

# Question Bank

## Class X

### English Special

#### Objective Type Questions - TEXT

##### QI(a). Alternate response type questions from textbook.

**State whether the following statements are true or false.**

- 1) Rama Rao was unable to find another job in Malgudi.
- 2) Rama Rao's wife refused to give him the money he needed to send in extra entries for the special offer competition.
- 3) The world's continents are still drifting very Slightly.
- 4) Earthquakes have occurred in regions where dams have been built.
- 5) The propoise does not need a lot of sleep at any one time.
- 6) Porpoises can swim backwards.
- 7) The old man had left his animals behind in San carlos.
- 8) All the people were traveling in carts and trucks.
- 9) The Andamanas were once a place where convicts were sent.
- 10) Govindarajulu aged that the climate and the water in the Andamans were terrible.
- 11) Grimsdyke arrived later then the time appointed for the Dean's address.
- 12) The Dean had something to say about the traditions of St. Swinthin's.
- 13) There were marshed all around Secundrabad when Roos worked there.
- 14) The writer describes the life-history of the Malaria parasite in thirty two stages.
- 15) Rustumji decided to be guided by his own counsel's advice rather than by gandhiji's.
- 16) Gandiji told Rustumji that he had already brought shame upon himself.
- 17) The author refused to accept a gift from the chief.
- 18) The second plane flew to its destination without any trouble.
- 19) Grandfather shot one of the policemen in the shoulder.
- 20) Herman was not frightened of the ghosts.
- 21) The aircraft was a seaplane and landed on water.
- 22) Chief koh wanted to destroy his neighbours.
- 23) Chemicals are put into the soil to help food plants to grow.
- 24) Protein foods come only from animals.

- 25) Rama Rao ran a business in which he sold gramophones.
- 26) No harmful results can be felt on land if an earthquake takes place at sea.
- 27) Porpoises co-operate with each other to perform certain tasks.
- 28) Men, women and children were crossing the river to escape the enemy.
- 29) All the people living in Andamans when the author went there, were convicts, gaol staff or administration staff.
- 30) Grimsdyke greeted the other students in a friendly manner.
- 31) The mosquito puts saliva into man and sucks out blood.
- 32) Rustomji deceived Gandhiji about a number of things apart from the customs offences.
- 33) The narrator's mother used the telephone to call the police.
- 34) A man who works with his limbs needs more calories than a man who works only with his brain.

**b) Multiple choice type questions from textbook.  
Which of the alternatives given in brackets best completes the statements.**

1. Rama Rao's age was (nearly forty/forty/over forty).
2. For the special offer crossword competition the usual prize was (doubled/increased fourfold/increased tenfold).
3. Seismology helps scientists by (regarding/preventing/producing) earth tremors.
4. There are only three zones in the world where earthquakes (are likely to/can/cannot) occur.
5. A porpoise feeds at its mother's breast for ( a few weeks/four months/about nineteen months)
6. The first thing the baby porpoise does it to (breathe/swim/drink milk).
7. The old man had started out for (no particular place/Jortosa/Barcelona).
8. The narrator thought that the (goats/cats/doves) had the least chance of the three of remaining unharmed by the war.
9. Govinddarajulu prospered in the Andamans because he was (highly educated/enterprising/helped by the convicts).
10. The author had heard that the Andamans were terrible islands because of (the climate/the water/both the climate and the water).

11. The deans address ended at (10:20/10:27/10:47/10:50)
12. The young woman to whom Grimsdyke proposed (refused to accept him/accepted him reading/accepted him under a certain condition).
13. Ross found traces of the Malaria Parasite in (all/only one/only two/only three/none) of his thirty 'promising' mosquitoes.
14. Malaria is transmitted by (about 2000/no less than five/three/virtually only one) of the species of mosquitoes.
15. Rustumji's friends belived that he was (truly sorry/not really sorry/sorry only for the time being).
16. Rustumji had (often/just one/never) smuggled goods.
17. The author tells us about his flight to (shillong/Jorhat/the sipi valley/a place near the sipi valley).
18. The chief had (never/seldom/often) met people like the author before.
19. (The narrator/the narrators mother/Herman/nobody) opened the door for the police.
20. (four/three/two) vehicles brought the policeman to the house.
21. Animals were kept by the Dyaks (beneath/inside/alongside) the long house.
22. (the resident/Jugah/Moye) acted as an interpreter for the author.
23. In 1960 (half/more than half/less than half) of the world's catch of fish was eaten in the far east.
24. Malnutrition in the results of taking (too much food/a wrong mixture of food/too much protein).
25. When Rama Rao returned home without a job, his wife showed her disappointment by.  
(crying/speaking angrily/remaining silent)
26. Seismology helps scientists by (recording/preventing/producing) earth tremors.
27. A porpoise feeds at its mother's breast for (a few weeks/four months/about eighteen months)
28. The old man sat (on the bridge/on the side of the river farther from the enemy/on the side of the river nearer to the enemy.)
29. Ghulam Mohammad was (a former convict/the son of a civilian/the son of a former convict).
30. Grimsdyke had only won eyebrow free because he was (frowning/wearing a monocle/peering at the clock/showing surprise).
31. Before Ross's discoveries the connection between mosquitors and malaria are

(already known/suspected but not proved/not known at all)

32. Rustumji's old counsel thought that, if the case went to court, there was (no/little/a good) chance of acquittal.
33. The author travelled on foot (northwards/alongside a river/northwards and alongside a river).
34. The narrator's mother threw (one/two/more than two) shoes through her neighbour's window).
35. The man who first came to meet the author when the aircraft landed near the long house was (the chief/the chief's son/the Resident).
36. In 1960 (half/more than half/less than half) of the world catch of fish was eaten in the far East.

**c. Completion type questions from textbook**

**Complete the sentences with suitable words from the list below.**

• **(collapsed, locality, undulating, elaborate, drifting)**

1. Rama Rao made an ..... plan for spending the prize money.
2. There is not a single pan shop in this blessed .....
3. Logs of wood came ..... down when the river was in spate.
4. One look at the question paper, and all his hopes ..... like a house of cards.
5. The outline of the hills along the horizon makes a beautiful ..... pattern.

• **(spectacular, urged, hectic, scatter, steep)**

1. The sides of the mountain are very ..... and therefore difficult to climb.
2. He wanted to be an actor but his wife ..... him to take a job in an office.
3. The Republic Day Parade in New Delhi is a ..... event.
4. Mr. Sadanand had a ..... time getting everything ready in time for his daughter's wedding.
5. The police had to fire several tear-gas shells to ..... the mob.

• **(apprehension, accumulated, impressive, characteristic, auspicious)**

1. Cloudy skies, strong winds and heavy rains are ..... of monsoon weather.
2. The interest that has ..... in the savings account is almost double the original deposit.
3. The traditional marriage is always held on an ..... Day usually frisked by an astrologer.
4. The boy awaited his mother's arrival with ..... as he had broken her favourite vase in her absence.
5. He is a good writer and a very ..... speaker.

- **(inherited, irritates, monster, reluctant, immense)**
- 1. In the water lived a ..... with two heads and eight legs.
- 2. Kishan seth ..... a large sum of money from his father.
- 3. The ..... force of falling water is used to turn the wheels of generators.
- 4. Hari ..... me by asking for a loan every now and then.
- 5. She was ..... to buy the watch as it was very expensive.

**d. Objective type questions based on vocabulary.  
Do as directed.**

1. One who provides capital for business is known as .....  
(businessman, capitatist, financier, provider)
2. One who sells goods for his company is known as .....  
(manager, agent, companion, purchase)
3. Person who pays rent for the use of a house is called.  
(tenant, tenure, tenor, rental)
4. Person in an office or shop who is in charge of the money is called .....  
(shopkeeper, shopper, money lender, cashier)
5. The correct meaning of the word 'evacuate' is .....  
(create a vaccum, leave empty, find the value of, avoid or evade)
6. The correct meaning of the word 'location' is .....  
(neighborhood, size or extent, position, finding out)
7. The correct meaning of the word 'accurate' is .....  
(clear, fast, active, exact)
8. The correct meaning of the word 'coincidence' is .....  
(good luck, chance, happening, two events, happening together)
9. As they reach the village they were ..... surrounded by a large crowd.  
(fill in the blank using adverbial form of the word 'immediate')
10. The track was so uneven that they couldn't put their feet ..... on the ground.  
(fill in the blank using adverbial form of the word 'comfortable')
11. The chief was ..... not very impressed by Elevelin's appearance.  
(fill in the blank using adverbial form of the word 'suggestive').

12. The chief fingered his sword .....  
(fill in the blank using adverbial form of the word 'suggestive').
13. The noun form of 'introduce' is .....  
(introducing, introduced, introduction, intrusion)
14. The noun form of 'predict' is .....  
(prediction, predictory, predicted, diction)
15. The noun form of 'deplete' is .....  
(depleted, depletory, duplex, depletion)
16. The noun form of 'anticipate' is .....  
(anticiple, anticipation, patience, anticipatory)
17. The verb form of 'resolution' is .....  
(resolute, resolve, solution)
18. The verb form of 'confession' is .....  
(confess, confessor, confuse, confusion)
19. The verb form of 'suspension' is .....  
(suspicious, suspect, suspense, suspension)
20. The prefix used to convey the negative meaning of 'fortune' is .....  
(in, an, mis, dis)
21. The prefix used to convey the negative meaning of 'graceful' is .....  
(in, an, mis, dis)
22. The prefix used to convey the negative meaning of 'significant' is .....  
(in, an, mis, dis)
23. The prefix used to convey the negative meaning of 'common' is .....  
(in, an, mis, dis)
24. 'Apron' matches with .....  
(apartment, hotel, former, dress)
25. 'Wenow' matches with .....  
(former, hotel, dress, ship)
26. 'Apartment' matches with .....  
(dress, hotel, ship, farmer)
27. 'Panic' matches with .....  
(dress, hotel, great danger, farmer)

28. The adjective form of the word 'rust' is .....  
(rusted, rusting, ruse, rust)
29. The adjective form of the word 'convince' is .....  
(convincing, convinced, conviniet, convinience)
30. The adjective form of the word 'promis' is .....  
(promised, promises, promisingly, promising)
31. The adjective form of the word 'sorround' is .....  
(surrounds, surrounded, surrounding, surrogate)

**e. Objective type questions based on grammer.  
Fill in the blanks using the correct words given in brackets.**

1. Copper is ..... Useful metal. (a, an, the)
2. He returned after ..... hour. (a, an, the)
3. Who is ..... girl sitting there. (a, an, the)
4. Rustum is ..... young Parsee. (a, an, the)
5. She is ..... able woman. (a, an, the)
6. I have eaten nothing ..... yesterday. (since, from, about)
7. He killed two birds ..... one arrow. (by, on, upon)
8. He walked ..... the end of street. (against, after, to)
9. Suresh went there ..... my bike. (by, on, upon)
10. .... being fined, he was sent to jail. (Besides, Although)
11. He could not..... what she said. (hear, heard, hears)
12. He met a man ..... a log of wood. (carry, carried, carrying)
13. It ..... since early morning. (rained, is raining, has been raning)
14. Look! The sun ..... over the hills. (rises, is rise, is rising)
15. Everyday, my aunt ..... a plate. (breaks, broke, was braking)
16. .... rose is the sweetest of all flowers. (a, an, the)
17. .... book you want is out of print. (a, an, the)
18. He can play ..... flute. (a, an, the)
19. She is ..... untidy girl. (a, an, the)
20. He is ..... European. (a, an, the)
21. My uncle works in ..... university in England. (a, an, the)
22. I will be back in ..... hour. (a, an, the)

23. Amritsar is ..... holy city. (a, an, the)
24. He is not suitable ..... this post. (to, for, eat)
25. The soldiers marched ..... the courtyard. (in, into, on)
26. He is not ..... home right now. (at, in, inside)
27. Rajan is popular ..... the students. (with, among, to)
28. Open you book ..... page twelve. (at, on, by)
29. He was late for school ..... an hour. (for, by, of)
30. He is true ..... his friends. (for, to, with)
31. He was struck ..... a stone. (with, by, from)
32. What is the time ..... your watch. (in, by, into)
33. Your method is different ..... mine. (than, from, then)
34. She ..... to Delhi yesterday. (has gone/went/had gone)
35. I ..... her for a long time. (know/have known/had known)
36. She ..... just now. (arrived, had arrived, has arrived)
37. I ..... of going to Canada. (think, am thinking, shall stink)
38. The baby ..... all morning. (cries, is crying, has been crying)
39. My uncle ..... for England tomorrow. (leaves, has left, will have been leaving)
40. I ..... a letter to her last Monday. (have written, has written, wrote)
41. She ..... born in 1990. (was, had been, has been)
42. I ..... a lot of work today. (did, have alone, had alone)
43. He ..... out half an hour ago. (had gone, has gone, went)



**Q.2 Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:**

**Passage -1**

Among living vertebrates, true flight is limited to bats and birds. Unlike most birds, however, bats are able to fly at relatively low speeds with extreme manoeuvrability. The wing is a thin, fleshy membrane supported near its leading edge by the greatly elongated bones of the forelimb and second finger, and towards the tip and rear by the even longer and narrower third, fourth, and fifth fingers. It is attached along the midline of the trunk and outward-directed limbs, and in various species it extends between hind limbs and tail. Only the first finger, or thumb, is free, and in most bats it alone is clawed, together with the toes. This structure enables bats to vary the convexity of the wings dramatically and thus vary their aerodynamic lift.

Almost all bats navigate-and most insectivorous species also target their prey-by echolocation. This is the pulsed emission of high-frequency sounds that are reflected back as echoes to a bat's ears from surrounding surfaces, indicating the position, relative distance, and even the character of objects in its environment-rather like the sonar, In this sense bats "see" acoustically. This allows them to navigate in total darkness. The physical properties of the emitted sounds vary in characteristics ways among species. The sounds pulses are generated in the larynx and in different species are emitted either from the mouth or nostrils.

- (i) Apart from birds and bats, which other vertebrates truly fly?
- (ii) What is the difference between the flight of birds and bats?
- (iii) To which part of the bat's body are its wings attached?
- (iv) How does varying the convexity of the wings help the bat's flight?
- (v) What is echolocation? How does it help most bats?
- (vi) Can does identify the species of bats by the sound they emit?
- (vii) Using the word tail as verb, make a meaningful sentence.
- (viii) Write down the word from the passage which means, 'defining feature'.

**PASSAGE-2**

The number of stars visible to the naked eye from Earth has been estimated to total 8,000, of which 4,000 are in the northern hemisphere of sky and 4,000 in the southern hemisphere. At any one time during the night in either hemisphere, only about 2,000 stars are visible. The others are obscured by atmospheric haze, especially near the horizon, and by faint sky light.

Astronomers have calculated that the stars in the Milky Way, the galaxy to which the Sun belongs, number in the hundreds of billions. The Milky Way, in turn, is only one of several hundred million such galaxies visible through large modern telescopes. The individual stars visible in the sky are simply those that lie closest to the solar system in the Milky Way.

The star nearest to our solar system is Proxima Centauri, one component of the triple star Alpha Centauri, which is about 40 trillion km (25 trillion miles) from the earth. In terms of the speed of light, the common standard used by astronomers for expressing distance, this triple-star system is about 4.29 light years distant; light traveling at about 300,000 km/s (186,000 mi/s) takes more than four years and three months to travel from this star to the Earth.

- (i) Does the number of stars visible to the naked eye from Earth differ in the two hemispheres?
- (ii) Why is the number of such stars reduced to almost half at any one time during the night?
- (iii) What is the Milky Way?
- (iv) How many stars are there in our galaxy?
- (v) How many galaxies are there in the Universe?
- (vi) How distant is the nearest star from earth?
- (vii) Using the word estimate as noun, make a meaningful sentence.
- (viii) Write down the word from the passage which means, 'defining feature'.

### **PASSAGE-3**

Extreme sports are non-traditional sports and activities that require participants to combine athletic skill with pronounced risk. Most extreme sports are not true competitive sports because the main challenge difficulty of the activity. Extreme sports allow and encourage individual creativity in the innovation of new manoeuvres and in the stylish execution of existing techniques.

Because extreme sports enthusiasts place themselves in dangerous situations, controlling risk is vital. Before they attempt risky activities, they must know their own physical abilities and understand how well they can block the natural instinct of fear. They must also recognize the physical limits of their equipment. Participants should have experience in whatever activity they are taking to an extreme level, and must know what they will do in an emergency.

Some of the most popular sports that can have extreme elements are skiing, rock climbing, snowboarding, mountain biking, in-line skating, and white-water kayaking (canoeing). Some extreme sports combine the techniques and physical skills of two or more sports. One of the best examples of this sort of transition is found in skysurfing, which first became popular in the 1990s. The sport combines skydiving and snowboarding and involves experienced parachutists performing acrobatic stunts on boards similar to snowboards.

- (i) Define the term 'extreme sports'.
- (ii) How do they differ from traditional sports?
- (iii) What makes them a dangerous enterprise?
- (iv) What precautions should the participants take?
- (v) Name five sports that can be termed as extreme?
- (vi) Why is skysurfing considered as a combination sport?
- (vii) Using the word extreme as noun, make a meaningful sentence.
- (viii) Write down the word from the passage which means, 'strong natural impulse'.

#### **PASSAGE-4**

The purpose of history as a serious endeavour to understanding human life is never fulfilled by the mere sifting of evidence for facts. Fact-finding is only the foundation for the selection, arrangement, and explanation that constitutes historical interpretation. The process of interpretation informs all aspects of historical inquiry, beginning with the selection of subject for investigation, because the very choice of a particular event or society or institution is itself an act of judgement that asserts the importance of the subject. Once chosen, the subject itself suggests a provisional model or hypothesis that guides research and helps the historian to assess and classify the available evidence and to present a detailed and coherent account of the subject. The historian must respect the facts, avoid ignorance and error as far as possible, and create a convincing, intellectually satisfying interpretation.

Until modern times, history was regarded primarily as a special kind of literature that shared many techniques and effects with fictional narrative. Historians were committed to factual materials and personal truthfulness, but like writers of fiction they wrote detailed narratives of events and vivid character sketches with great attention to language and style. The complex relations between literary art and historiography have been and continue

to be a subject of serious debate.

- (i) What defeats the purpose of history as an efforts to inderstand human life.
- (ii) What is the foundation of historical interpretation?
- (iii) Why is the selection of a subject important in a historical inquiry?
- (iv) How does the subject help the historian in his research ?
- (v) What pitfalls should the historian avoid?
- (vi) What made people consider history as a form of literature?
- (vii) Using the word subject as adjective, make a meaningful sentence.
- (viii) Write down the word from the passage which means, 'separate, examine'.

### **PASSAGE - 5**

Ice cream is a popular frozen confection made from fat, milk solids and sugar, Ice cream probably originated in China around 2000 B.C.. The recipe for water ices was first brought to Europe by the Italian traveller Macro Polo in the 13th century, with ice cream becoming popular in the 17th century. English colonish took the recipe to the United States in the early 18th century.

Early production methods consisted of placing the ingredients in a metal container, surrounded by a freezing mixture of ice and coarse salt, and mixing hem until smooth. In modern plants the basic ingredients are poured into a tank, where they are mixed and pasteurized. The mixture is then homogenized to break up particles of butterfat, cooled, piped to a freezing tank, and beaten until smooth; at this stage nuts or frits are sometimes added. The ice cream emerges from the freezing tank partially frozen and is packed into containers that are stored in a refrigerated room until hard.

Several forms of ice cream are made. French ice cream is enriched with egg yolks; parfais and mousse are ice-cream preparations that have not been beaten during the freezing process; biscuit tortoni is a rich ice cream sprinkled with powdered almonds or macaroons; and spumoni is a mouse-like ice cream to which fruits and nuts have been added. Soft ice cream, made of the same ingredients as ordinary ice cream, is sold as it comes from the freezer before hardening. An ice lolly is frozen ice cream or water ice on a stick.

- (i) When and where did ice cream originate?
- (ii) How did it reach Europe and the United States?
- (iii) How was it produced in the early days?
- (iv) How is it produced today?

- (v) What are parfits?
- (vi) Differentiate between torroni and supumoni.
- (vii) What is an ice lolly?
- (viii) Using the word beat as noun, make a meaningful sentence.
- (ix) Write down the word from the passage which means, 'instructions for making food'.

### **PASSAGE - 6**

Good manners are not inherited, nor do they come naturally to intelligent people. They must be learned and practised. They are based upon the concept of consideration for others. They are easy to acquire and there is nothing more profitable. Good manners are a necessary complement in every walk of life and specially in business. Organisation, whose representatives are competent and well-mannered, enjoy a good reputation. The morale, productivity and profits of such a place will be high and this in turn, will attract more business. There is no particular place or time when a person would show or beign his elementary courtesy. Courtesy, etiquette and manners are tools, that one should always carry with oneself wherever one goes. The first step to success lies in treating the people as courteously as we wish to be treated. This is the basic principle of civility which should be followed religiously.

- (i) What are good manners ?
- (ii) How are they acquired ?
- (iii) When and where should a person show courtesy ?
- (iv) How is the business organisation profited if it has well-mannered staff?
- (v) Which word in the passage means 'derive from parents'?
- (vi) How should we treat others?
- (vii) What tools should we carry everywhere?
- (viii) How is the word 'walk' used in the passage-as verb or as noun?

### **PASSAGE - 7**

The shape of a creeper on the support it gets. Similarly, the personality of a child largely depends upon his or her parental support, love, care and guidance.

A child cannot grow well without the strong support of an inspiring and caring adult. In parent-child relationship, there should be no inhibitions, no forcing of ideas and attitudes and no communication gap. If such a gap

exists in this relationship then it is bound to lead to all sorts of misunderstanding and complications. Parents should be like sheltering trees where their children can seek refuge. Different issues which affect the children should be discussed, thrashed and then the children should be given the last say. Gone are the days of awe and fear imposed on them. They should be treated in a friendly manner so that they can share the good and bad experiences of their day to day life.

- (i) How does a creeper shape itself?
- (ii) What effect does parental support has on a child?
- (iii) What is essential for a good growth of a child?
- (iv) What is prohibited in a parent-child relationship?
- (v) How can communication gap be harmful?
- (vi) What new concept of parent-child relationship has emerged?
- (vii) Which word in the passage means '*look for*'.
- (viii) Using 'shape' as verb make a meaningful sentence.

### **PASSAGE - 8**

To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of a good actor. You must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience; you must be clear speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make your meaning clear. Watch a good teacher and you will see that he does not sit motionless before his class; he stands the whole time he is teaching; he walks about, using his arms, hands and fingers to help in his explanations and his face to express feelings. Listen to him and you will hear the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is talking about. It is his body language that makes a deep impression on the minds of the students. One needs to communicate through body, voice modulation and eye-contact with the students to be an effective teacher.

- (i) How does a teacher show that he is a good actor?
- (ii) How can a teacher prove to be a good speaker?
- (iii) What does a teacher do to explain a topic clearly to his students?
- (iv) When can a teacher cast magical effect on his students?
- (v) What do you infer by the term, voice modulation?
- (vi) What are the qualities of a good teacher?
- (vii) Which word from the passage means, 'listener'.
- (viii) Using 'watch' as noun, make a meaningful sentence.

## PASSAGE - 9

Most people dance simply to have fun or to entertain others. But dancing also serves many other purposes. For many people, dancing provides one of the most personal and effective means of communication. A dancer can express feelings such as joy, anger or helplessness without saying a word. Many schools and private studios offer classes in *modern dance*. These classes encourage students to express themselves through rhythmic movement. The field of dance therapy uses modern dance to treat physically handicapped and emotionally disturbed people. Throughout human history, dancing had been used in worship. Pre-historic people probably made up religious dance to gain the favour of their gods. Many Indian tribes danced while appealing for rain and good crops. It is believed that community dancing and community prayer offered to propitiate the Gods do bring rains and good crops. Even well-known writers like R.K. Narayan have used this theme in his well known and popular novel 'The Guide'.

- (i) Why do most people dance?
- (ii) List at least two purposes which dancing serves?
- (iii) What feelings can a dancer convey without speaking?
- (iv) What role do dancing schools and private studios play?
- (v) How is the dance therapy helpful?
- (vi) Which well known novel is mentioned in the passage?
- (vii) Which word in the passage means 'treatment'?
- (viii) Using '*offer*' as noun, make a meaningful sentence.

## PASSAGE -10

We know that most insects lead solitary lives. Why then do honeybees live in huge colonies of up to 1,00,000 individuals? The sophisticated and highly complex bee societies, it seems, act as one of nature's most efficient protection systems! At the heart of such protection is the division of labour in bee societies. This means that different bees do different jobs. Their young stay in the nest in individual cells are very well cared for. Thanks to their special system. The colony is well defended in the face of an attack for there are 'soldiers' whose only work is to protect the nest. 'Workers' constantly attend to the nest, repairing it whenever it is damaged. 'Foragers' constantly search the surroundings to gather nectar to feed the whole colony. The queen's job, of course, is only to lay eggs. She is zealously protected by all others. The sense of protection is

universal in all creatures on earth.

- (i) Why do bees live in large colonies?
- (ii) Who looks after the young ones of the bees?
- (iii) How is the colony defended?
- (iv) What is the function of 'foragers'?
- (v) Why is the colony called a system?
- (vi) Which sense do all life forms share?
- (vii) Using '*spot*' as verb, make a meaningful sentence.
- (viii) Give two adjectives use for bee societies.



### **Q.3 Short answer type questions from prose.**

1. Why did Rama Rao decide to send in atleast four entries for the competition?
2. Why did Rama rao plan to go to Madras?
3. Why did Rama Rao worry less about his family after he first came across 'The captain'.
4. Why were only a few lives lost in the 1968 Alaska earthquake?
5. How were our present continents formed?
6. How might the setting off of controlled earthquakes help to prevent uncontrolled earthquakes?
7. What helps a propoise to swim fast?
8. Why have men had more need to develop their intelligence than propoises?
9. How do porpoises fight sharks?
10. How did Govindarajulu come to be the owner of a shop?
11. Why was there a mystry about life in the Andamans?
12. How could you distinguish a convict from a civilian in the days when the Andamans were a penal settlement?
13. Name four things which help to make Grimsdykis life a contented one.
14. Say how Grimsdyke's life was twice influnced by the power of women?
15. Name three things which made Grimsdyke distinctive in his appearance?
16. How does the malaria parasite enter a man's blood?
17. Name three ways in which malaria can be controlled?
18. What made Ross undertake research into the causes of the disease?
19. Why did Gandhiji have to go to the 'Attorney-General' as well as to the customs officers?
20. Why had Rustumji's smuggling offences not been discovered earlier?
21. Give two reasons why the journey along the sipi vally was uncomfortable?
22. Name three thing in the Chief's behaviour which made the author feel he was unwelcome?
23. Why did the author ask the chief questions about god, creation of the world, etc?
24. What three things tell us that Herman was frightened?
25. Give two reason why the police thought that the narrator was a peculiar person.
26. What made the police rush into the Athic?

27. Give three reasons why the author and his pilot were unable to get ashore when they first landed.
28. Name three things about the Dyaks which the author liked?
29. How did the Resident persuade chief Koh to give up the idea of laying an egg?
30. Name three things which, in the past, stopped the world population from increasing?
31. Give three ways in which the agricultural management can be improved?
32. Give three reasons why green plants are vital to life?
33. Why did the old man leave San Carlos?
34. What did the old man fear would harm his animals?
35. Why were the enemy planes not flying?
36. What evidence is there that porpoises were known as friendly creatures in Roman times?
37. The old man was a victim of the war, but he had no wish to play a part in it. Give two statements made by the old man which tell us this.
38. What sort of prisoners used to be sent to the Andamans?
39. What made Ross undertake research into the causes of disease?
40. What did Gandhiji consider to be a greater cause for shame?
41. Why did the author refer to birds and eggs when trying to explain about his aircraft to chief Koh?
42. What three conditions are needed for using the system of double-cropping in rice production.

#### **Q.4 Short answer type questions from poetry.**

1. How is the contrast between the old and the young worked out in the poem 'wonder thirst'?
2. What blame does the poet suggest may be put on the stars and the sun?
3. Why does the poet find it impossible to admire anything in the cities?
4. Why does the poet escape from human sufferings?
5. What does the poet mean by 'Man proposes, god in his time disposes'?
6. How does the poet reconcile himself on the child's death?
7. What are the various silvery things mentioned in the poem silver?
8. What does the poet mean by 'silver feathered sleep'?
9. Does the moon see a world of silver as does she create one?
10. Apart from freedom from fear, what are the other freedoms that the poet mentions?
11. What are the narrow domestic walls?
12. Why is dead habit compared to dreary discreet sand?

#### **Q.5 Very short answer type questions from grammar.**

##### **a. Do as directed.**

1. I know him to be trustworthy.  
(Replace the underlined words by Noun clause)
2. His arrival was quite unexpected.  
(Replace the underlined words by Noun clause)
3. He confessed his guilt.  
(Replace the underlined words by Noun clause)
4. His friends hoped for his success.  
(Replace the underlined words by Noun clause)
5. On his return, we asked him many questions.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adverb clause)
6. The news is too good to be true.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adverb clause)
7. You may go home after finishing your work.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adverb clause)

8. Due to sickness, he missed school.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adverb clause)
9. A man of industrious habits is sure to succeed.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adjective clause)
10. A city on a hill cannot be hid.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adjective clause)
11. She has a box full of jewellery?  
(Replace the underlined words by Adjective clause)
12. You can have anything of your liking.  
(Replace the underlined words by Adjective clause)
13. Getting a taxi in this part of the town takes a long time.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'it')
14. Recovering from the shock was painful for Rama Rao.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'it')
15. Saving or not saving is in god's hands.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'it')
16. Being frank and also pleasant is often difficult.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'it')
17. When I heard the noise, I woke up.  
(Rewrite the underlined words with participial phase)
18. Since I worked all day, I felt tired.  
(Rewrite the underlined words with participial phase)
19. As he wondered across the road , he found a purse.  
(Rewrite the underlined words with participial phase)
20. Because he was dissatisfied , he resigned his post.  
(Rewrite the underlined words with participial phase)
21. He is very poor He cannot pay his fees.  
(combine the sentences using adverbial clause of result)
22. He is poor He is honest.  
(combine the sentences using adverbial clause of contrast)
23. It was raining. He took his umbrella with him.  
(combine the sentences using adverbial clause of reason)

24. I reached the school, it begin to rain.  
(combine the sentences using adverbial clause of time)
25. The workers could not help .....  
(complete the sentences using gerundial phrase use 'go, strike' as clues)
26. I would rather risk .....  
(complete the sentences using gerundial phrase use 'be, dismiss, job)- as clues.
27. You watch needs .....  
(complete the sentences using gerundial phrase use 'through, overhaul' as clues)
28. I let your know as soon as I finish .....  
(complete the sentences using gerundial phrase use 'revise, script' as clues)

**b) Do as directed.**

1. He is very weak. He cannot walk.  
(combine the sentences using 'too.....to')
2. He is very poor. He cannot buy book.  
(combine the sentences using 'too.....to')
3. The tea is very hot. I cannot drink it.  
(combine the sentences using 'too.....to')
4. The box is very heavy. She cannot lift it.  
(combine the sentences using 'too.....to')
5. It is very simple. Even a child can understand it.  
(combine the sentences using 'so.....that')
6. He was very tired. He could scarcely stand.  
(combine the sentences using 'so.....that')
7. He was badly injured. He became unconscious.  
(combine the sentences using 'so.....that')
8. It was very small. I could not see it.  
(combine the sentences using 'so.....that')
9. John said, 'I am busy now'.  
(change the narration)
10. The tourist said, 'where is the Taj mahal'.  
(change the narration)

11. Bali said to Ashok, ' Go away'.  
(change the narration)
12. He said to her, 'May god bless you'.  
(change the narration)
13. Ashok has written this letter.  
(change the narration)
14. He will never hurt you.  
(change the voice)
15. Shut the door.  
(change the voice)
16. When did you write this letter?  
(change the voice)
17. Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered her.  
(change into compound sentence)
18. You must work very hard to win the gold medal.  
(change into compound sentence)
19. Despite her hard work, she did not succeed.  
(change into compound sentence)
20. Owing to ill-luck, he met with a bad accident.  
(change into compound sentence)
21. His silence proves his guilt.  
(change into complex sentence)
22. He worked hard to pass the examination.  
(change into complex sentence)
23. He bought his neighbour's house.  
(change into complex sentence)
24. He owed his success to his father.  
(change into complex sentence)

**Q.6 Long answer type questions from composition Precise writing.  
Make a précis of the passage given below in about one third of its length, also give its title.**

### **PASSAGE - 1**

Every nation has its own method of play, and historians frequently seek out and observe them in the endeavour to gain an insight into a people's outlook and culture. Games, in fact, not only mould the character of a nation, they also reflect it. Among some peoples admittedly, there exist few records of the games in which their more remote ancestors indulged; but it is not unreasonable to presume that men cultivated from the earliest times the natural sports of leaping and throwing and wrestling, with no special purpose in view, unless it were perhaps the attainment of physical fitness or popular admiration. Indeed the delight that man takes in his own bodily strength and the excitement that he feels at the sight of physical combat might well be considered sufficient reasons for the practice of games among the peoples of antiquity. One usually finds however that the pursuit of athletics in olden times was closely connected either with religious or with military exercises. The public games of ancient Greece, for example, consisted of athletic contests which generally formed part of a religious ceremony. Participation in them was confined to men of Greek descent who were under the age of thirty-five years; women were not allowed to attend even as spectators. The influence that these games had upon the national character and upon the only youth trained to compete in them of great endurance but sculptors and poets of the highest eminence were employed to commemorate in stone and verse the beauty of the competitors.

### **PASSAGE - 2**

The problem of begging in India is a large one, and is a symptom of a number of complex social evils. In one state in India it is estimated that there are over 2000 beggars in each district.

The most common cause of begging is the lack of work opportunity in villages so that people are driven to crowd into large towns to look for work. They seek employment as road workers, porters, casual helpers in markets and as domestic servants. Those who fail to make a living in these ways tend to resort to begging to make an income.

Other reasons for resorting to begging are family breakdown leading to truancy by the children, the death or desertion of a husband, the use of disfigured children to gain an income for their guardians and the result of

disabling diseases which prevent a person from making a useful living.

All these causes produce a problem which is magnified in two ways. First, by the general toleration of persistent and open begging in public places and, secondly, by the very bad psychological effects of their way of life on the beggars themselves. Thus, they live in a state of despair and gradually lose the normal human values of self-respect and dignity, so that eventually begging becomes for them an acceptable way of life.

### **PASSAGE - 3**

Broken friendship, may be repaired but the break will always show. Friendship is a precious thing too precious a treasure to be carelessly broken or thrown away. The world handles the word 'friend' lightly, its real, true deeper meaning is forgotten, and the acquaintance of an hour or the chance comer is wrongly called a friend.

Your friend is the one who appreciates your faults as well as your virtues, who understands and sympathises with your defects, your aims and ideas, your joys and temptations, your hopes and disappointments, as no one else does or can. It is your friend, to whom you turn for advice, for comfort, for praise, he may not be as learned as some or as wise as others, but he understands you and even his listening to your talk gives you strength and renewed courage.

Blessed is the man or woman into whose life has come the beauty and power of such friendship. Prize it well. Do all in your power to keep such a friendship unbroken. Avoid the break, for when it comes, it cannot be mended. It is not alone a question of forgiveness that may be full and complete. It is the hurt in the heart that will not readily heal and the confidence that will not fully come back.

### **PASSAGE - 4**

The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or his daughter, that he has reared with loving care, may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith.

The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most.

A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honour when success is with us may be the first to throw stones of malice when failure



settles its cloud upon our heads.

The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog.

A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be by his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains.

### **PASSAGE - 5**

Very closely associated with the beauty of the mountains are some special emotions which the highest and wildest peaks provoke. The companionship provided by climbing together is almost universally valued by mountaineers. Lonely though the mountain peaks are, the teams of mountaineers who climb them find a unique kind of bond developing between them. This is one of the regrettable trends in our present civilization. The friendships established on the mountains are lasting and irreplaceable. How often do we see even our best friends? Once a week? When you have walked the feather edge of danger with someone, when you have held his life at the end of a rope in your hand, and he had later held yours, you have an almost impregnable foundation for friendship. Frequently, when we do see our friends it is at a party or some occasion where the conversation remains superficial. For the deepest friendships spring from sharing failure as success, danger as well as safety. The largest areas left untouched by human civilization are the oceans and the poles and the highest mountains.

### **PASSAGE -6**

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend,-who fluctuates from opinion to opinion. from plan to plan and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows-can never accomplish any thing great or usefull. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Take

your course wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alos and Pyrenees will sink before you.

### **PASSAGE - 7**

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in 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 that work done at that time 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 this 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. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing and after a sound night's rest, rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.

### **PASSAGE - 8**

Over-eating is one of the most wonderful practices among those who think that they can afford it. In fact, authorities say that nearly all who can get as much as they desire, over-eat to their disadvantage. This class of people could save a great more food than they can save by missing one meal per week and at the same time they could improve their health.

A heavy meal at night, the so-called 'dinner', is the fashion with many and often it is taken shortly before retiring. It is unnecessary and could be forgone, not only once a week but daily without loss of strength. From three to five hours are needed to digest food. While sleeping, this food not being required to give energy for work, is in many cases converted into excess fat, giving rise to over-weight. The evening meal should be light, taken three or four hours before retiring. This prevents over-eating, conserves energy and reduces the cost of food.

### **PASSAGE - 9**

In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not so good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best; the Frenchman is very proud of

france and everything French. the Germans and Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India is in many ways the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everyday wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good and some bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is not partly good and partly bad. We must take the good wherever we find it and try to remove the bad wherever it may be. We are, of course, most concerned with our own country, India. Unfortunately, it is in a bad way today. Many of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no-joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it.

### **PASSAGE - 10**

Trees give shade for the benefit of others and while they themselves in the sun and endure scorching heat, they produce the fruit by which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body, if no use of it is made for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood-the more it is rubbed the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane-the more it is peeled and cut into pieces, the more juice does it produce. Gold-the more it is burnt, the more brightly does it shine. The men who are noble at heart do not lose these qualities even if they lose their lives. What does it matter whether men praise them or not? What difference does it make whether riches abide with them or not? What does it signify whether they die at this moment or whether their lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dogs and cows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of a friend, or even for the sake of a stranger, will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss.

**Q.7 Long answer type question your composition.  
Essay writing.**

1. A picnic
2. My best friend
3. A cricket match
4. My ambition in life
5. The person I admire most
6. The most memorable day of my life
7. Pleasures of reading
8. A visit to a historical place
9. Advertisements - A bane or a boon ?
10. Dowry - A social evil
11. Blessing of computer science
12. Adult education in India
13. Educational value of television
14. If I were the Prime Minister of India
15. Importance of games and sports
16. Importance of Newspapers
17. Unemployment problem
18. Environment pollution
19. National integration
20. Problem of corruption in India.

**Q.8 Long answer type question from composition.  
Letter writing.**

1. You are Amit shukla, a student of class tenth, Govt. Hr. Sec. School Patna. Write an application to the Principal requesting him to grant you a scholarship, give suitable reasons.
2. You are Pradeep Khare. The postman of your area is irregular and not punctual. Write a letter to the Post Master of your circle compliang against the postman.
3. Write an application to the Collector of your district asking to impose restrictions on the use of loudspeakers.
4. You are Sudhanshu Shukls. Write an application to the Manager, MTNL

- exchange, 21 Agra road, Indore for the post of a telephone operator.
5. Write a letter to the Director, T.V. Programmes, Bhopal Doordarshan telling him about the quality of T.V. programmes.
  6. Write a letter to a Bookseller ordering books.
  7. Write a letter to the health officer of your area complaining against the insanitary condition of the colony you live in.
  8. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police informing him of the theft of your bicycle.
  9. Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper, on reckless driving.
  10. Write a letter to the Transport Authorities of our town explaining irregular bus service in the town. Give suitable suggestions to improve the service.
  11. You or Ajay Anand resident of Railway colony, Ratlam. Write a letter to your friend, Anuj Sharma, describing how you celebrated your birthday.
  12. You are Jatin Patel, residing at A-21, Housing Board Colony, Ujjain. Write a letter to your friend Vikas inviting him to spend a part of summer vacation with you.
  13. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the birthday gift.
  14. Write a letter to your father, explaining what you wish to do after your studies.
  15. Write a letter to your mother requesting her to persuade your father to send you to some technical college.
  16. Write a letter of condolence to a friend on the death of his father.
  17. Write a letter to a friend who has failed in the final examination advising him/her not to give up hope and try once again.
  18. You are Anita in Delhi Public School, Indore. You have received a letter from your mother who has asked you to describe your new school. Write a letter in reply.
  19. You have had a quarrel with best friend and are not on talking terms anymore. Write a letter to your sister, seeking her advice about how to make up and be friends again.
  20. You are Bimal Saxena, Your cousin Rohit has been hospitalised because of an accident. Write a letter to him giving some cheerful news, a promise of a visit soon and wishing him a speedy recovery.