



निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु मॉड्यूल

2021–22

विषय : अंग्रेजी

कक्षा : 10वीं

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन) लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र.

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल

## //आमुख//

इस मटेरियल को ब्लूप्रिन्ट के अनुसार उन महत्वपूर्ण पाठ्य वस्तुओं का समावेश कर तैयार किया गया है जो कि प्रभावी शिक्षण एवं छात्र-छात्राओं के अंग्रेजी विषय में औसत दक्षता विकसित करने एवं परीक्षा परिणाम में सुधार हेतु लाभकारी सिद्ध होगा। आगामी परीक्षा की तैयारी एवं श्रेष्ठ परीक्षा परिणाम हेतु यह **रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु मटेरियल** तैयार किया गया है। जिसके उपयोग से शिक्षक अपने समस्त छात्रों को बेहतर अंक प्राप्त करने एवं अगली कक्षा में जाने हेतु समर्थ बना सकेंगे।

त्रैमासिक परीक्षा में डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों का चिन्हांकन आपके द्वारा कर लिया गया होगा। यदि आपके स्कूल में एक से अधिक सेक्शन है तो विद्यार्थियों के ग्रेड के आधार पर सेक्शन में विद्यार्थियों का पुनर्वितरण कर दें। तथा एक ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों को एक सेक्शन में रखें ताकि उन विद्यार्थियों को उनके स्तर के अनुरूप पढाया जाये।

प्रदेश के समस्त हाई/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों के प्राचार्य एवं संबंधित शिक्षकों से अपेक्षा ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे इस माड्यूल से शाला के छात्र-छात्राओं को अंग्रेजी विषय का नियमित निदानात्मक कक्षाओं में अभ्यास करायेंगे ताकि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में सफल हो सके।

शिक्षकों से अपेक्षित कार्यवाही –डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों को आगामी 2 माह तक इस माड्यूल अनुसार अभ्यास कराएं। विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक प्रश्न को किस तरह लिखना है इसे समझाएं। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की जा रही गलतियों को सुधारें।

## शासकीय हाई एवं हायर सेकेन्डरी विद्यालयों में निदानात्मक कक्षाओं (Remedial teaching) का संचालन

रेमेडियल टीचिंग अर्थात् निदानात्मक शिक्षण का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों की पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी कठिनाईयों का निदान करना, उनकी कठिनाईयों/समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता के लिए आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना है, ताकि विद्यार्थी अगली कक्षा में जाने के लिए तैयार हो सकें। रेमेडियल टीचिंग के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि शाला के प्राचार्य नियमित कक्षाओं की तरह रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन तथा इसके उद्देश्य के अनुरूप कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

### रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें –

- विमर्श पोर्टल पर त्रैमासिक परीक्षा परिणाम की प्रविष्टि की गई है। त्रैमासिक परीक्षा परिणाम का विश्लेषण करें।
- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के आधार पर कक्षा 9 तथा कक्षा 10 में औसतन 50 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी, एवं कक्षा 11 एवं 12 में भी लगभग 30 से 35 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड में हैं। अतः ऐसी स्थिति में सभी कक्षाओं (9वीं, 10वीं, 11वीं एवं 12वीं) के लिए रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन अनिवार्य होगा।
- राज्य स्तर से समस्त शिक्षकों, प्राचार्यों एवं अधिकारियों का उन्मुखीकरण शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा। अधिकारियों से अपेक्षा है कि वे अपने जिले के शिक्षकों एवं प्राचार्यों के साथ रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन पर एक बैठक 25 नवम्बर तक आयोजित करने की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

### **1. ग्रेड आधार पर सेक्शन बनाना—** त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों के ग्रेड के आधार पर सेक्शन पुनः बनाये जाएँ।

- ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ एक से अधिक सेक्शन हैं वहाँ सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पृथक सेक्शन बनाया जाए ताकि विद्यार्थियों के स्तर के अनुरूप पठन-पाठन हो सके।
- ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ एक ही सेक्शन हैं वहाँ सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के आधार पर शिक्षक द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाएगा कि उसे किस तरह पढ़ाना है। यदि कक्षा में अधिकांश विद्यार्थी सी डी ई ग्रेड में हैं तो उन्हें रेमेडियल टीचिंग मॉड्यूल ही पढ़ाया जाएगा एवं बी ग्रेड के विद्यार्थी को अलग से पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।
- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं में ई ग्रेड को भी दो भागों E<sub>1</sub> एवं E<sub>2</sub> में बाँटा जाता है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों के वास्तविक स्तर की जानकारी शिक्षक को हो सके। वह विद्यार्थियों को इस तरह पढ़ाये कि विद्यार्थी न्यूनतम दक्षता प्राप्त कर सकें।

### **2. रेमेडियल कक्षाओं हेतु सामग्री—**

- निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु कक्षा 9 एवं 10 के लिए हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, गणित, विज्ञान एवं सामाजिक विज्ञान कुल पाँच विषयों के मॉड्यूल विमर्श पोर्टल पर भी उपलब्ध करवाये जायेंगे।
- निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु तैयार मॉड्यूल को वार्षिक परीक्षा के ब्लू-प्रिन्ट को ध्यान में रखकर विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें अध्याय के लिये प्राथमिकता का क्रम तैयार किया गया है। जिसके अनुसार ही रेमेडियल टीचिंग का पठन पाठन कराया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
- कक्षा संचालन हेतु शिक्षक विभागीय यू-ट्यूब चैनल (Vimarsh MP SED) पर उपलब्ध शैक्षणिक वीडियो का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। इन वीडियो की लिंक रेमेडियल मॉड्यूल में भी प्रदान की जायेगी।

### 3. रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन—

- रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन 09 दिसम्बर से सतत किया जाएगा।
- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं का विश्लेषण विमर्श पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं जो प्राचार्यों द्वारा परीक्षा परिणाम के आधार पर भरा गया है। प्रत्येक शाला के पास डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों की सूची उपलब्ध है। ई ग्रेड में भी दो श्रेणियाँ बनाई गई हैं, E<sub>1</sub> ग्रेड अर्थात् ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने 20 से 33 प्रतिशत के मध्य अंक प्राप्त किये हैं, तथा E<sub>2</sub> ग्रेड अर्थात् ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने 0 से 20 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त किये हैं। E<sub>1</sub> श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जावे ताकि ये विद्यार्थी न्यूनतम दक्षता प्राप्त कर सकें।
- रेमेडियल कक्षाएँ उन्हीं शिक्षकों के द्वारा ली जाएं जिन शिक्षकों द्वारा कक्षा में संबंधित विषय का अध्यापन कराया जाता है क्योंकि उन्हें यह पता होगा कि किस विद्यार्थी का स्तर क्या है तथा किन टॉपिक्स में उन्हें समस्या है।
- ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ डी एवं ई ग्रेड के अलग-अलग सेक्शन निर्मित हैं वहाँ सभी कालखण्ड में रेमेडियल टीचिंग के मॉड्यूल से ही पढ़ाया जायेगा। अर्थात् विषयमान से लगाए जा रहे कालखण्ड में भी तथा रेमेडियल टीचिंग के 2 कालखण्ड में भी। ऐसे सेक्शन के लिए प्रत्येक दिवस किन्ही 2 विषयों के लिए 80-80 मिनट के कालखण्ड एवं शेष 4 विषयों के 40-40 मिनट के कालखण्ड होंगे। 80 मिनट वाले कालखण्ड के विषय प्रतिदिन परिवर्तित रहेंगे। अर्थात् यदि प्रथम दिवस हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी के 80 मिनट हैं तो अगले दिन विज्ञान एवं गणित के 80-80 मिनट के कालखण्ड होंगे। इस आधार पर समय-सारणी को तैयार करने का दायित्व प्राचार्य का होगा।
- यदि सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों का पृथक सेक्शन न बना हों तो कक्षा 9वीं में तीसरा एवं चौथा कालखण्ड (80 मिनट) तथा कक्षा 10वीं में दूसरा एवं तीसरा कालखण्ड (80 मिनट) निदानात्मक/रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के लिये होगा। कक्षा 11वीं एवं 12वीं के लिए शैक्षणिक कैलेंडर अनुसार निदानात्मक/रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन किया जायेगा।

### 4. ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ विषयमान से शिक्षक नहीं है वहाँ

- एक परिसर एक शाला वाले स्कूलों में शिक्षकों का उपयोग उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाए।
- ऐसे शिक्षकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए जहाँ स्कूलों की आपस में साझेदारी हो सकती है। उदाहरण के लिए यदि एक स्कूल में गणित के शिक्षक उपलब्ध हैं, किन्तु अंग्रेजी के नहीं हैं, जबकि निकटस्थ किसी स्कूल में अंग्रेजी के शिक्षक उपलब्ध हैं किन्तु गणित के नहीं, ऐसी स्थिति में दोनों स्कूलों के विषय शिक्षकों की सेवाएँ साझा कर ली जायें। विषय शिक्षण की इस साझेदारी व्यवस्था कराने को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।
- जहाँ साझेदारी न हो सके वहाँ भी शिक्षक व्यवस्था अन्य विद्यालयों से विषयमान से पूर्ण की जाये।
- उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था में शिक्षकों को सप्ताह में 03 दिवस अपने विद्यालय में तथा 03 दिवस निकट के विषय शिक्षक विहीन विद्यालय में सेवाएँ देनी होंगी। संबंधित दोनों विद्यालय (शिक्षक की मूल शाला तथा आवंटित शाला दोनों) के लिए इस व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखकर उचित प्रकार से समय-सारणी निर्धारित करेंगे तथा संबंधित विषय के शिक्षक अपनी मूल शाला एवं आवंटित शाला दोनों स्थानों पर अपने विषय का पठन पाठन पूर्ण करायेंगे। अर्थात् मूल शाला में शैक्षणिक कार्य भी प्रभावित न हो यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा। जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा इस संबंध में आदेश जारी किये जाएंगे। इन शिक्षकों की उपस्थिति दोनों स्कूलों में ली जावे तथा निर्देश का पालन न करने वालों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जावे।

- इस प्रकार की गई व्यवस्था में प्रयुक्त शिक्षक को नियमानुसार माह में न्यूनतम 10 दिवस की अन्य शाला में उपस्थिति के लिए आवागमन व्यय 'रेमेडियल टीचिंग मद' से रु. 1500 प्रतिमाह दिया जायेगा।
- यदि निकटस्थ स्कूल से व्यवस्था न हो सके, तो, प्राचार्य निदानात्मक शिक्षण कालखंड के दौरान कक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों को लैपटॉप, फोन या स्मार्ट टीवी के माध्यम से डिजिटल सामग्री द्वारा अध्ययन करने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। अध्ययन संबंधी डिजिटल सामग्री बुकलेट में उपलब्ध करवाई गयी है।
- कक्षा 11 एवं 12 के लिए प्रश्न बैंक प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

#### 5. अभ्यास

- प्रत्येक विषय हेतु रेमेडियल कक्षाओं की प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी की एक अलग कॉपी बनवाई जायेगी। जो शिक्षक अध्यापन करायेंगे वे प्रतिदिन की दिनांक एवं टॉपिक कॉपी पर लिखवाएँगे।
- विद्यार्थियों से बार बार अभ्यास कराकर उन्हें उस दक्षता में दक्ष बनाया जायेगा। निदानात्मक कक्षाओं का मूल उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों से सतत अभ्यास करवाकर उन्हें दक्ष बनाना है। अतः सिर्फ मॉड्यूल के पढ़ाने से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा अपितु पढ़ाई के साथ अभ्यास कराने से विद्यार्थियों के स्तर का उन्नयन होगा।
- शिक्षक सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालय एवं घर पर अभ्यास हेतु पर्याप्त समय मिले।
- ग्राफ/चित्र/मॉडल, प्रयोग करके दिखाना/करवाना, वर्कशीट से अभ्यास कराया जायेगा।
- प्रतिदिन निदानात्मक शिक्षण से सम्बंधित विषय पर अलग से कक्षा कार्य एवं गृह कार्य देना और जांच कर त्रुटियों को सुधरवाया जायेगा।

#### 6. मूल्यांकन—

- विद्यार्थियों का प्रति सप्ताह टेस्ट लिया जायेगा तथा उसका रिकार्ड रखा जायेगा।
- टेस्ट के आधार पर विद्यार्थी क्या सीख नहीं पाया इसका आकलन कर उन विद्यार्थियों को पुनः उसी टॉपिक को पढ़ाया जायेगा।
- निरीक्षणकर्ता विद्यार्थियों की कॉपी देखकर रेमेडियल टीचिंग का अवलोकन करेंगे।
- अर्द्धवार्षिक एवं प्री-बोर्ड परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम शैक्षणिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार ही होगा।

#### 7. निरीक्षण/मॉनिटरिंग –

- समस्त विद्यार्थियों की काउंसलिंग की जायेगी। प्राचार्य प्रत्येक सप्ताहिक बैठक में शिक्षकवार, विषयवार, विद्यार्थी वार समीक्षा करेंगे। जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को आने वाली कठिनाईयों पर विशेष चर्चा करेंगे। इस पूर्ण कार्यवाही के अभिलेखों का संधारण करेंगे।
- रेमेडियल टीचिंग के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि शाला के प्राचार्य नियमित कक्षाओं की तरह रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन की जवाबदेही तय करें एवं इस ओर ध्यान दें तथा समुचित रूप से उद्देश्य के अनुरूप कार्यवाही करें एवं सभी विद्यार्थियों को न्यूनतम दक्षता हासिल करवाना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।
- **जिला स्तरीय टीम द्वारा आकस्मिक मॉनिटरिंग** – जिला स्तर से अकादमिक दल के अतिरिक्त नियमित रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन की व्यवस्था की मॉनिटरिंग हेतु टीम गठित की जाएगी जो आकस्मिक रूप से शालाओं का निरीक्षण कर यह सत्यापित करेंगी कि प्रत्येक शाला में रेमेडियल कक्षा चल रही है या नहीं।
- इस सम्पूर्ण कार्य की मॉनिटरिंग का दायित्व जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, अतिरिक्त जिला परियोजना समन्वयक एवं विकास खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी का होगा।

आयुक्त  
लोक शिक्षण म.प्र.

## मॉड्यूल बनाने में सहभागी रिसोर्स पर्सन

श्रीमती राजेश्री शेंडगे, प्राचार्य

विषय विशेषज्ञ, स्टेट असेसमेंट सेल, लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय (म.प्र.)

श्री पंकज मिश्र, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षक

विषय विशेषज्ञ, स्टेट असेसमेंट सेल, लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय (म.प्र.)

श्री अमित कुमार गुप्ता, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षक

विषय विशेषज्ञ, स्टेट असेसमेंट सेल, लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय (म.प्र.)

ब्लू प्रिंट (प्रश्न पत्र का स्वरूप)  
परीक्षा हाईस्कूल 2021-22  
ब्लूप्रिंट

कक्षा-10वीं  
विषय :- अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक – 80  
समय – 3 घण्टे

रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु प्राथमिकता का क्रम

स.क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तु निष्ठ प्रश्न 1 अंक	कुल प्रश्न				
				2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	5 अंक	
1.	Reading Unseen Passage 1	5	5					1
2.	Unseen Passage 2	5	5					1
3.	Writing Note Making with Title	4				1		1
4.	Letter Writing (Formal/Informal)	4				1		1
5.	Grammar (Fill ups)	5	5					1
6.	Textual MCQS from First Flight	6	6					1
7.	Composition (Essay)	5					1	1
8.	Extracts from prose/poetry	6	6					1
9.	Do as directed	5	5					1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
10.	Short answer type questions from prose (First Flight)	12		6				1
11.	Short answer type questions from poetry (First Flight)	4		2				1
12.	Short answer type questions from Footprints without Feet	4		2				1
13.	Picture Guided Composition	3			1			1
14.	Long answer type questions from prose(First Flight)	6			2			1
15.	Long answer type questions from poetry(First Flight)	3			1			1
16.	Long answer type questions from Foot Prints without Feet	3			1			1
17.	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>			<b>7</b>
18.	<b>Grand TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>16</b>

नोट – रेखांकित गहरे काले भाग के ऊपर की विषय वस्तु का परीक्षा तक अध्यापन कराना तथा छात्रों को अभ्यास कराना अनिवार्य होगा ।

कक्षा 10वीं  
विषय- अंग्रेजी

कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु

क्र.	पुस्तक/विषयवस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किए गए अध्याय/विषयवस्तु का नाम
1	First Flight	8 9 11	Mijbil the otter Madam Rides the Bus The Proposal
2	Footprints without Feet	3 4 6 8 10	Midnight Visitor A Question of Trust The Making of a Scientist The Hack Driver The Book Saved the Earth
3	Poetry		. How to Tell Wild Animals . The Tale of Custard the Dragon

// अनुक्रमणिका //

क्र.			Page no.
1.	Reading	Reading Comprehension	10-14
2.	Writing	Note-Making	14-15
3.	Writing	Letter Writing (Formal/Informal)	15-19
4.	Grammar	Fill in the blanks	20-22
5.	Text Books	Textual MCQs	22-27
6.	Writing	Essay Writing	28-29
7.	Text Books	Extracts from Prose/Poetry	29-34
8.	Grammar	Do as directed	34-35
9.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Prose (First Flight)	36-37
10.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Poetry (First Flight)	38-39
11.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Footprints without Feet	39-40
12.	Writing	Picture Guided Composition	40-41
13.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Prose (First Flight))	41-42
14.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Poetry (First Flight)	41-42
15.	Text Books	Long answer questions from Footprints without Feet	41-42

## Reading-

### Reading Comprehension- (2 passages X 5 Marks = 10 Marks)

Comprehension के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में 10 अंक आवंटित हैं जिसमें 2 Unseen Passages दिये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक passage में 5 questions objective type होते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लिये यह सेक्शन अत्यन्त ही आसान एवं scoring होता है। क्योंकि प्रत्येक question का answer उसी Passage में होता है।

Q.1. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

Q.2. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

➤ Unseen Passage को पढ़ाने के लिए शिक्षक कक्षा-10 वीं की First Flight तथा Foot Prints without Feet का उपयोग TLM के रूप में कर सकते हैं।

गतिविधि :-

➤ शिक्षक छात्र की समझ Comprehension को परखने के लिए Yes/No Type questions पूछ सकते हैं।

1. इस खण्ड के अभ्यास हेतु छात्र को Wh questions जैसे What, Why, When, Where, How, Whom, Who, Whose का अर्थ समझाये। इनसे शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों को बनाकर छात्रों से इनका उत्तर देने को कहे।

passage में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने का कौशल (skill) निम्नलिखित Question word के माध्यम से विषय शिक्षक समझाएंगे तथा अभ्यास कराएंगे।

What	—	क्या	—	object	वस्तु
Where	—	कहाँ	—	place	स्थान
When	—	कब	—	time	समय
Which	—	कौनसा	—	thing	वस्तु
Who	—	कौन	—	person	व्यक्ति
Why	—	क्यों	—	reason	कारण
How	—	कैसे	—	manner	तरीका



गतिविधि – उदाहरणार्थ Who से प्रारंभ होने वाले प्रश्नों का उत्तर संबंधित वाक्य के कर्ता से प्राप्त होगा।

Aniket teaches English.

Q. Who teaches English?

Ans. Aniket

इसी प्रकार अन्य Wh question words का अभ्यास छात्रों को कराये।

नीचे दिए गए कुछ **Unseen Passage** बोर्ड पर लिखकर बच्चों को उसके प्रश्नों को हल करने का अभ्यास कराएं—

- अगले दिन शिक्षक उन उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें एवं गलती होने पर उन बिन्दुओं पर शिक्षक सुधारात्मक चर्चा करें।

(उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के मूल्यांकन के लिए शिक्षक **Peer group** की सहायता भी ले सकते हैं।)

## Unseen Passages

**Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below.**

### Unseen Passage-1

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

#### Question:

Q i. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (a) cerebral attack.                      (b) polio.                      (c) diabetes.                      (d) heart disease.

Q ii. To say something about the future is to

- (a) verdict.                      (b) predict.                      (c) addict.                      (d) protect.

Q iii. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (a) one score children (b) eight children                      (c) nine children                      (d) twenty-three children

Q iv. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the

- (a) brain and spinal cord.                      (b) brain and nerves.  
(c) heart and spinal cord.                      (d) brain and heart.

Q v. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?

- (a) He was fair and brown-haired.                      (b) He was fair with red hair.  
(c) He was fair and skinny.                      (d) He was dark and blonde

**Ans. i. (b) polio**

**ii. (b) predict**

**iii. (b) eight children**

**iv.(a) brain and spinal cord**

**v.(a) He was fair and brown-haired**

### Unseen Passage-2

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the

blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

**Question:**

Q (i) The main source of animal oil is\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) whale
- (b) sea weeds
- (c) fish
- (d) plant

Q (ii) Vegetable oil is mainly used for\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Cooking
- (b) Making perfumes
- (c) Making soap
- (d) Making lubricants

Q (iii) The ..... of fish yields nourishing oil.

- (a) stomach
- (b) eyes
- (c) liver
- (d) head

Q (iv) The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a

- (a) cells
- (b) blubber
- (c) skin
- (d) Fins

Q (v) Write the noun form of the word 'protect' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) protected
- (b) proactive
- (c) protectable
- (d) protection

Answer:(i)- a (ii)-a(iii)-c (iv)-b (v)-d

**Unseen Passage-3**

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him. "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said. "Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd. The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So, when he and the Queen were alone together, he knelt down and took her hand, saying: "Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy." But as soon as he spoke, he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

Q (i) The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because

- (a) he had saved her life. (b) he could play sweetly on his flute.  
(c) he was very handsome. (d) the shepherd loved her.

Q (ii) When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) married her (b) disappeared (c) turned into a statue (d) changed into a handsome youth

Q (iii) The shepherd went to Rome in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) boat (b) cart (c) palanquin (d) coach

Q (iv) When the shepherd reached Rome, he

- (a) met his friends there. (b) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.

(c) planned to marry the Queen of Italy. (d) met the King of Italy.

Q (v) The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he

- (a) turned old and ugly. (b) tried to steal her jewels.  
(c) refused to marry her. (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

Answers-

(i)-b,(ii)- d,( iii)-d,( iv)- c,(v)-a

Unseen Passage-4

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundred tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

Q i. The airplane was inspired by

- (a) plants (b) birds (c) animals (d) flies

Q ii. Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (a) transformed society (b) are based on scientific engineering  
(c) are inspired by natural things (d) arise out of man's creativity

Q iii. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (a) mine field of ideas (b) mentor (c) mine for resources (d) source of inspiration

Q iv. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (a) Evolution (b) Innovation (c) Biomimicry (d) Invention

Q v. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

- (a) birds and burrs (b) copying and innovating (c) flora and fauna (d) airplane and Velcro

Answers-

(i)-b, (ii)-c, (iii)-b, (iv)-a, (v)- a

### Writing

मा.शि. मण्डल द्वारा निर्धारित Blue Print के अनुसार इस Section के लिये 16 अंक निर्धारित हैं इन 16 अंको का विभाजन 4 प्रश्नों के रूप में किया गया है।

1. Note making with Title - 04 Marks
2. Formal/informal letter - 04 Marks
3. Essay - 05 Marks
4. Picture guided composition - 03 Marks

### Note Making :-

**4×1=4 marks**

1. सबसे पहले passage को कम से कम तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए।
2. पहली Reading जिससे हम passage के main ideas के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है इस Reading से हमें passage का title भी मिल सकता है।
3. दूसरी Reading करते समय passage में आये main points/key words को identify करके under line करना चाहिए।
4. तीसरी Reading में main point/key word से related detail को समझकर उनको लिखना। ये हमारे points होंगे।

### Writing:-

अब हमारे द्वारा passage में चिन्हित किए गए main points को logical sequence में निर्धारित format में लिखेंगे। Main points से related details को point में लिखना है। Main points एवं points को margin से एक समान दूरी पर लिखें।

Notes बनाते समय abbreviations का प्रयोग करें।

## Format of note making

<p><b>Title.....</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sub heading           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1</li> <li>1.2</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Sub heading           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1</li> <li>2.2</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Sub heading           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1</li> <li>3.2</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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### Use of abbreviations:

Eg- dvlpmnt for development, mrng for morning

## Letter Writing

4×1=4 marks

गतिविधि:-

इस खण्ड को समझाने के लिए छात्रों से निम्न प्रश्नों के माध्यम से चर्चा करे।

1. क्या वर्तमान समय एवं पूर्व के समय के पत्रों को लिखने के तरीके या माध्यम में कोई अंतर है?
  2. पूर्व के समय में पत्र किस प्रकार के माध्यम से लिखे जाते थे।
  3. क्या आपने कोई पत्र/आवेदन पत्र लिखा है ?
- उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों पर चर्चा करने के बाद किसी एक पत्र/आवेदन पत्र की विषयवस्तु के बारे में छात्रों से चर्चा करें।

**Letters दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-**

### 1. Informal Letters –

- a. यह मित्र, संबंधी अथवा रिश्तेदारों को लिखा जाता है।
- b. इसकी भाषा अनौपचारिक होती है।

### 2. Formal Letters –

- a. यह किसी अधिकारी अथवा संस्था को संबोधित कर लिखा जाता है।
- b. इसकी भाषा औपचारिक होती है।
- c. सामान्य भाषा में इसे Application भी कहा जाता है।

## Informal letter

**Informal letter** के Format को विद्यार्थियों से प्रश्न पूछकर विकसित कर सकते हैं। जैसे –

What is your address?

What is the date today?

Who are you writing this letter to?

What is the message?

Teacher will write address of some students on the board. Teacher can ask some questions to get format from students.

1. Whom are you writing a letter?
  2. Who is addressing you?
  3. Where does XYZ live?
  4. Where are you residing?
- Explain them House No. Street, city, state postal code etc.

**Application/Letter Marking Scheme:-**

**Sender's / Receiver's Address +Salutation – 1 marks**

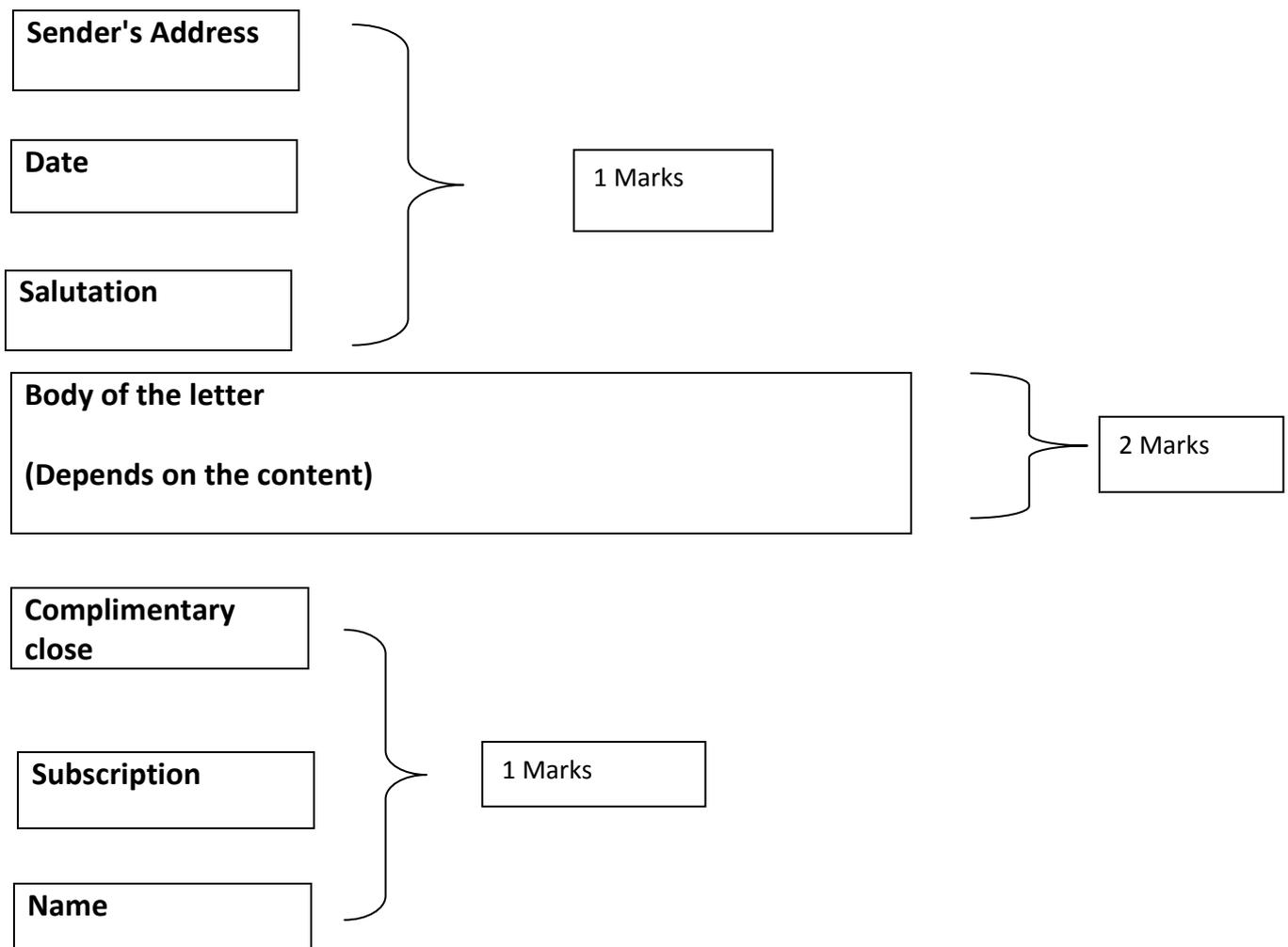
**Body/content - 2 marks**

**Subscription - 1 mark**

**Informal letter**

**Presentation:-** Teacher will show the format of informal letter on the board and tell them about the given marks distribution.

**FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER**



**Class work:-**

Q. You are Pratibha Dubey, living at A-10 Astha Parisar, Adhartal, Jabalpur. Write a letter to your friend Aarti telling her about your summer holidays programme and invite her to join you.

**Answer:-**

A-10 Astha Parisar,  
Adhartal Jabalpur

24 March 2021

**My dear Aarti,**

I have received your letter few days back. I was delighted to know that you have done your papers well and your vacation has started.

So, I invite you to come to my place and spend your holidays with me.

I am sure you will like this place very much. Hope to see you soon.

**Your loving friend**

**Pratibha**

**Key Points:-**

1. **Salutation** –Dear, My loving friend ....., (Greeting)
2. **Opening** –
  - a. How are you?
  - b. I hope that you are doing well.
  - c. I am well here and hope the same for you.

**Write 3-4 lines according to subject (friendly tone)**

**3. Ending –**

- a. See you soon,
- b. With regards
- c. Lots of love
- d. Best wishes
- e. I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

**Practice:**

1. Distribute some slips with, Jumbled words and ask the students to correct it and write on black board Ex. [arde, lysince, llwe, opeh, oury]
2. According to format distribute some slips salutation, opening, ending, name, address, and to ask them to arrange them in sequence with examples.
3. Teacher will explain the difference between formal and informal letters.

**Homework:-**

1. Teacher will give 2 letters for writing practice.
2. Fill in the Blanks.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....Deepti

..... You will be glad to know that my elder brother/sister is going to be married next week on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018.

..... To attend the marriage ceremony  
.....

.....  
.....

**Format for Formal Letter:-**

**To,**

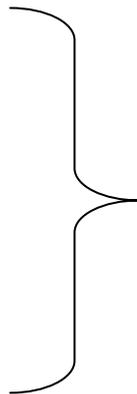
Address of sender

Date :-

Address of receiver

Subject :-

Salutation



1 Marks

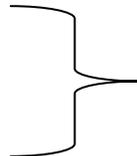
Body of letter (Content as per the question)



2 Marks

Thanking you

Sender's name



1 Mark

## Sample Application

The teacher will write an application for leave on the board and explain it. The students will note down the writer application as it is.

Q. Write an application to the Principal of your school asking three days leave as you are ill.

**25 May, 2021**

**To,**

The Principal,  
Govt. H.S. School  
Bhopal

**Subject :- An application for leave.**

Sir,

I am a student of class X<sup>th</sup>. I am ill. I cannot come to school for three days. I want three days leave.

Kindly grant me leave for three days.

**Thanking you**

Yours obediently,

Name:

.....

The teacher will evaluate the work and make sure that all corrections should be done in the students note book in the class.

Provide the Content to the students to prepare some other application {Exercises for students}

- 1) Content of Transfer Certificate/School Leaving Certificate application :- I am a student of class IX<sup>th</sup>. I have to leave the school due to some reason. I cannot continue my study here. I need my transfer certificate.  
So I request you to issue my transfer certificate.
- 2) Content of Character Certificate application :- I am a student of class IX<sup>th</sup> I have to leave the school for some reason. I can not continue my study here. I have to take admission in another school and have to submit my character certificate.  
So I request to issue my character certificate.
- 3) Content of fee concession application : - I am a student of class IX<sup>th</sup>. My father is a poor farmer. He cannot pay my fee. I want to continue my study.  
So I request to grant me full fee concession.

R- Revise your draft

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

**(Grammar)****Fill in the blanks :-****1×5=5 marks**

- 1- Ram is sitting ----- Radha and Sapna (between/among)
- 2- ----moon walks slowly and silently (A/An/The)
- 3- Monday comes-----Sunday (before/after)
- 4- We---- obey our teacher (ought to/ should/must)
- 5- The book is---- the table (on/upon)
- 6- I have read -----books (many/much)
- 7- Physics ----- not a difficult subject (is/are)
- 8- She ----- an apple daily (eat/eats)
- 9- The Chair was----- by the student (break/broken)
- 10- She----- her home work daily (do/does)
- 11- She is sitting -----the classroom (in, into )
- 12- Mona died - Malaria (from, of)
- 13- He is -----S.D.M. (a, an)

Answer:

1-between, 2- The, 3-after, 4-ought to, 5-on, 6-many, 7-is, 8-eats,9-broken, 10-does, 11-in, 12-at, 13-to, 14-of, 15-an.

**Fill in the blanks using correct form verbs given in bracket.**

- 1- It was dark, so I-----a torch with me. (take)
- 2- When I reached the station the train had already---- (leave)
- 3- My brother is very strong. He----- lift 100 Kg of weight. (can/could)
- 4- She is thinking of ----- a car.( buy/buying)
- 5- Repair the----- window just now.( broken/ break)
- 6- -----dogs seldom bite.( Bark/Barking)

Ans- Barking

- 7-He is ---- honest man.( a/an/the)
8. I haven't bought \_\_\_\_\_ milk today. (some/any)
9. How \_\_\_\_\_ students are present today? (many/much)
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
11. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the Sun(moves/move)
12. He always \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (comes/come)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Ganga is a sacred river. (a/an/the)
14. Arun is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest boy in the class. (a/an/the)
15. His father is \_\_\_\_\_ MLA (a/an/the)
16. They have been playing here \_\_\_\_\_ morning. (since/for)

17. We have been studying in this college \_\_\_\_\_ three years. (since/for)
18. They will go to Delhi \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. (in/on/at)
19. We went to Kashmir \_\_\_\_\_ April. (in/on/at)
20. His uncle died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer. (from/of/to)
21. He is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ dogs. (from/of/to)
22. I am not going to office \_\_\_\_\_ I am ill. (and/so/because)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you will pass (if/unless)
24. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea. (to/than/from)
25. The patient had died \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor arrived. (before/after)
26. Bhopal is larger \_\_\_\_\_ Gwalior (from/to/than)
27. We were making kites when Father \_\_\_\_\_(arrive/arrived)
28. Don't leave this place \_\_\_\_\_ I come back. (until/when)
29. I \_\_\_\_\_ buy that mobile if I had money. (would/would have)
30. She \_\_\_\_\_ go to temple every day, when she lived in village. (will/would/could)
31. He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer(become/becomes/becoming)
32. My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. (retire/retiring/retired)
33. He avoids \_\_\_\_\_ to strangers. (talk/talked talking)
34. \_\_\_\_\_ goods will not be taken back. (sell/selling/sold)
35. I heard some kids \_\_\_\_\_ for help. (shout/shouted)
36. Work hard \_\_\_\_\_ you will fail (but/and/or)
37. He is ..... hour late. (a/an/the)
38. Please spread \_\_\_\_\_ butter on bread. (a few /a little / few)
- 39.He has given \_\_\_\_\_ smoking. (away /up /for)
- 40.We \_\_\_\_\_ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)

**Answer key-**

1	Took	11	moves	21	of	31	become
2	Left	12	comes	22	because	32	retired
3	Can	13	The	23	If	33	talking
4	buying	14	the	24	to	34	Sold
5	broken	15	an	25	before	35	shout
6	barking	16	since	26	than	36	or
7	An	17	for	27	arrived	37	an
8	Any	18	on	28	until	38	a little
9	many	19	in	29	Would	39	up
10	much	20	of	30	would	40	should

**Text Books -****First Flight**

2 Extracts (prose&poetry) 1X6=6 marks

Textual MCQs- 6 questions 1×6=6 marks

**Prose: Short Ans Quts. 6 Quts 2X6=12 marks(in about 30 words)**

**long Ans Quts. 2 Quts 3X2=6 marks(in about 75 words)**

**Poetry:-**

**Short Ans** 2 questions 2×2=4 marks

**long Ans Qut.** 1 questions 3×1=3 marks

**Footprints without Feet:**

**Short Ans** 2 questions 2×2=4 marks

**Textual MCQS – (First Flight)**

**1×6=6 marks**

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 09 में कुल 06 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। इस भाग की तैयारी के लिए निम्न प्रक्रिया सहायक हो सकती है।

- सभी **Prose & Poetry** का अर्थ एवं सारांश अच्छे से छात्रों को समझाया जाये।
- पाठों के मध्य से बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न बनाकर पूछे जाये।
- सभी पाठों के लेखक एवं कवि के नाम छात्रों को याद कराये जाये। क्योंकि इनसे संबंधित प्रश्न आवश्यक रूप से पूछे जाते हैं।

### Some important MQQs

1. Who read the letters sent by Lencho?

- (a) His wife    (b) The postmaster    (c) The God    (d) His son

2. Who is the author of the lesson 'A Letter to God'?

- (a) G.L. Fuentes    (b) Anne Frank    (c) Gavin Maxwell    (d) Eleanor Estes

3. How much money did Lencho want?

- (a) 100 pesos    (b) 50 pesos    (c) 10 pesos    (d) 70 pesos

4. Where was Lencho's house situated?

- (a) in a city    (b) in the forest    (c) bottom of the hill    (d) top of a hill

5. What destroyed Lencho's fields?

- (a) locusts    (b) hailstones    (c) leaves    (d) salt

6. Lencho wrote a letter to-----

- (a) his friend    (b) God    (c) the postmaster    (d) his father

7. Who is the poet of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

- (a) Robert Frost    (b) Ogden Nash    (c) Walt Whitman    (d) W.B. Yeats

8. What did the cow shake on the poet?

- (a) dust of soil    (b) dust of snow    (c) dust of tree    (d) dust of ash

9. The dust of snow affected the poet by \_\_\_\_

- (a) making him superior    (b) making him energetic  
(c) changing his mood    (d) none of these

10. Who has written the poem "Fire and Ice"?

- (a) Robert Frost    (b) John Keats    (c) W.B. Yeats    (d) S.T. Coleridge

11. What does 'ice' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

- (a) desire    (b) hatred    (c) love    (d) pain

12. What does 'fire' symbolize in the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

(a) desire                      (b) hatred      (c) love                                      (d) pain

13. According to Nelson Mandela, what is courage?

(a) triumph over love                                      (b) triumph over fear  
(c) triumph over poverty                                      (d) triumph over selfishness

14. According to Nelson Mandela, what is a country's greatest wealth?

(a) its mineral                      (b) its people                      (c) its traditions                      (d) its forests

15. According to Mandela, what comes naturally to heart?

(a) hatred (b) love                      (c) discrimination                      (d) unity

16. Who has written the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'?

(a) Leslie Norris                      (b) Robert Frost                      (c) W.B. Yeats                      (d) John Keats

17. The tiger looks at-----

(a) cars                      (b) stars                      (c) house                      (d) none

18. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?

(a) Liam O' Flaherty                      (b) Anne Frank                      (c) Frederick Forsyth                      (d) Nelson Mandela

19. What was the seagull afraid of?

(a) running                      (b) flying                      (c) swimming                      (d) none of these

20. The lesson 'His First Flight' is about-----

(a) pigeon                      (b) pilot                      (c) parrot                      (d) seagull

21. The pilot was flying from-----to ----.

(a) England, France                      (b) France, England  
(c) France, India                      (d) India, France

22. Who is the author of 'The Black Aeroplane'?

(a) Gavin Maxwell                      (b) Anne Frank                      (c) Frederick Forsyth                      (d) Eleanor Estes

23. What was the name of the plane flown by the pilot?

(a) Airbus                      (b) Dakota                      (c) Boeing                      (d) None

24. Who has composed 'The Ball Poem'?

- (a) John Berryman (b) Carolyn Wells (c) Leslie Norris (d) Robin Klein

25. What was the boy playing with?

- (a) a ball (b) a car (c) a bus (d) a bat

26. Where does the ball go?

- (a) in bushes (b) in water (c) on the roof (d) in the jungle

27. Which of these is Anne's long waited friend?

- (a) her dog (b) her cat (c) her father (d) her diary

28. Which of these names did Anne give to her diary?

- (a) Kitty (b) Bitty (c) Kitten (d) Mitten

29. Anne decided to write a diary because-

- (a) she had no close friend (b) she was a good writer  
(c) she loved to express her thoughts (d) she wanted to be different

30. What was Margot Frank's birthday gift?

- (a) a diary (b) her sister Anne Frank (c) new stationery (d) her grandfather

31. Who lived in Boggins Height?

- (a) Maddie (b) Peggy (c) Jane (d) Wanda

32. What was Wanda's true name?

- (a) Wanda Polenski (b) Wanda Petronski (c) Wanda Patrik (d) Wanda Polish

33. How many drawings did Wanda draw?

- (a) 150 (b) 100 (c) 10 (d) 40

34. Who did Maddie think would win the contest?

- (a) Wanda (b) Maddie (c) Miss Mason (d) Peggy

35. The poem 'Amanda' is composed by-

- (a) Robert Frost (b) John Berryman (c) Robin Klein (d) Amanda

36. According to Amanda freedom is-----.

- (a) sour (b) sweet (c) bitter (d) all of these

37. The poem 'Amanda' is about -----.

- (a) teacher psychology (b) parent psychology (c) child psychology (d) None of these

38. Amanda wants to be an orphan-----.

- (a) to feel the condition of an orphan  
(b) to enjoy the freedom that an orphan has  
(c) to avoid going to school  
(d) to play with orphan children

39. Why should Amanda not eat chocolates?

- (a) It causes heart disease.  
(b) It will damage liver.  
(c) It causes acne.  
(d) It causes cancer.

40. Who has composed the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) Walt Whitman (b) Robert Frost (c) Robin Klein (d) John Berryman

41. What qualities have the human beings given up according to the poet in the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) innocence (b) kindness (c) truthfulness (d) all of these

42. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

- a) Pader b) Portugese c) Pekar d) Baker

43. Coorg is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) tea b) bread c) coffee d) green

44. Where is Coorg situated?

- a) Mysore b) Chennai c) Hyderabad d) Cochin

45.- \_\_\_\_\_ river obtains its water from Coorg.

- a) Yamuna b) Narmada c) Kaveri d) Tapti

46. What is Assam popularly known as?

- a) Tea country b) Coffee country c) Green country d) Plantation country

47. What rushes to meet the trees?

- a) wind b) light c) Sun d) Moon

48. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree?

- a) Apple tree b) Hemlock tree c) oak tree d) walnut tree

49. Gautama Buddha's early name was-----

- a) Sidhha b) Sadhu c) Siddhartha d) Sidhanth

50. Where did Siddhartha vow to stay until his enlightenment came?

- a) his palace b) under peepal tree c) under banyan tree d) under a tree

51. Which seed did Buddha ask Kisa to bring?

- a) Pumpkin seeds b) Mustard seeds c) Sunflower seeds d) Sesame seeds

52. In which city did Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- a) Patna b) Benaras c) Lumbini d) Gaya

53. What colour will the girl dye her hair into?

- a) black b) brown c) carrot d) all the above

54. What is the colour of the ramparts of the young lady?

- (a) Golden (b) Honey (c) Silver (d) Brown

55. Who is the poet of the poem "For Anne Gregory"?

- (a) Carl Sandburg (b) William Butler Yeats  
(c) Carolyn Wells (d) Walt Whitman

**Answer key (MCQs)**

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

**Essay Writing****5×1=5 marks**

- **Activity for class room**

- शिक्षक – आज हम Indian festival के बारे में discuss करेंगे।
- (शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों से इस पर सोचने एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए कहेंगे।)
- विद्यार्थियों भारत में मनाए जाने वाले विभिन्न त्योहारों के बारे में सोचेंगे एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे। शिक्षक छात्रों द्वारा बताए गए त्योहारों में से दीवाली को चुनकर उस पर प्रश्नोत्तर कर चर्चा कर त्योहारों से related information को board पर लिखेंगे। उसके पश्चात् CODER विधि के द्वारा दीवाली पर Essay लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे।

**Collection of ideas****Questions**

By the teacher

Q.1 What is the importance of festival?

Q.2 Which is the festival of light?

Q.3 When do we celebrate Diwali?

Q.4 Why do people celebrate Diwali?

Q.5 How do people prepare for it

Q.6 How do we celebrate Diwali ?

Q. 7 What are the advantages of it?

Q. 8 What are the disadvantages of it?

Q. 9 Why do you like to celebrate Diwali?

By the students

Ans. Festival is an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for our daily routine.

Ans. Diwali is the festival of light. It is a great Indian festival.

Ans. We celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November or Amavasya of Kartika month every year.

Ans. It is believed that Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile.

Ans. People clean and white wash their houses. They paint and decorate their shops as well. They buy decorative items, new dresses, sweets and fire crackers.

Ans.- people worship GoddessLakshmi on this day. They decoratetheir houses with electric series,Earthen lamps and flowers. SomePeople give presents to their friendsand relatives.

Ans. Diwali is enjoyed by the people of all religions which strengthens the National unity. Indians living inforeign countries also remembertheir motherland by celebratingDiwali. Cleaning of houses and surroundings is also an advantageof Diwali.

Ans. Some people gamble and drinkon this day. It is a bad practice.Playing with crackers, carelessly,affects badly over ones pocket,property and environment.

Ans. Diwali is a festival of national Importance. It brings similar happiness for the rich and poor. If planned properly then sweets,Crackers, new dresses and gifts make this festival memorable.

### Organization of ideas and Drafting

Now the teacher will ask the student to organize all the information received from them.

He/she can ask them to write first draft

### Editing

After writing this information the teacher will ask them to edit the write up so that the missing information can be added.

### Redraft

After editing, the teacher will ask the students to rewrite the refined content which will be in the form of a composition the final draft may be like this.

### Extracts

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 10 में First Flight में Prose/Poetry के कुल दो extract पूछे जायेगे। यह खण्ड कुल 6 अंक का है जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 01 अंक निर्धारित है, सभी प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के होंगे

- प्रमुख Lessons के एवं Poems के मुख्य-मुख्य खण्डों को छांटकर उनका अभ्यास कराया जाये।
- extract में आए हुए Keywords को Underline कर उनके अर्थ बताते हुए Synonyms एवं Opposite words का अभ्यास भी कराया जाये।
- सभी पाठों के लेखक एवं कवियों के नाम छात्रों को याद कराये जाये।
- इनके साथ-साथ Section A- Reading Comprehension में सुझाई गई तकनीकों का इस Section में भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

### Some important Extracts from prose

**Read the following extracts from the prose and answer the questions given below**

**1×3=3 marks**

#### Extract 1.

TODAY, Monday, Wanda Petronski was not in her seat. But nobody, not even Peggy and Madeline, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. Usually, Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in Room Thirteen. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not make good marks sat, the corner of the room where there was most scuffling of feet, most roars of laughter when anything funny was said, and most mud and dirt on the floor.

1. Where did Wanda sit in the classroom?

(a) In the front seat (b) In the last seat (c) In the middle seat

2. The adjective form the word 'absence' is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) absent (b) absently (c) absentee

3. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) From the Diary of Anne Frank (b) The Hundred Dresses-I (c) Black Aeroplane

Ans.1-b 2-a 3-b

**Extract 2.**

The moon coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch at one thirty in the morning.

'I should call Paris Control soon,' I thought. As I looked down past the nose of my aeroplane. I saw the big lights of a big city in front of me.

1. How was the weather when the pilot started flying aeroplane?

(a) cloudy (b) clear (c) foggy

2. The pilot was returning from \_\_\_\_\_

(a) England to France. (b) France to England. (c) New York to Paris.

3. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane

Ans. 1-b, 2-b, 3-c

**Extract 3**

The house – the only one in the entire valley sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing that the earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho who knew his fields intimately had done nothing else but see the sky towards the north-east.

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

(a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Black Aeroplane

2. Where was Lencho's house situated?

(a) At the foot of a hill (b) In the village (c) On the crest of a low hill

3. Find out the word, from the above passage, which is similar to the word 'closely'

(a) promised (b) dotted (c) intimately

Ans. 1-a, 2-c, 3-c

**Extract 4.**

I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.

1. Who is the writer of the lesson from which this text has been taken?

(a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela

2. A man who takes away another man's freedom is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) a prisoner of superiority (b) a prisoner of self-value (c) a prisoner of hatred

3. Find out the word from the above text which is opposite of the word 'wide'?

- (a) liberated (b) narrow (c) robbed

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3-b

#### Extract 5.

TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days, I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone Amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

- (a) A letter to God (b) His first Flight (c) Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom

2. In the above text, 'I' refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) G.L Fuentes (b) Anup Kumar Datta (c) Nelson Mandela

3. The ceremony took place in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Pretoria (b) Johannesburg (c) Durban

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3-a

#### Extract 6.

'Paper has more patience than people.' I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference.

1. From which lesson has this text been taken?

- (a) Black Aeroplane (b) From the Diary of Anne Frank (c) His First flight

2. Who has more patience than people?

- (a) man (b) paper (c) hands

3. Which of these words is similar to the word 'brooding'?

- (a) happy (b) thoughtful (c) wandering

Ans. 1-b, 2-b, 3-b

S.No.	Name of the poem	Name of the poet
1	Dust of Snow	Robert Frost
2	Fire and Ice	Robert Frost
3	A Tiger in the Zoo	Leslie Norris
4	The Ball Poem	John Berryman
5	Amanda	Robin Klein
6	Animals	Walt Whitman
7	The Trees	Adrienne Rich
8	Fog	Carl Sandburg
9	For Anne Gregory	W. B. Yeats

### Extracts from poems

Read the following extracts from the poems and answer the questions given below 1×3=3 marks

#### **Extract 1.**

He hears the last voice at night,  
The patrolling cars,  
And stares with his brilliant eyes,  
At the brilliant stars.

- From which poem the above lines have been taken?  
(a) Dust of Snow    (b) Fire and Ice    (c) A Tiger in the Zoo
- What does he stare at?  
(a) cars                      (b) night                      (c) stars
- Which of the following is opposite of the word 'brilliant'?  
(a) intelligent              (b) glare                      (c) dull

Ans. 1-c, 2-c, 3- c

#### **Extract 2.**

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball?  
What, what is he to do? I saw it go  
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then  
Merrily over-there it is in the water!

- From which poem have the above lines been taken?  
  
(a) Fire and Ice    (b) A Tiger in the Zoo    (c) The Ball Poem
- Which of the following words is similar to the word 'merrily'?  
  
(a) sadly    (b) happily    (c) cleverly
- Where did the ball go?

Ans. 1-c, 2-b, 3- The ball went in the water.

**Extract 3.**

The way a crow  
 Shook down on me  
 The dust of snow From  
 a hemlock tree  
 Has given my heart  
 A change of mood  
 And saved some part  
 Of a day I had rued.

- Who is the poet of the above poem?  
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
  - Where was the crow?  
 (a) on hemlock tree (b) on banyan tree (c) on peepal tree
  - The poet's mood got changed, when \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) he falls asleep (b) dust of snow falls on him (c) he starts talking
  - The crow and Hemlock tree symbolize \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) sorrow (b) happiness (c) celebration
- Ans.1-c, 2-a,3-b, 4-a

**Extract 4.**

Some say the world will end in fire  
 Some say in ice.  
 From what I've tasted of desire  
 I hold with those who favour fire.

- Who is the poet of these lines?  
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
  - What does the poet compare fire with?  
 (a) hatred (b) desire (c) hot
  - With whom does the poet want to stay ?  
 (a) those who favour fire (b) those who favour ice (c) both
- Ans.1-c,2-a,3-a

**Extract 5.**

But if it had to perish twice,  
 I think I know enough of hate  
 To say that for destruction ice  
 Is also great  
 And would suffice.

- From which poem have these lines been taken?  
 (a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo (c) The Ball Poem
  - What is the meaning of "perish"?  
 (a) rise (b) die (c) glow
  - Who is the poet of these lines?  
 (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein (c) Robert Frost
- Ans.1-a,2-b, 3-c

**Extract 6.**

I think I could turn and live with animals,  
 they are so placid and self-contain'd,  
 I stand and look at them long and long.  
 They do not sweat and whine about their condition,

1. Who is 'I' referred to in the above lines

(a)Walt Whitman      (b) W. B. Yeats      (c) Robert Frost

2. What is the meaning of "placid"?

(a) peaceful      (b) jealous      (c)greedy

3. From which poem have the above lines been taken?

(a) Animals      (b) fog      (c) The Trees

Ans.1-a,2-a, 3-a

**Do as Directed.****1×5=5 marks****Change the tense**

1.They are selling their house. (Change into present perfect)

Ans. They have sold their house.

2.They have been playing here since morning. (Change the sentence into Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

Ans. They had been playing here since morning.

3.He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present indefinite Tense)

Ans. He teaches English.

**Change into negative**

1.She speaks the truth.

Ans. She does not speak the truth.

2.He did his work well.

Ans. He did not do his work well.

3. She shut the door.

Ans. She did not shut the door.

4.Anita read the Ramayana every day.

Ans. Anita did not read the Ramayana every day.

**Change into interrogative**

1. He has taken tea. (Change into interrogative)

Ans. Has he taken tea?

2. She lived in Shivpuri. (Change into interrogative)

Ans. Did she live in Shivpuri?

**Arrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentence**

1. in the park/were playing/Children/football

Ans. Children were playing football in the park.

2. sweets/like/I

Ans. I like sweets.

**Combine sentences using conjunctions**

1. He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')

Ans. He is rich yet he is not happy.

2. They played well. They could not win the match. (Combine the sentences using 'though')

Ans. Though they played well, they could not win the match.

3. Aman is very intelligent. He can pass this exam easily. (Combine the sentences using 'so----that')

Ans. Aman is so intelligent that he can pass this exam easily.

4. The tall man is a doctor. The tall man is talking to my father. (Combine the sentences using 'who')

Ans. The tall man who is talking to my father is a doctor.

5. Mona is absent today. She is not well. (Combine using 'because')

**Use of 'Unless' and 'If'**

1. Unless it rains, we shall go to school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')

Ans. If it does not rain, we shall go to school.

2. If she does not come on time, the teacher will punish her. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless' in place of 'if')

Ans. Unless she comes on time, the teacher will punish her.

**Short Answer Questions from Prose (First Flight)****2×6=12 marks**

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 11 में 2-2 अंक के कुल 6 प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। अतः यह भाग परीक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

- इन प्रश्नों को तैयार करने के लिए Prose के सभी Lessons की कहानी एवं सारांश को छात्रों को अच्छे से समझाया जाये।
- Lessons के Keywords जिन पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर आधारित हैं उन्हें बार-बार याद कराया जाये।
- पाठ के पीछे दिये गये प्रश्नों के अतिरिक्त पाठ के मध्य में से कहानी आधारित एक/दो वाक्यों में उत्तर वाले प्रश्न पूछे जाये।

**Some important questions with their answers.**

1. What did Lencho hope for?

Ans-Lencho hoped for a good harvest. The crop only needed some rain.

2. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Ans-Lencho had faith in God and he wrote a letter addressed to God asking for a hundred pesos to buy food and for seeds.

3. Who reads the letter?

Ans. The postmaster reads the letter.

4. What made Lencho angry?

Ans-He was angry because he had demanded a hundred pesos and he got only seventy pesos.

5. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for ?

Ans-Mandela thanks the international leaders to be present on the occasion to witness victory for justice, for peace and for human dignity.

6. Why were the two national anthems sung?

Ans-The Republic of South Africa had two major constituents: The blacks and the whites. It was appropriate and showed that the two communities were to live together peacefully, forgetting the past.

7. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans-According to Mandela, courage is victory over fear.

8. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?

Ans-The young seagull was afraid to fly because he thought that his wings would not support him.

9. What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans-The sight of the fish compelled him to make a desperate attempt to fly. At this moment his hunger overpowered his fear.

10. "I'll take the risk". What is the risk ?

Ans-The risk is to fly the Dakota straight through the storm.

11. Why does the pilot take risk?

Ans- The pilot takes the risk to reach home and meet his family.

12. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

Ans- The woman in the control centre looked at the narrator strangely when he asked her about the other aeroplane. In the strong weather no planes were flying and she was surprised at his question.

13 Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

Ans- Because she had no close friends.

14 What made Mr Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?

Ans- Anne's last essay in the form of a poem showed Mr Keesing the lighter side of a naughty child. It helped bridge the generation gap between the teacher and the student.

15. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne?

Ans- Mr Keesing was annoyed with Anne because she was very talkative

16- How did Mr. Keesing punish Anne?

Ans- He punished her by giving her extra homework to write essays on 'A Chatterbox.'

17. Where in the Classroom does Wanda sit ?

Ans- Wanda Petronski used to sit on the corner bench.

18. Where did Wanda live?

Ans- Wanda lived upon Boggins Heights.

19. Who won the drawing contest?

Ans- Wanda Petronski won the drawing contest.

20 What did Wanda Petronski draw in the drawing contest.?

Ans- She drew a hundred sketches of dresses of different colours.

21. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Ans- They are nostalgic about their old Portuguese days.

22. What is the baker called in Goa?

Ans- The baker is called 'pader' in Goa.

23. What did the bakers wear in Portuguese days?

Ans- They wore a peculiar dress called 'Kabai'?

24. Where is Coorg?

Ans.- It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

25. What is the main crop of Coorg?

Ans. Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.

26. Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea garden?

Ans. Rajvir was excited to see the tea garden because he had never seen a tea garden before.

27. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for?

Ans- When Kisa Gotami's son died, she went from house to house, asking if she could get some medicine that would cure her child.

**Short Answer Questions from Poetry (First Flight)****2×2=4 marks**

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 12 में से 2-2 अंक के कुल 2 प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। उपर्युक्त अनुसार तैयारी कराये।

**Some important questions with their answers.**

1. What is a 'dust of snow'?

Ans. The 'dust of snow' means the fine particles or flakes of snow.. He felt refreshed and wanted to enjoy the rest of the day.

2. What does the poet say has changed his mood?

Ans. The sudden shower in the form of the dust of snow changed the poet's mood. The poet's mood changed from sad to happy.

3. What does 'fire' stand for in the poem?

Ans. Fire stands for hatred in the poem.

4.. What does 'ice' stand for in the poem?

Ans. Ice stands for desire in the poem.

5 Where did the ball go?

Ans. The ball went into the nearby water body.

6. What does 'in the world of possession' mean?

Ans. It means that every person in the world desires to possess the things.

7. What could Amanda do if she were mermaid?

Ans. If Amanda were a mermaid, then she would drift slowly on a languid emerald sea. She would be the sole inhabitant of the sea.

8. Find three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?

The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are: -

i) the sitting of a bird on trees

ii) the hiding of insects

iii) the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

9. Where are the trees in the poem?

Ans. In the poem, the trees are located inside the poet's house, though they should be outside in the forest

10. What does the poet compare the branches of trees to?

Ans. The poet compares the branches to patients who were newly discharged from the hospital.

11. What does the poet Sandburg think the fog is like?

Ans. According to Sandburg, the fog is like a cat.

12. How does the fog come?

Ans. The fog comes on little cat feet.

13. What is the colour of young woman's hair?

Ans. The young woman's hair is of yellow colour.

14. Why does the young woman want to change the colour of her hair?

Ans. She wants that someone should love her for her inner beauty.

### Short Answer Questions from Foot Prints without Feet

2×2=4 marks

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 13 में से 2-2 अंक के कुल 2 प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। उपर्युक्त अनुसार तैयारी कराये।

#### Some important questions with their answers

1. Why was Mrs Pumphrey worried about Tricki?

Ans. Mrs Pumphrey is worried about Tricki because he is unwell. He has refused to eat food and had bouts of vomiting

2. How did Mrs. Pumphrey and her servant behave when Tricki was being sent to the Surgery?

Ans. When Tricki was about to be hospitalised, Mrs pumphrey felt very sad. She had tears in her eyes. Her servant was also anxious.

3. What was Hari Singh a fairly successful hand at?

Ans- Hari Singh was a fairly successful hand at stealing.

4. What does hari singh get form Anil in return for his work?

Ans. Hari Singh got education and goodwill in return of his work for Anil.

5. How did the invisible man become visible?

Ans. Griffin, the invisible scientist first became visible when he happened to step in some mud, which caused him to leave footprints as he walked.

6. Why was he wandering in the streets?

Ans. The Invisible Man was wandering in the streets because he had set fire to his landlord's house and became homeless.

7. What kind of a person is Madam Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?

Ans. Madam Loisel was pretty and young but was born into a family of clerks. She was unhappy as she was not rich and suffered, feeling herself born for all delicacies and luxuries

8. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme. Loisel?

Ans. After buying a pretty dress, Mme Loisel was bothered by yet another problem. She had no jewels to adorn herself with.

9. How do they replace the necklace?

Ans. Mr and Mme Loisel replaced the necklace by buying a new one with the same design. The new necklace costed them 36000 francs

10. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi's father worried about her marriage prospects because her brain was slightly damaged. She learnt to speak very late and used to stammer. Her face and whole body was covered with pock-marks.

11. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?

Ans. The tehsildar came to inaugurate the primary school for girls in Bholi's village. He asked Ramlal to send his daughters to school to set an example before others.

12. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishambhar's proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents felt that if they did not accept Bishamber's proposal, she might remain unmarried all her life.

### Picture Guided Composition

3×1=3 marks

On the basis of the picture given below, write a short story in about 75 words and also give a suitable title to it.



On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy?



**Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)**

**3×2=6marks**

**Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words**

1. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?
2. 'The sight of the food maddened him.' What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?
3. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.
4. In what way was Wanda different from the other children?
5. Give a pen portrait of Goan village baker.
6. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?
7. What is the Indian legend associated about the origin of tea?

**Long answer type questions from poetry (First Flight) in about 75 Words 3×1=3 marks**

**Dust of Snow**

1. What do the 'crow' and the 'hemlock' represent joy or sorrow? What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?
2. Have there been times when you felt depressed or hopeless? Have you experienced a similar moment that changed your mood that day?
3. What is the central idea of the poem 'Fire and Ice' ?
4. Write the central idea of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'.

or

What is theme of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' .?

5. Mention three things that humans do and animals don't.
6. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

**Long answer type questions from Footprints without Feet.**

**3×1=3 marks**

1. In the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphery says "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?
  2. What are Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of getting an education? Do they change over time? What makes him return to Anil?
  3. What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?
  4. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?
-