

ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK
CLASS IX

SECTION- A

Reading

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow, choosing the correct option:

1- This is the story of a man who thought that he had the right to do whatever he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected.

“You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!” he said.

“I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick,” argued the gentleman.

‘Of course, you are,” said the other man, “but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins.”

i. The man thought that

- a. he should follow the rules.
- b. he could do whatever he liked.
- c. he was free to spin his walking stick even on a road.
- d. both- ‘b’ and ‘c’

ii. The man walking behind objected because

- a. he did not like the walking stick.
- b. he did not like the man.
- c. he was getting disturbed by the man’s spinning action.
- d. he wanted to fight.

iii. The incident teaches us that

- a. rules must be followed by all.
- b. everybody has rights and freedom.
- c. our freedom should not interfere with freedom of other people.
- d. All of the above.

2- Fuel is a material that is burned in order to get heat and light and also to generate power. The process of burning is a chemical reaction. A material combines with oxygen from the air and gives off energy. The energy is given off in the form of heat and light. Fuels can also be classified as solid, liquid and

gaseous. Wood was one of the first fuels used by man. It was the easiest to get the cheapest. After wood started becoming scarce it was replaced by coal. Coal contains a high percentage of carbon. Carbon is the most important ingredient in most fuels. Fuels with a high percentage of carbon burn evenly and with a hot flame. The most important liquid fuels come from petroleum. However petroleum reserves are becoming exhausted with the passage of time.

- i. Wood was replaced by other fuels because
 - a. wood was very costly.
 - b. other fuels were very cheap.
 - c. wood started becoming scarce.
 - d. wood was not as good as other fuels.
 - ii. The energy is given off in the form of
 - a. heat only
 - b. satisfaction
 - c. power
 - d. heat and light.
 - iii. The most important ingredient in most fuels is
 - a. hydrogen
 - b. oxygen
 - c. carbon
 - d. nitrogen
- 3- We left Dehradun early in the morning and stopped by for breakfast at Mussoorie. From Mussoorie the picturesque road heads north to Yamuna bridge, then to Barkot (where one road branches to Gangotri). The road winds along the Yamuna river through luxurious dense green vegetation to Hanumanchatti, the end of motorable road. The remaining journey has to be undertaken on foot or pony. Yamunotri is only 13 km. from Hanuman Chatti. But it is better to proceed another 6 km. and have the night halt at Janakibaichatti. The journey to Yamunotri is simply breathtaking. High snow-covered peaks all around, glaciers, streams and waterfalls, vibrant green foliage, and the pristine air are a sheer delight to tired city lungs. Yamunotri, 3322 metres above sea level, is located on the western bank of the great peak of Banderpunch (meaning – monkey's tail) which is 6315 metres high.

- i. Where did the travellers stop for breakfast?
 - a. Mussoorie
 - b. Gangotri
 - c. Barkot
 - d. Yamunotri
- ii. We cannot go by motor beyond
 - a. Mussoorie
 - b. Barkot.
 - c. Hanumanchatti
 - d. Yamuna Bridge
- iii. Which word in the passage is opposite of 'relaxed'?
 - a. Vibrant
 - b. Tired
 - c. Covered
 - d. Located

4- Marco Polo is indeed one of the greatest Explorers of all times. It was he who first made route across Asia to China and first told European about the court of Peking. Marco Polo was the first European to describe Burma, Tibet and India and told others of custom and manners of the people. He talked of Christians living in Abyssinia in Africa and described the cold Arctic countries of the white bear where people rode on reindeers and dog-sledges. It was as if a splendid new world had been opened before Europe and Marco Polo's descriptions steered men up to find out more about this outside world.

- i. Marco Polo travelled to
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Arctic regions
 - d. All of the above.
- ii. The first man to make a route across Asia to China was-
 - a. a Chinese.
 - b. an African.

- c. a European.
- d. a Russian.

- iii. Marco Polo's descriptions were remarkable because -
 - a. they steered men up to find out more about this outside world.
 - b. a splendid new world had been opened before Europe.
 - c. people came to know about many new countries, their customs and people.
 - d. All of the above.

5- Confucius was a wonderful teacher. All men came to him, young and old, rich and poor and he treated all with wisdom and kindness. He travelled from one place to another, until he was known throughout China and all men remember his wise teaching. The whole world knows about Confucius for he spent all his long life teaching poor people who had only been taught to work hard, with no happy thoughts of the beautiful world in which they lived.

- i. Who was Confucius?
 - a. A doctor
 - b. A hermit
 - c. A teacher
 - d. A poet
- ii. Whom did he teach?
 - a. Only young people
 - b. Only poor people
 - c. All- young and old; rich and poor
 - d. Only rich people
- iii. Why did he travel from place to place?
 - a. For treatment
 - b. For scolding people
 - c. For teaching
 - d. None of the above.

6- At Shantiniketan classes are held in the open air. The students sit on the ground under the trees and listen to their teacher. They often act plays they have written themselves and very often they act those written by Rabindranath

Tagore, the great poet who founded Shantiniketan. The place fills anyone with peace and quiet. The meaning of the word 'Shantiniketan' is 'abode of peace'. It is one of the best places of learning in India. Many of our great leaders were educated at Shantiniketan.

i. The classes at Shantiniketan are held in the -

- a. room
- b. street
- c. open air
- d. none of the above

ii. Who is the founder of Shantiniketan?

- a. Premchand
- b. Rabindranath Tagore
- c. Jai Shankar Prasad
- d. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay

iii. What does the word 'Shantiniketan' mean?

- a. abode of snow
- b. abode of peace
- c. both 'a' and 'b'
- d. none of the above.

Grammar

Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:

1. I left my shoes under the table. What is 'under' in this sentence?
 - a) adjective
 - b) preposition
 - c) pronoun
 - d) verb
2. 'After lunch let's go out for coffee'. What is 'coffee' in this sentence?
 - a) pronoun
 - b) preposition
 - c) verb
 - d) noun
3. "Do you like your new teacher?" Identify the adjective in this sentence.
 - a) like
 - b) new
 - c) teacher
 - d) your
4. 'Keep the books on the table'. What is 'keep' in this sentence?
 - a) adjective
 - b) preposition
 - c) pronoun
 - d) verb

5. 'Rosy ran very fast'. What is 'fast' in this sentence?
- a) adverb
 - b) noun
 - c) interjection
 - d) preposition
6. 'She quickly packed her bag and left'. What is 'she' in this sentence?
- a) noun
 - b) pronoun
 - c) adverb
 - d) preposition
7. 'The music is very loud'. What is 'loud' in this sentence?
- a) adjective
 - b) interjection
 - c) noun
 - d) pronoun
8. My brother B.A. examination this year.
- a) had passed
 - b) will pass
 - c) passes
 - d) pass
9. As soon as Ithe lion, I ran away.
- a) saw

- b) see
- c) will see
- d) have seen

10. The earth round the sun.

- a) will move
- b) has moved
- c) moved
- d) moves

11. He to see me yesterday

- a) will come
- b) is coming
- c) came
- d) has come

12. New York islarge city.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

13. Will you attend.....reception today?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

14. oranges are grown in Nagpur.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

15. She wants to becomeengineer.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

16. He is honest officer.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

17. Taj Mahal is built of marble.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

18. He hopes to join Delhi university soon.

- a) a

- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

19. It is absurd story.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

20. India will become super power shortly.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

Choose the correct spelling:

21. a) aproched
b) aproached
c) approched
d) approached

22. a) Campaegn
b) Campane
c) Cammpaign
d) Campaign

23. a) accountancy
b) acountancy
c) accoountancy
d) accounttancy.

24. a) labortory
b) laboratry
c) labouratory
d) laboratory

25. a) maegistrate
b) magistrate
c) magestrate
d) megistrate

26. a) thermometter
b) thermameter
c) thermometer
d) thermomiter

Choose the correct option:

27. 'I take tea in the morning'. The simple past tense of this sentence is -

- (a) I was taking tea in the morning
- (b) I took tea in the morning.
- (c) I had tea in the morning
- (d) I had been taking tea in the morning.

28. What is the time your watch?

- (a) in
- (b) with
- (c) into
- (d) by

29. You here when you were young.

- (a) were living
- (b) lived
- (c) live
- (d) had been living

30. You eating junk food..

- (a) must
- (b) were
- (c) should not
- (d) did not

31. 'My son went to a party.' The future indefinite tense of this sentence is -

- (a) My son will go to a party.
- (b) My son will be going to a party.
- (c) My son will not go to a party.
- (d) My son will have gone to a party.

32. 'I bought an umbrella'. Change the sentence into a negative sentence.

- (a) I had not bought an umbrella.
- (b) I will not buy an umbrella.
- (c) I did not buy an umbrella.
- (d) I do not buy an umbrella.

33. Which of the following is correctly spelled?

- (a) wondar
- (b) blundar
- (c) thunder
- (d) splendor

Choose the correct option to frame a meaningful sentence from the following cluster of words-

34. a / dancer / wonderful / is / that / girl

- (a) Is wonderful girl a dancer?
- (b) That girl is a wonderful dancer.
- (c) Is that girl a wonderful dancer?
- (d) Both b and c are correct.

35. doll / me / my / grandmother / a / gifted / dancing

- (a) A dancing doll gifted me my grandmother.
- (b) A doll gifted me my dancing grandmother
- (c) My grandmother gifted me a dancing doll.
- (d) My grandmother dancing me a gifted doll.

36. from / cat / a / the / magician / hat/ pulled out / his.

- (a) The magician pulled out a cat from his hat.
- (b) The magician pulled out a hat from his cat
- (c) The hat pulled out a magician from the cat
- (d) The hat from the cat pulled out a magician.

37. plants / your / water / daily/ you / should

- (a) You should plants your water daily
- (b) Your water should plants you daily
- (c) Your plants should water you daily

(d) You should water your plants daily

38. 'You should not be late'. Identify the adverb -

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) you | (b) should |
| (c) late | (d) Be |

39. I do my work, you do

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (a) yours | (b) your work |
| (c) your | (d) both a and b |

40. Whereyou kept the keys?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) have | (b) were |
| (c) did | (d) are |

41. 'The cat is running after a mouse'. What is 'after' in this sentence?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) preposition | (b) adverb |
| (c) verb | (d) adjective |

42. 'These girls are talking noisily.' Change into present perfect continuous tense

- (a) These girls were talking noisily.
- (b) These girls will be talking noisily.
- (c) These girls have been talking noisily.
- (d) These girls had been talking noisily.

43. 'Why did he kill the bird'? Change into future indefinite tense-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Why will he kill the bird? | (b) Why does he kill the bird? |
| (c) Why has he killed the bird? | (d) Why do you kill the bird? |

44. 'The man has sold his horse.' Change into past continuous tense -

- (a) The man sold his horse
- (b) The man is selling his horse.
- (c) The man had sold his horse.
- (d) The man was selling his horse.

LITERATURE - PROSE

1- The Fun They Had

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow, choosing the correct option:

- 1- They turned the pages which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to- on a screen you know.
- i) They are surprised to turn pages because they now study
 - a) on machines
 - b) on computers
 - c) on mobiles
 - d) on tablets
 - ii) The pages were crinkly and yellow because they were-
 - a) crepe papers
 - b) very old
 - c) printed yellow
 - d) designed that way
- 2- Margie was scornful. "School? What's there to write about school? I hate school." Margie always hated school, but now she hated it more than ever.
- i) Margie was scornful because-
 - a) she was worse in geography.
 - b) she had been doing good in subjects other than geography.
 - c) the geography teacher was a machine.
 - d) a and c both
 - ii) Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'never'?
 - a) forever
 - b) always
 - c) about
 - d) there

3- Margie did so with a sigh. She was thinking about the old schools they had when her grandfather's grandfather was a little boy. All the kids from the whole neighbourhood came, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard, sitting together in the classroom, going home together at the end of the day.

- i) Margie did so with a sigh because
 - a) she was upset about the mechanical setup.
 - b) she was missing the other kids.
 - c) she wished all the teachers were people.
 - d) all the above.
- ii) Margie's great grandfather as a kid
 - a) went to school.
 - b) completed education at home.
 - c) learned through computers.
 - d) was taught by the robots.

Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:

- i. How old are Margie and Tommy?
 - (a) Margie is eleven and Tommy is twelve.
 - (b) Margie is twelve and Tommy is thirteen.
 - (c) Margie is thirteen and Tommy is fourteen.
 - (d) Margie is eleven and Tommy is thirteen .
- ii. What subjects did Margie learn?
 - (a) Geography
 - (b) Arithmetic
 - (c) History
 - (d) All the above
- iii. The County Inspector slowed the mechanical teacher of Margie upto an average-
 - (a) twelve year level
 - (b) nine year level
 - (c) ten year level
 - (d) eleven year level

- iv. Tommy says that the teachers of old kind were-
- (a) human being
 - (b) robot
 - (c) mechanical teacher
 - (d) dolls

2- The Sound of Music

PART-I - Evelyn Glennie

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow, choosing the correct option:

- 1- Rush hour crowds Jostle for position on the underground train platform. A slight girl, looking younger than her seventeen years, was nervous yet excited as she felt the vibrations of the approaching train. It was her first day at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London and daunting enough for any teenager fresh from a Scottish farm. But this aspiring musician faced a bigger challenge than most.
- i) The bigger challenge was
- (a) She was dumb.
 - (b) She was blind.
 - (c) She was profoundly deaf
 - (d) She was lame.
- ii) The first line gives us the impression that it was
- (a) an isolated place
 - (b) a crowded place
 - (c) a busy underground platform
 - (d) both 'b' and 'c'
- 2- Not surprisingly, Evelyn delights her audiences. In 1991 She was presented with the Royal Philharmonic Society's prestigious Soloist of the Year Award. Says master percussionist James Blades, "God may have taken her hearing but he has given her back something extraordinary. What we hear, she feels- far more deeply than any of us. That is why she expresses music so beautifully."

- i) That 'something extraordinary' was-
 - (a) She could feel music through ears.
 - (b) She could feel music by sensing it in her body.
 - (c) She could feel music through vibration
 - (d) Both 'b' and 'c'
- ii) What does she feel far more deeply?
 - (a) drawing
 - (b) architecture
 - (c) music
 - (d) speech

Choose the correct options:

- I- How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?
 - (a) fourteen years
 - (b) fifteen years
 - (c) sixteen years
 - (d) seventeen years
- II- Evelyn's deafness was first noticed when-
 - (a) she was eight.
 - (b) she was five.
 - (c) she was six.
 - (d) she was nine.
- III- Evelyn's headmistress urged her parents to take her to-
 - (a) a special school.
 - (b) a teacher.
 - (c) a specialist.
 - (d) a music school.
- IV- Evelyn senses the words of other persons by watching-
 - (a) their lips.
 - (b) especially the eyes.
 - (c) the whole face.
 - (d) all the above.

V- Evelyn gives high priority to classes for-

- (a) young musicians
- (b) aged musicians
- (c) young dancers
- (d) girl musicians

PART-II - The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan

1. The sound of the shehnai began to be considered auspicious. And for this reason it is still played in temples and is an indispensable component of any North Indian Wedding. In the past, the shehnai was part of the naubat or traditional ensemble of nine instruments found at royal courts.

i) Why is shehnai still played in temples?

- (a) because it produces soothing effect.
- (b) because it is mandatory.
- (c) because no other instrument is introduced.
- (d) because it is considered auspicious.

ii) Shehnai is an indispensable component of

- (a) any party.
- (b) any ceremony.
- (c) any North Indian wedding.
- (d) both 'a' and 'b'

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

i. Ustad Faiyaz Khan said-

- a) "work sincerely and you shall do it."
- b) "work hard and you shall make it."
- c) "work properly and you will do it."

d) none of the above.

ii. In 1938 Bismillah Khan

- a) Inaugurated the All India Radio
- b) played shehnai at a function
- c) got a big break
- d) attended a conference

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

i. "Teach your children music". Who said this?

- a) Ustad Faiyaz Khan
- b) Bismillah Khan
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) none of the above

ii. Which word in the above passage is opposite of 'lowest'?

- a) west
- b) highest
- c) chest
- d) none of the above

4. In spite of having travelled all over the world – Khansaab as he is fondly called – is exceedingly fond of Benaras and Dumraon and they remain for him the most wonderful towns of the world.

i. What is the nickname of Bismillah Khan?

- a) Ustad
- b) Khan
- c) Khansaab
- d) none of the above

ii. His favourite place was –

- a) Prayagraj and Benaras

- b) Benaras and Lucknow
- c) Benaras and Dumraon
- d) Dumraon and Agra

Choose the correct option:

- I- Shehnai is still played at the temples and North Indian weddings because its sound-
 - a) promises to bring good news.
 - b) promises to bring money
 - c) promises to bring good fortune
 - d) promises to bring fight.

- II- Bismillah khan played the shehnai at the Red Fort, Delhi on-
 - a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 14 August 1948
 - c) 14 August 1947
 - d) 13 August 1948

- III- Bismillah Khan's first trip abroad was to-
 - a) Afghanistan
 - b) Pakistan
 - c) Nepal
 - d) Burma

- IV- The most important members of the audience of the Shehnai recital at the Red Fort was-
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

- V- Shehnai is still played at the temples and North Indian weddings because its sound-
 - a) promises to bring good news.
 - b) promises to bring money

- c) promises to bring good fortune
- d) promises to bring fight.

3- The Little Girl

1- To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with "Goodbye Father". And oh, there was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter.

- i) Why was he a figure to be feared?
 - a) because he never spoke to her with love.
 - b) because he terrorised her.
 - c) because he used to beat her.
 - d) because he was her step father.
- ii) Why was there a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter?
 - a) because she felt comfortable when he was not around.
 - b) because she was afraid of her father.
 - c) because he tortured her.
 - d) both 'a' and 'b'.

2- " Well, Kezia hurry up and pull off these boots and take them outside. Have you been a good girl today?"
"I d-d-don't know, Father."
"You d-d-don't know? if you stutter like that Mother will have to take you to the doctor."

- i) Who is the speaker in the opening line?
 - a) Kezia
 - b) father
 - c) mother
 - d) grand-mother

- ii) Why was Kezia stuttering ?
- a) She had a speech problem.
 - b) She was afraid of her father.
 - c) It was her normal speech.
 - d) She wanted to impress her father.
- 3- On Sunday afternoons Grandmother sent her down to the drawing- room to have a “nice talk with Father and Mother”. But the little girl always found Mother reading and Father stretched out on the sofa, his handkerchief on his face.
- i) The little girl always found-
- a) father relaxing.
 - b) mother reading.
 - c) mother knitting.
 - d) both ‘a’ and ‘b’
- ii) The grandmother sent her down to them to make her-
- a) feel scared.
 - b) feel miserable.
 - c) feel comfortable with parents .
 - d) feel sad.

Choose the correct option-

- I- Kezia’s grandmother sent her down to the drawing room to have a nice talk with-
- a) father.
 - b) grandfather.
 - c) mother.
 - d) both ‘a’ and ‘b’
- II- Kezia’s father commented that she looked like a
- a) little brown cat.
 - b) little brown owl.
 - c) little brown rat.
 - d) little brown mole.
- III- How did Kezia’s father look when she thought about him alone?
- a) ghost
 - b) giant
 - c) monster
 - d) huge

- IV- The Macdonalds were Kezia's-
- a) friends.
 - b) classmates.
 - c) next door neighbours.
 - d) acquaintances.
- V- Mr. Macdonald was a father.
- a) rude
 - b) tyrant
 - c) loving
 - d) caring

4- A Truly Beautiful Mind

Read the following passages carefully and the answer the questions that follow, choosing the correct option:

- 1- At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him 'Brother Boring.'
- i- Einstein uttered everything twice
- a) he started speaking late.
 - b) was very friendly with other children.
 - c) both 'a' and 'b'.
 - d) none of the above
- ii- Who called him boring?
- a) playmates
 - b) teacher
 - c) headmaster
 - d) mother
- 2- The pair finally married in January 1903, and had two sons. But a few years later, the marriage faltered. Mileva, meanwhile, was losing her intellectual ambition and becoming an unhappy housewife.
- i- Their marriage broke because -
- a) Mileva was ambitious.

- b) she was losing her intellectual ambition.
- c) they were not getting along well.
- d) all the above.

ii- They had-

- a) a son.
- b) two sons.
- c) three sons.
- d) four sons.

Choose the correct option:

- I- When Einstein was a little child his mother thought him a-
 - a) bully
 - b) freak
 - c) weak
 - d) innovative
- II- When Albert's parents moved to Milan, they left their son with-
 - a) cousins
 - b) neighbours
 - c) relatives
 - d) friends
- III- Albert Einstein became a university graduate in-
 - a) 1899
 - b) 1901
 - c) 1902
 - d) 1900
- IV- The world's most famous formula was the relationship between-
 - a) mass and velocity
 - b) energy and velocity
 - c) mass and distance
 - d) mass and energy

5- THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

Read the following passages carefully and the answer the questions that follow, choosing the correct option:

1. It was a hot summer night; about ten o'clock. I had my meal at the restaurant and returned to my room. I heard a noise from above as I opened the door. The sound was a familiar one.
 - i. It was a night of _____.
 - a. winter
 - b. summer
 - c. spring
 - d. autumn
 - ii. I heard a noise from above as I opened the _____.
 - a. window
 - b. door
 - c. almirah
 - d. cupboard
2. The house was not electrified; it was a small rented room. I had just set up medical practice and my earnings were meagre. I had about sixty rupees in my suitcase.
 - i. The word 'meagre' in the passage means
 - a. huge
 - b. very little
 - c. small
 - d. big
 - ii. I had about sixty rupees in my _____.
 - a. bag
 - b. box
 - c. suitcase
 - d. cupboard

3. It seemed as if God appreciated that. The snake turned its head. It looked into the mirror and saw its reflection. I do not claim that it was the first snake that had ever looked into a mirror. But it was certain that the snake was looking into the mirror.
- i. The snake turned its
 - a. tail.
 - b. body.
 - c. eyes.
 - d. head.
 - ii. The snake was _____
 - a. lying still.
 - b. trying to move outside.
 - c. looking into the mirror.
 - d. doing nothing.

Choose the correct option:

1. Where did the narrator have his meal?
 - a. at his uncle's house
 - b. at home
 - c. at his friend's house
 - d. at a restaurant
2. What did he do after coming into the room?
 - a. He lighted a candle.
 - b. He lighted a kerosene lamp.
 - c. He switched on the light.
 - d. He sat down in the dark.
3. What does the doctor say about the room where he lived?
 - a. It was not electrified.
 - b. It was a small rented room.
 - c. There were too many rats in it.
 - d. All of the above.
4. Why did the doctor live in a small rented room?
 - a. He was unmarried.
 - b. There was no other room available.
 - c. His earnings were small.

- d. It was very close to his clinic.
- 5. What did the snake do after landing on the doctor's shoulder?
 - a. coiled around his head
 - b. coiled around his neck.
 - c. coiled around his left arm above the elbow
 - d. coiled around his right arm above the elbow
- 6. The doctor's life was saved-
 - a. because of rats
 - b. because of mirror
 - c. because of his dirty vest
 - d. none of the above
- 7. Why did the doctor decide to smile?
 - a. to attract people
 - b. to attract customers
 - c. to look more handsome
 - d. none of the above
- 8. What kind of a sound did the doctor hear?
 - a. music
 - b. hissing sound
 - c. sound of rats
 - d. none of the above

6- My Childhood

Read the following passages carefully and the answer the questions that follow, choosing the correct option:

- 1. I was born into a middle-class Tamil family in the island town of Rameswaram in the erstwhile Madras State. My father, Jainulabdeen, had neither much formal education nor much wealth; despite these disadvantages, he possessed great innate wisdom and a true generosity of spirit.
 - i) In which family was Abdul kalam born?
 - a) a rich family
 - b) a middle-class Tamil family
 - c) a middle-class Kannad family
 - d) a rich Maratha family

- ii) What is true about Abdul Kalam's father?
- a) He did not have much formal education.
 - b) He was highly emotional.
 - c) He did not have much wealth.
 - d) both 'a' and 'c'
2. The Second World War broke out in 1939, when I was eight years old. For reasons I have never been able to understand, a sudden demand for tamarind seeds erupted in the market. I used to collect the seeds and sell them to a provision shop on Mosque Street.
- i) The Second World War broke out in-----.
- a) 1928
 - b) 1939
 - c) 1949
 - d) 1838
- ii) What did Abdul Kalam do with the seeds he had collected?
- a) He would store them in a jar.
 - b) He would sell them to a provision shop on a Mosque Street.
 - c) He would give them to the poor.
 - d) none of the above
3. Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister.
- i) Who is the author of this lesson?
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) A.P.J Abdul Kalam
 - c) William Shakespeare
 - d) none of the above
- ii) What did he inherit from his father?

- a) honesty and self discipline
 - b) goodness and deep kindness
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
4. One day he invited me to his home for a meal. His wife was horrified at the idea of a Muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen. She refused to serve me in her kitchen. Sivasubramania Iyer was not perturbed, nor did he get angry with his wife, but instead, served me with his own hands and sat down beside me to eat his meal.
- i) Why did the teacher invite him home?
- a) for music
 - b) for meal
 - c) for exercise
 - d) for discussion
- ii) What did Iyer's wife refuse to do?
- a) to serve food
 - b) to give book
 - c) to give cloth
 - d) none of the above

Choose the correct option:

1. "My childhood" chapter is taken from the famous book:
- a) Discovery of India
 - b) Wings of fire
 - c) Tempest
 - d) India wins Freedom
2. What was the name of Abdul Kalam's father?
- a) Samsuddin
 - b) Ashraf Kalam
 - c) Shahbaaz Kalam
 - d) Jainulabdeen Kalam
3. Where was Abdul's ancestral house situated?

- a) Kanyakumari
 - b) Kochi
 - c) Rishikund
 - d) Rameswaram
4. "Indians will build their own India." Who said this?
- a) A.P.J Abdul Kalam
 - b) Sivasubramania Iyer
 - c) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
5. Abdul Kalam became the 11th _____ of India.
- a) Prime minister
 - b) President
 - c) Army chief
 - d) Chief Justice
6. Dinamani is the name of-
- a) a book.
 - b) a newspaper.
 - c) a woman.
 - d) a friend.
7. What is the theme of the story 'My childhood'?
- a) Children are precious.
 - b) Society must be in harmony.
 - c) Society environment and childhood experiences shape one's life.
 - d) none of the above.
8. Why did Kalam collect tamarind seeds?
- a) to eat them
 - b) to earn money
 - c) to grow plant
 - d) none of the above
9. Who was Kalam's close friend?
- a) Ramanadha Sastri
 - b) Samsuddin

- c) His father
- d) All of the above

10. What was Kalam's age during the Second World War?

- a) 10 years
- b) 9 years
- c) 11 years
- d) 8 years

7- REACH FOR THE TOP

PART-I - SANTOSH YADAV

1. The only woman in the world who has scaled Mt Everest twice was born in a society where the birth of a son was regarded as a blessing, and a daughter, though not considered a curse, was not generally welcome. When her mother was expecting Santosh, a travelling 'holy man', giving her his blessing, assumed that she wanted a son.
 - i. Who gave Santosh's mother a blessing before she was born?
 - a. A devil
 - b. An angel
 - c. A woman
 - d. A travelling holy man
 - ii. The birth of a girl was
 - a. celebrated.
 - b. considered a curse.
 - c. not welcome.
 - d. not allowed.
2. Santosh's parents were affluent landowners who could afford to send their children to the best schools, even to the country's capital, New Delhi, which was quite close by. But, in line with the prevailing custom in the family, Santosh had to do with the local village school. So, she decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived.

- i. Santosh's family was-
 - a. oppressed
 - b. poor
 - c. affluent
 - d. none of the above
 - ii. Find a word in the passage which is similar to 'conventional'.
 - a. prevailing
 - b. system
 - c. affluent
 - d. all of the above
3. Then there was no looking back for this determined young girl. She saved money and enrolled in a course at Uttarkashi's Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. "My college semester in Jaipur was to end in April but it ended on the nineteenth of May.
- i. Where did she enroll in a course?
 - a. Nehru Institute of Mountaineering
 - b. Himalayan Institute
 - c. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute
 - d. none of the above
 - ii. Where was the college?
 - a. Agra
 - b. Ajmer
 - c. Jaipur
 - d. Uttarkashi
4. Within twelve months, Santosh found herself a member of an Indo-Nepalese Women's Expedition that invited her to join them. She then scaled the Everest a second time, thus setting a record as the only woman to have scaled the Everest twice, and securing for herself and India a unique place in the

annals of mountaineering. In recognition of her achievements, the Indian government bestowed upon her one of the nation's top honours, the Padmashri.

- i. How many times did she scale Mount Everest?
 - a. Thrice
 - b. Once
 - c. Twice
 - d. none of the above

- ii. Which award was bestowed upon her?
 - a. The Padma Shri
 - b. The Padma Bhushan
 - c. Civil Award
 - d. none of the above

Multiple Choice Questions based on lesson:

Choose the correct option:

1. Why was Santosh sent to a local school?
 - a. because her parents were poor
 - b. because her parents were rich
 - c. because of the prevailing trend
 - d. because they did not love her
2. What did Santosh prefer to wear?
 - a. suits
 - b. shorts
 - c. skirt
 - d. long kurta
3. Why did Santosh leave home for Delhi?
 - a. to meet a friend
 - b. to get proper education and avoid marriage
 - c. to roam about
 - d. all of the above
4. How was Santosh attracted to mountain climbing?

- a. seeing her friends
 - b. neighbours prompted her
 - c. classmates prompted her
 - d. watching some people going up the Aravali hills from her hostel room
5. How was Santosh different from other girls?
- a. She was slim
 - b. She did things of her choice
 - c. She was prettier
 - d. She was very rich
6. What kind of girl was Santosh?
- a. a hardworking girl with a strong mind.
 - b. a brat
 - c. arrogant
 - d. very shy
7. Why did senior climbers praise Santosh?
- a. physical fitness and mental strength
 - b. climbing skills
 - c. for being helpful to teammates
 - d. all of the above

PART-II - MARIA SHARAPOVA

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow , choosing the correct option:

1. There is something disarming about Maria Sharapova, something at odds with her ready smile and glamorous attire. And that something in her lifted her on Monday, 22 August 2005 to the world number one position in women's tennis. All this happened in almost no time. Poised beyond her years, the Siberian born teenager took just four years as a professional to reach the pinnacle.

- i. How much time did Maria takes to reach the top position?
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 5 years
 - ii. Where was Maria Sharapova born?
 - a. America
 - b. Siberia
 - c. Paris
 - d. Poland
2. “I used to be so lonely,” Maria Sharapova recalls. “I missed my mother terribly. My father was working as much as he could to keep my tennis-training going. So, he couldn’t see me either.”
 - i. “I used to be so lonely”. Who said this?
 - a. mother
 - b. father
 - c. Maria
 - d. another player
 - ii. Find a word which means ‘awfully’.
 - a. terribly
 - b. lonely
 - c. recall
 - d. willingly
3. While her journey from the frozen plains of Siberia to the summit of women’s tennis has touched the hearts of tennis fans, for the youngster herself there appears to be no room for sentiment. The straight looks and the answers she gives when asked about her ambition make it amply clear that she considers the sacrifices were worth it. “I am very, very competitive. I work hard at what I do. It’s my job.” This is her mantra for success.

- i. "I am very very competitive." Who said this?
 - a. author
 - b. father
 - c. Maria
 - d. Mother
 - ii. What is Maria's mantra for success?
 - a. respecting her job
 - b. working hard
 - c. being competitive
 - d. all of the above
4. Like any number of teenaged sensations, Maria Sharapova lists fashion, singing and dancing as her hobbies. She loves reading the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle. Her fondness for sophisticated evening gowns appears at odds with her love of pancakes with chocolate spread and fizzy orange drinks.
- i. What are Maria's hobbies?
 - a. painting
 - b. fashion
 - c. singing and dancing
 - d. both (b) and (c)
 - ii. Sharapova loves reading novels of
 - a. Charles Dickens
 - b. Robinson Crusoe
 - c. Henry Fielding
 - d. Arthur Conon Doyle

Choose the correct option :

1. Maria Sharapova belongs to
 - a. Germany
 - b. England
 - c. India
 - d. Russia
2. Which game is Maria attached to?
 - a. Volleyball
 - b. Tennis
 - c. Hockey
 - d. Cricket
3. Which title did Maria Sharapova win in 2004?
 - a. Wimbledon
 - b. Australian Open
 - c. American Open
 - d. All of the above
4. Maria Sharapova reached the summit of Women's tennis when she was barely:
 - a. 17
 - b. 19
 - c. 18
 - d. 20
5. Where was Maria sent to learn Tennis?
 - a. England
 - b. The United States
 - c. India
 - d. Germany
6. What was the name of her father?
 - a. Michael
 - b. Yelena
 - c. Jimmy
 - d. Yuri

POETRY

1. The Road Not Taken

Read the extracts and choose the correct option:

1. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

i) Where did two roads diverge?

- a) yellow wood
- b) green wood
- c) garden
- d) street

ii) Find a word which means 'bowed'.

- a) bent
- b) diverged
- c) travel
- d) looked

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

i) Who is the poet of the poem?

- a) Coates Kinney
- b) James Kirkup
- c) W.W.E Ross
- d) Robert Frost

ii) What does grassy mean in the poem?

- a) The road with all the luxuries
- b) Well-built road
- c) The comfortable road
- d) The road which is not used by many people.

3. And both that morning equally lay
in leaves no step had trodden black
oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

i) What was there on the roads?

- a) Papers
- b) leaves
- c) coins
- d) all of the above

ii) Find a word which means 'uniformly'

- a) doubted
- b) equally
- c) kept
- d) none of the above

4. I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

i) What does the poem speak about?

- a) about plight of roads
- b) about the people
- c) about the choices made by people
- d) about two roads

ii) What does 'diverge' mean?

- a) to move in the same direction
- b) to move in the opposite direction

- c) to be separated and taking a different turn
- d) none of the above.

2. Wind

Read the following extracts and choose the correct option:

1- Wind, come softly.

Don't break the shutters of the windows.

Don't scatter the papers.

Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

There, look what you did – you threw them all down.

You tore the pages of the books.

i) Who is the poet?

- a) William Wordsworth
- b) Robert Frost
- c) Subramania Bharati
- d) James Kirkup

ii) Find a word for 'thrown in different directions'.

- a) throw
- b) blow
- c) scatter
- d) none of the above.

2- You brought rain again.

You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

Frail crumbling houses , crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,

Crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,

Crumbling hearts-

The wind god winnows and crushes them all.

i) What did the wind bring again?

- a) fog
- b) storm
- c) rain
- d) cloud

ii) The word 'winnow' means

- a) to remove something by air
- b) to dissolve a liquid by air
- c) to push some one
- d) none of the above.

3- He won't do what you tell him.

So, come, let's build strong homes,

Let's joint the doors firmly.

Practise to firm the body.

Make the heart steadfast.

i) What sort of houses does the poet ask us to build?

- a) huts
- b) luxury houses
- c) strong homes
- d) weak houses

ii) "He won't do what you tell him" Who is he in this line?

- a) wind
- b) God
- c) Sun
- d) All of the above

4- Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.

The wind blows out weak fires.

He makes strong fires roar and flourish.

His friendship is good.

We praise him every day.

i) Find synonym of the word 'grow vigorously'.

- a) strong
- b) flourish
- c) good
- d) friendship

ii) How can we be friends with the wind?

- a) having a strong heart
- b) having a strong body
- c) by building strong homes
- d) all of the above

3. Rain on the Roof

Read the extracts and choose the correct option.

1. When the humid shadows hover
 Over all the starry spheres
 And the melancholy darkness
 Gently weeps in rainy tears,
 What a bliss to press the pillow
 Of a cottage-chamber bed
 And lie listening to the patter
 Of the soft rain overhead!

i) What does the poet like to do when it rains?

- a) eating snacks
- b) listening to the music
- c) roaming on the roof
- d) lie on the bed and listen to the pitter patter sound of the rain

ii) Choose the name of the poet of the poem.

- a) Subramania Bharti
- b) Coates Kinney
- c) W.B. Yeats
- d) Robert Frost

iii) Which word in the stanza means 'humid'?

- a) moist
- b) dry
- c) wet
- d) chill

iv) Where do the rain drops patter?

- a) on the shingles of the roof

- b) on poet's mind
- c) on the ground
- d) on the floor

2. Every tinkle on the shingles
 Has an echo in the heart;
 And a thousand dreamy fancies
 Into busy being start,
 And a thousand recollections
 Weave their air-threads into woof,
 As I listen to the patter
 Of the rain upon the roof.

- i) What does the sound of rain create in poet's mind?
 - a) makes him imaginative
 - b) brings back memories
 - c) makes him melancholic
 - d) both (a) and (b)

- ii) What is the meaning of 'woof'?
 - a) noise
 - b) weft
 - c) disgust
 - d) peace

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

- i) "As she used in years ago" Who is she?
 - a) poet's mother
 - b) poet's sister
 - c) poet's friend

d) poet

ii) Find out the meaning of 'dawn'.

- a) time after sun rise.
- b) time before sun rise
- c) mid night
- d) mid day

4. The Lake Isle of Innisfree

1- I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

i) What does the poet want to build?

- a) a big cabin
- b) a small cabin
- c) a house
- d) a room

ii) Which word in the stanza rhymes with 'made'?

- a) wattles
- b) glade
- c) honey bee
- d) these

2- And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evenings full of the linnet's wings.

i) Find the opposite of the word 'fast'?

- a) good
- b) slow
- c) dim
- d) dark

ii) What does the poet hope to get there?

- a) wealth
- b) money
- c) peace
- d) parents

3- I will arise and go now, for always night and day

I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;

While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,

I hear it in the deep heart's core.

i) What will the poet hear?

- a) the lapping sound of water
- b) the roaring of lion
- c) the singing sound
- d) the laughing sound

ii) Who is the poet of the poem?

- a) William Wordsworth
- b) William Shakespeare
- c) William Butler Yeats
- d) William Heats

5. A Legend of the Northland

1. Away, away in the Northland,

Where the hours of the day are few,

And the nights are so long in winter

That they cannot sleep them through;

i) Which country does legend belong to?

- a) Northland
- b) Holland
- c) New Zealand
- d) Netherland

ii) How will you compare the winter days and nights in Northland?

- a) The days are too short and the nights are too long
- b) The days are too long and the nights are too short.
- c) The days and nights are of twelve hours each.
- d) There are no days, it is always night there.

2. Where they harness the swift reindeer

To the sledges, when it snows;
And the children look like bear's cubs
In their funny, furry clothes:

i) Who is the poet of the poem?

- a) W.B. Yeats
- b) Robert Frost
- c) Phoebe Cary
- d) William Shakespeare

ii) How do the children look like wearing furry clothes?

- a) they look like fawn
- b) they look like bear's cubs.
- c) they look like little pups
- d) they look like deer.

3. He came to the door of a cottage,

In travelling round the earth,
Where a little woman was making cakes,
And baking them on the hearth;

i) What was the little woman doing?

- a) She was making tea.
- b) She was making cakes.
- c) She was making food.
- d) She was giving away cakes to the poor.

ii) Find a word for 'grate' in the extract.

- a) earth
- b) hearth
- c) little
- d) door

4. Then good Saint Peter grew angry,
For he was hungry and faint;
And surely such a woman
Was enough to provoke a saint.

i) Who was angry?

- a) poet
- b) woman
- c) Saint Peter
- d) the child

ii) Which word rhymes with 'faint'.

- a) surely
- b) enough
- c) saint
- d) grew

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

i) "Now, you shall build as the birds do." Who is 'you' here?

- a) The poet
- b) The woman
- c) Saint Peter
- d) The wood pecker

ii) What is the meaning of 'scanty'.

- a) meagre
- b) big
- c) huge
- d) none of the above

6. No Men Are Foreign

Read the extracts and choose the correct option:

1. Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.
 - i) Who is the poet of the poem 'No Men are Foreign'?
 - a) James Kirkup
 - b) William Wordsworth
 - c) Coates Kinney
 - d) W.W.E. Ross
 - ii) Where does a single body breathe?
 - a) beneath uniforms
 - b) beneath land
 - c) beneath table
 - d) all of the above
2. They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.
Their hands are ours, and in their lives we read
A labour not different from our own.
 - i) What are the things in nature that a man needs to live with?
 - a) sun, air and water
 - b) cloud
 - c) sky

d) all of the above

ii) Find the opposite of the word 'rest'.

a) work

b) labour

c) toil

d) none of the above

3. Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognize and understand.

i) What things are common in all the people?

a) all sleep to take rest

b) all have emotions.

c) all are born and brought up in same way

d) a and b both

ii) Find the opposite of the word 'forget'.

a) remember

b) evoke

c) remind

d) recure

4. Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other.

i) Find a word that means 'to cheat'.

a) arms

b)betray

c) condemn.

d) none of the above

- ii) What does hate do?
- a) kills enemy
 - b) proves power
 - c) spreads more hate and divides everything.
 - d) none of the above

5. It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

- i) What does 'defile' mean?
- a) build
 - b) damage
 - c) destroy
 - d) both (a) and (c)

- ii) "Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence" The fire and dust come from
- a) chimneys
 - b) machines
 - c) wars
 - d) vehicles

7. The Duck and The Kangaroo

1. Said the Duck to the Kangaroo,
"Good gracious! How you hop!
Over the fields and the water too.
As if you never would stop!
My life is a bore in this nasty pond,
And I long to go out in the world beyond!
I wish I could hop like you!"
Said the Duck to the kangaroo.

- i) What does the Kangaroo do?

- a) climb
- b) fly
- c) hop
- d) crawl

ii) Where did the Duck live?

- a) river
- b) pond
- c) ocean
- d) lake

iii) "My life is a bore in this nasty pond"- who said this?

- a) Poet
- b) kangaroo
- c) Duck
- d) all of the above

iv) " I wish I could hop like you". Who is 'you' in this line?

- a) Duck
- b) poet
- c) kangaroo
- d) None of the above

2. "Please give me a ride on your back!"

Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

" I would sit quite still, and say nothing but 'Quack'.

The whole of the long day through!

And we'd go to the Dee, and the Jelly Bo Lee,

Over the land, and over the sea;

Please take me a ride! O do!"

Said the Duck to the Kangaroo.

i) What did the duck request the kangaroo?

- a) to give her food

- b) to give her a ride
- c) to eat with her
- d) all of the above

ii) What sound does a Duck make?

- a) Mark
- b) new
- c) quack
- d) caw

iii) Who is the poet of the poem. 'The Duck and the Kangaroo'?

- a) W.W.E. Ross
- b) Robert Frost
- c) Edward Lear
- d) William Wordsworth

iv) Where does the Duck want to go?

- a) to the Jelly Bo Lee
- b) to the Dee
- c) both a and b
- d) none of the above

3. Said the Kangaroo to the Duck,
"This requires some little reflection;
Perhaps on the whole it might bring me luck,
And there seems but one objection,
Which is, if you'll let me speak so bold,
Your feet are unpleasantly wet and cold,
And would probably give me the roo-
Matiz!" said the Kangaroo.

i) 'This requires some little reflection', Who said this?

- a) Duck
- b) poet

- c) Kangaroo
- d) none of the above

ii) What was kangaroo afraid of ?

- a) the weight of the duck
- b) the beak of the duck
- c) the duck's wet and cold feet
- d) all of the above

iii) Find out the meaning of roomatiz.

- a) headache
- b) blood
- c) finger
- d) joint problem

4. Said the Duck. " As I sat on the rocks,
I have thought over that completely,
And I bought four pairs of worsted socks
Which fit my web-feet neatly.
And to keep out the cold I've bought a cloak,
And every day a cigar I'll smoke,
All to follow my own dear true
Love of a Kangaroo!"

i) As I sat on the rocks, who said this?

- a) poet
- b) Kangaroo
- c) duck
- d) none of the above

ii) Find a word in the stanza which is opposite in meaning to 'loose'.

- a) worsted
- b) fit
- c) cloak

d) all of the above

iii) What did the Duck buy?

a) cat

b) cap

c) cloak

d) all of the above

iv) Find the word in the stanza which is similar in meaning to 'affection'.

a) follow

b) neatly

c) dear

d) love

5. Said the kangaroo, "I'm ready!

All in the moonlight pale;

But to balance me well, dear Duck sit steady!

And quite at the end of my tail!"

So away they went with a hop and a bound,

And they hopped the whole world three times round;

And who so happy – O who,

As the Duck and the Kangaroo?

i) What was the Kangaroo ready for?

a) for giving food

b) for giving a ride

c) for giving water

d) none of the above

ii) How were they feeling?

a) very sad

b) extremely happy

c) not interested

d) all of the above

iii) Where did he ask the Duck to sit?

- a) at the end of his tail
- b) his feet
- c) his sholder
- d) all of the above

Supplementary Reader

1. The Lost Child

Choose the correct option:

1) What's the festival mentioned in the chapter 'The Lost Child'?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) festival of Summer | b) festival of Winter |
| c) festival of Monsoon | d) festival of spring |

2) 'Come child come' who said this to whom?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Child's Parents to child | b) Snake charmer to child |
| c) The man to the child | d) Child's uncle to the child |

3) The flowering mustard field looked

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) like a group of dragon flies | b) pale like melting gold |
| c) like sun rise | d) like liquid gold |

4) The group of dragon flies were bustling about on their

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) big beautiful wings | b) green sparkling wings |
| c) gaudy purple wings | d) blue pale wings |

5) 'Come child, come, come on to the footpath' Who said this ?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) his father | b) his mother |
| c) snake charmer | d) The man. |

6) Which bird did the child hear cooing?

- a) the cuckoo b) the dove
- c) the peacock d) the sparrow

7) What was the child's favourite sweet?

- a) gulab Jamun b) rasgulla
c) burfi d) jalebi

8) What was the colour of the child's turban?

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

9) The man tried to soothe the child by taking him to

- a) snake charmer b) sweet shop
c) round about d) horse

10 “Will you have a ride on the horse?” Who said this to the Child?

- a) the man b) snake charmer
c) his father d) his mother

2. The Adventures of Toto

1) Whom did the grandfather buy Toto from?

- a) a snake charmer b) a car driver
- c) a tonga driver d) a servant

2) Toto was a

- a) little red monkey b) a little black puppy

3. Iswaran the Storyteller

- 1- Who narrated the story?
 - a) Ganesh
 - b) Mahendra
 - c) Ghost
 - d) None of the above
- 2- What was the occupation of Mahendra ?
 - a) Teacher
 - b) Engineer
 - c) Junior Supervisor
 - d) Cook
- 3- What was Iswaran fond of reading?
 - a) book
 - b) comics
 - c) drama
 - d) popular Tamil Thrillers
- 4-Whose story did Iswaran tell Mahendra?
 - a) leopard's
 - b) tiger's
 - c) mad Elephants
 - d) none of the above
- 5- The Elephant is also known as-
 - a) moti
 - b) tusker
 - c) timber
 - d) none of the above
- 6-The place I come from is famous for:
 - a) tusker
 - b) timber
 - c) ghost
 - d) mad elephant
- 7- Where did the elephant enter?
 - a) house
 - b) room
 - c) school ground
 - d) hall

8-Who always admired the beauty of full moon night in the story 'Iswaran the Story teller'?

- a) Mahendra
- b) Ganesh
- c) Author
- d) Iswaran

9- At this point Iswaran would leave the Story-

- a) completed
- b) in midway
- c) unfinished
- d) none of these.

4. In The Kingdom of Fools

Choose the correct option:

1-The currency of the Kingdom of fools was-

- a) rupee
- b) dollar
- c) coin
- d) duddu

2-The people did as they were told for fear of-

- a) hell
- b) death
- c) the king
- d) the minister

3-In the kingdom of Fools when did the people sleep?

- a) during the day
- b) during the night
- c) after six months
- d) they never slept

4-Who came to the kingdom of Fools?

- a) a guru and his disciple
- b) two thieves
- c) two young men
- d) two tradesmen

5-In whose house did the thief break into?

- a) the minister
- b) the disciple
- c) a rich merchant
- d) the goldsmith

6-Who did the king summon for the first time?

- a) disciple
- b) the thief's brother
- c) the merchant
- d) the mason

7-The merchant told the king that his name was-

- a) Such and such
- b) So and such
- c) Such and so
- d) So and so

8-This merchant was to-

- a) be set free
- b) be pardoned
- c) pay
- d) blame

9-Who left the city?

- a) disciple
- b) guru
- c) minister
- d) king

10-What is the theme of this lesson?

- a) Foolish people are unpredictable and dangerous
- b) Kings are dangerous
- c) Gurus are wise
- d) Have good friends

5. The Happy Prince

Choose the correct option:

1. The statue of the happy prince was covered with the layer of-
 - a) gold
 - b) silver
 - c) diamond
 - d) brass

2. The little swallow was going to-
 - a) France
 - b) Africa
 - c) India
 - d) Egypt

3. The hands of the poor woman were red as she got hurt by-
 - a) sword
 - b) blade
 - c) needle
 - d) scissor

4. The poor woman was making night gown for-
 - a) queen's maid
 - b) herself
 - c) daughter
 - d) queen

5. The colour of the hair of the poor writer was -
 - a) black
 - b) white
 - c) brown
 - d) grey

6. " He is no longer beautiful, he is no longer useful"- said the -
 - a) Town clerk
 - b) Mayor
 - c) Art professor

d) Town councilor

7. The swallow decided to spend the night-

- a) in a tree near the statue of the happy prince
- b) on the shoulder of the happy prince
- c) under the tall column where the statue stood.
- d) between the feet of the happy prince.

8. “ My feet are fastened to this pedestal and I can not move”. Who said this?

- a) the poor woman
- b) the little swallow
- c) the little boy
- d) the happy prince

9. The Prince was called happy because-

- a) he never cried
- b) he had everything
- c) he was very lucky
- d) he always smiled and was living in palace of happiness.

10. The Happy Prince sent the ruby to -

- a) Seamstress, a poor woman
- b) a man
- c) a beggar
- d) swallow

6. Weathering the Storm in Ersama

1-Ersama is located in-

- a) Eastern India
- b) Coastal Orissa
- c) Bengal
- d) Tamilnadu

2- When did the storm hit the town Ersama?

- a) 1989
- b) 1990
- c) 1999

d) 1969

3- Who faced the fury of the storm?

- a) A young boy Prashant
- b) Villagers
- c) People
- d) All of the above.

4-How old was Prashant?

- a) 18 years
- b) 17 years
- c) 19 years
- d) 20 years

5- What was the name of Prashant's village?

- a) Maligudi
- b) Kalikuda
- c) Ersama
- d) none of the above

6-Why did Prashant go to Ersama?

- a) to see new place
- b) to visit his relatives
- c) to visit his friend
- d) none of the above

7-Who helped the orphans?

- a) widows
- b) military
- c) men
- d) all of the above

8- What did Prashant love to play?

- a) badminton
- b) football
- c) cricket
- d) chess

9- What kind of person was Prashant?

- a) wise
- b) helping and caring
- c) thoughtful and courageous
- d) all of the above

10-Prashant found that a large number of children had been:

- a) blind
- b) disabled
- c) orphaned
- d) deaf

7. The Last Leaf

1-Sue and Johnsy were two young:

- a) artists
- b) companions
- c) girls
- d) sisters

2- What was Johnsy suffering from?

- a) headache
- b) pneumonia
- c) fever
- d) malaria

3- According to the doctors what was the cure to her illness?

- a) medicines
- b) strong medicines
- c) love and care
- d) her own willingness to live

4-Who was Behrman?

- a) a 60 year old painter
- b) a 50 year old man
- c) a 40 years old man
- d) a young boy

5- What was Behrman's dream?

- a) to travel the world
- b) to paint a masterpiece
- c) to make a colourful painting
- d) to make a poster

6-Behrman lived on the

- a) first floor
- b) second floor
- c) ground floor
- d) third floor

7-"I have something to tell you." Who said this?

- a) The doctor
- b) Johnsy
- c) Behrman
- d) Sue

8-What was Behrman's masterpiece?

- a) the last leaf
- b) the image of saint
- c) brush
- d) beard

9-Who brought Johnsy a bowl of soup?

- a) Sue
- b) The cook
- c) Behrman
- d) The doctor

10-Who was counting backwards?

- a) Sue
- b) Johnsy
- c) The doctor
- d) The painter

SECTION – B

READING

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below :

1. With most of us love is possessive. Where there is jealousy, envy, it breeds cruelty, it breeds hatred. Love can only exist and flourish when there is no hate, no envy, no ambition. Without love life is like the barren earth arid, hard, brutal. But the moment there is affection, it is like the earth which blossoms with water, with rain, with beauty. One has to learn all this when one is very young, not when one is old, for then it is too late, you become prisoner of society, environment, husband, wife, office etc. Find out yourself if you can behave with affection. Can you go to your class punctually because you feel you do not want to keep people waiting? Can you stop shouting while you are together because there are other people watching you, being with you?
 - i. What is the root cause of hatred?
 - ii. How is life without love?
 - iii. Love is difficult for a person at an advanced age. Why?
 - iv. Find out a word in the passage that means 'to produce'?

2. In India, it has always been the custom to look after the aged. The parents in old age continued to live with their children and grandchildren. The joint family system is breaking up now. Urbanisation is changing the old pattern. Small flats cannot accommodate everybody. Parents are confined to some remote corner or are shared round the year with other members of the family. The young find their ways embarrassing. They will have to be sent to old people's homes. The cost of living is steadily going up. Doctors are expensive and so are the special foods the old need. The problem of loneliness is frightening.
 - i. Traditionally, what has been the attitude towards the aged in India?
 - ii. How does the rising cost of living affect the life of the aged?
 - iii. What is the most frightening problem of the old age?
 - iv. Find out the word in the passage which means 'tradition'.

3. The Himalayas are beautiful mountains to the north of India. They stretch for two thousands miles from Kashmir to Assam. Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The highest peak is Mount Everest. The tops of the

mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Therefore, we call them the Himalayas or the 'abodes of snow'. There are many beautiful lakes and forests in the Himalayas. Great rivers the Ganga, the Yamuna flow from these mountains. The climate and the scenery of these mountains are so charming that people have built many hill stations there. Many visitors go to the hill stations for pleasure and relaxation.

- i. Where are the Himalayas?
- ii. Which is the highest peak of the Himalayas?
- iii. Why have people built a lot of hill stations there?
- iv. What is the meaning of the word 'Himalayas'?

4. My next pet was a pigeon, the most revolting bird to look at, with his feathers pushing through the wrinkled scarlet skin, mixed with the horrible yellow down that covers baby pigeons and makes them look as though they have been peroxidizing their hair. Because of his repulsive and obese appearance, we called him Quasimodo. Since he had an unorthodox upbringing, without parents to teach him, Quasimodo became convinced that he was not a bird at all, and refused to fly. He walked everywhere. He was always eager to join us in anything we did.

He would even try to come for walks with us. So you had to either carry him on your shoulder, which was risking an accident to your clothes, or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, then you had to slow down your own pace to suit his, for should you get too far ahead you would hear the most frantic and imploring coos and turn around to find Quasimodo running desperately after you.

- i. Why is the pigeon described as a 'revolting bird'?
- ii. Why was he named Quasimodo?
- iii. Why was Quasimodo not willing to fly?
- iv. Which word in the passage means 'very eagerly'?

5. Everything that is alive needs energy. All animals get the energy they need from food. Think about the human body as an amazing machine. It can do all kinds of things for us. Food is the fuel that helps keep the amazing machine running. Plants use sunlight to make their own food. Animals are not able to do that. Some animals eat plants. Some animals eat other animals as meat. Some

animals, like people, eat both plants and animals. Since plants make their own food using sunlight, the sun's energy is found in plants.

The sun's energy is very strong. It loses a lot of its strength by the time it goes into a plant. When we eat plants, we get more of the sun's energy than when we eat animals. That's why it is good to eat fruits and vegetables. When an animal eats a plant, the energy is less strong. The animal also used its energy to find the plant to eat. When a second animal eats the first animal, it gets even less energy than the first animal got. The second animal used a lot of energy to chase its prey. Like a car that has to be filled with gasoline, living things have to eat again and again. Instead of gasoline, living things use food as fuel.

- i. How are plants and animals different?
- ii. Why do we need food?
- iii. How is it better to eat fruits and vegetables than eating meat?
- iv. Which word in the passage means 'to follow'?

6. The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us to our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so the work done at that is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.

By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed.

- i. What is the great advantage of early rising?
- ii. How is early morning different from other hours of the day?
- iii. Why is the early riser not tempted to hurry over his day's work?
- iv. Which word in the passage means 'completely'?

- 7- Once there were only a few million people living on Earth and it took a thousand years for that number to double. There are now 3,800 million Earth dwellers and the number doubles about every thirty-five years. Men have cleared away forests to make fields for growing crops. They have moved mountains to make

room for roads and cities. They have built huge dams across rivers to turn valleys into lakes and they have built dykes to push back the sea and create more dry land to live on.

Once everyone cheered at the progress that man made in changing his environment like this, but now many people are worried by the problems that such changes can bring. When the Aswan Dam was built across the River Nile in Egypt, it was meant to help the farmers by giving them water when they needed it. Unfortunately, people did not realise that much of the nourishing food for plants in the river would be trapped by the dam so the farmers' crops would suffer.

- i. How many years did it take for the number of people to double?
- ii. What were the changes made in nature?
- iii. What did the men not realise when a dam was built across the River Nile?
- iv. Which word in the passage means 'praised'?

WRITING

APPLICATION / LETTER WRITING

1. Write an application to the Principal G.I.C Ram Nagar, Varanasi to allow the hockey team of his college to play a friendly match against your college team.
2. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him to give you a certificate regarding your conduct and character.
3. Write an Application to the Principal of your college requesting him to grant you full fee concession. Inform that you had a full fee concession last year too and you have always been a good student.
4. Write an application to the Principal of your college informing him about your illness and requesting him to grant you leave of absence for two days.
5. Write an application to the Librarian of your college requesting him to arrange for science magazines in the school library.
6. Write a letter to your landlord asking him to undertake repair work in your rented room.
7. Write a letter to the Chief Security Officer of your colony complaining about the theft of your cycle.
8. Your friend has invited you to spend your winter holidays with him. Write to him about your inability to do so.
9. Write a letter to a newspaper editor, complaining against erratic electric supply in your city.

Report Writing

1. Write a report on the Independence Day celebration in your neighbourhood (place, chief guest, time of flag hoisting, activities, closure)
2. Write a report on a road accident that you witnessed. (when, where, how, injuries, what happened to the injured etc.)
3. Write a report on the Sports Day in your school. (date, inauguration, chief guest, activities, prize distribution)
4. Write a report on the Dance competition in your city. (When and where, organizers, chief guest, participants, some great performers, prize distribution)
5. Write a report on the Bal Mela in your school. (Where, stalls, activities, how children enjoyed)

Descriptive Paragraph

1. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on My School (Hints- Name, where, principal, teachers, building, facilities, students performance etc.)
2. Write a paragraph on my village (Hints- location, population, scenery, what people do for their living, some special features etc.)
3. Write a paragraph on a magic show/circus show that you watched. (where, with, whom, tricks/activities, what you enjoyed most, snacks/food you enjoyed, overall experience)
4. Write a paragraph on a historical place that you visited (Name, location, historical background, when you visited and with whom, scenery, overall experience)
5. Write a paragraph on 'My Favourite Book' (Hints- Name, author, what is it about? characters, why is it your favourite book?)

Article Writing (in about 80 words)

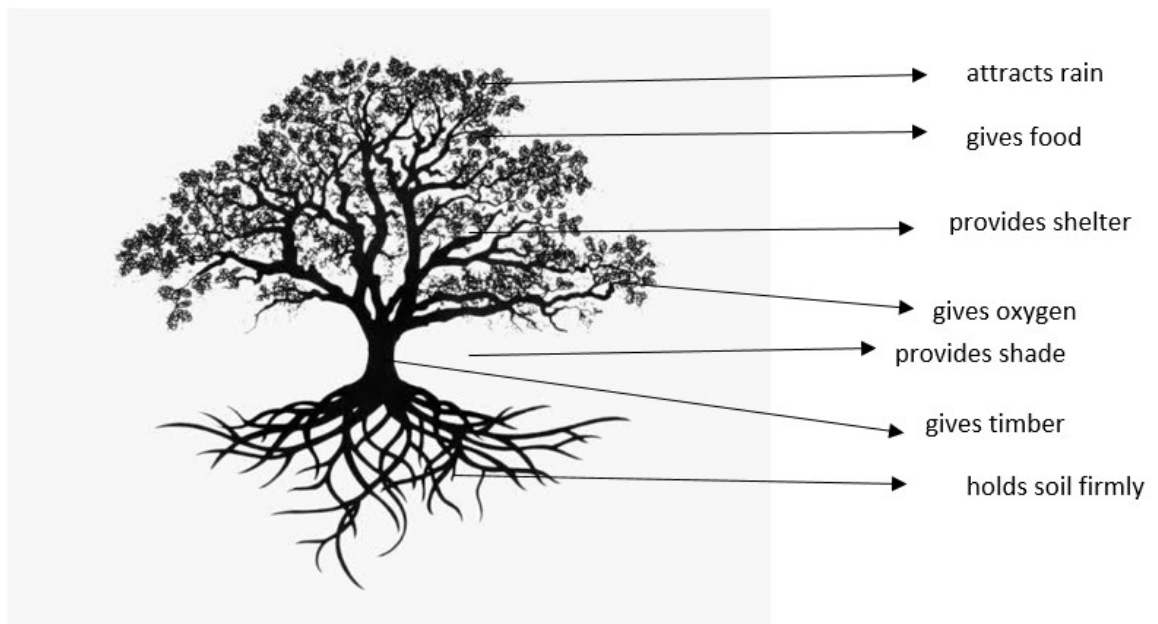
1. Write an article on 'Advantages and Disadvantages of Science'. (Hints- use of mobile phones, television, internet, medicines, harms of overusing gadgets, pollution, other reasons)
2. Write an article on 'A Healthy Life. (Hints- get up early, meals on proper time, avoid junk food, regular exercise, quality time with family and friends)
3. Write an article on 'My Favourite Festival. (When is it celebrated, how is it celebrated , food and fun, any moral that you get from it)
4. Write an article on 'Importance of Games in our Lives'. (Hints- best physical activity, fun, we learn team spirit , learn to accept victory and defeat, good career options)
5. Write an article on 'My Best Friend' (His / her name where he / she lives, age, nature, his/her qualities, why do you like his/her company)
6. Write an article on 'Books-our Friend: (Hints- we get knowledge, entertainment, learn moral values, best use of time, long lasting effect on our minds, should always choose good books)
7. Write an article on "My Favourite Film' (Hints- Name, Actors, What it is about, why do you like it, any message that it gives)

VISUAL INPUT BASED ARTICLES / DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPHS

1. Write an article on anyone of the following personalities in about 80 words :

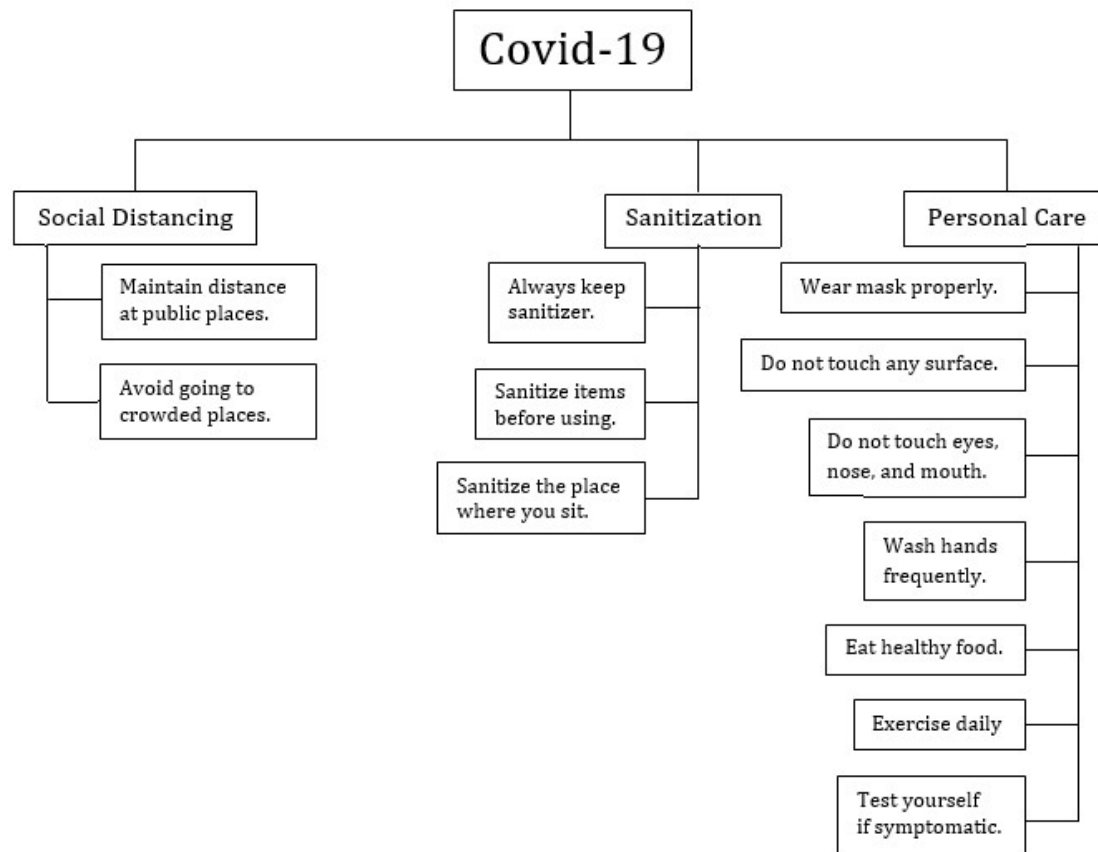


2. Look at the diagram given below



Taking clues from the above diagram write an article on ‘Trees – Our friend’.

3. Look at the following diagram . Taking clues from it write an article on ‘Stay Safe – Stay Healthy’.



4. Look at the pictures given below and write a descriptive paragraph in about 80 words on each of the topics.

a. A Railway Station



b. A Fair



c. A Market Scene



5. Look at the picture given below and write an article on ‘Proud moments for India in Tokyo Olympics’.



6. Look at the pictures of these astronauts. Write an article on 'India in Space'.



7. Look at these pictures carefully. Do these children look happy? Should they live the kind of life they are living? Taking clues from these pictures write an article on 'Child labour should be banned'.



GRAMMAR

Indirect Speech

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. Rakesh said, "You must work hard."
2. The teacher said to the student, "I could not correct your exercise."
3. Father said, "It might not rain today."
4. They said, "We are waiting for our friends here."
5. He said, "I shall pay back the money in a month."
6. She said, "Will you go to Prayagraj tomorrow?"
7. Minu said, "Should a young man behave like this?"
8. Hari said to me, "Why did you do it?"
9. I said to him, "What are you doing?"
10. The teacher said to the students, "Stand up."
11. Hariom said, "I have completed my work."
12. I said to you, "The Sun rises in the east."
13. The teacher said, "She will pass."
14. Riya said to Gopal, "You must do it."
15. He said to the servant, "Bring a glass of water."
16. Maria said to her friends, "Please don't leave me."
17. She said, "Let us wait for the result."
18. He said to me, "Work properly."
19. The saint said, "May you live long."
20. The captain said, 'Bravo! You have done well.'

voice

Change the following sentences into passive voice:

1. He writes a letter.
2. My mother loves me very much.
3. She washed the clothes.
4. Someone helped me.
5. Nobody can lift this box.

6. I was writing a letter.
7. They will help me.
8. Please put the book on the table.
9. Rita can not do this work.
10. Everybody knows him.
11. The cat will kill the mouse.
12. Radha reads a book .
13. Is he playing chess?
14. Are you watering the plants?
15. I am not cheating anybody.
16. He is buying a book.
17. She was cooking rice.
18. Was he painting the wall?
19. She was singing a sweet song.
20. He has deposited the fees.
21. The child will not play cricket.
22. Was the teacher taking attendance?
23. They have cut the tree.
24. I had already seen the film.
25. The result had discouraged me.

PUNCTUATION

Use capital letters wherever necessary and punctuate the following sentences-

1. jawahar lal nehru the first prime minister of free india was loved admired and honoured by everybody
2. shreya said may i come in i have a couple of friends with me
3. anu said may i come in i have an urgent piece of work with you
4. he said to me please give me ten rupees i am very hungry
5. the principal said to mukesh congratulations you have stood first in the class
6. akbar was born at amarkot when he became king he made bairam khan his guardian he defeated hemu the famous general of adil shah
7. lucknow the capital of uttar pradesh is also a city of historical interest
8. indira gandhi prime minister of india was very popular in the world said the teacher
9. professor banerji is leaving for england in the first week of january
10. sohan said to geeta when are you going to aligarh

Translation

Translate the following passages into English

- 1— अतुल मेरा दोस्त है। वह मेरी कक्षा में पढ़ता है। वह एक बुद्धिमान विद्यार्थी है। वह कक्षा में सदा प्रथम आता है।
- 2— रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर एक महान् लेखक, कवि एवं देशभक्त थे। रवीन्द्र बहुत मेधावी थे। उनके पिता का नाम देवेन्द्रनाथ था। उनको गीतांजलि नामक पुस्तक के लिए 1913 में नोबल पुरस्कार मिला था।
- 3— जब तक मैं अपना कार्य समाप्त नहीं कर लेती, मैं बाहर नहीं जाती हूँ। मुझे पढ़ने में रुचि है। कल मेरे पिताजी यहाँ आयेगे। मुझे आशा है कि वह मेरे लिए अच्छी-अच्छी किताबें लायेंगे।
- 4— सभी को कठिन परिश्रम करना चाहिए। परिश्रम करने से सफलता मिलती है। सफल होने वाले लोगों की संख्या कम है। फिर भी हमें निराश नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 5— जाड़े का मौसम था। पहाड़ियाँ, सड़कें और मैदान बर्फ से ढके थे। हवा इतनी ठण्डी थी कि घर से निकलना बहुत कठिन था। सभी अपने-अपने घरों में थे।
- 6— विज्ञान वरदान तथा अभिशाप दोनों है। यदि हम इसका उपयोग बुद्धिमत्तापूर्वक करते हैं तो यह एक वरदान है। यह हमारे जीवन को सुखी एवं सम्पन्न बना सकता है। हमें विज्ञान के उपयोग में सदैव सावधान रहना होगा।
- 7— पेड़ पौधे हमारे मित्र हैं। हमें उनकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक वृक्ष लगाने चाहिए। पेड़ों की ठण्डी छाया सभी को अच्छी लगती है। पेड़ों से हमें लकड़ी, कागज, फल, फूल, औषधियाँ तथा शुद्ध वायु मिलती है।
- 8— प्रयागराज एक प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक नगर है। इसका एक गौरवशाली इतिहास है। यहाँ गंगा और यमुना का संगम है। उत्तर प्रदेश का उच्च न्यायालय यहाँ स्थित है।
- 9— ताजमहल विश्व की सुन्दरतम इमारतों में से एक है। इसे मुगल बादशाह ने बनवाया था। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा जिले में स्थित है। इसे मुमताजमहल की याद में बनवाया गया था।
- 10— वृक्ष हमारे जीवन के लिए बहुमूल्य हैं। वे हमें फल, फूल तथा छाया प्रदान करते हैं। वृक्ष हमें ऑक्सीजन भी देते हैं। वृक्ष वर्षा कराते हैं।

11— कल रविवार है। हम कल पिकनिक पर जायेंगे। हम कुतुबमीनार देखने जा सकते हैं। कुतुबमीनार पर खड़े होने पर पूरी दिल्ली दिखायी पड़ती है।

12— अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है। इसे सीखना बहुत कठिन नहीं है। किन्तु यह एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है। अतः हमें इसे सीखना चाहिए ।

13— किसी गांव में एक निर्धन व्यक्ति रहता था। उसके कोई पुत्र नहीं था। उसके केवल एक लड़की थी। वह लड़की बहुत सुन्दर थी।

14— गया बिहार का प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ है। यह शहर से सात मील की दूरी पर है। यहां एक बहुत बड़ा मन्दिर है। मन्दिर के पास एक बड़ा पीपल का वृक्ष है।

LITERATURE-
Prose- 1 -The Fun They Had

Short Answer Type Question

1. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?
2. Why did Margie's mother send for the country Inspector?
3. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the country inspector do to help her?
4. What had once happened to Tommy's teacher?
5. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
6. Did Margie have regular days and hours for school? If so, why?
7. How does Tommy describe the old kind of teachers?

Long Answer Type Question

1. Describe the old type of books and compare them with the books Margie and Tommy had on their television screen.
2. How was Margie taught?
3. Why did Margie hate school?
4. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the school rooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?

2. The Sound Of Music - Part-I

Short Answer type Questions

1. How did Ron Forbes ask Evelyn to hear music?
2. What was her performance in the audition for the Royal Academy of music?
3. What happens when she removes her shoes on a wooden platform?
4. 'For quite a while', says Isabel. What did she manage to conceal for quite a while?
5. Why does Evelyn say that men with bushy beards give her trouble?
6. How did Evelyn sense the sounds and vibrations of the music?

Long Answer type Questions

1. Write a character sketch of Evelyn.
2. How does Evelyn hear music?
3. Why had Evelyn's head mistress advised her parents to take her to a specialist?

Part-II The Shehnai Of Bismillah Khan

Short Answer type Question

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?
2. How is shehnai different from a pungi?
3. Where was the shehnai played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change this?
4. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A?
5. What did most of the people think about pungi? When was it banned?
6. What do you know about Bismillah Khan, his father and his grandfather?
7. Why was the shehnai played in temples and weddings?
8. How did the shehnai get its name?

Long Answer type Question

1. How was Bismillah Khan's music appreciated and recognized on the international level?
2. Bismillah Khan loved India and Benaras the most . Justify it?
3. Write a note on the origin of the shehnai.
4. Give a brief character sketch of Bismillah Khan.
5. What important lesson does the life of Bismillah Khan teach us?

3.The Little Girl

Short Answer Type Question

1. Why was Kezia afraid of her father ?
2. Describe the departure of Kezia's father for his office.
3. What orders did father give when he came back home in the evening?
4. Why did the little girl start making the pin-cushion?
5. What did Kezia always find her parents doing on Sunday afternoons?
6. What did Kezia stuff in the pin-cushion?
7. Why was there hue and cry on the loss of the papers in house?
8. Why did Kezia's grandmother send her to the drawing room every Sunday afternoon?

Long Answer Type Question

1. Write the story of ' The Little Girl' in your own words.
2. Give a character – sketch of Kezia.
3. 'Father who seems hard from outside is not so from within'. Comment on this statement.
4. Describe the behavior of Kezia's mother.
5. Write a character- sketch of Kezia's father.

4. A Truly Beautiful Mind

Short Answer Type Question

1. Why did Einstein play all alone when he was a child?
2. What was the opinion of the school headmaster about Einstein?
3. How did Einstein perform in various subjects while studying in Munich?
4. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office?
5. Why did Einstein's marriage with Mileva not survive long?
6. How was Einstein honoured for his achievements?
7. Why did Einstein want to continue his education in German- speaking Switzerland?
8. Why does the world remember Einstein as a "world citizen"?

9. What was Einstein's special Theory of Relativity?
10. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Long Answer Type Question

1. Describe in brief, Einstein's education from school to university.
2. Write a character – sketch of Einstein.
3. Which values does the life of Einstein teach you?
4. Why did Albert Einstein write letters to the American President and the United Nations?

5. The Snake And The Mirror

Short answer type questions:

1. When and where did the incident take place?
2. Why did the doctor light the kerosene lamp on reaching his room?
3. What did the doctor do after coming back inside?
4. What kind of a woman did the doctor decide to marry?
5. How did the snake land on the doctor's chair?
6. What were the doctor's feelings as he looked into the mirror?
7. Why did the snake come closer to the mirror?
8. Why did the doctor go to veranda? Why was he disappointed?

Long answer type questions:

1. Describe the rented room, the doctor lived in and why did he decide to leave that room?
2. 'I was but a poor, foolish and stupid doctor'. Justify it.
3. Describe the doctor's feelings when the snake coiled round his arm.
4. How has the doctor described the scene when the snake looks into the mirror?

6. My Childhood

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How did Lakshamana Sastry reform the young teacher ?
2. Why did the demand for tamarind seeds increase suddenly?
3. “Kalam was an enterprising child” How?
4. What did Kalam’s family do during the annual Shri Sita Rama Kalyanam ceremony?
5. Why did Kalam want to leave Rameswaram?
6. What did he inherit from his parents?
7. What Jobs did Aravindan and Siva Prakasan adopt?
8. What did Kalam ask his father when India’s freedom was imminent?
9. What did Khalil Gibran say to parents?
10. What did Gandhiji declare?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe Abdul Kalam’s early life in your words.
2. How did Abdul Kalam earn his ‘First wages’? How did he feel at that time?
3. What happened when the new teacher arrived at the Rameswaram Elementary school? How was the problem solved?
4. Narrate in your own words Kalam’s two visits at Sivasubramania Iyer’s house.
5. What did Kalam’s father say when he wished to study at the district headquarters?

7. Reach For The Top

I-SANTOSH YADAV

Short answer type questions:

1. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?
2. What shows her concern for the environment?
3. How does she describe her feelings at the summit of the Everest?
4. Why did Santosh's parents not send her to a good school?
5. How did she manage to join in a course in Uttarkashi? What was the name of the institute?
6. What record did she set?
7. What great honour was given to Santosh Yadav by the Government of India?
8. Why is Santosh Yadav mentioned as a fervent environmentalist?

Long answer type questions:

1. Describe Santosh's life in the village and her problems. How did she overcome them?
2. How did she get interested in mountaineering?
3. Write a brief character-sketch of Santosh Yadav.
4. Santosh 'decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived'. Elaborate.
5. Describe her achievements as a good mountaineer.

II-MARIA SHARAPOVA

Short answer type questions:

1. How long did it take Maria Sharapova to reach the pinnacle?
2. What does Maria Sharapova say about her Russian nationality?
3. How was Maria treated by the seniors in the training camp?
4. Why did Sharapova leave Siberia for the USA?
5. Why was Maria and her mother upset?
6. What is Maria Sharapova's mantra for success?
7. Why does Maria call tennis business and a sport?
8. Mention Maria's hobbies as are described in the lesson.

9. What qualities have lifted Maria to the top of the world?
10. Why could her mother not accompany her?

Long answer type questions:

1. Give a character sketch of Maria Sharapova.
2. Describe in brief Maria Sharapova's journey to the top.

POETRY

1. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did the poet take the other road?
2. Describe the roads.
3. What does the poet mean when he says I kept the first for another day?
4. What is the main problem of the poet?
5. What does the poet mean by 'yellow wood'?
6. What was the poet's opinion about both the roads?
7. Write four lines of the poem.
8. Write the central idea of the poem.

2. WIND

Short Answer Type Question

1. What do people use for winnowing?
2. What should we do to make friends with the wind?
3. Why did the poet ask wind to come softly?
4. What did the wind bring again?
5. Describe the wind in your own words .
6. Write four lines of the poem.
7. Write the central idea of the poem.

3. RAIN ON THE ROOF

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How does the sky look before the rain fall?
2. What does the poet like to do when it rains?
3. Describe the rain in your own words?
4. What are the poet's feelings as the rain falls on the shingles?
5. Write four lines of the poem.
6. Write the central idea of the poem 'Rain on the Roof'.

4. THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE

Short Answer Type Question

1. Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree?
2. Describe the city life and the life at the lake of Innisfree?
3. How does the poet describe midnight, noon and evening?
4. Why does the poet want to have 'bean rows' and a 'hive' at Innisfree?
5. Write four lines of the poem
6. Write the central Idea of the poem.

5. A LEGEND OF NORTHLAND

1. What did Saint Peter ask the old lady?
2. How did the lady treat Saint Peter?
3. How did he punish her?
4. How does the woodpecker get her food?.
5. What is a Legend ? Why is this poem called a legend?
6. Write four lines of the poem
7. Write the central Idea of the poem.

6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

Short Answer Type Question-

1. What does the poet mean when he says 'Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign'?
2. How are all the people of the world brothers?
3. How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?
4. What is the meaning of 'Are fed by peaceful harvests'?
5. Who takes arms against each other?
6. Write four lines of the poem.
7. Write the central Idea of the poem.

7. THE DUCK AND THE KANGAROO

Short Answer type Question-

1. What is the Duck longing for?
2. What is the Kangaroo's objection to the Duck and why?
3. Why does the Duck buy a cloak?
4. What does the Duck plan to do?
5. How does the Kangaroo respond to the Duck's request?
6. Write four lines of the poem 'The Duck and the Kangaroo'.
7. Write the central idea of the poem 'The Duck and the Kangaroo'.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. THE LOST CHILD

Short Answer Type Questions:

- 1- What was the name of the festival mentioned in the chapter?
- 2- Why do you think that the festival was of spring and not of any other season?
- 3- Why do you think that we need to celebrate spring season more than any other season?
- 4- Why did the child lag behind?
- 5- "Look Child, what is before you!" who said this to whom?
- 6- Why did the child not ask his parents to buy him burfi?
- 7- What reason did the parents give to the child for not buying the Gulmohur Garlands?
- 8- Why did the child think his parents would not buy him balloons?
- 9- 'How did you get here, Child?' who asked this question to whom?
- 10- What instrument was the snake-charmer playing? How did the snake react to its music?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- 1- Describe the festival of spring in your own words.
- 2- Why did the child lag behind his parents?
- 3- How would you describe the child's father and his nature?
- 4- What did the mother show the child when she said to him 'look child what is before you' ?
- 5- How did the child react when he realized he was lost?
- 6- How would you describe the people at the shrine?
- 7- Why do you think the people at the shrine looked like that to the child? Were they actually like that ?
- 8- How did the man try to distract the child?
- 9- Why did the child refuse to take anything which he wanted earlier but instead kept on asking for his mother and father?
- 10- Do you think the child met his parents after getting lost? If yes describe his reaction in your own words.

2.THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was Toto?
2. Who bought Toto from whom?
3. How did the tonga driver keep Toto?
4. Why did the Grandfather decide to keep Toto?
5. Why did the Grandfather call Toto clever?
6. Why did the grandfather have to pay extra fare for Toto?
7. Who was Nana?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- 1- Who was Toto? Describe in your own words.
- 2- Why did the Grandfather buy Toto, Explain?
- 3- Describe the nature of the Grandfather in the lesson?
- 4- Why did the Grandfather hide Toto from Grandmother in the beginning?
- 5- Describe the incident that took place in the train with Grandfather and Toto.
- 6- How did Toto's life change after the Grandmother accepted him?
- 7- How would Toto bath itself on cold winter evenings? Who gave him the warm water treat?
- 8- How did Toto once boil himself alive? Explain the whole incident.
- 9- Describe how Toto destructed the Pulao dish and the lunch-time.
- 10- Why did Grandfather sell Toto back to the Tonga driver?

3. ISWARAN THE STORYTELLER

Short Answer Type Answer:

- 1-What was the routine of Iswaran?
- 2-What was the job of the firm where Mahendra was a Junior supervisor?
- 3- Which amazing capacity did Iswaran have?
- 4-What sort of books did Iswaran usually read?
- 5-How did Iswaran narrate stories?
- 6-How did Iswaran describe the uprooted tree on the highway?

- 7-How did the elephant enter the school ground ?
- 8-How did the elephant revive?
- 9-How did Iswaran describe the woman ghost?

Long Answer Type Answer:

- 1-Describe Mahendra's horrible experience of the night in your own words.
- 2-Suppose you are a storyteller. How will you narrate the ghost story?
- 3- What are the qualities of a good story teller? How can you say that Iswaran was a fascinating story teller?
- 4-Give the character sketch of Iswaran.

4. IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

Short Answer Type Answer:

- 1- What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the kingdom of fools?
- 2-Why was the kingdom called the kingdom of fools?
- 3-Why did the people follow the orders of the foolish king?
- 4-What did everything in the kingdom of fools cost?
- 5-What made the disciple grow fat?
- 6-What happened to the thief at the merchant's house?
- 7-How did the merchant try to save his life?
- 8-Who was finally brought for execution?
- 9-Why according to the guru did he want to be executed first?
- 10-Who were finally killed?
- 11-What reason did the guru give for his eagerness to die?
- 12-Who became the King and the minister of the Kingdom in the end?

Long Answer Type Question-

- 1- How does the guru save his disciple's life?
- 2- Describe the role of guru (teacher) in our life with reference to the story.
- 3- Suppose you are the disciple and you have just been sworn in as the new minister of the kingdom of fools. What decision will you take?

5. THE HAPPY PRINCE

Short Answer Type Question-

1. Why do the courtiers call the Prince 'The Happy Prince'?
2. What does the swallow see when it was flying over city?
3. Why did the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?
4. How did the happy prince help the seamstress?
5. How did the prince help the match girl?
6. What made the play `writer happy?
7. What happened to the little swallow in the end?
8. Why was a cracking sound heard when the swallow died?
9. Why did the Town councilors decide to pull down the statue of the Happy Prince?
10. Describe the statue of the Happy Prince.

Long Answer Type Question-

1. Write a character- sketch of the Happy Prince.
2. Describe the sufferings of poor people in the city. How did the happy prince help them?
3. Give a brief character –sketch of the swallow.
4. "Goodness can never be destroyed." Do you agree? Comment.

6. WEATHERING THE STORM IN ERSAMA

Short Answer Type Question-

- 1-What happened on 27 October 1999?
- 2-How did the cyclone arrive?
- 3-Why had Prashant gone to Ersama? What happened there?
- 4-What was the condition of the house of Prashant's friend?
- 5-Who met Prashant on his way back to the village?
- 6-What had Prashant to push away on his way back to the village?
- 7-Why did the two days seem like two years to Prashant?
- 8-On reaching his village, what did Prashant see?
- 9-How was rice for the shelter arranged?
- 10-What did Prashant do for orphaned children?

- 11-What did Prashant do to divert the attention of the women?
- 12-Why was the initial government plan resisted?
- 13-How did Prashant's wounded spirit heal?

Long Answer Type Question-

- 1- Why do Prashant and other volunteers resist the plan to setup institutions for orphans and widows? What alternatives do they consider?
- 2- Do you think Prashant is a good leader? Describe in detail.
- 3- What havoc has the super cyclone wreaked in the life of the people of Orissa?

7. THE LAST LEAF

Short Answer Type Question-

- 1-Where did Sue and Johnsy stay? What was their profession?
- 2-When did Johnsy fell very seriously ill?
- 3-What illness did Johnsy have? Who looked after her?
- 4-What worried the doctor?
- 5-What did sue do when she heard Johnsy whisper something?
- 6-Why was Johnsy counting backwards?
- 7-Why did Sue go to Behrman?
- 8-Why did Sue and Behrman tiptoe into the room?
- 9-Why was Sue nervous to drawback the window curtains?
- 10-How did the sight of the last leaf affect Johnsy?
- 11-How did Behrman die?
- 12-Why did the last leaf not fall?

Long Answer Type Question-

- 1-Who was Behrman? What was Behrman's masterpiece and why did he paint it?
- 2-Write a character sketch of Sue.
- 3-What did Johnsy believe about the falling leaves ? Did Sue believe the same thing?
- 4-Write a character sketch of Behrman.