and the redness of the rose. So neither the lily nor the rose can equal the beauty of the Lotus.

Explanation: In these lines the poetess said that once love came to Flora. He asked her for a flower that would be the queen of all flowers. He also said that it should be as fragrant as the rose and as majestic as the lily. Flora asked him what colour he wanted it to be. Love first chose rose-red; then he chose lily-white. But then he said that it would be better if it was beautiful flower that keeps dancing in the air.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG

*A kind and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked every day he clad,
When he put on his clothes*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog' composed by Oliver Goldsmith.

Context : The poet tells us about the qualities of the pious man who lived in Islington and lead a religious life only during his prayer hours.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that the man was kind hearted. He gave the people solace, with his kind and sympathetic attitude He found no difference between his friends and enemies. The pious man dressed himself every day and believed that he had dressed the naked poor.

*Around from all the neighboring streets
The wondering neighbors ran,
And swore the Dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good Man*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog' composed by Oliver Goldsmith.

Context : The dog's pride was hurt by the man. So the dog planned to revenge it. These above lines give us the account of that situation when the dog had bitten the man.

Explanation : These lines create a very interesting scene. The dog had bitten the man. This news spread like a fire. The people living around ran to the so called good man. They were surprised. They blamed the dog for this unfortunate incident. They said that the dog had become mad, so he bit the man. The poet successfully highlights the point that the society is full of such immoral people. They do not try to find out the truth. They raise their voice only when their interest is hurt.

Risks

Q. 1 What is success?

Ans. Success is the result of courage and risk. Mean to say when we develop the sense of courage and take risk to do any work then the result of the risk appears in the form of success.

Q. 2 Who is truly free?

Ans. According to the poet the person who takes risks in his life to do any work is truly free.

Q. 3 What is the greatest hazard in life?

Ans. The greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing, without taking risks a man cannot do anything, becomes valueless himself in his life.

Q. 4 What is immediate advantage of avoiding risks?

Ans. The immediate advantage of avoid risk is that one can avoid suffering and sorrow caused by failure. He can also avoid chance of failure but it also means losing the chance to success.

Q. 5 What is the theme of the poem 'Risks'?

OR

Write the theme/central idea/message of the poem.

Ans. The theme/ the central idea/the message of the poem is to take risks in life in order to succeed. By avoiding risks one can keep off suffering and sorrows but one cannot live a life of fulfillment. Success comes to those who have the courage to take risks.

Q. 6 What benefits does the man get who takes risks in life?

OR

What is the advantage of taking a risk in life?

Ans. The man who takes risks learns new things, gains experience, changes his position, develops as an important person and lives life happily.

My Good Right Hand

Q. 1 Why did the poet's search for a friend prove to be fruitless?

Ans. The Poet's search for a friend proved to be fruitless because when he fell into difficulties and adversity he searched for a friend who could help him come out of his poverty. But none of them was willing to help him.

Q. 2 Why did the poet feel disappointed?

Ans. The poet feel disappointed because during his poverty and adversity all his friends and relatives left him alone and did not come forward to help him. So that he becomes hopeless.

Q. 3 What was the result of the poet's hard work?

Ans. The poet would get excellent result of his hard work. He overcome his sorrow and soon became prosperous. His hard work lifted him up from sorrow and pain.

Q. 4 What inspirations do we get from the poem?

Ans. This poem gives us a very positive point of view to deal with the adversity. It gives us the inspiration of trusting our hard work and God only during tough hours of life. It gives us the inspiration of making sweet uses of adversity with our hard work.

Q. 5 Give the central idea/theme/message of the poem. 'My Good Right Hand'.

Ans. The central idea/theme/message of the poem is that man should not look for help from others in adversity. Man should believe in God. He should believe in his hard work. These are the two things which can enable him in dealing with all sorts of problems.

Q. 6 Why does the poet not need the friends any more?

Ans. The poet does not need the friends any more because they were fair-weather friends. They did not help the poet in his poverty. Moreover, now the poet has found two trusted friends – God and his own two hands to labour.

Q. 7 What are two things the poet puts his trust in?

Ans. The poet puts his faith in two things (i) God and (ii) his good right hand. Good Right Hand means hard work.

Lotus

Q. 1 What was the cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose?

Ans. The main cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose was that they both would like to become the queen of flower Flora which was the highest honour of the life of a flower.

Q. 2 Describe the appearance of the lily.

Ans. Lily is a beautiful flower in white colour. It is fresh and attractive and reputed equal to Juno Mien, Wife of Jupiter, the god of rain. It also symbolizes purity and innocence.

Q. 3 Describe the appearance of the rose.

Ans. The rose is an attractive flower. It is in red colour and produces very delicious fragrance. It is fresh and remains alive for long time. It is so beautiful that the love first choose rose red. So it becomes a rival of lily.

Q. 4 How did Cupid hesitate in choosing the colour of the desired flower?

Ans. Cupid hesitated in choosing the colour of the desired flower because he wanted a flower which must have the colour and qualities of both rose and lily and his desired characteristics were not available in any single flower.

Q. 5 What is the theme/the central idea /message of the poem “The Lotus”?

Ans. The theme /the central idea/ message of the poem ‘The Lotus’ revolves around a dispute among two flowers the rose and the lily. Both the flowers want to get the title of the best flower. But, Flora the goddess of flower chooses the lotus as a flower of superb beauty because the flower has the whiteness of the lily and redness of the rose.

An Elegy on the Death of Made Dog

Q. 1 What is an elegy?

Ans. An elegy is a poem which expresses sad feelings over the death of a friend or of an important person. It is a funeral song or a song of mourning over the loss of some dear and near one.

Q. 2 What kinds of dogs have been described in the poem?

Ans. The poet describes various kinds of dogs in this poem such as Mongrels (a mixture different breed) puppy, whelp (a puppy) hound (hunting dog) and cur (aggressive dog).

Q. 3 What wonderful event took place at the end of the poem?

Ans. The mad dog had bitten the man so the people expected that the man would die. But the man recovered and the dog died. It was really wonderful.

Q. 4 What are the qualities of the good man?

Ans. This poem reveals the reality of a so called good man. Who has a kind and gentle hearts. He leads a dual life. He pretends to be religious. He comforts both friends and enemies. He clothes the naked when he clothes himself. He made an enemy of a friendly dog. He proved more poisonous than the dog.

Q. 5 What did people think about the man and his behaviour ?

Ans. The people thought that the man in the poem was perfectly good, gentle and religious but he was religious during his prayer hours.

Q. 10 Why did the dog turn against the man and bite him?

Ans. The man and the dog were friends but a quarrel started between them on matters of hurt pride. To fulfil some selfish aim the dog bite the man



Resolution

Main Points

Lesson 1 The Thief's Story

This is a touching story by Ruskin Bond .

It is about a thief.

His name is Hari Singh.

It shows that good behaviour can change a person.

Here Anil's good behaviour changes Hari Singh.

Now he becomes a good person.

Thus the story gives a message that we should behave well with others.

Lesson 2 BHOLI

This is a touching story by K.A. Abbas.

It is about a girl .

Her name is Sulekha but she is called Bholi.

It shows that good behaviour can change any one.

Here a teacher's good behavior changes Bholi.

It changes her life completely.

Now she becomes bold and confident.

So we should behave well with others .

We should show kindness to them.

Lesson 3 Growing Up Pains

This is an interesting story by R.K. Murthi.

It is about a boy .

His name is Sameer.

It highlights the problems of teenagers.

It states that teenagers need space .

So we should give them some space .

The parents should have friendly behaviour with them.

The parents should be extra watchful in handling them.

Lesson 4 Footprints Without Feet

This is an interesting story by H.G. Wells.

It is about a scientist.
His name is Griffin.
He is a great scientist.
He carries out experiments to be invisible .
But he misuses his invention .
He uses his experiment for wrong doing.
Thus the story teaches us that any invention should be for the betterment of the mankind.

Lesson 5 The Purple Jar

This is an interesting story by Maria Edgeworth.
It is about a girl.
Her name is Rosamond.
She buys a purple jar.
Though she needs a pair of shoes.
Her mother teaches her in practical .
She asks her to buy what she needs.
She teaches her to take right decision.
Now Rosamond is sad.
But she decides to be wiser in the future.

Lesson 6 Feast of The Dead

This is a touching story by Cevdet Kudret.
It is about a poor Turkish family.
The head of the family is Dursun Agha.
The family is very poor.
He is a water-carrier. He passes away.
As custom demands food arrives from neighbours for his family.
It continues for some time.
Later food supplies stops .
But now they have to go hungry.
Food is the basic need of human beings.
Now the older son falls ill.
The younger one asks his mother when the brother will die .
He says so , so that they may get food again.
Thus the story reveals that poverty is a curse.
The story ends with a heart-wrenching note .

Lesson 7 The Man Who Knew Too Much

This is an interesting story by Alexander Baron.

It is about a trainee soldier.

He had ambitions and great skills .

His nick name was Professor as he knew too much.

He would help his mates in everything.

But his skill backfired once when he instructed Corporal Turnbull.

He took revenge upon Professor and made him a cook.

Thus the story teaches us that we shouldn't cast pearls before swine.

Lesson 8 The Old Man at the Bridge

This is a very touching story by Ernest Hemingway.

It is about a refugee.

It is about Spanish Civil War.

It was between the Republicans and the Fascists.

There are two main characters in the story - a soldier and an old man

The soldier has no wish to be a part of the war.

But he has to fight .

Thus the story shows the plight of war.

Lesson 9 Uttanka's Gurudakshina

This is an ancient Indian story

It is about Uttanka , a disciple of a sage .

He has great devotion to his Guru .

The Guru wishes for Gurudakshina for his wife.

In his wish he asks for the earring of the queen.

He is successful in getting them

Thus he fulfills his Guru's wish.

Lesson 10 High Maharaja

This is a short Indian story.

It is about Lal , Nimmi and Rashida.

They are fond of kite flying.

The story is about the children's longings and attractions to the kites.

They have attachment for an eagle.

The eagle is nick named High Maharaja.

Lesson 11 The Imp and the Peasant's Bread

This is an interesting story by Leo Tolstoy.
It is a Russian story.
It is about an imp (devil) and a peasant (farmer).
The story tells us about a man's dissatisfaction.
He wants to get more and more.
But he never gets satisfied.
Thus the story proves the saying "excess of everything is bad."
It teaches us that we should not take wine.

Lesson 12 Resolution

This is an interesting account by Manish Goyal .
It is about water harvesting.
Water is life .
It is elixir for life .
We should not waste it.
Here Anna and the other villagers take an oath to plant more and more trees and to conserve water.

LONG ANSWER TYPES QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in about 80 words each:

A Thief's Story

Q. 1 How can you say that Hari Singh was a successful

Ans. We can say that Hari Singh was a successful thief because the police could not catch him. He took a new name every month. It kept him ahead of police and the former employers. He knew the art of flattery. He never misjudged the man whom he could rob. He used his most appealing smile for theft. He cleverly got job in Anil's house and robbed him.

Q. 2 Describe Hari Singh's reactions after the departure of the train.

Ans. After stealing Anil's money. Hari Singh ran to the station . Hari Singh began to repent his action. Anil had trusted Hari Singh completely. But he had betrayed his trust. He felt that the discovery of the theft would make Anil a little sad. It would not be for the loss of money, but for the loss of trust. He also thought how Anil could have made him an educated person. These thoughts brought him back to Anil.

Q. 3 Who was Anil? Give his character sketch.

OR

Who was anil? How did he help in the thief's reformation?

OR

Pen a brief character sketch of Anil.

Ans. Anil was a struggling young writer. He was easy going, kind, simple and a selfless man. He promised Hari Singh to teach him to write and to add. He was very generous. According to Hari Singh, Anil knew that he saved about one rupee daily. But he never objected to this. When Hari Singh kept the money under mattress with which he had run away, Anil came to know about it. But he never grudged this. This shows that he was a large hearted man.

Bholi**Q. 1 Draw a character-sketch of Bholi.**

Ans. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. When she was ten months old, she fell off the cot. She fell on her head. Some part of her brain was damaged. It made her mentally backward. That was why she was called Bholi, the simpleton. She was sent to school. Her teacher showed great love and sympathy for her. She filled her with confidence. Bholi gave Bishamber a befitting treatment. Now she was no longer a girl who lacked sense. She was now a wise, confident, courageous and self respecting girl.

Q.2 Write a note on the role of the school teacher as well as education in the life of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi was sent to school because she was ugly and she lacked sense. She also stammered. Her visit to school proved to be a significant point in the life of this backward girl. Her teacher told her to speak without fear. She motivated her to study. She kindled the hope of a new life by encouraging her to overcome her shortcomings in soft, sweet so soothing voice. Thus education and the teacher's efforts did wonders for Bholi's personality. Through her teacher's efforts she emerged as a confident, bold, self - respecting person. Education imparted her strengths of mind, knowledge and understanding. Thus from a mere fool she transformed into an enlightened and sensible girl.

Growing Up Pains**Q. 1 Why were Samir's parents overprotective?**

Ans. Samir's parents over protective because Samir was the only child of his parents. Besides this, Samir was a fourteen year old boy. He had stepped into teenage - a transitional stage of physical and psychological development. It had made his parents more worried about him. They wanted to keep him away from all evils. They wanted to prevent him from making mistakes. All this had made them overprotective parents.

Q. 2 'Growing up is all about a matter of individuality.' Discuss.

Ans. Yes, Growing up is all about a matter of individuality. When a boy or girl steps into teenage. they start feeling the need of privacy They don't like anybody's interference in their life. They crave for freedom. They think that they have grown up enough to take their own decisions. They don't like their parents protective behaviour. They take it as interference. They don't like any sort of restriction on thier teenager freedom. Now they want to show their individuality.

Foot Prints Without Feet

Q.1 "Griffin was rather a lawless person." comment.

Ans. Griffin was a brilliant scientist but a lawless person. He misused his discovery. He set his landlord's house on fire. He took undue advantage in the London store. In a theatrical company also he took undue advantage of dressing and eating. He attacked the shopkeeper and robbed him of all the money. He made a theft at the clergy's house. In Iping village he beat the people and knocked the constable unconscious. Therefore, it can be said that he was a lawless.

Q. 2 What incident took place in the village of Iping when Griffin stayed there?

Ans. When Griffin stayed in village of Iping, a curious incident took place. Very early in the morning, a clergyman and his wife were awakened by noises in the study. When they came downstairs, they heard the chink of money that was being taken from the clergyman's desk. When they opened the door of the room, there was nobody in the room. They found that the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was stolen.

The Purple Jar

Q. 1 What did Rosamond's father propose? Why was she left out?

Ans. Rosamond's father proposed to take her, along with her brother, to be glass-house. She had wished lond to see it. She soon got ready with her hat and gloves on. In a haste to go downstairs to her father. She dropped one shoe. Her father turned to her and asked her why she was walking carelessly. One seeing the condition of Rosamond's shoes, he could not hide his distaste. He refused to take her along with him. He didn't want to be seen in public with her.

Q. 2 Why did Rosamond decide to buy the purple jar instead of a new pair of shoes?

Ans. Rosamond was given a choice by her mother to choose between the new pair of shoes and the purple jar. Rosamond's shoes were in a very bad state. She was in a great need of a new pair of shoes. But Rosamond was so much fascinated by

the beauty of the purple jar that she wanted to have it at any cost. So without taking a wise decision, she choose her desire rather than her need.

Feast of The Dead

Q. 1 What did Dursun's family do after the neighbours had stopped sending food?

Ans. For the first day when the nighbours stopped sending food, Gulnaz and her children kept their hopes high. But soon they realised that no one was going to give them food. So they had to start cooking food at home as they used to do before. Soon there was no ration left in their house. The grocer too refused to give them anything on credit. Poor Gulnaz and her children had to go to bed on empty stomachs. It was very difficult to survive.

The Man Who Knew Too Much

Q. 1 Why did Corporal Turnbull make Quelch the permanent cookhouse incharge?

Ans. One day, Corporal Turnbull was giving a lecture on hand grenades. He said that the outside of a grenade is divided up into a large number of fragments to assist segmentation. At once, Private Quelch showed off his superior knowledge by saying that the outside had fortyfour segments. And then he further irritated the Corporal by saying that he should have started his lecture with the five characteristis of the grenades. The Corporal felt offened. He wanted to punish Quelch for his rudeness. So to have his revenge, Turnbull nominated Quelch for permanent duties in the cookhouse.

Old Man at the Bridge

Q. 1 What was the narrator's business at the bridge?

Ans. The narrator was a soldier. He was posted as a scout at a pontoon bridge. His duty was to find out to what point the enemy forces had advanced. He had to watch the bridge where refugees were fleeing from the advance of the Fascist army. He had to cross the bridge and explore the bridgehead beyond.

Uttanka's Gurudakshina

Q. 2 Explain how Uttanka managed to fulfill the wish of his mistrees.

Ans. Uttanka told the queen about his mistress's wish. The queen gave him her earrings, but she asked him to beware of the Serpent King. However, the Serpents King stole the earrings when Uttanka lay down asleep under a tree. Uttanka took the favour of a man with a wonderful horse to bring the Serpent King under his

power. He burnt the houses in the Serpent King's kingdom and forced him to return those earrings. Then he brought them to his mistress. Thus he succeeded in fulfilling the wish of his mistress.

Q. 3 What is the moral of the story - Uttanka's Gurudakshina?

Ans. The moral of the story - Uttanka's Gurudakshina is this that a disciple should obey his guru without any doubt or fear. Uttanka did so. He obeyed his guru and then his guru-maa. He went to the queen to bring her ear-rings for his guru-maa to present it as gurudakshina. He faces a number of difficulties in receiving and bringing it. He struggles and defeats dangers. He does not lose courage. He fulfils his promise. He gives his gurudakshina timely.

High Maharajah

Q. 1 How could Rashida's kite sing? Where did it come from and when?

Ans. Rashida's kite could sing because of the pierced bamboo reed, that was its voice. Rashida's kite had come from India. When Rashida was born, her father's old friend had sent it for Rashida. The time it came from India, it was bright green. And after that it had changed many coloured faces.

Q. 2 Who brought the Australian kites? What do you know about these kites?

Ans. Mr. Angus, the children's neighbour had brought the Australian kites. He brought three kites, of pink, green and orange colour, for the three of them. The orange one was Rashida's. The Australian kites were big kites, almost as tall as Lals. But unlike Rashida's old kite that had come from India, there were no kites in Australia that could sing.

The Imp and The Peasants Bread

Q. 1 What lesson does the story teach you?

Ans. The story teaches us that wealth is a blessing if we use it for noble purposes and it is a curse if we use it for evil purposes. Wealth destroys only those persons who adopt evil ways in their life. It kills the human instinct in those persons and turns them into heartless beasts. The rich persons who use their money in drinking and gambling surely go to the dogs one day. And the wealthy men who use their money for the welfare of others are adored by the world.

Q. 2 How did the Imp succeed in his plan to corrupt the gentle peasant?

Ans. The imp succeeded in his plan to corrupt the gentle peasant by being crafty well-wisher. The first year he advised the peasant to sow corn in a law-lying

damp place. He had spare corn. The next year he advised the peasant to sow on the hill. He had more grain to spare. Here the imp misguided the peasant to make vodka which succeeded the imp in corrupting the gentle peasant.

Q. 3 "The blood of wild animals is always in men". Explain

Ans. It is right that the blood of wild animals is always in men. But as long as men have only the required wealth, it remains controlled. But when men have spare wealth, they look for ways of getting pleasure out of it. The imp showed the pleasure to the peasant. When God's good gifts are misused, the blood of wild animals shows itself.

Resolution

Q. 2 What is the role of trees in conserving water?

OR

Discuss the importance of trees and conserving water.

Ans. Trees play a great role in water conservation. They don't let the rainwater run down and go waste. They stop it and make it seep gently into the ground. In forests, vegetation breaks the rainfall. This ground water, in turn, feeds wells, lakes and rivers. Thus protecting forests means protecting water catchments.

Q. 3 What is rain water harvesting?

OR

What is meant by 'rain water harvesting'?

Ans. Rain water harvesting means collecting rainwater on the roofs of the buildings and storing it underground for later use. Such type of recharging stops the ground water depletion. It also raises the water level that is declining it can also help to increase the water supply.

Q. 4 What was the resolution of the villagers?

Ans. The villagers realised that there was enough water for all. But the need of the hour was to manage the available resources properly. For instance, there was enough rainfall that year in the village. But due to lack of knowledge and no proper means available, they did not conserve water. And due to this, they had to face drought. Then all of them made a resolution that they would start a movement for the conservation of water- the most precious thing of the earth.

Answer the following questions in about 30-40/20-25 words each:

A Thief's Story

Q. 1 How did Hari Singh steal the money?

Ans. One night, Anil brought a small bundle of notes. He put it under the mattress. Hari Singh saw this. When Anil fell asleep, Hari crept to his bed. He quietly drew out the bundle and ran away.

Q. 2 Why was it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans. Anil had put all his confidence in Hari. It was not at all difficult to rob him. Hari could easily rob him any time and walk away safely. But such an act of stealing would lose all its thrill for him. It was in this sense that Hari found it difficult to rob Anil.

Q. 3 What study of men's faces had been made by Hari Singh?

OR

What does Anil say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?

Ans. Hari Singh said that different types of people show different reaction when they are robbed. The greedy ones show fear. The rich people show anger. And the poor ones accept their loss calmly.

Q. 4 Why did the story - teller take a new name every month?

Ans. The story - teller was a thief and in order to keep himself ahead of the police and his former employee he took a new name.

Bholi

Q. 1 How did Bholi become a backward child?

Ans. When Bholi, Sulekha was ten months old, She fell off her cot. She fell on her head. Some part of her brain was damaged. It made her a mentally backward child.

Q. 2 Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. Bholi stammered badly when she spoke. At this, other children often made fun of Bholi. They mimicked her.

Q. 3 Why was Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi's father had no problem about his other children. But Bholi was mentally backward. She had deep black pock marks on her body. She stammered badly. The father was worried that no one would marry such a girl.

Q. 4 Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was a mean, greedy and contemptible coward person. Besides being old man lame he was demanding dowry. She did not want to marry such a greedy person.

Growing Up Pains

Q. 1 Why did Samir put up a warning on the door?

OR

Why does the author want that even his mother should knock before entering his room?

Ans. Samir wanted to have privacy now. He didn't want his parents to come now and then into his room. So he put up a warning on the door of his room

Q. 2 What was the opinion of Samir's mother about freedom?

Ans. According to Samir's mother, freedom should be restricted in teenage. It would not let the teenager go a stray. They should be given freedom when they are mature enough to handle situations.

Q. 3 Why was Samir worried about the acne on his face?

Ans. Samir considered acne a dreaded scum of disease. Whenever he looked into the mirror and found acne on his face, he became very upset. He feared that acne would spoil the look of his face.

Q. 4 How did Samir's mother react when he fell and slipped?

Ans. When Samir slipped and fell down, he screamed with pain. He had got sprain in his foot. The mother could not see his son in pain. She was full of kindness for him. She treated him with love and care.

Q. 5 How do author's parents react when he catches cold? OR How do Appa and Amma react when author catches cold?

Ans. Whenever the author catches cold, his parents take it seriously. They call the doctor who gives him a lot of medicines.

Foot Prints Without Feet

Q. 1 How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans. When the invisible man wear shoes, an overcoat and a wide brimmed hat in a big London store, he became a full dressed and visible person first.

Q. 2 Why was Griffin wandering the streets?

Ans. Griffin had set fire to his landlord's house. He removed his clothes. He wanted to escape without being seen. He was feeling cold. So he was wandering the streets.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 3 How did Griffin become invisible?

OR

What experiments did Griffin carry out? What was the final result of these experiments?

Ans. Griffin carried out experiments to prove that human body could become invisible. He discovered some rare drugs. He swallowed rare drugs and by this his body become transparent like sheet of glass.

Q. 4 Why was Mr. Jaffers the constable surprised?

OR

What happened when Mr. Jaffers tried to get hold of the scientist?

Ans. Mr. Jaffers the constable was surprised when he found that he had to arrest a headless man. He tried to get hold of a man who was becoming more and more invisible. Mr. Jaffers was knocked unconscious.

Q. 5 What did Griffin do in the theatrical company?

Ans. Griffin found there clothes for himself. He also found things to hide his empty face. He found bandages to wear round his forehead. He found dark glasses, a false nose and a large hat. Then he hit the shopkeeper and ran away with his money.

The Purple Jar

Q. 1 Who was Rosamond and where was she walking?

Ans. Rosamond was a little girl. She was about seven years old. She was walking with her mother on the streets of London.

Q. 2 Why did Rosamond and her mother have to wait at Mr Sole's shop?

Ans. Rosamond Mr Sole's shop had great many customers and it was full and her mother had to wait.

Q. 3 Why doesn't Rosamond like Mr. Sole's shop?

Ans. Rosamond doesn't like Mr. Sole's shop because it is black and dark. There is nothing but shoes all around, and besides there is a disagreeable smell of new leather also.

Q. 4 Why did Rosamond want to buy a flower vase for herself?

Ans. Rosamond was deeply attracted towards a beautiful purple jar in the market. She wanted to use it as a flowerpot on the chimney-piece in her house.

Q. 5 What was Rosamond's reaction after seeing the chemist's shop?

Ans. Rosamond did not actually know that it was a chemist's shop. She was very much fascinated and excited to see there jars of different colours. She wanted her mother to buy some of them for her.

Q. 6 How did the purple jar lose its favour with Rosamond?

Ans. When Rosamond emptied the black stuff filled in the jar, it was no longer a purple jar. It was a plain white glass, which had appeared to have that beautiful colour merely due to the liquor which it had been filled. So the purple jar lost its favour with Rosamond.

Feast of the Dead

Q. 1 How did Dursun Agha earn his living?

Ans. Dursun Agha was a water carrier. He earned his livelihood by supplying water in cans to the people living on the street.

Q. 2 What were the belongings of Dursun Agha?

Ans. Dursun Agha was a water carrier. His total belongings consisted of two water cans and a pole, with a chain dangling from either end.

Q. 3 Why did Gulnaz send the older boy to Bodos?

Ans. There was now nothing left to cook for food at home. So Gulnaz asked her older son to go Bodos, the grocer. She had sent him there to buy some rice, flour and potatoes on credit.

Q. 4 Why did the neighbours stop sending food to Agha's family after a few days?

Ans. It was a tradition for the neighbours to send food for a day or two, to the house where somebody had died recently. This was the reason why the neighbours stopped sending food after a few days.

The Man Who Knew Too Much

Q. 1 How did Private Quelch come to be known as the Professor?

Ans. Private Quelch came to be known as the Professor because of his professor like personality as well as his ability to remove doubts of people in any field of knowledge.

Q. 2 How did Quelch identify a North American Harvard Trainer?

Ans. Quelch identified the North American Harvard Trainer without having a glance at it. He had identified it by its harsh engine noise which is produced due to the high tip speed of the air screw.

Old Man at The Bridge

Q. 1 Why did the old man have to leave his town?

Ans. The old man had to leave his town because of the artillery. The captain told him to go out of town because of the artillery.

Q. 2 What animals had the old man left behind?

Ans. The old man had left behind two goats, a cat and four pairs of pigeons.

Q. 3 Why could the old man not go any further?

Ans. He was very weak and old. He had already walked twelve kilometers distance. He was very tired so he could not go any further.

UTTANKA'S GURUDAKSHINA

Q. 1 What was the wish of Uttanka's mistress?

OR

What wish did Uttanka's mistress Cherish for a long time?

Ans. The mistress wanted to have the earrings which were worn by the queen. She wanted to wear them in a feast that was going to be held after four days.

Q. 2 Why was Uttanka filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistress?

Ans. Uttanka was filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistress because it seemed to him an impossible task to fulfil her wish.

Q. 3 What was the queen's advice to Uttanka?

Ans. The queen asked Uttanka to beware of the Serpent King. She told him that the earrings were long coveted by the Serpent King. She advised him not to lose them.

Q. 4 What wisdom and truth did Uttanka realize finally?

Ans. Uttanka learnt the wisdom and truth that a man should perform his duty and God protects him.

High Maharajah

Q. 1 Name the three children who flew kites everyday.

Ans. The three children who flew kites everyday were Rashida, Nimmi and Lal.

Q. 2 How was the kite of Rashida different?

Ans. Rashida's kite sang when it swayed in the sky. It had come from India. When Rashida was born, one old friend of her father had sent it. It had been bright green colour when she had first flown it. Since then it had changed many coloured faces.

Q. 3 What did the long thin parcel contain? Why was it handed over to Rashida's father by Mr Angus?

Ans. The long parcel contained three Australian kites of pink, green and orange colour. There were some other things also, along with that parcel. Rashida's father wanted those things for his fields. That was why the long parcel was handed over to Rashida's father.

Q. 4 What did Rashida imagine while flying the kite with Lal and Nimmi?

Ans. While flying kites with Lal and Nimmi, Rashida imagined as if she herself was flying. She jumped up and down with her kite as though she too was flying with the kite in the sky.

The Imp and The peasant's Bread

Q. 1 How did the imp steal the peasant's bread?

Ans. The peasant had hidden his breakfast under a bush. The imp sitting behind the bush stole the peasant's breakfast. He stole it when the peasant was ploughing.

Q. 2 What did the peasant not understand when he lifted coat?

Ans. When peasant lifted his coat, he found his breakfast missing. He looked here and there. He turned the coat over and shook it. But he found the bread nowhere. The peasant could not understand all this.

Q. 3 How did the peasants behave after having had their third glass of drink?

Ans. When the guests had their third glass of vodka, they started behaving like pigs. They made strange noises without knowing why. They did not listen to one another.

Resolution

Q. 1 What incredible sight did Anna see in his nightmare?

Ans. In his nightmare, Anna saw that the waters of all rivers and oceans had turned red. The red colour was because of the blood of the human beings.

Q. 2 Why did Anna think that he had become a stranger in his own village?

Ans. When Anna entered his village, he found many strange things. He didn't find his people anywhere. He found the village pathshala empty. He found the village chaupal empty. He also missed that familiar pleasant smell of the evening food being cooked in the houses. All this made him think that he had become a stranger in his own village.

Q. 3 What did Anna determine to do after the nightmare?

Ans. Anna thought that the dreadful nightmare could turn into a reality if no steps were taken for the proper management of water. He was determined to impart training to the youth of the village on water management techniques. He knew that the youth of the village would then train other villagers also.

Q. 4 Describe the scene at the Pathshala

Ans. The village Pathshala was the place where the evening classes were held for the children and the youth. But that day, Anne found there no students sitting on the sack mats. There was no reprimanding by the master saab. There were no nodding heads memorizing tables. There were no heads bent low over their slates and no writing boards propped up against the wall to dry in the air.

Q. 5 How did the rising sun become the symbol of hope?

Ans. It was the time of sunrise when the youth of the village decided to start a movement of conservation for water which is the most precious thing on earth. Therefore, the rising sun became a symbol of hope for them. They knew that every morning, the first rays of the rising sun would remind them of their firm resolution.

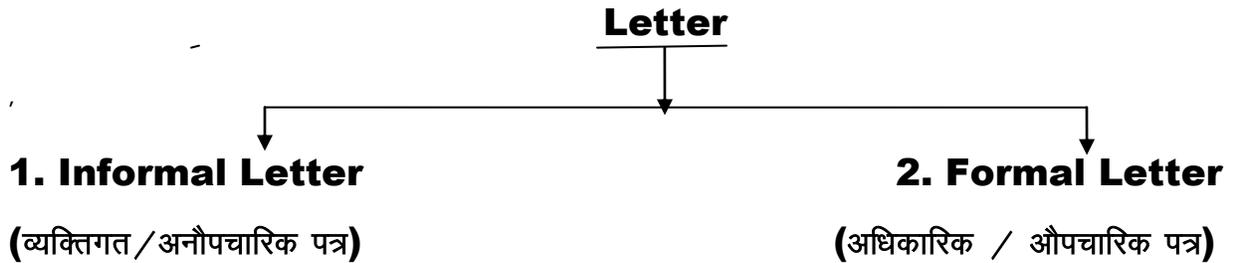
Q. 6 What did Anna decide to do after completing his education ?

Ans. Anna decided that after completing his education he would return to his small village and work for its upliftment.

Writing

Letter Writing

Letter writing- पत्र लेखन भावो,विचारो,संवादो,संदेशो आदि को सरल एवं प्रभावी भाषा में संक्षिप्त रूप में लिखकर आदान-प्रदान करने का माध्यम है। Letter दो प्रकार के होते हैं—



- 1. Informal letter:-** इस प्रकार के पत्र ऐसे व्यक्तियों को लिखते हैं, जिन्हें हम व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानते हैं। ये पत्र मित्रों, रिश्तेदारों तथा परिवार के सदस्यों को लिखे जाते हैं। ये पत्र मुख्य रूप से संदेश, निमंत्रण, बधाई, परामर्श, धन्यवाद देने या शोक प्रकट करने के लिए लिखे जाते हैं।
- 2. Formal letter:-** ये वे पत्र होते हैं जो राजकीय अधिकारियों व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों समाचार पत्र के सम्पादकों, विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य आदि को लिखे जाते हैं। इनके अन्तर्गत सम्पादकों को पत्र शिकायती पत्र, पूछताछ के पत्र, प्रार्थना पत्र आदि आते हैं।

Parts of Informal Letter

Address (पता):- लिखने वाले का पता लिखता है। यह पेज पर बाईं तरफ सबसे ऊपर लिखा जाता है।

Date(दिनांक) :- यह address के नीचे थोड़ी जगह छोड़कर लिखी जाती है।

Salutation: (सम्बोधन):- यहाँ लेखक पत्र-प्राप्तकर्ता को यथोचित सम्बोधन करता है। यह date के नीचे छोड़ी जगह छोड़कर लिख जाता है:-

बड़ों के लिए My dear father

मित्र व छोटे के लिए My dear Rahul

message/The body (संदेश मुख्य भाग):- यह पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। इसमें संदेश लिखा जाता है। यहाँ सरल व छोटे वाक्य लिखने चाहिए।

Courteous End (शिष्टापूर्ण समापन):-

बड़ों के लिए—

with regards

with best regards to your Parents and love to Monu.

मित्रों व छोटे के लिए:-

with best wishes

with love

with deep Sympathy

Subscription(प्रियोक्ति):- Your loving

Yours faithfully

Yours sincerely

Signature- पत्र लिखने वाला अपने हस्ताक्षर करता है।

Format of Informal Letter

(i) Address	Examination Hall Jaipur
(ii) Date	15March 2016
(iii) Salutation	My dear+ Relation (सम्बन्ध).....
(iv) Message	I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there.....
(v) Courteous end	Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Nehal
(vi) subscription	With best wishes/with regards
(vii) Signature	your loving/yours faithfully
(viii) Name	Yash Yash Kumar

Qus.1 Imagine you are Zaara living in Pune. Your friend Radha has won a gold medal in the state English debate competition. Write a letter to him congratulating him on his success in the competition . You may touch upon the following points.

- (i) How did you come to know about it ? (Sec. Exam 2013)
- (ii) congratulate him on his success. (iii) How does he feels about his achievement?
- (iv) Good wishes for a bright future.
- (v) Invite her for a visit to your place.

CONGRATULATION ON SUCCESS IN THE DEBATE COMPETITION

Examination hall

Pune

14 March 2016

My dear Radha

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. I was very happy when your mother informed me that you had won a gold medal in the state Debate Competition.

I advise you to work hard .

I wish you a happy and long life. I again congratulate you .

I invite you to visit Pune.

Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Monu.

With best wishes

Your loving friend

Zaara

Qus.2 Imagine that you are Yogesh living in Jaipur. Write a letter to your friend Ramesh inviting him to attend your brother's marriage. You may touch upon the following points-

- (i) The day and date of the marriage.
- (ii) Programme of the marriage.
- (iii) Preparation and arrangement made.

(iv) Request to come early.

INVITING TO ATTEND MARRIAGE

Examination hall

Jaipur

07 March 2016

My dear Ramesh

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. I am very happy to inform you that the marriage of my brother Raj is on 31st march. I invite you to attend this marriage.

Please come early, inform me the date of your arrival. So that I may come to the railway station to receive you.

Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Sonu.

With best wishes

Your loving friend

Yogesh

Qus. 3 Imagine that you are Sunita living in Jaipur. Write a letter to your friend Pooja inviting him to attend your birthday party. You may touch upon the following point:

- (i) Day and date of the birthday.
- (ii) Programme to be organized.
- (iii) Whom you invited?

INVITING TO ATTEND BIRTHDAY PARTY

Examination hall

Jaipur

20 March 2016

My dear Pooja

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. You will be happy to know that my birthday is on 30th march. I am giving a party on this occasion. I

have invited my all the friends and some relatives. I invite you to attend this party. I wish that you must come. Please come on time.

Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Nehal.

With best wishes

Your loving friend

Sunita

Q.4 Imagine that you are Raj living in jaipur . Your uncle sent you a dictionary as birthday gift. Write a letter to him to thank for the gift. You may touch upon the following points:

- (i) Thanks for the gift.
- (ii) Whom you invited?
- (iii) The usefulness of the gift.
- (iv) Thanks

THANKS FOR GIFT

Examination hall

Jaipur

26 March 2016

My dear Uncle

I am quite well here and I hope that are also same there. I am happy to know that you remembered me on my birthday. You sent me your good wishes and a 'Dictionary' on my birthday.

It show your kind affection for me. I had no dictionary.It will help me in my study.

I thank you very much for this lovely gift.

Please pay best my regards to dear aunty and love to Ram.

Your loving

Raj

Q.5 Imagine that you are Shiv living in Jaipur. Your friend Sohan has invited you to attend his younger brother's birthday party. Write a letter to him expressing your inability to attend the function. You may touch upon the following points:

- (i) Your annual exam are at hand.
- (ii) It is a long way to go to attend the function.
- (iii) Your father mostly remains out of station.
- (iv) sent your good wishes.

EXPRESSING INABILITY TO ATTEND BIRTHDAY PARTY

Examination hall

Jaipur

20 March 2016

My dear Sohan

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. I am happy to know that you remembered me on your younger brother Rahul's birthday party.

I shall not be able to attend the party. Because my annual exams are at hand and it is a long way to attend the function. My father mostly remains out of station. So I have to remain at home to look after my mother.

I am sending a beautiful gift and my good wishes for Rahul.

Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Rahul.

Your loving

Shiv

Q.6 Imagine that you are Yash living in Jaipur. Your younger brother Mukesh living in Jodhpur, is very good at studies but he is physically weak. Write a letter advising him to improve his health by taking part in games and sports. You may touch upon the following points.

- (i) Your feelings about his success.
- (ii) Your worries about his physical weakness.
- (iii) Importance of good health.
- (iv) Your suggestions for improvement of his health.

SPORTS AND GAMES

Examination hall

Jaipur

14 march 2016

My dear Mukesh

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. I know that you are hard working in you studies. All classes which you had passed got very good marks.

But you know in these days you are very weak in physical. You should do exercise and play games. Games are also very important in life. You should spend some time for games also.

Take care of yourself.

With best wishes

Yours loving brother

Yash

Q:7. Imagine that you are Kapil living in Jaipur. Write a letter to your father requesting him for the permission to go on historical/educational tour. You may touch the following points.

- (i) Where will you go.
- (ii) Duration of the tour.
- (iii) How much money do you need.
- (iv) Who are going with you on the tour?

HISTARICAL/EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Examination hall

Jaipur

13 March 2016

My dear father,

I am quite well here and I hope that you are also same there. I am writing this letter to you with a special purpose. About 40 students of my class will go on a tour to Agra and Delhi. It is a ten days' tour. Two teachers will also go worth us. I also want to go with them. Please allow me for the tour. I hope that you will accept my request and allow me to go with my friends.

Please send Rs 5500/- at in early date.

Please pay my best regards to dear mother and love to Sonu.

With best regards

Your loving son

Kapil

Q:8. Imagine that you are Sunil living in Jaipur. Your friend Mukesh has failed in secondary examination this year. Write a letter expressing your sympathy to him.

You may touch upon the following points:

- (i) When did you come to know of it.
- (ii) How did you feel.
- (iii) In what way you sympathise with him?
- (iv) Suggestions you would like to give.

Expressing sympathy on failure in examination

Examination hall

Jaipur

14 March 2016

My dear Mahesh,

Today, I saw your result of board examination. I felt very sad to know that you are fail in the secondary examination. Although you had worked hard. But the result was not in your favour.

You should not lose heart. Failures are the pillars of success. Now you start studying seriously and regularly. I am sure that you will do better next year.

Please pay my best regards to your parents and love to Monu.

Your loving

Sunil

Q:9. Imagine that you are Rekha living in Kota. Your friend Meera's father has died. Write a letter to her expressing deep condolences on the death of her father you may touch upon the following points.

- (i) Shocked to learn about yours father's sad demise.
- (ii) Law of nature and have to bear.
- (iii) God give you strength.
- (iv) God grant peace to his soul.

EXPRESSING DEEP CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF YOUR FRIEND'S FATHER

Examination hall

Kota

16 March 2016

My dear Meera

I was deeply shocked to know about untimely death (demise) of yours father. He was a kind and gentleman. A man in the world must go one day. It is the law of nature. No one can change it.

His death is great loss to us. But we are helpless here. We have to bear it.

I pray to God to give you strength to bear this loss. May god grant peace to his soul.

With deep sympathy

Your loving

Rekha

Q.10 You are Avinash living in a hostel. Last Sunday your science teacher took you and your classmate on a picnic on a riverside where you saved a drowning classmate. Write a letter to your mother describing the incident. You may take help of following points :

- 1 Pleasant weather, decided to go on a picnic
- 2 Packed eatables and other essentials, went on bicycles
- 3 Enjoyed singing, dancing and boating
- 4 A classmate didn't know how to swim
- 5 Saw him sinking, shouting for help
- 6 Happy to have him saved
- 7 Rewarded by his parents and the institution (Sec. Exam., 2012)

Examination Hall

Jaipur

14 March 2016

My dear Mother

I was very happy when my science teacher took me and my classmates on a picnic on a riverside. The weather was very pleasant. We packed eatables and other essentials and went on bicycles. There, we enjoyed singing, dancing and boating. A classmate didn't know how to swim and suddenly he fell down into river. We saw him sinking. I saved him. I was very happy. I was rewarded by his parents and the institution. With best regards.

your loving son

Avinash

Parts of Formal letter

Writer's address:- यहा लिखने वाला अपना पता लिखता है। यह पेज पर बाईं तरफ सबसे पर लिखा जाता है।

Date (दिनांक):- यह address के नीचे थोड़ी जगह छोड़कर लिखी जाती है।

Receiver's Address:- (प्राप्त करने वाले का पता) यहा पत्र पाने वाले का पद (Post) व पता (address) लिखा जाता है।

Salutation (सम्बोधन):- यहा लेखक पत्र—प्राप्तकर्ता को यथोचित सम्बोधन करता है:-
Dear Sir/Madam

Subject (विषय)_Salutation के नीचे थोड़ी जगह छोड़कर विषय लिखा जाता है। जिस विषय पर पत्र लिख रहे हैं, उसे बहुत संक्षिप्त में लिखना है।

Message/The body:- इसमें संदेश या शिकायत शिष्टापूर्ण लिखी जाती है।

Courteous End - Thank you

Subscription (प्रियोक्ति)- Yours faithfully
Yours sincerely

Signature- पत्र लिखने वाला अपने हस्ताक्षर करता है।

Name- यहा पत्र लिखने वाला अपना नाम व पद (Post) लिखता है।

Format of Formal Letter

(i) Writer's Address →	Examination Hall Jaipur
(ii) Date →	14 March 2015
(iii) Receiver's Post & Add.	The collector District Jaipur Jaipur
(iv) Salutation →	Dear Sir/Madam
(v) Subject →
(vi) Message /The body	Respectfully I want to bring you a kind notice about.... Please look into the matter and do the needful.
(vii) Courteous end →	Thank you
(viii) subscription →	Yours faithfully
(ix) Signature →	Dev
(x) Name →	Dev Kumar

E-MAIL

E-mail-

E-mail का पूरा नाम है **Electronic – Mail**. ई – मेल इंटरनेट से संदेश भेजने व प्राप्त करने का नवीनतम तरीका है। **E-mail**के माध्यम से संदेशों को शीघ्रता से भेजा व प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Format of E- mail

To	devguru.classes101@gmail.com
cc	
bcc	
Subject	
Salutation	Sir/Madam
Message
Courteous End	Thank you
Subscription	Yours faithfully
Signature	Yash

Note :- e-mail एक पूरे पेज पर लिखा जाता है। जिस पेज पर ई-मेल लिखते हैं, उस पेज पर अन्य किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं लिखें।

To :- यहाँ पाने वाले के पते के रूप में उसका e-mail address लिखते हैं।

cc :- cc का पूरा नाम है carbon copy. अतः अगर वही e-mail किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को भी लिखना हो तो उसका e-mail address इस कॉलम में लिखा जाता है।

bcc :- bcc का पूरा नाम है by carbon copy. अतः अगर एक ही e-mail दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों को लिखना हो तो उनके e-mail address इस कॉलम में लिखे जाते हैं।

Salutation:- यहाँ e-mail प्राप्तकर्ता को उचित सम्बोधन किया जाता है।

Message :- यहाँ पर संदेश लिखा जाता है।

Courteous End :- (शिष्टापूर्ण समापन) –Thank you

Subscription :-(प्रियोकित)- yours Faithfully

Name /Signature :- यहाँ e-mail लिखने वाला अपना नाम लिखता है

Qus.1 You are Ramesh reading in Govt. S. Sec. School Jaipur. Write an e-mail to the principal your School at principal.s.s.s@gmail.com requesting to arrange extra classes for English and Hindi as the syllabus is not complete.

To	principal.s.s.s@gmail.com
cc	
bcc	
Subject	To arrange extra classes for English and Hindi.
	<p>Sir,</p> <p>The syllabus of English and Hindi of class X is not complete. So you are requested to arrange extra classes for these subjects. Otherwise the student will have to suffer badly.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>Yours faithfully</p> <p>Ramesh</p>

Que. 2 Imagine that you are Shiv reading in Govt. S. Sec. School Jaipur. Write an e-mail to the principal of your school at principal.g.s.s.s@gmail.com requesting him to arrange a lecture on “How to use computer”.

To	principal.g.s.s.s@gmail.com
cc	
bcc	
Subject	To arrange a lecture on ‘How to use computer’.
	<p>Sir</p> <p>Most of student of our school use computer but they do not use it properly. That is way many computers of our school become faulty. So you are requested to arrange a lecture on ,‘How to use computer’. It will help the students.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>Yours faithfully</p> <p>Shiv</p>

Que. 3 You are Naresh reading in Govt. S. Sec. School, Jaipur Write an e-mail to the editor of the newspaper jaipur times at editer@jai.gamil.com to draw the attention of the collector of your district to the urgent need of holiday for school students owing to severe cold.

To	editer@jai.gamil.com
cc	
bcc	
Subject	For issuing order for holidays for school student owing to severe cold.
	<p>Sir</p> <p>Through the column of your newspaper I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Collector, Jaipur to the urgent need of holiday for school student owing to severe cold.</p> <p>Thank you Your faithfully Naresh</p>

Paragraph And Scene

Qus.1 Write a paragraph in about 75 words with the help of the outlines given below

**Prime Minister.....'Mahatma Gandhi Swachh Bharat Mission'.....
Clean India150th Birth anniversary.....dream-free India and
cleanIndia.....free India.....duty.....dreamcleanliness.**

or

Write a paragraph on 'Swachh Bharat Mission' in about 60 words.



Swachh Bharat Mission

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was launched the 'Mahatma Gandhi Swachh Bharat Mission' on 2 Oct. 2014. Clean India by Mahatma Gandhi's 150th Birth anniversary in 2019 is the aim of this mission. Gandhi Ji had two dream-free India and clean India. free India has fulfilled. but the dream of clean India Still remains to fulfil. It is our duty as citizens of India to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's dream of clean India. Every step towards cleanliness will help in making the word clean.

Que.2 Write a paragraph in about 75 words with the help of the outlines given below:

**Cleanliness.....our life.....health.....cleanliness..... good qualities.....
body and mindhealthy.....civilization..... kinds of disease.**

or

Write a paragraph on 'Importance of Cleanliness in Our Life' in about 60 words.



Importance of Cleanliness in Our Life

Cleanliness keeps very important place in our life. It is said that if health is lost everything is lost. So we must have the habit of cleanliness. Cleanliness is one of the good qualities. It keeps our body and mind active, fresh and healthy. It is also a part of our civilization. If we clean our body regularly we will be free from many kinds of disease. we will look fit and smart. So we should keep clean our body and world.

Que.3 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the outlines given below:

Sardar Vallabh bhai.....Ironmanof.....leaders.....Gujarat.....Indin freedom.....Deputy Prime Minister.....Home Minister.....'Bharat Ratna.

or

Write a paragraph on 'Sardar Patel' in about 60 words.



Sardar Patel

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is called the Iron man of India. He was one of the great social leaders of India. He was born on 31 October, 1875 in Gujarat. He Played a leading role in the Indian freedom struggle. He became the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India. Sardar Patel died on 15th December, 1950. For his services to the nation Sardar Patel was conferred with 'Bharat Ratna' in 1991.

Que.4 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the outlines given below

Career Day.....celebrations programme.....preparations.....name of guests invitedthe message/guidance.....you were inspired.

Career Day Celebrations

Career Day was celebrated on 12 January in our school. The birthday of Swami Vivekanandanad is celebrated as Career Day. The Organising Committee made all the preparations. The names of the guests invited were shortlisted. The speakers gave career guidance. Charts were displayed to give messages about career making. Students knew about the job opportunities and scholaeships. We were inspired.

**Que. 5 Write a paragraph on the topic 'Our New Principal' in about 60 words.
(Sec.Exam.2014)**

Our New Principal

I read in Govt. sr. sec. school, Jhotwara Jaipur. Mr. Dev kumar is our new principal. He believes in simple living and high thinking. He works very hard. He helps the weak and poor students. He is a kind teacher. He lives a simple life. He loves all the students and all the students love and respect him. We are proud of him.

Que. 6 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outlines given below :

Annual Prize..... Friday..... chief guestwelcome songreportcultural programme.....prize distribution.....shields.....best in allspeech..... National Anthem.....cup of tea. (Sec. Exam. 2013)

or

Write a paragraph on ' The Prize Distribution Function of Your School' in about 60 words. (Sec. Exam. 2012,2013)

The Annual / Prize Distribution Function of My School

The Annual/Prize Distribution Function of my school was celebrated on Friday at our school. The Collector was the Chief Guest. The Principal welcomed the guests. A welcome song was sung by the students. Then, the Principal read the annual report of school. Some cultural programme presented by the students. Then, the

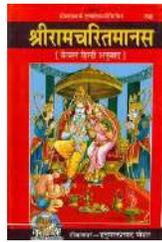
collector gave away the prizes to the prize-winners. The Chief Guest made a speech. The function ended with the National Anthem. Everybody had a cup of tea.

Que.7 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the outlines.

The book I like most.....my sister.....birthday.....body boo.....ideals of life.

or

Write a paragraph on ‘The Book I Like Most’ in about 60eords.



The Book I Like Most

I have many books. But I like ‘Ramcharit Manas’ the most. It was written by Tulsi Das. My sister gave it to me on my birthday. It is the life story of Shri Ram. His father ordered him to go to forest. He obeyed his father and went to forest. His younger brother Laxman and his wife Sita also went with him. After fourteen years they returned to Ayodhya. It tells us duties of a son to his father duties of a brother to his brother, duties of a wife to her husband duties of a king to his people.

Que.8 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with help of the given outline.

**A visit to a village fairfriendsstalls
.....sweet and other thingtoysenjoyed
.....home.**

or

Write a paragraph on ‘A visit To a Village Fair’ in about 60 words.



A visit To A village fair

Last week I went to the fair of Balaji. I went there with my friends. We took a round of the fair ground. There were many shops and stalls. They were selling toys, balloons and other things. Some were selling sweets and namkin. There were merry –go- rounds. We took some namkin and tea. We bought some toys and returned home. I enjoyed the fair very much.

Que.9 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outlines.

Hobbies...my hobby.....gardening.....work in garden.....grow flower.....enjoy.

or

Write a paragraph on ‘My Hobby’ in about 60 words.



My Hobby

Hobby is a good pastime. Different people have different hobbies. My hobby is gardening. I have a small garden. I get up early in the morning and work there. I grow vegetables and flowers there. In this way we get free and fresh vegetables. My garden increases the beauty of my house. My parents are happy to see the garden.

Que. 10 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outlines.

My favorite teacher.....teachers.....very well.....very punctual..... ready to help... believes.

or

Write a paragraph on ‘My Favorite Teacher’ in about 60 words.

My Favorite Teacher

I read in Govt. sr. sec. school Jhotwara Jaipur. There are many teachers in the school. Shri Ramesh is my Favorite Teacher. He teaches us English. He teaches very well. He believes in simple living and high thinking .He works very hard. He helps the weak and poor students. He is a kind teacher. He lives a simple life. He loves all the students and all the students love and respect him. We are proud of him.

Que. 11 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outlines.

My best friends.....true friend.....his fatherhelp others....honest and humble.....lucky.

or

Write a paragraph on my best friends in about 60words.

My Best Friend

I have many friends but Ramesh is my best friend. He reads with me in my class. His father is a teacher and his mother is a doctor. He comes to school regularly. He always stands first in the class. He is very simple. He is very kind. He helps the weak and poor students. He is very honest and humble. He helps me very much. I am lucky to have such a good friend.

Que.12 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outline.

Last weeka picnic.....with my friends.....pleasant weatherplayed.....enjoyed music.....sing and dance come back.

or

Write a paragraph on a picnic in about 60 words.



A picnic

Last week I went on a picnic with my friend. We went to the Central Park. The weather was very pleasant. We played badminton and kabaddi about two hours. We took a number of photographs. Now we were tired. Then we sat at a place and enjoyed music. We took some fruits and food. Some of us danced also. We came back before sunset.

Que.13 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outline:

Morning walk.....cool airmind and bodyrising sun.....refresh and fill energy..... freshfor health.....close to nature.

or

Write a paragraph on morning walk in about 60 words.



Morning walk

Morning walk is the best exercise for our health. It keeps our mind and body fit. Morning air is fresh. There is very little pollution at this time, so we can breathe pure oxygen in our lungs. In the morning, it is all peaceful and beautiful. The air is cool and fresh. Morning walk is good for health. I really enjoy being close to nature.

Que.14 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outline:

A visit to a historical place.....last Sundaywent to Delhivisitedhistorical.....features.

or

Write a paragraph on 'A visit to a historical place' in about 60 words.

Visit to a Historical Place / Visit to an Educational Tour

A historical tour (an educational tour) is a part of our practical education. Last Sunday, we went to Agra and Delhi with my friends. We went to see the Taj Mahal. It is made of white marble. It is very beautiful. Then we went to Delhi. We visited the Red Fort, the Qutab Miner, the India Gate, the Birla Mandir, and many other places. The tour gave us a lot of knowledge and experience.

Que.15 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outline:

The scenerailway plat farm.....great crowdmany vendors.....books and magazine.....train.....came out.

or

Write a paragraph on ‘The Scene at the Railway Platform’ in about 60 words.



The Scene at the Railway PlatForm

Last Sunday I went to receive my uncle. I reached the Station. I bought a platform ticket. I reached the plat form . There was great crowd at the Station. There were many Stalls and Vendors. They were Selling Sweets, Namkin, fruits, news paper, magazine and other things. Some passengers were sitting on benches. Some Persons were walking here and there. The train came. I saw my uncle. I received my uncle. We came out of the Station.

Que.16 Write a paragraph in about 60 words with the help of the given outline:

Computer.....science to man.....wonderful machine.....necessary information.....fed into it.....solves the problems.

or

Write a paragraph on ‘The Computer’ in about 60 words.



The Computer

Computer is a gift of science to man. It is a wonderful machine. It makes calculations at a very high speed and correctly. It can add, Subtract, divide and multiply correctly. It keeps records. It is very useful in the field of education. Computers are also used in banks, railways, post offices, offices, and many other fields. Now the computer has become the necessary of man. The future of computer is very bright.

Que.17 Have you ever seen a fire accident? Write a paragraph in about 75 words describing a fire accident. Also mention what you saw.



A house on Fire

Last Sunday I was going to market. I saw a house which was on fire.I reached there. Many people were there. Flames were rising high. Smoke was there. Everyone was active. Some people were crying and some were running here and

there some people were bringing water. They were throwing water on the fire. Then fire brigade came and controlled the fire in two hours. We thanked God that no one lost his or her life.

Que:18 Have you ever visited a zoo? Write a paragraph in about 75 words detailing a visit to a zoo. Mention the animals and birds you saw.



A Visit to a Zoo

Last Sunday I went to the zoo with my parents. There were many animals and birds there. I saw there lions, tigers, monkeys, foxes, wolves and other animals. They were living in cages. Lions and tigers were eating meat. Some animals were eating grass. I saw that some monkeys were jumping here and there. I gave them some bananas. We took a round of the zoo. I enjoyed very much. We come back.

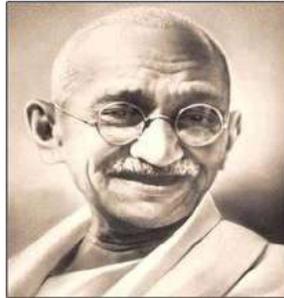
Que.19. Write a short paragraph in about 75 words on the incident shown in picture.



A Drowning Incident

The picture is of a drowning incident. A small child falls into a river. He does not know swimming. He cries 'save! Save!' a man who was standing on the bank of the river. He knew swimming. So he jumps into the water. He swims fast and reaches the drawing child. He takes the child in his arms and brings him back on the bank. Thus he saves a child.

Que.20 Write a paragraph about 75 words on the personality given in the picture.



Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji is called the father of the nation. He was born on October 2, 1869 in Gujarat. His full name was Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi. He was educated in England. He went to South Africa to practise as a lawyer. He fought against the British to make India free. His movements were based on truth and non- violence. He was sent to jail several times. Finally, India was free on August 15, 1947. On January 30, 1948 he was shot dead by Nathram Godse.

Que.21 Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the scene shown in the picture.



Environmental Pollution

Today pollution is one of the biggest challenges before the world. It is a great threat to human life. Man has interfered too much with nature. As a result, environment has been polluted. There are many kinds of pollution such as- (i) Air pollution, (ii) water pollution, (iii) noise pollution, (iv) soil pollution. Pollution is mostly caused by the smoke coming out of the chimneys of factories, mills etc. Thus environmental pollution is a dangerous thing to the human being.

Que.22 Write a paragraph in about 60 words on the Television.



Television

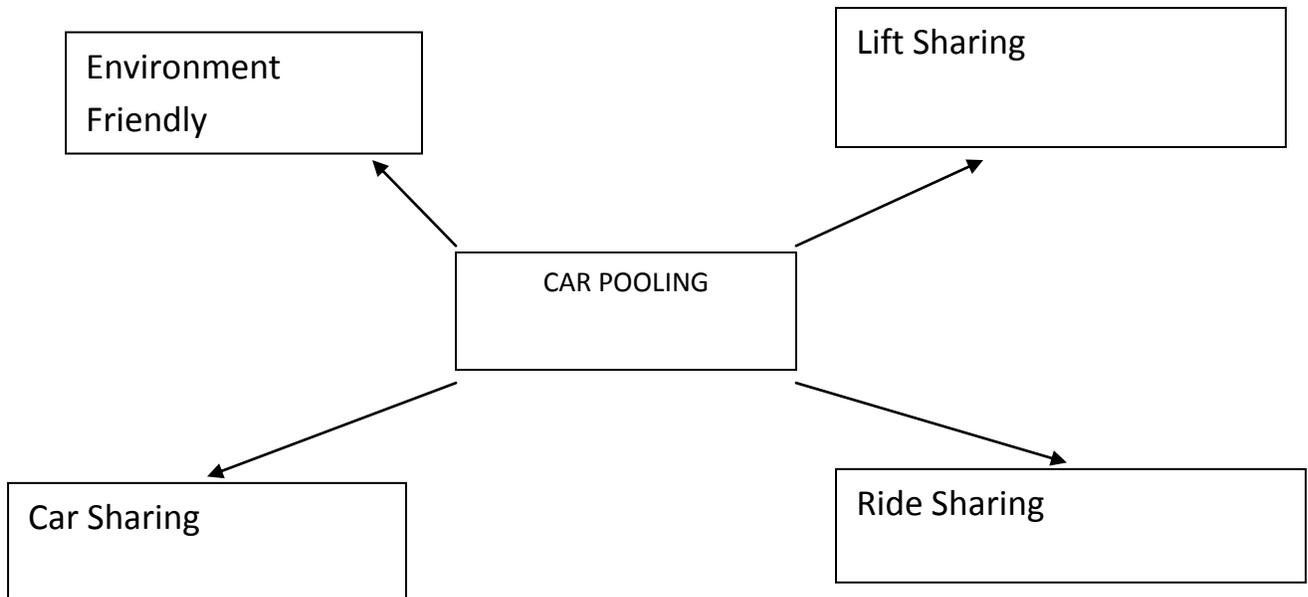
Television is a wonderful gift. It is one of the many useful given by science and technology. I like this gift. There are special programmes for student, businessmen, Scientist, farmers etc. which impart knowledge. It shows of cricket, football etc. it also shown entertaining programmes like films, dramas, etc. but some programmes show downfall of moral values. They should not be shown on T.V.

Road Safety Education

Car Pooling



Other Names of Car pooling :-



*** Car pooling Reduces —————>**

1. Fuel Cost
2. Toll cost
3. Stress of driving
4. Carbon emissions
5. Parking Space
6. Traffic Congestion

Car pooling is sharing of car Journeys.

Drunk Driving

1. **Drunk Driving**————> Buzzed driving
2. **Punishment** —————>
 1. Section 185 of Motor Vehicle act.
 2. Fine upto rs. 2000
 3. Imprisonment upto 6 months
3. **Result**————>
 - 1 Can lead to accidents.
 - 2 Dangerous for Driver.
 - 3 Dangerous for other road users.
4. Drunk Driving is driving under the influence of wine.
5. The Drunk driver loses control.
His mind and body becomes dull.
This leads to accidents.



Trick for the importance of Traffic Lights / Traffic Rules / Lane discipline Some sentences

Change only one word (Traffic lights/ Traffic rules/ Traffic lane discipline)

1. Traffic lights create safety of vehicles.
 2. Traffic lights create an order.
 3. Traffic lights create a traffic system
 4. Traffic lights save accidents
 5. Traffic lights save life
 6. Traffic lights save loss of property
- ❖ So we should follow Traffic Lights.
 - ❖ Drivers must not use Mobile Phone.

Rules:-

1. The Green light means "Go"
2. The Red light means "stop"
3. The Yellow light Means "Get ready"

Trick :- Lane discipline Topic में चार points extra add करने है:-

1. The first Lane – for cars
2. The second Lane- For Two-wheelers
3. The third Lane- for heavy vehicles
4. The fourth Lane-for cycles

Safe Driving

1. Use Horn
2. Speed Limit
3. Use Indicators
4. Low volume music
5. No use of phones



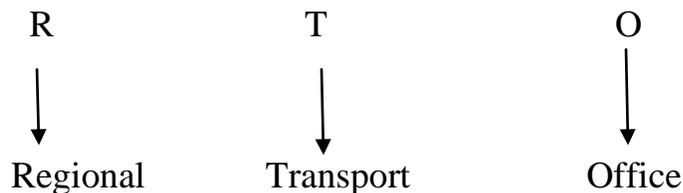
Note:- Make diagrams as many as possible for all answers.

Driving Licence

—————→ Must for Driving

1. Driving Licence
2. Automobile insurances

RTO issues a driving licence.



=====> Age for driving licence ———→ 18 years.

Car Pooling : If a vehicle is suded by a group of people for travelling, it is called car pooling car pooling reduces each person’s travel costs such as fuel cost, tolls and driving stress. it is also seen as a more environment friendly.

Driving is a privilege, not a Right : When you are issued a driver’s license, you are also issued many responsibilities. You must continue to demonstrate you ability to drive safely on the road. You have to drive safely, obey the traffic laws and respect the rights of other driver.

Drunk Driving: Drunk Driving is a crime. Such drivers play with the life of thousands of innocent people on roads around the nation. A death due to Drunk Driving does not affect only the victim but it affects every one around him. We should not drink and drive on roads.

Follow Traffic Signals

- Zebra crossing - Pedestrians must cross the road at the zebra crossing.
- Red light signals the traffic to stop.
- Saffron light signals the traffic to be ready.
- Green light signals the traffic to go.

Precautions while driving

- Put on Seat Belt/Helmet
- Drive in Speed Limits
- Don't Use mobile Phone
- Follow the Traffic Rules
- Don't Gossip □
- Don't Drink & Drive
- Concentrate On Traffic
- Follow Lane Driving

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Prayas-2018

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