

ENGLISH

WORKBOOK-CUM-QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

CLASS-X



ST & SC DEVELOPMENT, MINORITIES AND
BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ENGLISH

WORKBOOK-CUM-QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

CLASS - X

Writer

Dr. Kartik Chandra Mishra
Retd. Principal



ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

Prepared by
SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
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ଅଗ୍ରଲେଖ

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଓ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଉନ୍ନୟନ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ “ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପରିଷଦ” ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଣୀତ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଖସଡ଼ା ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହି ପାଠ୍ୟ ଖସଡ଼ା ଆଧାରରେ ଆମ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପରିଷଦ ଚଳିତ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବର୍ଷରେ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଗଣିତ, ଜୀବ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଭୌତିକ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଇଂରାଜୀ, ଭୂଗୋଳ, ଇତିହାସ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଖସଡ଼ା (Syllabus)ରେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସାଂପ୍ରତିକ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ କରୋନା ମହାମାରୀ ସଙ୍କଟ, ତତ୍ସହିତ ସିଲାବସ୍ ଓ ନୂତନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପଦ୍ଧତି ଆମ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ରୂପେ ଉଭାହୋଇଛି । ଏହାର ସଫଳ ମୁକାବିଲା କରି ଆମ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନରତ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ କିପରି ନୂତନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ସହ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେବେ, ସେଥିପାଇଁ ବିଭାଗ ତରଫରୁ ସିଲାବସ୍ ଆଧାରିତ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକ ସବୁ ଅଭିଜ୍ଞ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ସାରା ବିଶ୍ୱ ଏବେ କରୋନା ମହାମାରୀ ସଂକ୍ରମଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇଆସୁଅଛି । ଏହି ସଙ୍କଟ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଆମ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସବୁ ଗତ ବର୍ଷ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ମାସରୁ ବନ୍ଦ ଥିଲା ଓ ଏବେ ଦୁଇ ତିନି ମାସ ହେବ ଖୋଲାଯାଇ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ପାଠପଢ଼ା ହେଉଛି । ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କର ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଶେଷଭାବେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିକଳ ଉପାୟ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଗ ତରଫରୁ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଠପଢ଼ାକୁ ଆଗେଇ ନେବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ନିରନ୍ତର ଜାରି ରହିଛି । ଦଶମ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ନିମିତ୍ତ ବଜାରରେ ମିଳୁଥିବା ଟେକ୍ସପେପର ଇତ୍ୟାଦିର ଉପଲବ୍ଧତା ଦୂରଦୂରାନ୍ତରେ ରହୁଥିବା ଆମ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସହଜନୁହେଁ । ତେଣୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି କିପରି ଫଳପ୍ରସ୍ତ ହେବ, ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଗଣିତ, ଜୀବବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଭୌତିକ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଇଂରାଜୀ, ଭୂଗୋଳ, ଇତିହାସ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସାତଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକ ବିଭାଗ ତରଫରୁ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତକସବୁ ଆମ ବିଭାଗର ୱେବସାଇଟ୍ରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହେବ ।

ଆଶା କରୁଛି, ଏହି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକସବୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ପାଠ୍ୟ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ରୂପେ ବୁଝିବା ସହ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ ବିଶେଷ ସହାୟକ ହେବ ।

ର. ଚୋପ୍ରା

ରଞ୍ଜନା ଚୋପ୍ରା, ଆଇ.ଏ.ଏସ୍.

ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ

ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଓ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଉନ୍ନୟନ ବିଭାଗ

ମୁଖବନ୍ଧ

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କର ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଓ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଉନ୍ନୟନ ବିଭାଗ ଅଧିନସ୍ଥ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପାଠ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ‘ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପରିଷଦ’ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀଗଣଙ୍କ ମେଧାକୁ ପ୍ରସାରିତ କରିବା ସକାଶେ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଓ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଗବେଷଣା ଓ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ (SCSTRTI) ଲଗାତର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ସେହି ଶୈକ୍ଷିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାଠ୍ୟସୂଚୀର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ । ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷାରେ ୨୦୨୧-୨୨ ଶିକ୍ଷାବର୍ଷର ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପାଇଁ ବୀଜଗଣିତ ଓ ଜ୍ୟାମିତି, ଜୀବ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଭୌତିକ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଇଂରାଜୀ, ଭୂଗୋଳ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନୀତି, ଇତିହାସି ଓ ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏବଂ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଷୟର ସହାୟକ ପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଏବେ କେବଳ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ପାଠ୍ୟ ଆଧାରରେ ବାର୍ଷିକ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଉଛି । ତେଣୁ ଚିରାଚରିତ ଭାବରେ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷାକୁ ଆଖିଆଗରେ ରଖି ସାଧାରଣ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀଗଣ ବଜାରରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ଟେକ୍ସପେପର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସହାୟକ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଉପରେ ଅଧିକ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ଆମର ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଓ ଜନଜାତି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ କେବଳ ପାଠ୍ୟସୂଚୀ ପଢ଼ି ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବହୁଳ ପାଠ୍ୟକୁ ହଜମ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ଅନୁଭବ କରି ଏହି ସାତଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସହ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପୁସ୍ତକ ଅଭିଜ୍ଞ ଲେଖକମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଅଛି ।

ଏବେ ଦଶମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ବୋର୍ଡ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଦୁଇଟି ପରୀକ୍ଷା (ସମ୍ମେଟିଭ୍ - ୧ ଓ ୨) ଭାବରେ ହେବାକୁ ଯାଉଛି ଓ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପତ୍ରର ଜାଣି ନୂତନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବଦଳି ଯାଇଛି । ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପତ୍ରର ଏହି ନୂତନ ଶୈଳୀଟି ଉଚ୍ଚ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୋଇଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟରେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ବହୁବିକଳ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର, ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ଓ ଶେଷରେ ଦୀର୍ଘଉତ୍ତରମୂଳକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର ସମ୍ମିଳିତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଆଶାକରୁଛି, ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତକ ଉପାଦେୟ ସାବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେବ ।

ଅ. ଚଟ୍ଟୀ

ପ୍ରଫେସର (ଡ.) ଅକ୍ଷୟ ବିହାରୀ ଓତା

ଉପଦେଷ୍ଟା ତଥା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ଓ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ସଚିବ

ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଓ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଗବେଷଣା ଓ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ

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UNIT - I : POETRY

ALL THINGS BRIGHT & BEAUTIFUL

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. According to the poet C.F.Alexander all things have been made by _____.
a. Man b. Heaven
c. God d. Spirit
2. According to the poet "All things are Bright & Beautiful, all things are _____.
a. Bright & Useful
b. Wise & Wonderful
c. Wise & Useful
d. Bright & Wonderful
3. We _____ many beautiful things around us.
a. See & Enjoy
b. See & Touch
c. See & Feel
d. See & Speak
4. What has God given to the little birds?
a. Tiny wings
b. Glowing colours
c. Beautiful Beaks
d. Small legs
5. We smell the fragrance of the _____.
a. Trees b. Flowers
c. Fruits d. Woods
6. The flowers are beautiful because of their _____.
a. Leaves
b. Betel
c. Nice fruits
d. Glowing colours
7. We feel the change of _____.
a. Sunrises b. Sunsets
c. Creations d. Seasons
8. Flower is to open as bird is to _____.
a. Talk b. Run
c. Play d. Sing
9. In "All things Bright and Beautiful" the mountain top looks _____.
a. Purple b. Green
c. Blue d. Red
10. How is the summer sun described in the poem?
a. Painful b. Unbearable
c. Tiring d. Pleasant
11. God has made _____.
a. Bright and beautiful things
b. Great and small creations
c. Wise and wonderful things
d. All of the above

12. The poet in this poem says: Each little flowers that _____.
 a. Opens b. Glows
 c. Brightens d. Ripens
13. The river runs by the _____.
 a. Tree b. Road
 c. Field d. Mountain
14. The morning _____ the sky.
 a. Darkens b. Brightens
 c. Colours d. Lights
15. The rushes grow by the _____.
 a. Water b. Mountain
 c. Hill d. Desert
16. The wind is _____ in winter.
 a. Hot b. Cold
 c. Gentle d. Speedy
17. The _____ in the garden is ripe.
 a. Corn b. Grain
 c. Flower d. Fruit
18. God has given us eyes _____.
 a. To see the beauty of his creation
 b. To read the books
 c. To watch television
 d. To gaze at the stars
19. Which is pleasant
 a. The morning sun
 b. The evening sun
 c. The summer sun
 d. The winter sun
20. The two seasons described in the poem are _____.
 a. Spring and rain
 b. Winter and summer
 c. Autumn and spring
 d. Dewy and autumn
21. Where do we play according to the poet?
 a. In the meadows
 b. In the garden
 c. In the forest
 d. In the house
22. What is the green wood full of?
 a. Tall trees
 b. Little flowers
 c. Little birds
 d. Ripe fruit
23. What does the poet think of all things?
 a. Bright and beautiful
 b. Wise and wonderful
 c. Both a & b
 d. None of the above
24. In the line 'He gave my eyes'. 'He' stands for _____.
 a. River b. Mountain
 c. God d. Man
25. Who according to the poet is almighty?
 a. God b. Man
 c. Heaven d. Nature
26. God is almighty means
 a. God can see everything
 b. God can do everything
 c. God is most powerful
 d. God loves all
27. The poem all things bright and beautiful is a
 a. Ballad b. Hymn
 c. Epic d. Lyric
28. Hymn means _____.
 a. A narrative play
 b. A song of praise
 c. An interesting song
 d. A pleasant fable

29. The meadows look
 a. Blue b. White
 c. Green d. Yellow
30. An open area of grassland is called _____ .
 a. Meadows
 b. Field
 c. Garden
 d. Playground
31. The summer sun is not pleasant in _____
 a. India
 b. England
 c. America
 d. Canada
32. When does the sky look bright?
 a. In the morning
 b. In the evening
 c. In the night
 d. Both in the morning and evening
33. The poet of the poem "All the things bright and beautiful" is _____
 a. Sarojini Naidu
 b. C. F. Alexander
 c. T. S. Eliot
 d. John Keats
34. The poem "All things Bright and Beautiful" has been included in _____.
 a. Hymn for children
 b. Christmas carol
 c. Once in Royal David's Day
 d. Verses for holy season
35. He made their glowing colours. Here 'He' stands for _____.
 a. The poet b. God
 c. The author. C. F. Alexander
36. "Each little flower that opens". Here 'Opens' means _____.
 a. Blooms b. Smiles
 c. Laughs d. Expression

ANSWER KEYS

A. Comprehension Questions

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 10. (d) | 19. (a) | 28. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 11. (d) | 20. (b) | 29. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 12. (a) | 21. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 13. (d) | 22. (a) | 31. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 14. (b) | 23. (c) | 32. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 15. (a) | 24. (c) | 33. (b) |
| 7. (d) | 16. (b) | 25. (a) | 34. (a) |
| 8. (d) | 17. (d) | 26. (c) | 35. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 18. (a) | 27. (b) | 36. (a) |

B. Subjective type Questions

(The answer to subjective question is suggestive not exhaustive)

1. What has God made?

Ans. God has made all things and creatures around us- made bright and beautiful, great and small things. Also made flowers, mountains, birds etc on earth.

2. Why does the poet praise God in this poem?

Ans. The poet praises because God has made all beautiful things on this earth. He has created all beautiful flowers, trees, mountains, various types of weather in a thoughtful way.

3. How does God given his blessings to the little flower and little bird?

Ans. God is the creator of all animals and inanimates of the universe- created all beautiful things of the world- created the flower and blesses with bright colours, created little birds and blessed with little wings.

4. What are the little things in this poem?

Ans. Narrative of greatness of God- God has created little flower and little birds which are very glowing and attractive.

5. How does the poet describe the little bird?

Ans. Little birds are wonderful creations of God which are beautiful having tiny wings- they are beautiful and attractive and sing sweetly to attract everybody.

6. How are the flowers and birds beautiful?

Ans. All flowers created by God are gifted with different colours with fragrance- birds have tiny wings and sweet tone which attract human beings.

7. Why is the summer sun pleasant?

Ans. Summer comes after winter- summer sun is warm and comfortable in Ireland and enjoyable- the poet being a man of cold country enjoys summer much.

8. Why has God given us eyes and lips?

Ans. God has given us eyes and lips for a noble cause that is to see all the bright and beautiful things like flowers, birds, mountains, rivers and sea, seasons to feel.

9. Where do rushes glow? How are they useful for people?

Ans. Rushes are waterside plants that grow by rivers and water bodies. Mats and baskets are made out of these which are sources of livelihood for people - so useful.

10. How does the poet describe the little birds?

God is the creator of beautiful little birds. They are blessed with little wings which make them to fly in the sky- so they are beautiful and attractive.

11. How has the poet described God?

Ans. The poet described God as the soul creator of all beautiful and bright things on this earth. His creations make the people attractive and happy. So God is almighty and great.

12. Why has God given us senses?

Ans. God has given us senses to see and appreciate his magnificent creations- eyes to see, ears to hear the beautiful things around us and praise for him.

13. How does the poet describe the beauty of nature in this poem?

Ans. Describes the beauty of nature with few objects- glowing colours of flowers, tiny wings of birds, Greenwood, river, sea, meadows etc.

14. What does the poet say about the morning?

Ans. The Sun rises in the morning, the earth and the sky look bright- morning brightens-up the sky after the sunrise.

15. Is this poem a prayer? What makes you to think so?

Ans. The poem is a hymn. Here the poet admires the beauty of God's creations which are bright and beautiful. It is a glory of the Almighty God. So it is a song of praise or eulogy rather than a prayer.

THE SOLITARY REAPER

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The poem 'Solitary Reaper' is written by _____.
 - a. William Wordsworth
 - b. John Keats
 - c. Shakespeare
 - d. C.F. Alexander
2. The Setting of the poem is _____.
 - a. The Arabian Deserts
 - b. The British Island
 - c. The Hebrides Island
 - d. The mountain region of Scotland
3. The poem depicts a _____.
 - a. Solitary Highland lass
 - b. Solitary girl
 - c. Solitary valley
 - d. Solitary girl's beauty
4. The poet was passing through a _____.
 - a. Forest
 - b. Corn field
 - c. Valley
 - d. Narrow valley
5. What is the girl doing by herself?
 - a. Singing
 - b. Playing
 - c. Reaping and singing
 - d. Binding the grain
6. What does the poet ask his co-travellers to behold?
 - a. The mountain region of the Scotland
 - b. The beautiful corn field
 - c. The Solitary reaper in the field
 - d. The Nightingale
7. The poet asks the passers-by to _____.
 - a. Stop here
 - b. See the girl
 - c. Stop and see the girl
 - d. Stop there and gently pass
8. In the line "Behold her single in the field". The pronoun 'Her' stands for _____.
 - a. The solitary reaper
 - b. The solitary girl
 - c. The solitary worker
 - d. None of the above
9. The poet asks other passers-by to stop there to _____.
 - a. See the lonely girl
 - b. Enjoy the scenic beauty
 - c. Listen to the girl's song
 - d. Listen to Cuckoo's voice
10. The poet doesn't wish to _____.
 - a. Disturb the girl
 - b. Ask anything to the girl
 - c. Stop there
 - d. Know about the girl

11. **What kind of song is the girl singing?**
- Thrilling
 - Sorrowful
 - Pleasant
 - Melodious
12. **What do you mean by melancholy strain?**
- Mythological song
 - Melodious song
 - Solitary song
 - Sad song
13. **The whole _____ flooded with the beautiful voice of the Girl.**
- Area
 - Valley
 - Field
 - Mountain
14. **What echoes the sound of reaper's song?**
- The valley
 - The narrow hill
 - The corn field
 - The mountain
15. **Who brings welcome notes?**
- The cuckoo
 - The nightingale
 - The Solitary reaper
 - The weary travellers
16. **A cuckoo bird is famous for its _____**
- Sweet voice
 - Beautiful feathers
 - Beautiful colour
 - All the above
17. **Where do the nightingales sing?**
- In the river isles
 - Among the Hebrides
 - In the hilly areas of Scotland
 - In the oasis among Arabian sands
18. **For whom do the nightingales sing?**
- For the poet
 - For the passers-by
 - For the tired travellers
 - The Solitary girl
19. **The poet guesses that the girl's song was related to some _____.**
- Past event
 - Present event
 - Future event
 - All the above
20. **The poet guesses that the girl's song contains a theme of _____.**
- Sorrow
 - Loss
 - Loss or pain
 - All the above
21. **What does 'shady haunt' refer to?**
- Deep valley
 - Highland
 - Oasis
 - Island
22. **The poet carried the _____ in his heart.**
- Picture
 - Feeling
 - Music
 - Emotion

23. The melody of the song holds the poet_____.
- Surprised
 - Amazed
 - Mesmerized
 - Worried
24. When the cuckoo bird does sing?
- In autumn
 - In spring
 - In summer
 - In winter
25. Alone _____cuts and finds the grain.
- The young farmer
 - The old farmer
 - The Solitary worker
 - The Solitary reaper
26. What breaks the silence of the seas?
- The song of the nightingale
 - The song of the cuckoo
 - The solitary reaper's song
 - The sound of the sea waves.
27. What is the girl doing by herself?
- Singing
 - Playing
 - Reaping and singing
 - Binding the grain
28. What is the valley overflowing with?
- Water
 - Sound of the animal
 - Song of the Solitary reaper
 - Song of the bird
29. The expression 'plaintive numbers' means_____.
- Some figures
 - Some pleasant experiences
 - Sad music
 - Unpleasant memory
30. What echoes the sound of the reaper's song?
- The narrow hill
 - The valley
 - The corn field
 - The mountain
31. The word _____ in the poem refers that the reaper is unmarried.
- Yon
 - Maiden
 - Solitary
 - Single
32. What does the poet carry with him while going up the hill?
- The luggage
 - The music of the solitary girl
 - The food
 - His breakfast
33. Which expression doesn't refer to the Solitary girl?
- Maiden
 - Highland lass
 - Weary bands
 - Solitary and Highland lass
34. What was the girl reaping the corn with?
- Axe
 - Spade
 - Sickle
 - Harvester

35. **How did the poet listen the song?**
- Without stopping
 - Walking slowly
 - Motionless and still
 - Walking very fast
36. **Where did the poet bear the music?**
- In his mind
 - In his body
 - In his soul
 - In his heart
37. **The phrase "Familiar matter" described in the poem means the events of_____.**
- Day-to-day life
 - Past life
 - Normal life
 - Material life
38. **The poet imagines as if the reaper's song could have no_____.**
- Meaning
 - Ending
 - Rhythm
 - Sound
39. **In the poem the phrase "humble lay" means _____.**
- A song about ordinary event
 - A song about extraordinary thing
 - A song about modest thing
 - A song about rich people
40. **What is the central idea of the poem?**
- Sweet music appeals to all
 - Reapers can sing like bird
 - Beautiful experiences have long-standing effects
 - Rich harvest makes the reaper happy

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 11. (b) | 21. (c) | 31. (b) |
| 2. (d) | 12. (d) | 22. (c) | 32. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 13. (b) | 23. (c) | 33. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 14. (a) | 24. (b) | 34. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 15. (b) | 25. (d) | 35. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 16. (a) | 26. (b) | 36. (d) |
| 7. (d) | 17. (d) | 27. (c) | 37. (a) |
| 8. (a) | 18. (c) | 28. (c) | 38. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 19. (a) | 29. (c) | 39. (a) |
| 10. (a) | 20. (d) | 30. (b) | 40. (a) |

B. Subjective type Questions

(The answer to subjective question is suggestive not exhaustive)

1. **Justify the title of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper'.**

Ans. During walking the poet came across a solitary reaper, a young highland lass who was reaping and binding corn. She was singing while doing her work. This song made a permanent mark in the poet's mind.

2. **Who does the poet say 'stop here or gently pass'? Why does he say so?**

Ans. The poet says so to the other passers-by because he decided to stop and listen reaper's song. He is so emotionally moved by the song that he never wants to disturb the atmosphere-so says others to pass gently.

3. **How is the whole valley flooded with the reaper songs in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper's'?**

Ans. The reapers melancholic song has a powerful effect on Nature. It was so deep that the whole valley was overflowing with the sound.

4. **The Solitary reaper's song reminds the poet of other singers. Who are they?**

Ans. The song reminds the other singers like cuckoo bird and the nightingale. They sing in different places and sessions.

5. **How does the poet bring out the beauty of the song of the Solitary reaper?**

Ans. The poet compares the reaper's song with the beautiful songs of cuckoo and nightingale which are extremely beautiful.

6. **Who sings the welcome notes? Where and for whom?**

Ans. The Nightingale sings the welcome notes in the Arabian deserts to weary bands of travellers to solace them the thrill of his melodious song while they take rest and relax.

7. **How does the girl's song remind the poet of cuckoo?**

Ans. The reaper girl's enchanting sweet voice reminds the poet of the singing bird, cuckoo. Its sweet voice in spring is heart touching.

8. **"The music in my heart I bore long after it was heard no more". Describe.**

Ans. The poet continues to bear the song sung by the reaper girl because it sounds so melancholic and beautiful. This type of song tends to be a bit more haunting than happy ones. So the poet has remembered the song long after it was heard no more.

9. What does the poet guess about the theme of the reaper's song?

Ans. Through the Girl's song mesmerized the poet, he was unable to understand its theme as the dialect was not familiar to him. So he makes some guesses.

10. What is the valley flooded with? How?

Ans. The valley is flooded with the song of the reaper. As the girl is working in the field and singing her song it breaks the silence of the valley. So the silent valley is overflowed with the sound of the song.

11. What drew the attention of the poet towards the reaper?

Ans. The reaper's voice was extremely melodious and her song was a sorrowful note. It attracted the poet who stopped on his way to listen though he couldn't understand its theme.

12. What were the poet's first thoughts when he saw the solitary reaper?

Ans. The poet was so moved by the reaper who was working alone and singing her song. He felt the scene should not be disturbed rather to enjoy the song and pass gently.

13. 'Overflowing with sound'- what does it mean?

Ans. The solitary highland girl was reaping and singing simultaneously. Her song was so thrilling that the entire valley was overflowing with the sound which was far better than that of nightingale and cuckoo.

14. What is the tone of the reaper's song? How do you know this?

The tone of the reaper's song seemed plaintive to the poet. He made a guess of it as the language was not clear. It appeared to him that the theme of the song might be sorrowful or about her life.

15. What is the central idea of the poem "The Solitary Reaper"?

Ans. The poem expresses the central idea that simple moments can have extreme beauty and can provide solace to our souls for a long time. Consequently the poet is emotionally moved by the reaper's song and makes a decision to keep listening it without moving forward.

UNIT - II : PROSE

A LETTER TO GOD

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. "A Letter to God" is written by _____.
 - a. C. F. Alexander
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. G. L. Fuentes
 - d. M. K. Gandhi
2. In the entire valley these _____.
 - a. Were no house
 - b. Were only Lencho's house
 - c. Were several houses
 - d. None of the above
3. Throughout the morning Lencho saw the sky towards _____.
 - a. The North East
 - b. North west
 - c. South west
 - d. South east
4. What promised a good harvest?
 - a. The field of ripe corn
 - b. The valley
 - c. The low hill
 - d. The river
5. What was the only thing the earth needed?
 - a. A downpour
 - b. A shower
 - c. Both a downpour and a shower
 - d. A downpour or at least a shower
6. Who said "Yes, God Willing"?
 - a. Lencho
 - b. Lencho's children
 - c. Lencho's wife
 - d. None of the above
7. What promised a good harvest?
 - a. The field of ripe corn
 - b. The valley
 - c. The low hill
 - d. The river
8. The highest part of the hill is called _____.
 - a. Apex
 - b. Crest
 - c. Hillock
 - d. None of the above
9. Lencho exclaimed that the big drops of rain were _____ cent pieces.
 - a. Fifteen
 - b. Twenty
 - c. Ten
 - d. Five
10. Lencho considered the raindrops as _____.
 - a. Pearls
 - b. Jewels
 - c. Small coin
 - d. New coin
11. The hail rained for _____ on the entire valley.
 - a. One hour
 - b. Two hours
 - c. Half an hour
 - d. Three hours

12. Scattered over an area _____.
(Single word)
- Spread
 - Separated
 - Dotted with
 - Covered
13. The insects which fly in big groups and destroy crops area called_____.
- Flies
 - Grasshoppers
 - Locusts
 - Worms
14. Life is a mixture of pain and_____.
- Please
 - Pleased
 - Pleasure
 - Pleasing
15. Who were working in the fields when it started raining?
- The younger boys
 - The older boys
 - Both the younger and older boys
 - None of the above
16. Who predicted heavy rain?
- Lencho
 - Lencho's wife
 - Lencho's son
 - Lencho's daughter
17. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this".
Whom did Lencho say this?
- To himself
 - To his wife
 - To his children
 - To other framers
18. What was fresh and sweet when it began to rain?
- The land
 - The cornfield
 - The air
 - The cloud
19. All through the night, Lencho thought only of one hope, the help from God. It was _____ night.
- Sunday's
 - Saturday's
 - Monday's
 - Wednesday's
20. Lencho's corn-field with its flower under the clouds, seemed white as if covered with_____.
- Hailstones
 - White salt
 - Rain water
 - None of the above
21. Lencho was an ox of a man. Here "an ox of a man" means_____.
- He works like an ox
 - He look illiterate
 - He was lazy
 - He was hardworking
22. What according to lencho, were ten cent coin?
- Raindrops
 - Big raindrops
 - Little rain drops
 - All the raindrops

23. **What truly resembled silver coins?**
- Raindrops
 - Big raindrops
 - Little raindrops
 - Hailstones
24. **Where did the hail rain on?**
- The house
 - The garden
 - The cornfield
 - All of the above
25. **The storm filled Lencho's soul with_____.**
- Anger
 - Sadness
 - Frustration
 - Excitement
26. **Lencho's soul filled with sadness because_____.**
- The corn was totally destroyed
 - The flower fell from the plant
 - The hail had left nothing
 - All the above
27. **Lencho said that they would have no corn that year because of_____.**
- Less rain
 - Heavy rain
 - Hailstorm
 - Locusts
28. **Lencho's family hoped help from_____.**
- The king
 - God
 - Their relatives
 - The neighbours
29. **Lencho wrote a letter the following Sunday_____.**
- At day break
 - In the morning
 - In the evening
 - In the night
30. **The hailstones resembled_____.**
- New gold coins
 - Silver coins
 - New silver coins
 - Copper coins
31. **Lencho, the hero of "A letter to God" is a_____.**
- Teacher
 - Farmer
 - Priest
 - Businessman
32. **According to Lencho, God's eye see_____.**
- Everything
 - Nothing
 - Something
 - Anything
33. **God sees everything, even what is deep in one's _____.**
- Conscience
 - Mind
 - Heart
 - Thought
34. **Although the postmaster broke out laughing, he was surprised to see_____.**
- Lencho's letter to God
 - His foolishness
 - Lencho's faith to God
 - Lencho's blind belief

35. What was postmaster's resolution for Lencho?
- To answer Lencho's letter
 - Not to shake Lencho's faith in God
 - To collect money
 - To answer Lencho's letter with money
36. The postmaster sent a sum of 70 pesos to Lencho for _____.
- Buying food grain for his family
 - Not shaking Lencho's faith on God
 - Rebuilding his house and farm
 - Sowing his field again
37. The postmaster was able to send Lencho _____ pesos.
- Hundred
 - Fifty
 - Seventy
 - Eighty
38. The word 'Pesos' means _____.
- Silver coin
 - New silver coin
 - Currency of Latin American countries
 - Money in India
39. The postmaster expressed his contentment. The opposite meaning of the underlined word is _____.
- Resolution
 - Satisfaction
 - Dissatisfaction
 - Prediction
40. Lencho was upset for the total loss. The underlined word means _____.
- Sad
 - Disturbed
 - Worried
 - Thoughtful
41. Lencho began to write the first letter to God on a Sunday _____.
- Morning
 - Afternoon
 - Evening
 - Night
42. The postmaster was a _____ fellow.
- Thin cheerful
 - Fat kind
 - Fat amiable
 - Thin amiable
43. Who placed the letter in the mail?
- Lencho himself
 - His wife
 - His son
 - His daughter
44. How many pesos did Lencho need from God?
- 70
 - 30
 - 100
 - 1000
45. The letter from god was delivered to Lencho _____.
- The next day
 - The following Sunday
 - In week's time
 - A couple of days later
46. In his second letter to God, Lencho showered _____ on the post office employees.
- Abuses
 - Insults
 - Accusations
 - All the above

47. **Lencho wrote the second letter to God _____.**
- Thanking him for his help
 - Asking him to send him thirty pesos more
 - Expressing his deep sense of gratitude to him
 - Asking Him to write to him soon
48. **"The post office employees were a bunch of _____, remarked Lencho.**
- Criminals
 - Crooks
 - Thieves
 - Swindlers
49. **The post master decided to answer the letter _____.**
- In order not to shake the writer's faith in God
 - To help the correspondent
 - To amuse himself
 - To play a joke
50. **On seeing the money Lencho showed _____.**
- Great satisfaction
 - Not the slightest surprise
 - Passionate resentment
 - Great surprise
51. **Lencho showed passionate resentment when he _____**
- Had the money
 - Opened the letter
 - Read the letter
 - Counted the money
52. **The postmaster was _____ by nature.**
- Hostile
 - Impolite
 - Friendly and pleasant
 - Austere
53. **Who handed over the letter to Lencho?**
- The postman
 - The postmaster
 - God
 - None of the above
54. **Lencho became angry when _____.**
- The postman handed him the letter
 - He counted the money
 - He opened the letter
 - He read the letter
55. **Lencho thought that God couldn't have made a mistake when he _____.**
- received the letter
 - saw the money inside the letter
 - counted the money
 - did not find any money

56. Where did Lencho write the second letter to God?

- a. On the postmaster's table
- b. At the post office window
- c. On the post office veranda
- d. On the public writing table

57. In his second letter Lencho requested to God to send him_____.

- a. More money
- b. All the money he wanted
- c. The rest of the money he wanted
- d. No money

58. Why did Lencho request God to send the rest of the money?

- a. Because he needed it very much
- b. Because he was in trouble
- c. Because his family was starving
- d. Because he wanted to sow his field

59. Lencho's wife said, "Yes God willing". Here it meant _____.

- a. She prayed God
- b. She praised God
- c. She worshipped God
- d. She hoped for God's merc

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 16. (a) | 31. (b) | 46. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 17. (a) | 32. (a) | 47. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 18. (c) | 33. (a) | 48. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 19. (b) | 34. (c) | 49. (a) |
| 5. (d) | 20. (b) | 35. (d) | 50. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 21. (a) | 36. (b) | 51. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 22. (b) | 37. (c) | 52. (c) |
| 8. (b) | 23. (d) | 38. (c) | 53. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 24. (d) | 39. (c) | 54. (b) |
| 10. (d) | 25. (b) | 40. (b) | 55. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 26. (d) | 41. (a) | 56. (d) |
| 12. (c) | 27. (c) | 42. (c) | 57. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 28. (b) | 43. (a) | 58. (a) |
| 14. (c) | 29. (a) | 44. (c) | 59. (d) |
| 15. (b) | 30. (c) | 45. (b) | |

B. Subjective type Questions

(The answer to subjective question is suggestive not exhaustive)

1. **What happened to Lencho's cornfield after the hailstorm? How did he react to it?**

Ans. Lencho's cornfield looked white as if covered with salt after the hailstorm. The plants were denuded of their flowers. The whole valley had a devastating look. Lencho reacted to this devastating sight with a heavy heart.

2. **How did the hailstorm shatter Lencho's dream?**

Ans. As a hard-working farmer Lencho wanted a shower for good harvest. Unfortunately when the rain turned into hailstorm his cornfield was destroyed and his heart filled with sorrow and frustration.

3. **Who was Lencho? What was he like?**

Ans. Lencho was an innocent farmer who was hard-working. Living on the top of a hillock he was only thinking about his family and cornfield. Being illiterate he was able to read and write. He was a believer in God.

4. **Where was Lencho's house? What other things would one see around?**

Ans. Lencho's house was on the top of a low hill. It was a solitary house in the valley. From the height of the house one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with flowers.

5. **Why did Lencho keep on looking at the sky throughout the morning?**

Ans. As a hard-working farmer Lencho was expecting raindrops for good harvest. So one morning he kept on looking at the sky towards the north east without any routine work.

6. **What did Lencho predict? How was it materialized?**

Ans. One morning Lencho was expecting a downpour to cornfield looking at the north eastern sky. He predicted it in the morning. Fortunately it was materialized at night he was having his dinner. Big drops of rain began to fall.

7. **Why did Lencho say that the raindrops are like new coin?**

Ans. Lencho's forecast of rain was real during his meal at night. Long awaited rain started falling from the sky. He was delighted to see the rain. He went out to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body. When he returned he remarked that the raindrops were like new coins.

8. **Why didn't Lencho's happiness last long?**

Ans. Lencho was not happy when there was rain. But due to irony of his fate his happiness did not last long. Soon large hailstones began to fall along with a strong wind and destroyed his corn field. So his happiness was short-lived.

9. Why did Lencho prefer locusts in the storm?

Ans. Locusts are kind of insects that eat crops and vegetables. They fly in large numbers and eat up some crops and then leave the fields. But the storm spoiled the whole of the ripe crops in Lencho's cornfield.

10. How did the post office employee react to Lencho's letter to God?

Ans. Being grief-stricken Lencho's heart sank in grief. He couldn't think how to support his family. But he had absolute faith in God. So he wrote a letter to God asking for a hundred pesos to support his family. The postman who got a letter addressed to God laughed showing it to the Postmaster. The Postmaster who also broke out laughing later got serious to see the faith of the writer of the letter. He wished if he had so much faith in God as Lencho.

11. What did Lencho write to god in the first letter?

Ans. Expecting his family would go hungry Lencho wanted the God would help him. He preferred a prayer to God and wrote a letter demanding a hundred pesos to sow his field and feed his family members until the next crop came.

12. Why did Lencho call the post office employees a bunch of crooks?

Ans. Lencho had deep confidence in God. When he found only seventy pesos in the

envelop he suspected that the Post office employees who were dishonest must have taken the balance money. So he calls them 'a bunch of crooks'.

13. "That's what they say; no one dies of hunger", who said this and why?

Ans. Due to the crop loss Lencho thought that his family would go hungry. Suddenly a new hope came to his mind and wanted to seek help from God. His faith in God was so strong that he thought God would definitely help him during this crisis. His deep confidence in God made him to think so.

14. Why was Lencho's soul filled with sadness?

Ans. Lencho's cornfield was totally destroyed due to hailstorm. This made him to think how to feed his family for which his soul was filled with sadness.

15. What was the postmaster like? How did he manage to send some money to Lencho?

Ans. The postmaster was a fat and friendly person. He was sociable and charity-loving man. He was surprised to see the writer's firm faith in God. He promised to reply the letter. So he managed to send money by collecting some from his employees and giving part of his salary. He was able to send Lencho a little more than half that Lencho had expected from God.

16. Why did the postmaster become serious? What did he decide to do then?

Ans. The Postmaster became serious by looking to the letter addressed to God for money. He was overwhelmed with the confidence of the letter-writer in God. He decided to collect money and send it to the writer.

17. What did the postmaster do in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God?

Ans. The postmaster was surprised to see the deep confidence of the writer in God. He also lamented for not having so much faith in him. So in order not to shake Lencho's faith in God, he decided to answer the letter by giving some money.

18. How did Lencho react to God in his last letter?

Ans. Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on getting the reply to his letter as well as the money in it. He was confident that God would answer his appeal for help. But when he counted the money, he got terribly angry. He was certain that God could not have made a mistake nor could he have denied him what he had requested.

19. What did Lencho write to God in his last letter?

Ans. In his last letter lencho wrote to God that he had received only seventy pesos out of hundred pesos. He requested him to send him the rest amount since he needed it urgently. He also asked him to send it to not through the mail as the post office employees were ' a bunch of crooks'.

20. How did Lencho react when he counted the money?

Ans. Lencho's letter for money proved his confidence in him. When he received seventy pesos instead of hundred pesos he was not surprised. He counted the money and he got angry. He commented that he had absolute faith on God. God must have sent the money that he had asked for. But the post office employees are 'a bunch of crooks'. His faith in God was so strong that he decided to write a second letter to God.

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. **M.K. Gandhi is popularly known as _____.**
 - a. Iron man of India
 - b. Father of the nation
 - c. Chachaji
 - d. Netaji
2. **What do we call him who writes an account of his own life?**
 - a. A biographer
 - b. An autobiographer
 - c. A writer
 - d. A philosopher
3. **Gandhi received his early education at _____.**
 - a. Gandhinagar English School
 - b. Gujarat English School
 - c. Rajkot English School
 - d. Ahmedabad English School
4. **Gandhi matriculated in the year _____.**
 - a. 1885 b. 1869
 - c. 1887 d. 1888
5. **Gandhi's autobiography is _____.**
 - a. Hind Swaraj
 - b. Discovery of India
 - c. India of my dream
 - d. My experiments with truth
6. **Gandhi was not regarded as _____ at the high school.**
 - a. A fool b. A scholar
 - c. A stupid d. Wise
7. **He always enjoyed the _____ of his teachers.**
 - a. Blessings b. Favour
 - c. Affection d. Love
8. **What did the school use to send to his parents every year?**
 - a. Books
 - b. His attendance certificate
 - c. Certificate of progress and character
 - d. Prizes
9. **He won prizes after he passed out of the _____ standard.**
 - a. Third b. Fifth
 - c. Sixth d. Second
10. **In which standard did he obtain scholarship?**
 - a. Fifth b. Sixth
 - c. Four d. Fifth and sixth
11. **He obtained a scholarship of rupees _____.**
 - a. Four b. Ten
 - c. Twenty d. Thirty

12. **Gandhi thanked _____ more than his merit.**
 a. his teachers b. his father
 c. God d. his good luck
13. **How did Gandhi react whenever he won prizes and scholarships?**
 a. Overjoyed b. Proud
 c. Humble d. Astonished
14. **He did not have high regard for his ____.**
 a. Teachers b. Father
 c. Friends d. Ability
15. **Gandhi _____ guarded his character.**
 a. Very jealously
 b. Very carefully
 c. Very cunningly
 d. Very cautiously
16. **In which standard did he receive corporal punishment?**
 a. First b. Fifth
 c. Sixth d. First or second
17. **Who was Gandhi's headmaster?**
 a. Krishnashankar Pandya
 b. Dorabji Edulji Gimi
 c. Srimad Rajchandra
 d. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
18. **Mr. Gimi made ___ and ___ compulsory for the boys of upper standard?**
 a. Games and Sports
 b. Sanskrit and Persian
 c. Gymnastics and Cricket
 d. Yoga and Meditation
19. **What was the reason for his aloofness from game and sports?**
 a. Humility
 b. Weakness
 c. Shyness
 d. Lack of interest
20. **What was the special reason for Gandhi's dislike for games and sports?**
 a. His service to his father
 b. His shyness
 c. Lack of interest in game and sports
 d. None of the above
21. **What were Gandhi's later views on gymnastics?**
 a. Gymnastics should be included in curriculum
 b. Gymnastics is very important for students
 c. Physical training should have as much place in curriculum as mental training
 d. Gymnastics should be made compulsory for boys of upper standard
22. **He had the wrong notion that _____ had nothing to do with education.**
 a. Cricket b. Games
 c. Sports d. Gymnastics
23. **In which day was Gandhi late for Gymnastics class?**
 a. Monday b. Tuesday
 c. Sunday d. Saturday

24. **Who marked Gandhi 'absent' while examining the roll?**
- His physical education teacher
 - His headmaster
 - His Sanskrit teacher
 - His Persian teacher
25. **How much money was Gandhi fined for remaining absent in gymnastics class?**
- One annas
 - Two annas
 - One or two annas
 - Four annas
26. **Gandhi was convicted of _____.**
- Cheating
 - Lying
 - Swindling
 - Misbehaving
27. **Gandhi cried in deep _____.**
- Insult
 - Pain
 - Anguish
 - Embarrassment
28. **Gandhi finally succeeded in getting the fine _____.**
- Paid
 - Granted
 - Remitted
 - Cancelled
29. **In South Africa Gandhi saw the beautiful handwriting of _____ and young men born and educated there.**
- Teachers
 - Judges
 - Businessmen
 - Lawyers
30. **Bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of _____.**
- Perfect education
 - Imperfect education
 - Incomplete education
 - A bad student
31. **Children should first be taught the art of _____ before learning to write.**
- Reading
 - Speaking
 - Listening
 - Drawing
32. **Let the child learn his letters by _____ of different objects of nature.**
- Drawing
 - Painting
 - Observation
 - Enjoying
33. **Which subject proved a harder work for Gandhi ?**
- Mathematics
 - Geography
 - Sanskrit
 - Persian
34. **In Sanskrit everything had to be learnt _____.**
- By observation
 - By heart
 - By memorizing
 - By ability
35. **At Gandhi's school there was sort of _____ between the Persian and the Sanskrit teachers.**
- Friendship
 - Rivalry
 - Enmity
 - Closeness

36. A person who imposes a harder workload on someone is called a ____.
- Strict
 - Lenient
 - Disciplinarian
 - Hard taskmaster
37. When Gandhi entered the sixth standard, he became ____.
- Delighted
 - Nervous
 - Disheartened
 - Excited
38. The Sanskrit teacher was _____ when he knew that Gandhi sat in the Persian class.
- Delighted
 - Ashamed
 - Grieved
 - Angry
39. "Won't you learn the language of your own religion"? What religion does it mean here?
- Vaishnav
 - Buddhism
 - Jainism
 - Islam
40. "I couldn't disregard my teacher's affection". Which teacher does it mean here?
- Persian
 - Headmaster
 - Sanskrit
 - Mathematics
41. A course of study in a school or college is ____.
- Textbook
 - Curriculum
 - Scheme
 - Lesson plan
42. Charities are exempted _____ paying tax.
- of
 - in
 - from
 - on
43. The kind words of the _____ put Gandhi to shame.
- Headmaster
 - Sanskrit teacher
 - English teacher
 - Persian teacher
44. Gandhi couldn't disregard his Sanskrit teacher's ____.
- Love
 - Affection
 - Morality
 - Cleverness
45. The soul is not mortal.
(Substitute a word for the underlined word)
- Inmortal
 - Immortal
 - Demortal
 - Dismortal
46. What had helped Gandhi to take interest in our sacred books?
- The learning of Persian
 - The learning of Sanskrit in his school days
 - The learning of Sanskrit in his later days
 - His father's guidance

47. What did Gandhi regret not having acquired?

- a. A thorough knowledge of Persian
- b. A thorough knowledge of Sanskrit
- c. A thorough knowledge of English
- d. A good practice in cricket

48. What according to the Sanskrit teacher would the student find in Sanskrit as they proceeded further?

- a. Things of absorbing Interest
- b. Things of eternal values
- c. Beautiful messages
- d. A source of vast learning

49. What nature of the Sanskrit teacher put Gandhi shame?

- a. His rudeness
- b. His kindness
- c. His gentleness
- d. His vast knowledge of things

50. The boy was not motivated.

(Substitute a word for the underlined word)

- a. Unmotivated
- b. Immotivated
- c. Demotivated
- d. Dismotivated

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 14. (d) | 27. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 15. (a) | 28. (c) | 41. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 16. (d) | 29. (d) | 42. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 17. (b) | 30. (b) | 43. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 18. (c) | 31. (d) | 44. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 19. (c) | 32. (c) | 45. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 20. (a) | 33. (c) | 46. (b) |
| 8. (c) | 21. (c) | 34. (b) | 47. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 22. (d) | 35. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 10. (d) | 23. (d) | 36. (d) | 49. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 24. (b) | 37. (c) | 50. (c) |
| 12. (d) | 25. (c) | 38. (c) | |
| 13. (d) | 26. (b) | 39. (a) | |

B. Subjective type Questions

(The answer to subjective question is suggestive not exhaustive)

1. What was Gandhi's view of him as a student at the high school ?

Ans. According to Gandhi his teachers never considered him unintelligent at the high school. They were very affectionate to him. He never received a bad certificate from school regarding his progress and character. He won prizes and obtained scholarship in his fifth and sixth standard yet attributed his achievements more to his good luck than to his merit.

2. What was Gandhi's attitude towards guarding his character?

Ans. As a student Gandhi did not have any high opinion of his merit. But he was very conscious of his building and guarding his character. Whenever he got punishment for his bad behaviour he did not mind it much as he thought that he deserved it.

3. What was the amount of scholarship that Gandhiji obtained and how did he react?

Ans. Gandhi obtained scholarship of rupees four and ten in the fifth and sixth standard respectively. He was astonished to receive it since he had doubt over his merit. So he thanked his good luck more than his merit.

4. What was Gandhi's fined for? How did he get the fine remitted later?

Ans. One Saturday afternoon Gandhi was unable to attend the gymnastics class since he had no watch and the cloud deceived him. He was marked absent. The next day he narrated to his headmaster what had happened. The headmaster did not believe Gandhi's words and ordered him to pay a fine. He couldn't prove his innocence. Finally he got the fine remitted when his father wrote to the headmaster testifying his son's truthfulness.

5. Who was Gandhi's headmaster? Why was he popularly among the boys?

Ans. Dorabji Edulji Gimi was the headmaster of Gandhi when he was in seventh standard. He was a keeper of discipline, a man of method and a good teacher. He believed in raising the talents of the boys in encouraging games and sports. So he made gymnastics and cricket compulsory for upper standards.

6. What was Gandhi's view on gymnastics and games ?

Ans. Gandhi was extremely shy at school and he always kept himself aloof from others. So he avoided both gymnastics and other sports events had nothing to

do with education. But later on he came to realise that physical training should have as much importance in the curriculum as mental training.

7. What did Gandhi request Gimi for?

Ans. Gandhi loved his father. One of the reasons for his dislike for cricket or gymnastics was his keen desire to serve his father. Soon after the school he hurried home to attend on his father. He thought compulsory exercise came directly in the way of his father's service. So one day he requested Mr. Gimi exempt him from attending gymnastics classes.

8. What made the headmaster impose fine on Gandhi?

Ans. The headmaster imposed a fine on Gandhi because of his absence in gymnastics class. Gandhi was deceived by the cloudy weather to ascertain the time. He had no watch. The headmaster imposed fine because he was not convinced by Gandhi's words.

9. Why did Gandhi request his headmaster to exempt him from gymnastics class?

Ans. Gandhi wanted to serve as nurse to his ailing father. He also disliked the gymnastics class which was being conducted at 4 P.M. For this he requested the headmaster to exempt from it.

10. How did Gandhi succeed finally in getting the fine exempted?

Ans. Gandhi's father wrote a letter to the headmaster that he remained absent in the gymnastics class for his service to him. After that the headmaster was convinced and exempted the fine.

11. What was Gandhi's view of good handwriting ?

Ans. At first Gandhi was not putting any importance to good handwriting. His idea was changed when he went to South Africa and saw beautiful handwriting of the lawyers there. Then he opined that good handwriting must form a part of good education.

12. Why did Gandhi change his earlier views on handwriting and how?

Ans. By viewing the good handwriting of the advocates of South Africa he thought that bad handwriting was a sign of imperfect education. Then he supported good handwriting to be a necessary part of good education.

13. What sort of student was Gandhi at the high school?

Ans. Gandhi was not brilliant as a student in school. But he was hard-working and putting importance on his progress and character. He even won prizes and obtained scholarship in fifth and sixth standard.

14. How did Gandhi react to the blemish and corporal punishment at school?

Ans. Gandhi was very meticulous in respect of keeping his character good. Even the least little blemish drew tears from his eyes. The teacher's occasional rebuke was quite unbearable for him. He once received corporal punishment when he was in first or second standard. For that incident he gave a piteous cry. But later he thought that he deserved it.

15. What does Gandhi say about the art of drawing and hand writing ?

Ans. Gandhi is of the opinion that children should be taught the art of drawing before learning to write. They should learn letters by observation as they know about different objects like flowers, birds etc. by observation. He is of the opinion that children should learn handwriting only after they learn drawing.

16. What was Gandhi's initial idea about Sanskrit?

Ans. Gandhi's initial idea was that Sanskrit was a difficult subject. In Sanskrit everything had to be learnt by heart. So when he entered sixth standard he did not feel confident about the subject on the contrary he felt disheartened.

17. How was Gandhi tempted to sit in the Persian class one day?

Ans. Gandhi thought that Sanskrit was a difficult subject which had to be learnt by heart. When he learnt that Persian was very easy and its teacher was very lenient and considerate to students. That easiness of the subject tempted him to sit in the Persian class.

18. What did Gandhi say about his Sanskrit teacher?

Ans. Gandhi's Sanskrit teacher was a hard task master. He wanted his students to work hard and acquire knowledge of Sanskrit. He persuaded Gandhi to learn Sanskrit on the plea that he was the son of a Vaishnav father. Later on Gandhi expressed gratitude to the teacher.

19. Why was the Sanskrit teacher grieved?

Ans. On seeing Gandhi sitting in Persian class the Sanskrit teacher was grieved. He motivated Gandhi to learn Sanskrit being the son of a Vaishnav father. He promised to help him to learn Sanskrit.

20. Who was Gandhiji grateful to for learning Sanskrit at school and why?

Ans. Gandhi was grateful to Krishnashankar Pandya for learning Sanskrit at school. He not only persuaded Gandhi but also

made Sanskrit easy for him so that he learnt the language. As a result he did not find it difficult to read various sacred books in his life.

21. "A man of truth must also be a man of care". What made Gandhiji say so?

Ans. Once Gandhi was convicted of lying even though he told his headmaster what had really happened. But it was his bad luck that his headmaster did not believe his word and Gandhi was

unable to prove the truth. He realised that if he had been careful, he could have come to school in time for gymnastics class. So he said so.

22. How was Gandhi grateful to his luck for his being a good student?

Ans. Gandhi was not considered a dull student at the high school. His teachers loved him very much. He won prizes and received scholarships. For all this Gandhi felt grateful to his luck. He never had a bad certificate.

UNIT - III : NON-DETAINED STUDY

A TIGER IN THE HOUSE

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Timothy was a _____.
a. Tiger b. Lion
c. Wolf d. Deer
2. Who named the tiger cub Timothy?
a. Bond's father
b. Bond's mother
c. Bond's grandfather
d. Bond's grandmother
3. Where was the Terai jungle?
a. Near Dehra
b. Near Mumbai
c. Near Delhi
d. Near Rajasthan
4. Bond's grandfather was requested to accompany the hunting party since he _____.
a. Knew the animals better
b. Was a famous shikari
c. Was a beater
d. Knew the forests of Siwalik better
5. How many large tents did the hunting party have?
a. Seven b. Eight
c. Nine d. Ten
6. How many elephants were there in the hunting party?
a. Twelve b. Fifteen
c. Ten d. Four
7. How many elephants were there for the shikaris?
a. Three b. Four
c. Five d. Six
8. The tiger cub was hiding _____.
a. Behind a rock
b. Under a mango tree
c. In bush
d. Among the root of a banyan tree
9. At first, Timothy was brought up entirely on _____.
a. Milk
b. Rice
c. Cod liver oil
d. Pigeon and Rabbit
10. Where did Timothy sleep at night?
a. In the cook's quarters
b. In grandfather's bedroom
c. In another's bedroom
d. In the drawing room
11. Who was Mahmoud?
a. Milkman
b. Author
c. Cook
d. Writer's grandfather

12. Timothy's companion 'Toto' was a _____.
 a. Dog b. Monkey
 c. Mongrel d. Cat
13. At first Timothy appeared to be quite afraid of _____.
 a. Puppy b. Monkey
 c. Pigeon d. Rabbit
14. What was Timothy's favourite place?
 a. Kitchen
 b. Bedroom
 c. Drawing room
 d. Garden
15. Timothy scrubbed his face with his paws like a _____.
 a. Dog b. Cat
 c. Monkey d. Tiger
16. Where did Timothy sleep in the night?
 a. In drawing room
 b. In cook's quarter
 c. In bedroom
 d. In gardener's room
17. Mongrel is a kind of _____ which is a mixture of different breeds?
 a. Monkey b. Rabbit
 c. Cat d. Dog
18. What change came over Timothy when he was six months old?
 a. Friendly
 b. Less friendly
 c. Dangerous
 d. Calm
19. Who crawled on Timothy's back and rested there?
 a. A pet dog
 b. A pet cat
 c. Toto, The monkey
 d. The mongrel Puppy
20. At times Timothy pretended to bite the writer's _____.
 a. Legs b. Hands
 c. Elbows d. Ankles
21. Timothy had _____ habits.
 a. Good
 b. Bad
 c. Clean
 d. None of the above
22. Grandfather thought that Timothy would one day kill the cook because Timothy _____.
 a. Became older
 b. Grew steadily less friendly
 c. Often snarled at the cook
 d. None of the above
23. When out for a walk with the writer, Timothy tried to steal _____.
 a. Hens and cats
 b. Birds and rats
 c. Cat or pet Pekinese
 d. Goat and sheep
24. Grandfather decided Timothy to transfer to zoo looking at his _____.
 a. Wild nature
 b. Rude behaviour
 c. Villainous intent
 d. All of the above

25. Timothy was taken to nearest zoo at _____.
- a. Kolkata b. Chennai
c. Delhi d. Lucknow
26. Timothy was taken to Lucknow by _____.
- a. Train b. Bus
c. Car d. Truck
27. How far is the Lucknow zoo from the house of the writer's grandfather?
- a. 100 miles
b. 200 miles
c. 300 miles
d. 400 miles
28. The zoo authorities received Timothy _____.
- a. Gladly
b. Doubtfully
c. Reluctantly
d. Unwillingly
29. Who snarled at the tiger?
- a. A lion b. A leopard
c. A bear d. A wolf
30. Timothy died of _____.
- a. Cancer
b. Diarrhea
c. Pneumonia
d. Heart attack
31. The zoo authorities were only too glad to receive Timothy as _____.
- a. A gift of a well fed and fairly civilized tiger
b. A gift of a violent animal
c. A civilized animal
d. A well trained and skillful animal
32. Grandfather visited Lucknow again ___ after he had put Timothy in the zoo.
- a. Three months
b. Four months
c. Five months
d. Six months
33. Grandfather saw the tiger with a _____ striped coat.
- a. Tremendous
b. Gorgeous
c. Magnificent
d. Splendid
34. When the tiger approached the bars, the grandfather _____.
- a. Put his hand around his head
b. Stroked his forehead
c. Ticked his ear
d. All the above
35. Grandfather was _____ by nature.
- a. Brave and fondles
b. Adventurous and courageous
c. Strong and courageous
d. Coward and fearful

36. A number of people had gathered to watch the reunion of _____.
- The grandfather and the grandson
 - The tiger and the leopard
 - The grandfather and the leopard
 - The grandfather and the tiger
37. The grandfather couldn't meet the superintendent of the zoo during his second visit as the superintendent _____.
- Was on leave that day
 - Was busy at his official works
 - Went home early
 - None of the above
38. Where did grandfather go arriving at the zoo ?
- Zoo supervisor
 - Timothy's cage
 - Zoo keeper
 - Leopard's cage
39. Timothy was afraid of _____ in the zoo.
- Leopard
 - Monkey
 - Puppy
 - Parrot
40. The grandfather gave a scornful look to keeper because he was _____.
- Happy
 - Disappointed
 - Shocked
 - Disappointed and shocked
41. How did grandfather walk out of the zoo?
- Briskly
 - Slowly
 - Hatefully
 - Carefully
42. "But sir, it is not your tiger". Who said this?
- The surprised keeper
 - The old keeper
 - The new keeper
 - The superintendent
43. The last part of the story expresses about the familiar relationship between _____.
- Man and animal
 - Animal and zoo authorities
 - Man and nature
 - None of the above
44. What is the meaning of word 'recline' in the story?
- Dance
 - Shout
 - Rest
 - Talk
45. What do you mean by the underlined word in the sentence? "He grew steadily less friendly"?
- Normally
 - Gradually
 - Rarely
 - Scarcely

46. What does the phrase "feathers lying all over the verandah" mean in the story?

- a. Timothy did not sleep
- b. Timothy killed the hens
- c. Timothy in the sofa
- d. Timothy played with feathers.

47. What do you mean by phrase "Fairly Civilized Tiger"?

- a. Civilized compared to others
- b. Less civilized than others
- c. Highly civilized
- d. Learning to be civilized

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 13. (a) | 25. (d) | 37. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 14. (c) | 26. (a) | 38. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 15. (b) | 27. (b) | 39. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 16. (b) | 28. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 17. (d) | 29. (b) | 41. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 18. (b) | 30. (c) | 42. (b) |
| 7. (b) | 19. (d) | 31. (a) | 43. (a) |
| 8. (d) | 20. (d) | 32. (d) | 44. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 21. (c) | 33. (c) | 45. (b) |
| 10. (b) | 22. (b) | 34. (d) | 46. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 23. (c) | 35. (b) | 47. (a) |
| 12. (b) | 24. (c) | 36. (d) | |

THE BEGGAR

A. Multiple choice Questions (MCQ)

1. **Who is the writer of the story 'The Beggar'?**
 - a. Ruskin Bond
 - b. Prem Chand
 - c. Leo Tolstry
 - d. Anton Chekhov
2. **What is the name of the beggar?**
 - a. Olga b. Sargei
 - c. Kaluga d. Lushkoff
3. **How many days has the beggar not eaten anything?**
 - a. Two b. Three
 - c. Four d. Five
4. **How many copecks does he need for lodging?**
 - a. Two b. Three
 - c. Four d. Five
5. **What kind of help did the beggar request Sergei for?**
 - a. Money
 - b. Food
 - c. Clothing
 - d. All the above
6. **Vodka is a Russian _____.**
 - a. Coin b. Drink
 - c. Dance d. Music
7. **What were the beggar's overshoes like?**
 - a. Very dirty
 - b. Worn out
 - c. One was large and other small
 - d. One was high and other low
8. **Sergei was _____.**
 - a. A teacher
 - b. A businessman
 - c. An advocate
 - d. A driver
9. **Sergei remembered that he had met the beggar _____.**
 - a. The previous day
 - b. The day before the previous day
 - c. The previous week
 - d. The previous month
10. **Which country does the beggar belong to?**
 - a. England b. India
 - c. Russia d. France
11. **The beggar said that he was a village school teacher for _____ years.**
 - a. Five b. Six
 - c. Seven d. Eight

12. **He lost his job because of_____.**
- Intrigues
 - His drunkenness
 - Inefficiency
 - Telling lies
13. **In the first meeting he told the author that he was a _____.**
- Teacher
 - Student
 - Shopkeeper
 - Carpenter
14. **Sergei got angry with the beggar since _____.**
- He was begging
 - He was lying
 - He was drinking
 - He was stealing
15. **The beggar had been thrown out of his job for_____.**
- Drunkenness
 - Gross neglect of duties
 - Serious illness
 - Disobedience
16. **A person who makes humble request is a_____.**
- Mendicant
 - Suppliant
 - Waif
 - Beggar
17. **What was the colour of beggar's overcoat?**
- Red
 - White
 - Green
 - Fawn
18. **The beggar had an offer of a position in the province of_____.**
- Komi
 - Kaluga
 - Karelia
 - Kalmykia
19. **'Mendicant' refers to_____.**
- Sergei
 - The beggar
 - Olga
 - The author
20. **Sergei's eyes fell on the beggar's _____.**
- Clothes
 - Overcoat
 - Overshoes
 - Cap
21. **Who does the expression 'The ragged creature' refer to?**
- Sergei
 - The beggar
 - Olga
 - A poor man
22. **Who does the expression 'My dear sir' refer to ?**
- Sergei
 - The beggar
 - Olga
 - The writer
23. **"This is swindling", what does this refer to ?**
- Lying
 - Drinking
 - Begging
 - Cheating

24. 'Olga' was Sergei's _____.
- Servant
 - Washer man
 - cook
 - wife
25. 'The scare crow of a beggar shrugged his shoulder'.
- The figure of speech used here is _____.
- Simile
 - Metaphor
 - Hyperbole
 - Personification
26. Sergei provided the beggar the work of _____.
- Chopping wood
 - Cutting grass
 - Removing old broken things
 - Cleaning the horse
27. The beggar's strength had been undermined by _____.
- Excess work
 - Poverty
 - Disserve
 - Vodka
28. Sergei told Olga to take the beggar into the _____.
- Kitchen
 - Woodshed
 - Cowshed
 - Storeroom
29. While Olga and the beggar were going towards the woodshed, Olga _____.
- began to scold the beggar
 - spat angrily
 - shoved the beggar aside with her elbow
 - flung down an axe at the beggar's feet
30. Who unlocked the shed and angrily banged on the door?
- Sergei
 - Olga
 - Lushkoff
 - None of the above
31. Why was Lushkoff called a 'pseudo-teacher'?
- He was a real teacher
 - He was really not a teacher
 - He wanted to be a teacher
 - Sergei tried to make him a teacher
32. At first the beggar pulled a billet of wood towards him and tapped it _____ with the axe.
- Carefully
 - Cautiously
 - Feebly
 - Carelessly
33. While tapping the billet of wood, the beggar was afraid of _____.
- hitting his overshoes
 - cutting his figure
 - both the above
 - none of the above

34. **Sergei's anger_____ when he saw the drunken, sick beggar's inability to chop wood.**
- Increased
 - Decreased
 - Persisted
 - Vanished
35. **How much money was given to the beggar for chopping wood?**
- One rouble
 - Two rouble
 - Half a rouble
 - Forty copecks
36. **On the _____ of each month, the beggar came to chop wood for Sergei.**
- Last day
 - First day
 - First Monday
 - Last Monday
37. **What does 'The waif' mean?**
- A beggar
 - A drunkard
 - A singer
 - A homeless person
38. **Besides chopping wood, Lushkoff had to shovel _____.**
- dust
 - snow
 - mud
 - sand
39. **When Sergei moved into another house, he hired the beggar to help in the_____.**
- packing and hauling of furniture
 - cooking work
 - hauling of baggage
 - hauling of grain packets
40. **After being satisfied on Lushkoff, Sergei offered him some_____.**
- Harder employment
 - Cleaner employment
 - Easier employment
 - More easier employment
41. **Lushkoff took Sergei's letter to a _____ of Sergei's.**
- Teacher
 - Brother
 - Advocate
 - Friend
42. **Lushkoff was given some_____ work to do after his changing behaviour.**
- Writing
 - Reading
 - Copying
 - Typing
43. **What was the final advice of Sergei to Lushkoff ?**
- Not to drink vodka
 - Not to beg
 - Not to tell lies
 - Not to drink and to work hard
44. **How did Olga help Lushkoff turn over a new life?**
- By her words and noble deeds
 - By her rude behaviour
 - By chopping words
 - By scolding

45. **What was Sergei pleased at?**
- Offering a cleaner employment
 - Seeing Lushkoff sober, gloomy and silent
 - Having put Lushkoff on right path
 - Meeting Lushkoff at the theatre after a long time
46. **After a gap of _____ years Sergei and Lushkoff met each other.**
- One
 - Three
 - Four
 - Two
47. **After two years Sergei met Lushkoff at/in _____.**
- the bus-stop
 - railway station
 - the theatre
 - the market
48. **Lushkoff's coat had a collar of _____.**
- Sealskin
 - Curly fur
 - Wool
 - Silk
49. **Lushkoff asked for a seat in the _____.**
- Gallery
 - Balcony
 - Stalls
 - House-seats
50. **Lushkoff paid for the ticket in _____.**
- Rouble
 - Copecks
 - Paper notes
 - Copper coins
51. **At last Lushkoff became a well-to-do _____.**
- Advocate
 - Manager
 - Notary
 - Singer
52. **Sergei considered Lushkoff _____ in a sense.**
- the son
 - a friend
 - the Godson
 - the grandson
53. **Who really saved and changed Lushkoff's life?**
- Sergei
 - Olga
 - Sergei's friend
 - The manager of Russian choir
54. **The story 'The Beggar' bears _____ characters.**
- Five
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
55. **The word 'Sod' means _____.**
- A drunkard
 - A habitual drunkard
 - A professional drunkard
 - A chain smoker
56. **The main idea of the story is _____.**
- Friendship between man and animal
 - Judicial systems in Russia
 - Dignity of labour
 - True friendship

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 15. (a) | 29. (a) | 43. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 16. (c) | 30. (b) | 44. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 17. (a) | 31. (b) | 45. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 18. (b) | 32. (c) | 46. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 19. (c) | 33. (c) | 47. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 20. (b) | 34. (d) | 48. (b) |
| 7. (d) | 21. (b) | 35. (c) | 49. (a) |
| 8. (c) | 22. (b) | 36. (b) | 50. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 23. (a) | 37. (d) | 51. (c) |
| 10. (c) | 24. (c) | 38. (b) | 52. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 25. (b) | 39. (a) | 53. (b) |
| 12. (a) | 26. (a) | 40. (b) | 54. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 27. (d) | 41. (d) | 55. (b) |
| 14. (b) | 28. (b) | 42. (c) | 56. (c) |

UNIT - IV : GRAMMAR

TYPES OF SENTENCES

A. A. Fill in the blank with appropriate coordinator.

1. It was a public holiday, _____ all the shops were closed.
a. so b. or
c. and d. but
2. He must not be late : _____ he will be punished.
a. and b. but
c. yet d. otherwise
3. Last year Rosalin was 16, _____ she is 17 now.
a. so b. still
c. and d. or
4. Make haste: _____ you will be late.
a. yet b. and
c. or d. but
5. The day went on _____ the weather got worse.
a. and b. or else
c. still d. but
6. He tried hard, _____ he did not succeed.
a. but b. and
c. or d. otherwise
7. They took every precaution, _____ they suffered from the disease
a. and b. yet
c. but d. otherwise
8. Go away at once, _____ you will get wet.
a. otherwise b. so
c. and d. still
9. He has a lot of works to do, _____ he must do it now.
a. so b. and
c. but d. otherwise
10. Do _____ die.
a. and b. but
c. or d. for
11. Your character is bad, _____ I hate you.
a. otherwise b. or else
c. besides d. therefore
12. He worked hard, _____ he got first class
a. otherwise b. therefore
c. besides d. yet
13. He practiced daily, _____ he became an expert player.
a. or b. so
c. otherwise d. since
14. Lencho continued working still sunset _____ he was not tired.
a. so b. or
c. and d. yet

15. **Everyone will die one day, _____ man is mortal.**
 a. therefore b. for
 c. otherwise d. so
16. **Give me blood, _____ I will give you freedom.**
 a. or b. otherwise
 c. and d. still
17. **It rained ceaselessly _____ I took my raincoat.**
 a. therefore b. otherwise
 c. nevertheless d. still
18. **Our Headmaster deserves our praise _____ he is a lion- hearted man.**
 a. for b. still
 c. nevertheless d. besides
19. **Give him water to drink, _____ he will die of thirst.**
 a. yet b. otherwise
 c. since d. so
20. **My friend suffered untold misery _____ he did not give up hope.**
 a. or b. for
 c. so d. still
21. **I want to go to the cinema, _____ I am feeling tired.**
 a. for b. so
 c. besides d. otherwise
22. **He is rich, _____ he is not contented.**
 a. yet b. for
 c. so d. but
23. **He finished his exercises, _____ he put away his books.**
 a. for b. yet
 c. so d. and
24. **Life is brief _____ people cling to it.**
 a. and b. still
 c. but d. otherwise
25. **The show is both interesting _____ instructive.**
 a. or b. nor
 c. and d. but also
26. **'Mr. Mishra is a teacher', choose the correct part of the sentence.**
 a. SVO b. SVC
 c. SVOO d. SVOC
27. **'She will sell a car', choose the correct part of the sentence.**
 a. SVO b. SVC
 c. SVOO d. SVOC
28. **'Let's go on a pleasure trip'. It is _____ sentence.**
 a. a declarative
 b. an imperative
 c. an interrogative
 d. an exclamatory
29. **'The book has made the author famous'; choose the correct part of the sentence.**
 a. SVO b. SVC
 c. SVOO d. SVOC

30. Which of the following is a 'declarative' sentence?
- What a brilliant boy Rakesh is!
 - He served me a cup of tea.
 - What did she serve me?
 - Please have another cup of tea.
31. Which one of the following sentences is a 'imperative' sentence?
- Beware of pickpockets.
 - Cuttack is on Mahanadi.
 - Prakash teaches English grammar.
 - She is going to sell her car after holi.
32. What an excellent singer she is!
The above sentence is _____.
- A declarative sentence
 - An imperative sentence
 - An interrogative sentence
 - An exclamatory sentence
33. Have mercy on us.
The above sentence expresses _____.
- request
 - prayer
 - wish
 - advice
34. Which one is grammatically acceptable sentence?
- You leave either or will I.
 - You either leave or I will.
 - Either you leave or I will.
 - Either leave you or will I.
35. She has been studying since morning.
The finite verb in this sentence is ____.
- Has
 - Been
 - Studying
 - None of the above
36. It always pours when it rains, the underlined clause is a ____.
- Main clause
 - Subordinate clause
 - Coordinating clause
 - Independent clause
37. I understand how she feels. It is a _____ sentence.
- Simple
 - Compound
 - Complex
 - None of the above
38. Choose the different one from the following sentences.
- Have mercy on us
 - Turn right
 - Move forward
 - March on, Soldiers

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 11. (d) | 21. (c) | 31. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 12. (b) | 22. (a) | 32. (d) |
| 3. (b) | 13. (b) | 23. (c) | 33. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 14. (d) | 24. (b) | 34. (c) |
| 5. (a) | 15. (b) | 25. (c) | 35. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (c) | 26. (b) | 36. (b) |
| 7. (b) | 17. (a) | 27. (a) | 37. (c) |
| 8. (a) | 18. (a) | 28. (b) | 38. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 19. (b) | 29. (d) | |
| 10. (c) | 20. (d) | 30. (b) | |

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

A. Fill in the blank with appropriate coordinator.

1. A crowd of people _____ shouting slogans.
a. were b. are
c. have d. was
2. The police _____ on duty.
a. is b. are
c. have d. was
3. It _____ two kilometers to the beach.
a. are b. is
c. has d. have
4. Five rupees _____ not a big sum.
a. is b. are
c. has d. have
5. Bread and butter _____ my favourite breakfast.
a. is b. have
c. on d. be
6. Sixty minutes _____ an hour.
a. makes b. make
c. will make d. are making
7. Physics _____ my brother's favorite subject.
a. have b. has
c. is d. are
8. The jury _____ divided in their opinions.
a. was b. were
c. has d. have
9. The jury _____ selected its chairman.
a. has b. have
c. is d. are
10. The poultry _____ been fed.
a. is b. are
c. have d. has
11. One of the chairs _____ broken.
a. are b. is
c. have d. has
12. Either the doctor or nurses _____ found guilty.
a. was b. have
c. are d. has
13. Time and tide _____ for none.
a. wait b. waits
c. will wait d. have waited
14. None of them _____ came.
a. have b. are
c. has d. am
15. His clothing _____ very attractive.
a. is b. are
c. has d. have
16. One of my friends _____ come.
a. has b. have
c. are d. were
17. A team of doctors _____ at the village.
a. is b. are
c. has d. have

18. **Bacteria _____ diseases.**
 a. cause b. causes
 c. caused d. causing
19. **The number of the sick children _____ increasing.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
20. **A number of children _____ suffering from cold.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
21. **That she is alive _____ a good news.**
 a. is b. are
 c. was
 d. were
22. **A herd of elephants _____ seen in Keonjhar last year.**
 a. was b. were
 c. is d. are
23. **Not only the boy but also his friends _____ equally guilty.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
24. **Neither the old man nor his sons _____ prepared to sell their old house.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
25. **The scissors _____ old.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
26. **A pair of scissors _____ lying on the table.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
27. **Two kilos of tea _____ six hundred rupees**
 a. cost b. costs
 c. costing d. costed
28. **A new pair of shoes _____ (be) required for him today.**
 a. is b. are
 c. am d. were
29. **It is you who _____ wronged me.**
 a. has b. have
 c. is d. are
30. **Two plus two _____ four.**
 a. is b. are
 c. has d. have
31. **The cattle _____ grazing in the field.**
 a. is b. are
 c. have d. had
32. **Three-fourths of the crop _____ damaged by the cyclone.**
 a. have b. has
 c. was d. were
33. **All the furniture in room _____ repairing.**
 a. need b. needs
 c. will need d. None of these
34. **The audience _____ requested to maintain silence.**
 a. has b. was
 c. are d. were

35. One of these girls _____ very beautiful.

- a. look b. looks
c. has looked d. have looked

36. The Arabian knights _____ popular.

- a. were b. is
c. have d. are

37. A great deal of money _____
necessary to complete the work.

- a. were b. are
c. is d. have

38. Some honey _____ left in the bottle.

- a. has b. is
c. have d. are

39. The poet and philosopher _____ dead.

- a. is b. are
c. has d. have

40. A flock of birds _____ flying in the sky.

- a. was b. were
c. have d. had

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 11. (b) | 21. (a) | 31. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 12. (c) | 22. (a) | 32. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 13. (b) | 23. (b) | 33. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 14. (c) | 24. (b) | 34. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 15. (a) | 25. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (a) | 26. (a) | 36. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 17. (a) | 27. (b) | 37. (c) |
| 8. (b) | 18. (a) | 28. (a) | 38. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 19. (a) | 29. (b) | 39. (a) |
| 10. (d) | 20. (b) | 30. (a) | 40. (a) |

PREPOSITIONS

A. Fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. Prakash babu lives _____ 110, Soubhagya Nagar.
a. in b. on
c. at d. by
2. He sat _____ the table to write the letter.
a. at b. on
c. in d. with
3. He is standing _____ the corner of the road.
a. on b. at
c. in d. by
4. The table is full _____ books.
a. with b. on
c. of d. at
5. You must listen _____ your teacher.
a. to b. at
c. on d. off
6. We took rest _____ a tree.
a. under b. below
c. over d. above
7. This is the book I have been looking _____.
a. about b. off
c. for d. on
8. I don't speak until I am spoken _____.
a. to b. with
c. off d. on
9. Water freezes _____ 0 degree celcius
a. at b. on
c. in d. with
10. There was a ladder _____ the wall.
a. between b. on
c. against d. at
11. Applicants _____ the age of 30 must not apply.
a. on b. in
c. at d. above
12. What a difficult situation she is ____!
a. in b. on
c. with d. at
13. He is playing _____ the playground.
a. along b. in
c. at d. across
14. The train arrived _____ Cuttack.
a. in b. on
c. at d. of
14. Subrat went to school _____ a scooty.
a. on b. with
c. by d. in
15. The work must be finished _____ Sunday.
a. from b. in
c. by d. on

16. The teacher distributed the books _____ the two students.
 a. between b. among
 c. with d. in
17. Rukmani peeled the onion _____ a knife
 a. in b. with
 c. at d. on
18. The rider fell _____ from horse.
 a. from b. on
 c. off d. down
19. He was absent from home _____ the vacation.
 a. in b. on
 c. during d. of
20. The aeroplane is flying _____ the head.
 a. above b. on
 c. at d. with
21. Is the train _____ time?
 a. by b. on
 c. at d. with
22. The man has been suffering _____ fever.
 a. from b. of
 c. with d. in
23. Do it _____ yourself.
 a. with b. by
 c. in d. at
24. He did it _____ mistake.
 a. by b. with
 c. in d. of
25. Puri is _____ the Bay of Bengal.
 a. on b. at
 c. in d. by
26. Who is there _____ the door?
 a. on b. at
 c. over d. to
27. It rained _____ three days.
 a. for b. since
 c. from d. at
28. He lost his legs _____ the war.
 a. between b. along
 c. on d. during
29. He went to Cuttack _____ a car
 a. on b. in
 c. with d. along
30. He heard an interesting programme _____ the radio.
 a. on b. in
 c. at d. with
31. He inquired _____ the advertisement in the newspaper.
 a. with b. to
 c. in d. about
32. He died _____ hunger.
 a. out b. of
 c. by d. with
33. He died _____ starvation.
 a. at b. in
 c. by d. from

34. They agreed _____ my proposal.

- a. with b. to
c. at d. in

35. Ram agreed _____ me on his point.

- a. to b. at
c. with d. on

36. The shirt is _____ sale.

- a. for b. in
c. on d. at

37. My study table is made _____ wood.

- a. of b. in
c. from d. with

38. Students should concentrate _____ studies.

- a. to b. on
c. in d. with

39. He paid his dues _____ cash.

- a. by b. on
c. in d. of

40. Are you angry _____ what happened?

- a. on b. at
c. in d. about

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 11. (d) | 21. (b) | 31. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 12. (a) | 22. (a) | 32. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 13. (c) | 23. (b) | 33. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 14. (a) | 24. (a) | 34. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 15. (c) | 25. (a) | 35. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (a) | 26. (b) | 36. (c) |
| 7. (c) | 17. (b) | 27. (a) | 37. (a) |
| 8. (a) | 18. (c) | 28. (d) | 38. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 19. (c) | 29. (b) | 39. (c) |
| 10. (c) | 20. (c) | 30. (a) | 40. (d) |

NOUN CLAUSES

A. Choose the correct answer out of the four options given.

1. A student should always pay attention to what the teacher teaches. The underlined noun clause functions as _____.
 - a. An object of a verb
 - b. The subject of the sentence
 - c. An object of prepositions
 - d. An apposition to another noun/pronoun.
2. Life is how we make it.
 - a. Subject of the verb
 - b. Object of the verb
 - c. Complement of a verb
 - d. Apposition to the noun
3. It is not clear who has done it.
 - a. Subject
 - b. Object
 - c. Complement
 - d. In apposition to a noun/pronoun
4. Can you tell me where God lives.
 - a. Object of the verb
 - b. Subject of the verb
 - c. Complement of the verb
 - d. None of the above
5. That he is honest is known to all.
 - a. Object
 - b. Subject
 - c. Complement
 - d. In apposition to a noun/pronoun
6. The decision that you will give up drinking is wise.
 - a. Subject
 - b. Object
 - c. Complement
 - d. In apposition to a noun
7. She asked me if I needed her help.
 - a. Subject
 - b. Object
 - c. Complement
 - d. Object of preposition
8. That gold is yellow needs no proof. Here the noun clause is _____.
 - a. Object of the verb
 - b. Subject of the verb
 - c. Complement of the verb
 - d. Apposition to the noun
9. How she solved the problem is a miracle.
 - a. Subject
 - b. Object
 - c. Complement
 - d. In Apposition to a noun
10. My hope is that I will be a film star. Here the noun clause is the _____.
 - a. The complement of the verb
 - b. Subject of the verb
 - c. Object of the verb
 - d. Object of the preposition

B. Complete the sentences using an appropriate clause.

1. **There is no meaning in _____.**
a. what do you say
b. what do you say?
c. what you say
d. none of the above
2. **No one knows _____.**
a. where does he live
b. what has he done
c. who is she?
d. who she is?
3. **_____ is a mystery.**
a. why did he commit suicide
b. where does he live
c. where he lives
d. where is he living
4. **Tell me _____.**
a. why did she live
b. where does she live
c. why did she cry
d. why she cried
5. **He wanted to know _____.**
a. if I need any help
b. if I needed any help
c. if I want anything
d. about your living place.

C. Combine the sentences making one into noun clauses

16. **Ask him, does he eat fish?**
a. Ask him that he eats fish.
b. Ask him whether he eats fish.
c. That he eats fish ask him.
d. Ask him when he eats fish.
c. Charu said that the teacher was right.
d. It was said by teacher that Charu was right.
17. **Fate rules our life. This belief is very common.**
a. That fate rules our life is very common
b. Fate rules our life is very common
c. The belief that fate rules our life is very common
d. The belief that fate rules our life is very common
18. **Charu was right. The teacher said it.**
a. The teacher said that the Charu was right.
b. That Charu was right said the teacher.
19. **I will help you. This is my decision.**
a. My decision is that I shall help you.
b. That is my decision that I shall help you.
c. I shall help you that is my decision.
d. That I shall help you is my decision.
20. **When will the train arrive? The station manager cannot say it.**
a. The station manager cannot say when the train will arrive?
b. When will the train arrive the station manager cannot say.
c. The station manager cannot say when the train will arrive?
d. The station manager cannot say when the train will arrive?

D. Relative Clauses

21. Mr. Mishra, _____ brother is a doctor, lives next door.
- a. who b. whom
c. whose d. that
22. All is well _____ end well,
- a. which b. who
c. that d. whose
23. This is the funniest serial _____ has come on T.V.
- a. which b. that
c. who d. whose
24. The number _____ you are calling is switched off.
- a. that b. who
c. whose d. whom
25. He _____ laughs last laughs best.
- a. that b. whose
c. who d. whom
26. My younger brother, _____ lives America, is a doctor.
- a. which b. whose
c. where d. who
27. The train on _____ I have to travel is late for two hours.
- a. what b. who
c. which d. that
28. The man _____ the police arrested is known to me
- a. whom b. whose
c. which d. when
29. Lots of people died of COVID-19 _____ is really tragic.
- a. that b. which
c. who d. whose
30. The house _____ we live in is very old.
- a. what b. whom
c. whose d. which
31. A green grocer is a person _____ sells fruits and vegetables.
- a. who b. whose
c. whom d. which
32. A conductor is a person _____ job is to collect fare in a bus.
- a. who b. whom
c. whose d. which
33. The toy is broken. I brought it for my son.
- (Join these two sentences with a suitable relative pronoun and mark the correct alternative from the following)
- a. The toy is broken which I brought for my son.
- b. The toy which I brought for my son is broken.
- c. The toy is broken I brought for my son
- d. I brought toy for my son is broken.

34. A transitive verb is a verb ____.
- a. which shows tense
 - b. which is used in subject part
 - c. which follows an object
 - d. which doesn't follow an object

35. Rakesh, who is my classmate is very sincere.

The underlined relative clause is called ____

- a. defining relative clause
- b. non- defining relative clause
- c. identifying relative clause
- d. none of the above

ANSWER KEYS

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 10. (a) | 19. (a) | 28. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 11. (c) | 20. (d) | 29. (b) |
| 3. (d) | 12. (d) | 21. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 13. (c) | 22. (c) | 31. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 14. (d) | 23. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 15. (b) | 24. (a) | 33. (b) |
| 7. (b) | 16. (b) | 25. (c) | 34. (c) |
| 8. (a) | 17. (d) | 26. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 18. (a) | 27. (c) | |

