

Workbook

8



Enriched Edition

Roots and Wings

A Unique Foundation Course in English Language & Literature

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DETAILED CONTENTS

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
1. Idgah	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, making sentences	Transformation of sentences, question tags	Idioms	Writing stories
2. I Have a Dream	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, making sentences, writing a paragraph	Nouns, formation of nouns, functions of nouns	Distinguishing between pair of words	Writing a speech, writing a paragraph
3. The Man in the Train	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, making sentences	Adjectives–types, order and formation of adjectives, usage of adjectives and adverbs	Archaic and modern words rail travelling	Writing about your experience, writing a paragraph
4. Solving Tough Problems of Life	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, reference to context, finding words from the story	Pronouns, types of pronouns and antecedents	Words often misused	Writing a paragraph, writing dialogues
5. The Letter 'A'	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, antonyms, making sentences	Subject–verb agreement, transitive & intransitive verbs, non-finite verbs	Making adjectives, distinguishing between pair of words	Writing an article, preparing a list of words
6. On Cats and Dogs	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, making sentences	Use of tenses	Odd words, dictionary work, editing	Writing a letter about adopting a dog

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing
7. Ahmedabad – India's First World Heritage City	Factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, finding words from the passage	Adverbs – types, placement, degrees of comparison, formation of adverbs	Palindromes	Writing a short speech
8. On Saying 'Please'	Factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, synonyms	Conditionals, prepositions, conjunctions	Making new words using suffixes	Writing a letter on good manners
9. The Bishop's Candlesticks	Factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, making sentences	Auxiliaries, modals	Opposites, places where people work	Writing a letter, composing a short poem
10. Creating a New World	MCQs, factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, rhyming words	Determiners, active voice and passive voice	Prefixes	Writing a paragraph on creating a better world, writing a letter
11. Chesterfield's Letter to his Son	Factual, inferential, extrapolative comprehension, fill in the blanks, finding words from the passage	Phrases, simple, compound and complex sentences; reported speech	Crossword puzzle	Writing a letter, writing guidelines with dos and don'ts for examinations

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given poem carefully.

Give me Strength

This is my prayer to thee, my lord – strike,

Strike at the root of **penury** in my heart.

Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows.

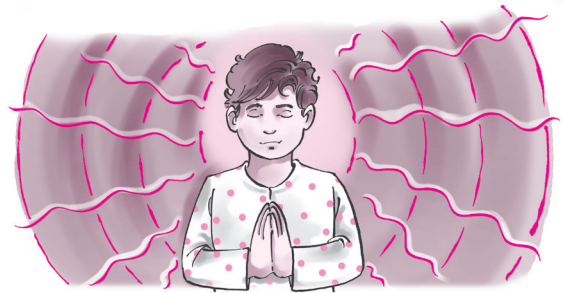
Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before **insolent** might.

Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles.

And give me the strength to surrender my strength to **thy** will with love.

–Rabindranath Tagore



New Words

penury: poverty; **insolent**: rude and disrespectful; **thy**: your

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Who is referred to as 'thee' in the poem?
 - (a) Lord
 - (b) The poet's friend
 - (c) The poet's father

☐
☐
☐


2. The poet prays for strength to bear his

(a) load.

(b) burden of work.

(c) joys and sorrows.

☐☐☐

3. This poem is a kind of

(a) autobiography.

(b) prayer.

(c) travel description.

☐☐☐

B

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The poet prays to God to strike at the root of _____.

2. The poet prays for the _____ lightly to bear his joys and sorrows.

3. The poet wants to make his love _____ in service.

C

Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What prayer does the poet make in the poem?

2. What does the poet mean by 'surrender my strength to thy will with love'?

3. Based on your understanding of the poem, write your prayer (in prose) that you want to offer to God.

D

Make sentences with the following words.

1. penury

2. fruitful

3. insolent

4. surrender



SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Transformation of Sentences

A

Transform the following sentences without changing their meanings as directed within the brackets.

1. She is the most beautiful girl in her family. (Change into positive and comparative degrees)

_____ (Positive)
_____ (Comparative)
2. She opened the door and welcomed her daughter and son-in-law. (Change into a simple sentence)

3. He invited his grandparents to bless his newly-wed son and daughter-in-law. (Change into a complex sentence)

4. People are reading Shakespearean plays these days once again. (Change into passive voice)

5. The child is too fat to stand on its feet. (Remove 'too')

6. Human beings are the best creation of God. (Change into an interrogative sentence)

7. Our aunt loves us like her own children. (Change the part of speech of the underlined word)

8. My grandmother is so old that she cannot manage everything on her own. (Add 'too')

9. We shouldn't hate anyone. (Use the antonym of the underlined word)



10. Do small children ever tell a lie? (Change into an assertive sentence)

B

Pick out the most appropriate answer from the given options without changing the original meaning of the sentence.

1. India is one of the most advanced countries in the world.
 - (a) No other country of the world is as advanced as India.
 - (b) Very few countries of the world are as advanced as India.
 - (c) India is more advanced than any other country of the world.
2. Who would like to be insulted like this?
 - (a) Nobody would like to be insulted like this.
 - (b) He would not like to be insulted like this.
 - (c) No one else would like to be insulted like this.
3. She is too ill not to need a doctor.
 - (a) She is ill enough to need a doctor.
 - (b) She is too ill to need a doctor.
 - (c) She is too ill for a doctor.

Question Tags

You have already learnt that a question used at the end of a statement or an imperative sentence primarily meant to get the confirmation to the preceding statement, is called a tag question.

Examples: 1. She plays badminton in the evening, doesn't she?

2. They don't live here, do they?

Remember that with a positive statement we use a negative question tag, and with a negative statement we use a positive question tag.

The negative in the tag question is always in the contracted form (n't).

C

Add suitable question tags to the following statements.

1. The question paper was easy.
-

2. Our school cricket team is the best in the district.
-

3. His father is a criminal lawyer.
-

4. She comes from a poor family.

5. They are no more my schoolmates.

D Circle the correct question tag.

1. Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens, isn't it/wasn't it?
2. The storm has blown over the city, isn't it/hasn't it?
3. The planet Venus is also called the morning star, isn't it/wasn't it?
4. A planet does not shine by its own light, can it/does it?
5. Laurel and Hardy were one of the first comic pairs in films, aren't they/weren't they?
6. You can tell me which explorer discovered the sea route to India, can't they/can't you?
7. Butterflies, wasps and crickets are insects, weren't they/aren't they?
8. Tiger Woods will not play in this golf tournament, will he/can't he?
9. We shall go to Jaipur in October, won't we/shan't we?
10. Thomas Alva Edison invented the electric bulb, didn't he/hasn't he?

E Add suitable question tags to the following.

1. She is leaving for England tomorrow.
2. She will not be received at the airport by her friends.
3. He has completed and submitted his project work.
4. The new students were welcomed by the Students' Council of the school.
5. She was awarded the 'Best Student Award' for the year 2018.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

Idioms

1. **Bear in mind:** to remember

Example: Always *bear in mind* that courtesy to all always pays in life.

2. **Bear with somebody/something:** to be patient with somebody/something

Example: He is under a lot of strain due to his mother's death. Please bear *with him*.

3. **Beat about the bush:** to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point
Example: Please do not *beat about the bush* and tell me what you actually want.
4. **Bed of roses:** an easy or a pleasant situation
Example: The life of freedom fighters of India was never a *bed of roses*.
5. **Behind bars:** in prison
Example: He was sent *behind bars* for printing fake notes.
6. **In black and white:** in writing
Example: The police will not take any action in your case unless you give your complaint *in black and white*.
7. **Blood is thicker than water:** family relationships are stronger than any other relations
Example: Although the two brothers keep quarrelling with each other, they are always united when a third person tries to criticise either of the two. After all, *blood is thicker than water*.
8. **By the way:** incidentally
Example: I haven't received my salary for the last six months. *By the way*, are you receiving your salary regularly?
9. **Crocodile tears:** false grief
Example: He shed *crocodile tears* at the death of his worst political enemy.
10. **Cut out:** suited
Example: Although he has opted for English Literature in his graduation, he is not *cut out* for it.
11. **For ages:** for a long time
Example: They waited for ages before they finally got married.
12. **From A to Z:** from beginning to end
Example: He can recite P.B. Shelley's poem 'The Skylark' verbatim *A to Z*.
13. **From head to foot:** all over the body
Example: He appeared clad in heavy woollen clothes *from head to foot* due to the cold wave.
14. **Glance over:** to read hurriedly/cursorily
Example: As I had no time to read his speech thoroughly, I just *glanced it over*.

15. **Go astray:** to become lost or missed

Example: Parents are usually worried about their children lest they should *go astray* in the company of bad boys and girls.

16. **In full swing:** something at its peak activity

Example: This newly started business is *in full swing* due to the patronage of some politicians.

17. **In quest of:** in search of

Example: The forward looking institutions are those which are always *in quest of* excellence in education.

18. **In the air:** Felt by a number of people to be present or about to happen

Example: There is a rumour *in the air* that he is going to resign from the company.

A

Make sentences with any fifteen idioms of your choice.

SECTION D

Writing

A

Write a story in 150 words that you have been listening to since your childhood. Give that story a new flavour to make it look like an entirely new interesting story.

B

Complete the following story, giving it an interesting end.

Last night, I met a beautiful fairy in my dream. She was in white from head to foot. She had wings and wore a crown on her head. But to my great surprise, she was wearing only one shoe on her left foot.

2

I Have a Dream

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

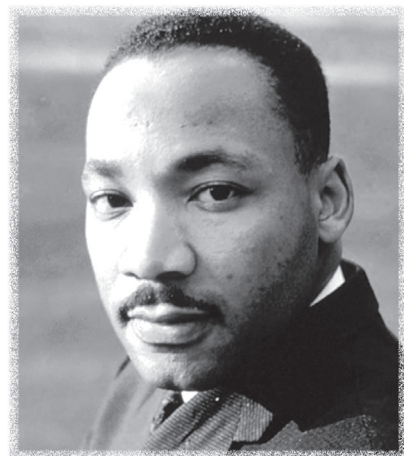
Read the given passage carefully.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was an American **clergyman**, activist and leader in the African-American **Civil Rights** Movement. He is known for his advancement of civil rights by using non-violent means of disobedience. King is regarded as a national **icon** and **revered** as one of the greatest leaders that America has ever had.

Born Michael King, Martin Luther's father changed his name in honour of a German reformer named Martin Luther. A Baptist Minister, King, became a civil rights **activist** early in his career. He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955 and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957.

King led a struggle against **segregation** in Albany, Georgia in 1962 but it was unsuccessful. He also organised non-violent protests in Birmingham, Alabama, which drew national attention because of television news coverage of the **brutal** police response. King also helped organise the March on Washington in 1963, where he delivered his famous speech, 'I Have a Dream.'

King received the Nobel Peace Prize on 14 October 1964 for fighting against **racial inequality** through non-violence. He played an important role in organising Selma to Montgomery march in 1965 and later took the movement to Chicago. In the final years of his life, King also focused on poverty and the Vietnam war. In 1968, he was planning the Poor People's Campaign, when he was assassinated on 14 April in Memphis, Tennessee.



Martin Luther King, Jr. was **posthumously** awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Martin Luther King Day was established as a US federal holiday in 1986. Besides this, hundreds of streets in the US have been renamed after him as a mark of honour. A memorial statue was also opened in the National Hall to the public in 2011.

New Words

clergyman: a minister of a Christian Church; **civil rights**: the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality; **icon**: a person regarded as a representative symbol of something; **revered**: deeply respected; **activist**: an active, vigorous advocate of a cause; **segregation**: the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country; **brutal**: cruel; **racial inequality**: the discrimination based on race in providing opportunity for socio-economic advancement or access to goods and services; **posthumously**: after death

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Early in his career, Martin Luther King, Jr. became
 - (a) the President of the US.
 - (b) a national icon.
 - (c) a civil rights activist.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. founded the
 - (a) Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
 - (b) Poor people's Campaign.
 - (c) body that protested against police violence.
3. In 1986, Martin Luther King Day was established as
 - (a) National Non-violence Day.
 - (b) a day to hold protests.
 - (c) a US federal holiday.

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B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr. and what is he known for?

2. What was the important event that occurred in 1955?

3. Which protests drew national attention and why?

4. What was the occasion when the famous speech, 'I Have a Dream' was delivered?

5. When was Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and why?

6. What were two other important issues that King took up later in life?

7. Mention any two awards conferred on Martin Luther King, Jr. posthumously.



Express your views on the topic 'Martin Luther King, Jr. – A Great Leader' in the form of a short paragraph.



Make sentences with the given words.

1. icon: _____

2. non-violence: _____

3. racial inequality: _____

4. revered: _____

5. poverty: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Nouns

A Write the following highlighted expressions using possessives, where necessary.

1. **The uniform of our school** is blue and white.

2. **The property of our ancestors** was donated to a famous charitable trust working in the field of education.

3. **The private secretary to my father** is from Goa.

4. **The children of my uncle** are highly religious and conservative.

5. **The brother-in-law of our new school principal** is the president of our apartments.

6. **The home of my uncle** is located near a forest.

7. **The car of the policeman** skidded off the road.

B Form nouns from the following adjectives and verbs by using appropriate suffixes.
absent; present; advise; long; sad; adult; refresh; entertain; lunatic; neglect

C Identify the nouns (complete noun) in the following sentences and write them in the space provided. Also, write what function they perform in the sentence.

1. Oxygen is essential for life.

2. Greater Noida has been beautifully developed.

3. My mother writes children's books.

4. The teacher gave us a test in spoken English.

5. The sports teacher congratulated us on winning the cricket match.

6. Her popularity depends on her good PR.

7. Good children always meditate for a while before they sleep.

8. The price of gold in India depends on its import policy.

9. Small children love to listen to stories before going to bed.

10. Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues but the parent of all others.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Distinguish between the following pairs of words by using them in sentences of your own.

1. among between

2. altogether all together

3. alternate alternative

4. business(n) business (in an exclamatory sentence)

5. for since

B Distinguish between the following pairs of words by using them in sentences of your own.

1. for because

2. ability capacity

3. above over

4. below beneath

5. atheist agnostic

6. horror terror

7. summon sermon

SECTION D

Writing



Write a speech in about 150 words about what would you like to do for your school if you become the Head Girl/Head Boy.

[illegible]

B

Write a paragraph on the person you admire the most.

3

The Man in the Train

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Black Beauty is a **fascinating** autobiographical story of the life of a horse in England in the 1800s.

Duchess, a **well-bred** mare, gives birth to Black Beauty. The initial four years are spent playing, roaming freely and enjoying in the field. His mother advises him to behave well to be treated well. Black Beauty is then sold to a wealthy man named Squire Gordon of Birtwick Park. He is a horse lover who cares for his animals. Here, Beauty



meets the **grooms** named John Manly and James Howard, who are affectionate and caring. Beauty makes friends with other horses called Ginger, Merrylegs and Sir Oliver. This pleasant phase ends when Black Beauty is sold, along with Ginger, to Earlshall Park. Life is difficult and a riding accident causes Beauty's knees to be **ruined**. He is sold to a new master as a job horse. But he cannot take up the difficult task of rearing a horse and therefore sells Black Beauty again.

Beauty's new master, Jerry, is a hardworking cab driver. While moving down the street, Beauty meets his friend, Ginger, who is miserable because of the **harsh** treatment by her master. He watches her corpse being carted away after a few months. When Jerry falls ill, Black Beauty is sold again. The horse is sold again and again. He is mostly mistreated and overworked till he is sold to the Blomefield family. His old groom Joe Green works for them and the horse recognises him. The last days of Black Beauty are spent in peace and happiness.

New Words

fascinating: captivating; **well-bred:** of good upbringing; **groom:** a person employed to take care of horses; **ruin:** cause irreparable damage or harm to; **harsh:** cruel, unkind

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The grooms named John Manly and James Howard
 - (a) were harsh with Black Beauty. ☐
 - (b) were loving and took good care of Black Beauty. ☐
 - (c) did not bother about Black Beauty. ☐
2. Black Beauty and Ginger were sold together to
 - (a) Jerry. ☐
 - (b) the Blomefield family. ☐
 - (c) Earls Hall Park. ☐
3. When Black Beauty met with an accident, he
 - (a) was hospitalised for many days. ☐
 - (b) ruined his knees. ☐
 - (c) could not work again. ☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Give the name of the main character in the story.

2. Describe the life of Black Beauty in the initial growing up years.

3. What was the advice of Duchess to Black Beauty?

4. What sort of a person was Squire Gordon?

5. Who were Black Beauty's friends?

6. Why was Ginger miserable? Do you think any animal would feel so?

7. How did Black Beauty's life change after he was sold to the Blomefield family?

C Make sentences with the following words.

1. countryside: _____
2. affectionate: _____
3. peace: _____
4. ruin: _____
5. miserable: _____
6. harsh: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adjectives

Adjectives, as you know, are the attributes of nouns. They give extra information in terms of quality, quantity, number, etc., about the nouns they modify or qualify.

A Identify the adjectives and name their type in the following sentences.

1. She is the most popular teacher of our school. _____
2. The management has decided to award the most cooperative student from each class. _____
3. This child looks quite innocent, but that child looks guilty. _____
4. Some students give vague answers to the questions asked. _____
5. Is there any sugar in the coffee? _____
6. Each student was awarded a certificate of participation for participating in the recitation competition. _____

7. *The Selfish Giant* is my favourite story. _____
8. Whose bag is this? _____
9. Which TV serial do you like the most? _____
10. What electronic goods did you buy from the mall yesterday? _____

B Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of adjectives.

1. Bushra is the _____ girl of our school.
2. It is the _____ question I have ever faced in my life.
3. This story is _____ than the one you narrated me a shortwhile ago.
4. Lena is _____ beautiful than her elder sister.
5. His father is very handsome but his elder brother is _____.
6. This question is as _____ as the one you answered just now.
7. Both paintings are _____, but the painting showing mother and child is _____.
8. Those who are _____ can hardly make any _____ decision.

C Form adjectives from the following nouns. Write more than one adjective wherever possible.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. patience _____ | 2. life _____ |
| 3. leaf _____ | 4. affection _____ |
| 5. love _____ | 6. India _____ |
| 7. Britain _____ | 8. child _____ |
| 9. girl _____ | 10. woman _____ |

D Form adverbs from the following adjectives/nouns.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. wise _____ | 2. foolish _____ |
| 3. hard _____ | 4. soft _____ |
| 5. courage _____ | 6. timid _____ |
| 7. Frank _____ | 8. honest _____ |
| 9. religion _____ | 10. innocence _____ |

E Make suitable questions to match the following answers.

1. _____
No, I haven't seen the film, Satyakam wherein Dharmendra plays the lead role.

2. _____
Yes, I take a glass of milk regularly before going to bed.
3. _____
He is eleven years old.
4. _____
I had to go to the hospital to see my grandpa.
5. _____
I had seen the Taj Mahal in 2011.
6. _____
He is a mechanical engineer.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Study the following words under 'Archaism' carefully and write their modern equivalent given in the box.

evening cruel simple/innocent scarcely father the past
to think/believe to live at a place perhaps performed

Archaism (Outdated words)	Modern Equivalent
1. scarce (Adverb)	_____
2. silly	_____
3. sire	_____
4. olden times	_____
5. monstrous	_____
6. eve	_____
7. dwell	_____
8. deem	_____
9. fared(v)	_____
10. perchance	_____

B Distinguish between the words given in pairs.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. candidacy | candidature |
| 2. calendar | calender |
| 3. casualty | causality |
| 4. classical | classic |
| 5. comprise | constitute |

SECTION D

Writing

A What are the advantages of reading a newspaper? Write a short paragraph on it.

Have you ever travelled by train? Recollect your experience and describe it is not more than 100 words in your notebook.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4

Solving Tough Problems of Life

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Heidi is a work of **fiction** written by the famous **Swiss** author, Johanna Spyri. It was originally published in two parts titled *Heidi: Her Years of Wandering and Learning* and *Heidi How She Used What She Learned*. The novel depicts the events in the life of a young girl in her grandfather's care in the Swiss Alps. *Heidi* is one of the best-selling books ever written and occupies a place among the best-known works of Swiss literature.

The story revolves around Heidi – an eight-year-old orphaned girl who is brought by her selfish aunt, Dete, to live with his grumpy, old paternal grandfather. He leads a **secluded** life far from the next village in an alpine cottage and is called Alm-Uncle. He dislikes Heidi at first but she gradually wins his heart with her **angelic** ways. They develop a strong affectionate bond. Heidi's grandfather is good-hearted but **mistrusts** others and wants to

keep her away from the evils of the world. He refuses to send Heidi to school and she spends a lot of time in the company of Peter, a shepherd boy, in the **pastures**. Aunt Dete suddenly comes back after three years and takes Heidi along. She leaves her with the wealthy Sesemann family as a companion of a 12-year-old girl named Clara Sesemann who is regarded as an **invalid**. The entire family (with the exception of the strict housekeeper Fraulein Rottenmeier) takes a liking for Heidi, especially Clara. Meanwhile, Heidi feels **homesick** but concentrates on learning to read and write. She **yearns** to go back to her grandfather and read to Peter's blind grandmother. Her falling health



worries Clara's family and there are several **instances** of Heidi sleepwalking. Clara's doctor advises Heidi to be sent home to her grandfather. Her return **prompts** the grandfather to come down to the village for the first time in many years which marks an end to his seclusion.

Heidi and Clara continue to keep contact with each other. A visit by the doctor to Heidi and her grandfather **convinces** him to let Clara visit Heidi. Meanwhile, Heidi teaches Peter to read and write and feels happy about it. Clara visits Heidi the next season and they spend a wonderful summer together. Clara's health improves with goat's milk and fresh air in the mountains. But Peter is upset and feels he is neglected by Heidi. He pushes Clara's wheelchair down the mountain to its destruction. Clara attempts to walk without it and is gradually successful. Clara's grandmother and father are overjoyed to see Clara walking. Clara's rich family promises to provide a shelter for Heidi in case her grandfather is not able to do so in the days to come.

New Words ☆☆☆

fiction: prose literature, especially short stories and novels about imaginary events and people; **Swiss:** relating to Switzerland; **secluded:** isolated, lonely; **angelic:** exceptionally kind and innocent; **mistrusts:** regards with suspicion and doubt; **pasture:** meadow; **invalid:** a person made weak or disabled by illness; **homesick:** experiencing a longing for one's home during a period of absence from it; **yearns:** has a strong desire and longing for something; **instance:** example or single occurrence of something; **prompts:** to move to act; **convinces:** causes to believe firmly in the truth of something

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Heidi is left by her aunt to live with her paternal grandfather in
 - (a) a village.
 - (b) a town.
 - (c) in an alpine cottage.
2. Wherever Heidi went, she was
 - (a) disliked by all.
 - (b) liked by others.
 - (c) ill-treated by all.
3. Heidi wanted to go back to her grandfather because
 - (a) she missed him and felt homesick.
 - (b) he was sick and needed care.
 - (c) she wanted to teach him to read and write.

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B

Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Mention the names of the two parts of the novel on Heidi.

2. Who left Heidi with her grandfather and what was his attitude towards her initially?

3. Why was Heidi taken by aunt Dete after three years?

4. What sort of relationship did Heidi share with Clara and her family members?

5. Why was Heidi sent back to her grandfather?

6. Why did Clara's father and grandmother feel overjoyed?

7. Describe Heidi's character in a few sentences.

C

Find words from the story that mean the following.

1. portrays in words

2. bad tempered and sulky

3. demanding that rules concerning behaviour are obeyed and observed

4. offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Pronouns

As a pronoun is used in place of a noun, it performs the same functions in a sentence as a noun does, i.e., subject of a verb, object of a verb or object of a preposition.

Pronouns are also used to show possession.

A Read the following passage and underline the pronouns. Also, draw a circle around the nouns for which they stand.

Jodha was a princess of Amber in Rajasthan. She was very brave and loyal to her parents. She was married to Emperor Akbar much against her wishes but as per the wish of her parents to whom she remained loyal throughout her life. Akbar loved her, and his whole family gave her great respect for her courage, wisdom and loyalty to the Mughal family. She in turn was equally respectful and loyal to them all. A TV channel had telecast the serial called Jodha-Akbar, which was not a true representation of historical events or their lives. It was, however, greatly liked by its viewers.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns from the brackets.

1. Albert Einstein said, “_____ and _____ change, people change all through the months and years, but a photograph always remains the same.” (you, I, me, myself, us)
2. Grandma has sent some books for you and _____ (I, me, myself)
3. Jimmy and _____ were the only ones to finish the exam on time. (I, me, myself)
4. I don't consider _____ a very good musician. (I, me, myself)
5. Ritu and _____ do not agree on any topic. (I, me, myself)
6. As for _____ and my family, _____ will serve the Lord. (me, we, myself)
7. _____ all have twenty-four hours every day. It is up to _____ we do with _____ (I, me, we, us, it, this, what, them)
8. _____ told you about Neena's engagement? (who, whom, what, whose)



C Study the following sentences carefully and underline the pronouns. Also, mention their type.

1. We love our friends irrespective of their parents' religion. _____
2. Don't you remember my mobile that I gave you a short while ago? _____
3. Yes, I do. But I can't recollect where I left it. _____
4. Our English teacher is highly affectionate. She loves all her students equally. _____
5. Whose bag is this? Oh, it's mine. Where did you find it? _____
6. What is your programme like? _____
7. Who is to be blamed for all this? _____
8. I will support neither of the two candidates. _____
9. This is mine and that is yours. _____
10. Who did you finally vote for? _____

D Identify the pronouns in the following sentences and name their type.

1. I myself turned down her request. _____
2. The woman who met you at the gate is our landlady. _____
3. Whose dog is that? _____
4. The watch that I had bought from Berlin is not giving the correct time. _____
5. The plant which flowers round the year is a rare plant in this country. _____

E Fill in the blanks using appropriate pronouns.

1. _____ car did you buy last month?
2. _____ has topped in the Board Examination from our school this year.
3. _____ damages one's throat most?
4. The red colour school bus is _____, and the blue colour bus is _____.
5. _____ attracts you most about your friend?

F Complete the following sentences using appropriate relative pronouns given within the brackets.

1. I admitted the dog (that/who/whom/whose) I found lying injured on the road to the veterinary hospital.

2. I want to read all the plays (whom/which/who/whose) Shakespeare has written.

3. (Which/What) is the academic ranking of your school in Delhi?

4. (Who/Whom) did you invite as the Chief Guest for your annual function?

5. (Who/Which/Whose) is your favourite book?

Pronouns and Antecedents

The word 'Antecedent' means a precursor or forerunner of someone or something. So an antecedent is the **noun** to which a **pronoun** refers.

G Identify the pronouns and their antecedents in the following sentences.

1. The dog which greeted you by waving its tail is just like my family member.
2. The politicians who try to politicise every big or small happening in the country can hardly be trusted by the people.
3. The writer who writes only for money must be sidetracked. .
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. She was a great patriot of India who sacrificed everything fighting against the British rulers.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write sentences using the following words to distinguish their meanings.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. disease | decease | 2. happiness | pleasure |
| 3. honorary | honourable | 4. downward | downwards |
| 5. classic | classical | 6. hung | hanged |
| 7. appendixes | appendices | 8. appraise | apprise |
| 9. green house | greenhouse | 10. guarantee | warranty |
- _____
- _____



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

SECTION D

Writing

A Whom would you ask for help when faced with a problem? Why would you approach that person? What are the qualities of the person that you admire and help you to trust her/him? Write a paragraph about it.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with ten horizontal blue lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or note-taking. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Write five exchange dialogues between two students who meet for the first time in the school canteen, using question tags.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

SECTION A

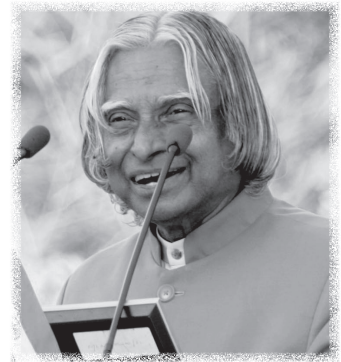
Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given poem carefully.

For a child, its mother is an embodiment of love, understanding and support. Here is an excerpt from a poem that focuses on what mother means to the poet, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.

Sea waves, golden sand, pilgrims' faith,
Rameshwaram Mosque Street, all merge into one.
My Mother!

You come to me like heaven's caring arms.
I remember the war days when life was challenge and toil –
Miles to walk, hours before sunrise,
Walking to take lessons from the saintly teacher near the temple.
Again miles to the Arab teaching school,
Climb sandy hills to Railway Station Road.
Collect, distribute newspapers to temple city citizens,
Few hours after sunrise, going to school.
Evening, business times before study at night.
All this pain of a young boy, My Mother, you transformed into pious strength.
With kneeling and bowing five times.
For the grace of the Almighty only, My mother,
Your strong piety is your children's strength
You always shared your best with whoever needed the most,
You always gave, and gave with faith in Him...



New Words

pilgrim: a religious devotee who journeys to a sacred place or shrine; **merge:** combine; **toil:** work extremely hard; **saintly:** very holy or virtuous; **transform:** to make a thorough change in form or character; **pious:** devout, religious

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The first stanza of the poem mainly conveys that all the childhood memories
 - (a) of the poet are full of adventure stories. ☐
 - (b) are focused around his mother and her loving care. ☐
 - (c) are about the beauty of the place where he lived. ☐
2. The poet's mother was a very
 - (a) pious lady. ☐
 - (b) strict person. ☐
 - (c) generous lady. ☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. What are the various things that reminded the poet of his mother?

2. How do we come to know that the poet had to work hard in his childhood?

3. What was the child's pain transformed into, and by whom?

4. What infused strength into the poet and the other children of the family?

5. What do you understand from the line 'You come to me like heaven's caring arms'?

6. What do you understand about the bond between the poet and his mother? Explain.



C Give antonyms of the following words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. merge | _____ | 2. remember | _____ |
| 3. strength | _____ | 4. most | _____ |

D Make sentences with the following words.

1. faith: _____
2. toil: _____
3. strong: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Subject-Verb Agreement

You have already learnt that a verb must agree with its subject (complete subject) in number (singular/plural) and person (First Person like: I and We, Second Person like: You and Third Person like: he, she, they, it). 'I' always takes a plural verb.

A clause acting as the subject of the verb usually takes a singular verb.

Example: That she is the best choice for the Head Girl of our school is no more a debatable point now.

However, the 'what' clause is an exception to this rule.

Examples: 1. What **was** once the capital of India **is** in total ruins now.
2. What **were** considered mandatory disciplinary rules for children some fifty years ago **are** no more in use.

A The following sentences have not been edited. There is a mistake of subject-verb agreement in each of them. Edit these sentences carefully and write the edited sentences at the place provided.

1. The cattle is grazing in the field.

2. The news about terrorist attacks on the Indo-Pak borders are very alarming.

3. What are the result of the poem recitation competition?

4. My five hundred rupees note are not to be found in my locker.

5. My mother donated three-fourths of her pensions to the blind school of Patparganj.

6. The members of the jury is divided on this legal issue.

7. The family astrologer have predicted about a lucky period for me from September onwards.

8. Lena and Gracy has recently become the executive members of the Students' Council of the school.

B

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the brackets.

1. The stars _____ (was / were) twinkling in the clear night sky.
2. Do you think that littering our roads _____ (is / are) wrong?
3. A herd of elephants _____ (is / are) bathing in the lake near the lodge.
4. A shoal of silvery fish _____ (is / are) swimming in the pond.
5. None of the girls _____ (knows / know) how to speak French.
6. The planet Venus _____ (is / are) also called the evening star.
7. Neither Manoj nor Manjit _____ (has / have) agreed to accept the post.
8. Knowledge and wisdom _____ (makes / make) a man great.
9. My uncle and my parents _____ (wants / want) me to study law.
10. Every boy and girl _____ (was / were) given a gift at the birthday party.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

A **transitive verb** is a verb that needs an object to give the complete meaning.

An **intransitive verb**, on the other hand, does not need any such object. However, most verbs may be used both transitively and intransitively, depending on their use.

C Identify the transitive and intransitive verbs used in the following sentences. Also, identify the objects in case of transitive verbs.

1. Children, when left unattended, make a noise in the class.
2. The MCD removed all encroachments from the DDA land.
3. Education empowers people to stand on their own feet.
4. One who hurts others is a sadist.
5. All the boys of our apartments play cricket on Sundays.
6. Those who criticise others behind their backs are never liked by people.
7. My uncle has bought a two-bedroom flat in Kalkaji.
8. My grandfather does yoga regularly.
9. Her problem is that she is an egoist.
10. She invited all her friends to the New Year party.

D Write five sentences using the same verbs transitively and intransitively.

Non-finites – Participles, Gerunds and Infinitives

E Use appropriate participles to complete these sentences.

1. _____ his career as an ordinary stenographer, he became the Managing Director of the company.
2. The police delayed the arrest of the accused _____ various unnecessary things said to be important links in the case.
3. Do you mind _____ such a silly question?
4. _____ the article she kept aside to read it once again.
5. The police wrote her FIR only after _____ the complete enquiry in the case.
6. I don't remember your _____ me about this case earlier.

7. It won't be a right _____ a bank loan for this unexpected expenditure.
8. At the end, all the _____ were also considered by the admission committee.

F

Write ten sentences using the verbs given in the box, five of which may be followed by gerunds and the other five by infinitives.

love hate start intend forget

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A

Make adjectives from the words given in the box and use them in sentences of your own.

supplement complement evolve revolutionise imagine



B Distinguish between the following pairs of words and use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. stingy | economical |
| 3. stationary | stationery |
| 5. suitability | adequacy |
| 7. sunlight | sunshine |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 2. statute | statue |
| 4. succeed | follow |
| 6. sufficient | enough |
| 8. subconscious | unconscious |

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a small article on 'Helping the Specially Challenged'. How can you be helpful? What should be our attitude towards them?

B

Work in groups of five and prepare a list of 25 pairs of words which are often confused taking them as the exact synonyms of each other. Having prepared this list, display it on the class display board for the benefit of the rest of the students of the class.

It is hoped that with the preparation of these lists, the whole class will have produced a list of at least 200 such words when combined together.

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

The dodo is an **extinct** flightless bird that was **endemic** to the island of Mauritius that lies east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean.

Very little is known about its habits and behaviour pattern. The dodo was related to the pigeon, but was almost as big as a turkey. It had grey feathers all over its body but its breast and tail feathers were white. It had a **bulbous** hooked beak, short and **stubby** legs, and curly tail feathers. This gave it a funny appearance. It laid only one egg at a time and lived in forests.



It was a **clumsy** bird that moved slowly. It flourished on Mauritius because it did not have any natural enemy. A **Dutch** trading vessel reached the shores of Mauritius in 1598 and its sailors found the birds easy to catch and good to eat. Their numbers **dwindled** rapidly and the last of the breed was seen in 1681.

Solitaires, another kind of bird related to the dodo, lived on the nearby islands of Runion and Rodriguez. By 1800, they had also become extinct.

Dodos and the solitaires belonged to the family Raphidae. European sailors and the pigs and rats that they brought along killed the birds and destroyed its eggs. In about 50 years, the dodo became extinct. The dodo received widespread recognition from its role in the story of *Alice in Wonderland*. It is often used as a **mascot** in Mauritius.

New Words☆☆☆

extinct: no longer in existence; **endemic:** regularly found in a certain area; **bulbous:** fat, round or bulging; **stubby:** short and thick; **clumsy:** awkward in movement; **Dutch:** of Netherlands; **dwindled:** diminished gradually in number; **mascot:** a person, animal or object that is believed to bring good luck, or one that represents an organisation

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Information about the habits and behaviour pattern of dodos

(a) is not known at all.

☐

(b) is not sufficiently available.

☐

(c) is available in great detail.

☐

2. Dodos flourished in Mauritius because

(a) the weather was good for them.

☐

(b) food was available in plenty.

☐

(c) it did not have any natural enemy.

☐

3. Solitaires became extinct by

(a) 1800.

☐

(b) 2000.

☐

(c) 2010.

☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Where were dodos found?

2. Describe the appearance of a dodo.

3. When were dodos first discovered and by whom?

4. Why were dodos killed?

5. What do you know about solitaires?

6. How many years did the dodo take to become extinct?

7. Which work of fiction popularised the dodo?

C Make sentences with the following words.

1. island: _____

2. flourished: _____

3. dwindled: _____

4. extinct: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Tenses

A tense is a form of a verb which indicates the time of an action. However, there is no one-to-one relationship between time and tense. Time is a scientific phenomenon. It is a continuum with the present, past and future as its units.

Tense, on the other hand, is a grammatical term represented by different forms of the verb in different types of sentences in the present, past and future.

A

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs given within the brackets.

1. This year she _____ (learn) classical music to be a perfect playback singer.
2. She _____ (visit) her aged parents every month.
3. I always _____ (revise) my class lesson daily before going to bed.
4. We should never _____ (eat) spicy food. It _____ (weaken) our digestive system.
5. When I was the class monitor, I _____ (assist) my class teacher in maintaining discipline and keeping the classroom clean.
6. She _____ (go) to school by her car only. But these days, she _____ (go) by the school bus.
7. She _____ (revise) the entire course twice before she _____ (do) the question papers.
8. My grandma _____ (narrate) a fairy tale to my younger brother and sister when the earthquake rocked Delhi last night.
9. Mrs. Raman _____ (undergo) an operation of her throat three years ago, but she _____ (sing) well.
10. How many of you _____ (see) the Akshardham Temple of Delhi?

B

Fill in the blanks by using suitable tenses/expressions to indicate the future time.

1. My father _____ (go) to settle in Hyderabad after his retirement as he stayed most of time over there.
2. She _____ (go) to participate in the famous Dance India Dance programme on TV shortly.
3. As per the decision of the General Body of the Retired and Retiring Government Employees Group Housing Society, the oldest member of the Society _____ (inaugurate) the newly constructed community hall of the apartments.
4. Election to many State Assemblies _____ (hold) shortly.
5. She _____ (leave) for London on a study shortly.
6. Our school Principal _____ (address) the Parent-Teacher forum of the school on how to strengthen the school-community relations.
7. When I grow old I _____ (write) a book on the pleasures of student life.
8. I _____ (vote) for the best candidate and not for the party in elections to MCD.



Talking about Future

C Complete the following sentences using the appropriate verb to indicate the actions that are likely to take place.

1. The school _____ (conduct) a story-writing competition next month.
2. The football match _____ (begin) in ten minutes' time.
3. We _____ (hold) Science Congress activities next week.
4. The petrol and diesel prices _____ (fall) before the General Elections are held.
5. Our school is _____ (go) to invite the Delhi CM as the Chief Guest for our School Annual Day.

D Fill in the blanks appropriately.

1. I think, she _____ contest the election for the President of the Students' Council.
2. I doubt whether he _____ invite you to his birthday party.
3. _____ we arrange a one-act play competition in the winter break?
4. It is quite cold here, _____ I close the window?
5. I _____ you about your brother's examination result on the phone.
6. We _____ to Goa by the morning flight tomorrow.
7. We _____ all our childhood friends to the Children's Show.
8. The latest TV movie _____ on TV at eight o'clock.
9. The flight _____ land. Get ready to receive your friend.
10. The gold price _____ whenever the General Elections are held.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Pick out the odd words from the following sets of words.

1. Jupiter, Mercury, Venus, Sun
2. jacket, trousers, shirt, milk
3. powder, cream, hair dryer, rouge

4. doctor, nurse, glass, compounder
5. college, university, fridge, school

B

Pick out the odd sentences from the following announcement.

The Chief Minister of Delhi said that they had started the scientific treatment of municipal waste. All the deemed universities of Delhi would follow the prescribed qualifications for the appointment of teachers. The municipal waste separated with the help of machines would not only solve the problem of waste management in Delhi, but would also reduce the number of seasonal diseases like malaria and viral fever.

The deemed universities are going to be classified on the basis of their academic standards shortly, the Chief Minister said.

SECTION D

Writing

A

Write a letter to your friend and explain that you have decided to adopt a dog from an animal care home, how you intend to look after it and why you want to keep the dog in your house.



SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

Sabarmati is one of the major rivers in the western region of India, and Ahmedabad is a big city located on its banks.

The Sabarmati river originates in the Aravalli Hills of Rajasthan. It meets the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea after flowing 371 km in a south-westerly direction across Rajasthan and Gujarat. The river flows 48 km in Rajasthan and 323 km in Gujarat.

The Sabarmati river basin has a maximum length of 300 km and a maximum width of 105 km. The total catchment area of the basin is 21674 square kilometres.

The Sabarmati river basin extends over parts of Udaipur, Sirohi, Pali and Dungarpur districts. The western part of the river basin is mainly hilly belonging to the Aravalli Range, but on east of the hills lies a narrow alluvial plain which has a gentle eastward slope.

The major tributaries of the river are the Sei, Wakal, Watrak, Shedhi, Harnav, Guhai, Hathmati, Khari, Meshwo, Mazam and Mohar.

There are many reservoirs on Sabarmati and its tributaries. The Dharoi Dam is located on the main river whereas the Hathmati Dam, Harnav Dam and Guhai Dam are located on the tributaries of the main river, meeting it upstream of Ahmedabad. The Meshvo



reservoir, Meshvo pick-up **weir**, Mazam Dam and Watrak Dam are located on the tributaries meeting the river downstream.

Sabarmati Riverfront, built in Ahmedabad, is a very popular tourist spot. It was built to preserve the river and to promote tourism. Here, the embankments on either side of the river have been designed to provide wide walkways with access steps, ramps and ghats for pedestrians. Years ago, the Sabarmati river here had a dry riverbed; the river was very polluted due to industrial effluents and sewage. There were slums on the river banks.

But today, it has been beautified. Waterfronts have been developed along both banks, each covering a distance of about 11 km. The two-level **promenade** runs along the water's edge. The lower portion is meant for pedestrians and cyclists and the upper level is for various civic amenities.

The kite festival and a flower show are held on the riverfront annually. The once-dry Sabarmati river now draws many visitors at the Sabarmati Waterfront.

New Words

weir: a low dam built across a river to raise the level of water upstream or regulate its flow; **promenade**: a paved public walk

A Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Sabarmati river flows _____ before it joins the sea.
2. Sabarmati river flows 48 km in _____ and _____ in Gujarat.
3. The western part of the river basin is _____ whereas on the east of the hills is an _____.
4. _____ and _____ are annual events held on the Sabarmati Riverfront.
5. _____ and _____ are two of the several dams located on the tributaries of Sabarmati river downstream of Ahmedabad.
6. _____ in Ahmedabad has embankments on either side of the river with _____, _____ and _____ for pedestrians.

B Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Sabarmati river originate and where does it meet the sea? Mention the name of the sea also.

2. Give details of the area and size of Sabarmati river.

3. Over which districts does the Sabarmati river basin extend?

4. Mention the names of any four tributaries of the Sabarmati river.

5. Which dam is located on the main Sabarmati river? Mention the names of two dams located upstream of Ahmedabad on its tributaries.

6. Describe the condition of the Sabarmati river in Ahmedabad before the Sabarmati Riverfront was built.

7. Give details of the structure of the Sabarmati Riverfront today. (Mention any three points)



Find words from the passage which mean the following.

1. Arises: _____.
2. Rivers or stream flowing into a larger river or lake: _____.
3. Situated in the opposite direction from where a stream or river flows, nearer to the source: _____.
4. Liquid waste or sewage discharged into a river or the sea: _____.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adverbs

Adverbs, as you know, are words like **silently**, **logically** (i.e., the words ending in -ly) and **here**, **there**, **very**, **too**, **yesterday**, **quite**, etc.

Function of an Adverb

An adverb gives us some extra information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb by adding additional information in terms of manner, time, place, degree, etc.

You may recall that an adverb answers the questions 'how', 'where' and 'when'.

A

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and write their kinds.

1. He always accepts his mistakes reluctantly. _____
2. She is a very good teacher. She listens to her students very patiently. _____
3. His 90-year-old grandmother left his house for his sister's house at 8 in the morning, but did not reach there till the evening. She could not find him anywhere. _____
4. Here is your water bottle. Keep it safe. _____
5. Her mother understands her problem better than her father. _____
6. We have to attend the extra classes daily till the annual examination. _____
7. My grandma watches most panel discussions on various TV channels regularly. _____
8. My mother talks to her friends on the phone leisurely. _____
9. My parents check my Student's Diary daily before going to bed. _____
10. The cat is very playful. _____
11. We always have dessert after dinner. _____



Adverbs – Degrees of Comparison

B

Underline the adverbs and state their degrees of comparison in the following sentences.

1. Forgiveness is more manly than punishment.

2. She behaved most graciously at the time of adversity.

3. Very few cities of India are as big as Kolkata.

4. She always speaks most logically and convincingly.

5. My mother doesn't snore as loudly as my father does.

C

Change the degree as directed within the brackets and rewrite each sentence in the space provided.

1. No one in the class is as clever as she (is). (into superlative degree)

2. She is the most considerate teacher of our school. (into positive degree)

3. This story is more interesting than the earlier one. (into positive degree)

4. This is the best play I have ever seen. (into comparative and positive degrees)

5. Some of the cases are most difficult for a judge to decide. (into comparative degree)

D

Write five sentences using different kinds of adverbs of comparison.

E

Fill in each blank with a suitable degree of an adverb formed from a word in the brackets.

1. The eraser is _____ clean. (absolute/smooth)
2. Lewis Hamilton races his cars _____ than anyone else. (fast/daring)
3. Did you see how _____ Maya answered the question? (long/easy)
4. Standing on one leg is _____ hard. (strong/real)
5. Five boys _____ decided to join the army. (timid/brave)
6. My carpenter has made this desk so _____ (dirty/skill)
7. Rufus jumped up _____ to welcome the guests. (play/angry)
8. The salesman in the chemist's shop was _____ careful about what medicines he sold. (clever/particular)

F

Identify the adverbs in the following sentences and write them in sentences of your own.

1. Recently, he migrated to Germany.

2. All my class friends decided to meet regularly on Sundays.

3. He will marry his daughter off next winter.

4. She reluctantly signed the documents prepared by her husband.

5. My mother happily sold her parental property practically at a throw-away price.



G Write ten sentences using adverbs in the initial, in the middle and in the final positions.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Palindromes are words or figures that can be read back and forth the same way.
Examples: madam, refer, noon

Think of two more palindromes and write them below.

1. _____
2. _____

B Write any ten words ending without 'ly' which are not used as adverbs.

SECTION D

Writing



Write a speech on 'Keep Your City Clean' and highlight the need for cleanliness. Also, mention the steps to be taken by students and other citizens in that direction. (Word limit: 120)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines, similar to standard notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

8

On Saying 'Please'

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

Good manners mean behaving well with courtesy and politeness to show correct public behaviour to the people living in society. Good manners should be used every day. They make a good impression on others and make a person feel good and confident about oneself.

Being polite and courteous means being considerate about how others are feeling and being respectful to others. A person who is well-mannered is liked and respected by all.

A person with good manners has some qualities like being polite, humble, respectful, courteous, cultured and thoughtful. These are appreciated by all in society.

People who lack good manners are usually rude and disrespectful. They disregard the feelings of others. Such people are not liked or appreciated.

We should follow good manners at all places, be it home, school, college, office, tourist places or any public place.

All of us should say 'please' before making a request or asking for something. We should say 'thank you' when receiving something or when someone extends a helping hand. We should show respect to elders at all times. It is also important to greet others with a smile, listen carefully to others and apologise for any mistake that one has made. We should



ask for permission before taking or using something that belongs to other person(s). If we borrow something from others, we should return it.

These are some important points that we should remember while dealing with others.

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Good manners leave a _____ on others and makes one feel _____ and _____.
2. A person who is _____ is liked and _____ by everyone.
3. We should follow good manners at all places like the _____, _____, _____, _____ or _____.
4. If we _____ something from others, we should _____ it.
5. We should always be _____.

B Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by having 'good manners'?

2. If one is polite and courteous, what does it show?

3. Mention some qualities of a person with good manners.

4. Describe what has been generally observed about a person who lacks good manners.

5. How should a person make a request or ask for something?

6. Mention any three important things to remember and put into practice when dealing with others.



C Give synonyms of the following words.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. correct | _____ | 2. liked | _____ |
| 3. mistake | _____ | 4. apologise | _____ |

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Conditionals

A Complete the following sentences.

1. _____, you maintain good health.
2. _____, you develop all kinds of stomach problems.
3. When you go up in the high mountains, _____.
4. If you meditate daily, _____.
5. If you live in a well-lighted house, _____.

B Complete the following sentences using appropriate conditional clause.

1. _____ if you want to go for the class picnic.
2. When _____, people use air conditioners during the night.
3. My parents will attend the prize distribution function if _____.
4. I will definitely help you _____.
5. When you _____ Sai Chowk, _____.

C Complete the following sentences using appropriate conditional clauses.

1. _____, the LG of Delhi would recommend my case for admission in the best school of Delhi.
2. If you jumped from the roof, _____.
3. If you _____ for the IIT entrance test at this age, you _____.
4. If she _____, _____ the Chief Minister of Delhi.
5. If she became blind, _____.

Prepositions

D

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. Mr Chandra has been a member of the parliament _____ 1998. He has a reputation _____ being honest.
2. Has there been any reduction _____ the price _____ vegetables?
3. People have been warned against a danger _____ floods, and told to stay away _____ the river.
4. All facts point _____ his involvement _____ the crime.
5. The teacher sat _____ the boy and consoled him _____ his disappointment.
6. He is addicted _____ work and is always buried _____ his books.
7. The judge disagreed _____ the lawyer _____ several points.
8. Ravi quarrelled _____ me _____ a trifling matter.
9. The Kalka-Shimla train passes _____ 103 tunnels and goes _____ 969 bridges.
10. The old man decided to divide his property _____ his two children.
11. Please refrain _____ talking in the library.
12. Karan tried to give the teacher an excuse _____ his absence.

E

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. Many members of the party differ _____ the opinion of the Party President on the subject of the Prime Ministerial candidate.
2. There is always a wide gulf _____ the haves and have-nots.
3. She is lazy, but is capable _____ giving an impressive dance performance.
4. _____ a local festival, the market remained closed for two days.
5. _____ elections to many state assemblies to be held in 20xx and 20xx, every party has started its election campaign.



Linking Words – Conjunctions

F

Combine the following sets of sentences using appropriate coordinating conjunctions.

1. Our classroom is well-lighted. It is airy and spacious.

2. He is a low-paid clerk. He always helps the poor and the needy.

3. You can have buttermilk. You can have fruit juice. You are not allowed to have both.

4. He missed some important lessons due to his illness. He is taking private tuition to make up for the loss.

5. She is very cooperative with all children. Our class teacher has made her the class monitor.

G

Fill in the blanks with suitable coordinating conjunctions from the box.

but and and yet or so or for

1. Shashi wants to go to the market _____ his car has broken down.
2. Dhruv went to the bakery _____ bought some bread.
3. Is Ketan at home _____ is he at school?
4. Neeraj was not feeling well, _____ he decided to stay at home.
5. Should we go for a swim _____ for a game of tennis?
6. We sat under the pine tree _____ admired its lofty branches.
7. Mani decided to go to sleep, _____ he was feeling very tired.
8. Manju eats so much, _____ she never seems to put on any weight.

H

Combine the following sets of sentences using appropriate subordinate conjunctions.

1. Everyone in our apartments knows my younger brother. He is the best speaker of our apartments.

2. My sister studied in the same school till she passed out class X. Father got transferred to 2-3 places in between.

3. He has been selected Captain of our school cricket team. He has never scored more than 25 runs in any matches he played for the school.

4. You met a tall gentleman a short while ago. He is our new Vice Principal.

5. The teacher asked me two questions. She asked me about my telephone number and home address.



Fill in the blanks with suitable subordinating conjunctions from the box.

wherever if until as since before when that because

1. The phone started to ring _____ Jose was leaving the house.
2. Ruby wants to know _____ they should leave for the airport.
3. We will walk to the park in the evening _____ it does not rain.
4. I like books by Agatha Christie _____ they always have an exciting end.
5. I tidy my room and pack my tiffin _____ I go to school in the morning.
6. _____ Jaipur is so close to Delhi, we often drive there during weekends.
7. Did you know _____ Pluto is no longer considered a planet?
8. Stir the mixture _____ all the sugar dissolves.
9. My grandmother takes her homemade pickles _____ she goes.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Make new words or phrases using the given suffixes.

Suffix	New word/Phrase	Suffix	New word/Phrase
1. -able	_____	2. -ous	_____
3. -conscious	_____	4. -led	_____
5. -proof	_____	6. -ridden	_____
7. -minded	_____	8. -free	_____
9. -worthy	_____	10. -stricken	_____

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a letter to your friend and describe an incident when good manners and politeness of a person won the heart of an aged person travelling in a bus.

9

The Bishop's Candlesticks

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

Norman McKinnel (10 February 1870–29 March 1932) was a Scottish stage and film actor as well as a playwright. He acted in many plays in the United Kingdom and overseas. He also acted in a number of films, the best known being Alfred Hitchcock's production 'Downhill' in 1927.

McKinnel was born in Scotland, UK in 1870. He initially wanted to follow his father into the engineering business. Later, he decided to enter the acting profession.

As a playwright, he is famous for the play 'The Bishop's Candlesticks'.

Norman McKinnel first appeared on stage in Clacton-on-Sea, Essex in 1894. He soon based himself in London to progress in his career. He came to be known for playing many Shakespearean roles. His stage work also took him to the US, Australia and South Africa. McKinnel also wrote many one-act plays which could be easily presented on stage, the most successful of all being 'The Bishop's Candlesticks'.

McKinnel's film career started in 1899 with 'King John'. He also acted as Paul Dombey in the first screen version of the novel 'Dombey and Son' by Charles Dickens. His other notable film is Alfred Hitchcock's 'Downhill'. Some other films in which he worked are 'The Outsider', 'The Sleeping Cardinal', 'The Fake' and 'Everybody's Business'.

McKinnel died of a heart attack in London on 29 March 1932, at the age of 62.



A Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. Norman McKinnel was a _____ stage and film actor as well as a _____.
2. McKinnel was born in _____ in _____.
3. As a playwright, Norman McKinnel is famous for the play _____.
4. McKinnel played many _____ roles.
5. McKinnel's film career started in _____ with _____.

B Answer the following questions.

1. How did Norman McKinnel start his career and what did he later decide?

2. When and where did McKinnel first act on stage?

3. Where did McKinnel set up base at the beginning of his career as a stage actor? Which places did he travel to perform on stage?

4. When did McKinnel's film career begin? Name the first film he acted in.

5. Mention any three films in which Norman McKinnel acted.

6. When and where did Norman McKinnel pass away? What was the cause of his death?

C Make sentences with the following words.

1. playwright: _____

2. profession: _____

3. career: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are those verbs (except be, have, and do) which are used with the main verbs as helping verbs.

A Fill in the blanks using appropriate auxiliary verbs.

1. She _____ (chat) with her friend on WhatsApp. Don't disturb her.
2. You _____ (eat) first before you go out to play.
3. Why _____ she _____ (shout) at her domestic help?
4. No, you _____ misbehave with anybody, including your domestic help.
5. She _____ (leave) her job to look after her grandson.
6. You _____ (go) for a morning walk daily to maintain good health.
7. You _____ forget and forgive those who haven't harmed you intentionally.
8. When you do your homework you _____ (not) take the help of your family members.
9. You _____ do yogic exercises and meditation daily to remain physically, mentally and spiritually fit.
10. We _____ revise our answer script at least once before we hand it over to the invigilator to avoid silly mistakes.

Modals

B

Complete the second sentence using the correct form of must, may, should, have to in their affirmative/negative forms as per the need. The first sentence has been done as an example for you.

1. It is vital to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
When you ride a motorbike, you must wear a helmet.
2. I expect I'll get the contract because I have offered the most competitive rates.
I have offered the most competitive rates, so I _____.
3. It isn't necessary for us to spend a long time in the museum if it's not interesting.
We _____.
4. It was wrong of you to speak of my friends like that.
You _____.
5. He promised to phone me before the sunset. It's eight o'clock now.
He _____ by now.
6. My mother made more sandwiches than we needed.
My mother _____ so many sandwiches.
7. It's important for my mother to know what I've done.
My mother _____.
8. In my opinion, it would be wrong to change his school now.
I don't think he _____.
9. My friend offered me a lift, so it wasn't necessary to hire a taxi.
As my friend offered me a lift, I _____.
10. I suggest it's a good idea to check the arrival time of the flight before we leave for the airport.
We _____.

C

Complete the following sentences by filling the appropriate modal verbs.

1. I must remind you that you _____ be the winner of this year's best student award.
2. I don't know who came here when you were away to the doctor. That _____ be the plumber.

3. We _____ be one of the advanced countries in the world by 2020.
4. You _____ not touch my cellphone any more.
5. _____ you forgive me for this unintentional delay?
6. _____ I come tomorrow to assist you in your project work?
7. _____ we have the Chief Guest's speech now?
8. _____ you be surprised to know that the person you were talking to a shortwhile ago is your new school Principal?
9. _____ you switch off the fans, please?
10. You _____ attend her birthday party if you want her to help.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Give antonyms of the following words.

1. awake 2. noisier 3. crowded 4. stale

B In what places would you usually find the following people? Write the places against them.

1. reporters _____
2. nurses and doctors _____
3. actors and performers _____
4. editors and proofreaders _____
5. commuters _____
6. waiters _____
7. guides _____
8. porters _____
9. shoppers _____
10. lawyers _____

C Make adjectives from the following words, and use the newly formed words in sentences of your own.

1. editor _____

Write a short poem of four lines on 'Helping Others'.

[illegible]

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given poem carefully.

Spring Quiet

Gone were but the winter,
Come were but the spring,
I would go to a **covert**
Where the birds sing.

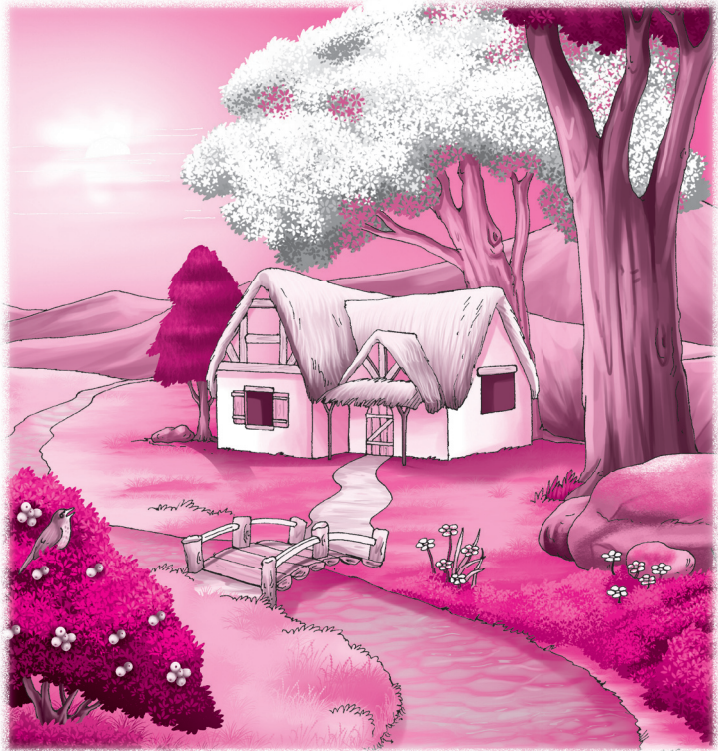
Where in the **whitethorn**
Singeth a **thrush**,
And a **robin** sings
In the **holly-bush**.

Full of fresh **scents**
Are the budding **boughs**
Arching high over
A cool green house:

Full of sweet scents,
And whispering air
Which **sayeth** softly:
“We spread no snare;

Here **dwell** in safety,
Here dwell alone,
With a clear stream
And a **mossy** stone.

Here the sun shineth



Most shadily;
Here is heard an echo
Of the far sea,
Though far off it be.” – *by Christina Rossetti*

New Words

covert: a shelter or hiding place; **whitethorn:** a whitish-barked shrub; **singeth:** sings; **thrush:** a small or medium sized songbird, typically having a brown back, spotted breast, and loud song; **robin:** a small old world songbird with a red or reddish breast; **holly-bush:** a bush or small tree with hard shiny leaves with sharp points and bright red berries; **scents:** fragrances; **boughs:** branches; **arching:** having the curved shape of an arch; **sayeth:** say; **dwell:** live; **mossy:** covered with moss

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The poem is a wish for winter to end and
 - (a) spring to arrive. ☐
 - (b) all its woes to end. ☐
 - (c) escape from its harsh conditions. ☐
2. This poem conveys how beautiful
 - (a) nature is! ☐
 - (b) spring is, and all the things that we see and feel in spring! ☐
 - (c) the world is! ☐
3. The description in the third stanza appeals to the sense of smell and one can also visualise
 - (a) a tree with blooming buds. ☐
 - (b) a cool green house. ☐
 - (c) branches with blooming buds bent as a curve high over a green house. ☐

B Pick out three pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Answer the following questions in brief.

1. The title of the poem 'Spring Quiet' is rightly reflected when all is quiet in spring, except a few sounds. What are these sounds that can be heard?

2. Where does the poet desire to go in spring?

3. Personification is a figure of speech. It means giving an inanimate object human qualities and characteristics.

Describe how personification has been effectively employed in the fourth stanza with the use of words 'whispering air'.

4. Describe the place where the poem carries away the reader as portrayed by a series of mental pictures created by the poet.

5. How can you say that spring heralds a period of activity and enjoyment? Explain with reference to the poem. Do you agree with it?

6. What do you understand from the line 'We spread no snare'?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Determiners

Determiners refer to a group of words used before a noun to show which particular example of the noun you are referring to. Hence, they are used like defining adjectives before a noun they modify or particularise, for example: These houses were built during the British Rule.

Articles (a/an/the) are also called determiners.

A Fill in the blanks using appropriate determiners.

1. Could I have _____ buttermilk, mom?
2. Sorry son, there isn't _____ buttermilk at the moment. You may have some fruit juice instead.
3. _____ dresses in the wardrobe are my sister's.
4. _____ membership to this dance club is only for a few months.
5. I lent him _____ special dresses to be used on ceremonial occasions.
6. There were _____ pronunciation mistakes in her recitation.
7. There are _____ contradictions in the two statements you have made.
8. There is _____ food for everyone.
9. No one is allowed to have more than _____ passport.
10. _____ writing on the blackboard is a treat to one's eyes.

B Use a/an/the where necessary. Where no article is needed, remove that article from the text and put a (✓) mark.

1. Person is judged by language he or she uses.
2. Central Board of Secondary Education is most popular affiliating examination board of the India.
3. Even enemy can be your best friend if handled properly.
4. Indian cricket team is one of best cricket teams of world.
5. Fundamental right to speak does not permit us to speak whatever we like.

C

Fill in the blanks with a, an or the. Put (x) where no article is needed.

1. Karan has eaten all _____ biscuits that were lying on _____ dining table.
2. Ali has bought _____ new car for his _____ parents.
3. _____ French is _____ language of _____ people of France.
4. There was _____ accident near _____ junction of MG Road and _____ Jehangir Road.
5. I had _____ apple, _____ egg and _____ glass of milk for breakfast.
6. _____ camel is called _____ ship of _____ desert.
7. I had been reading _____ book for half _____ hour when I heard _____ noise in _____ kitchen.
8. Don't you think that _____ Neeraj is _____ honest and sincere worker?
9. Sonia has _____ fine collection of _____ postage stamps and _____ old mirrors.
10. Sunit plays _____ piano. His brother Arjun plays _____ cricket very well.
11. We used _____ milk, _____ sugar and _____ eggs to make _____ caramel custard.
12. When Mr Raman reached _____ airport he found that _____ he had missed _____ flight to _____ Chennai.

Active and Passive Voice

D

Complete the following sentences using the passive voice in the tense as directed within the brackets.

1. Her acting in films (always admire) all over the country. (Present Perfect)

2. His leg (hurt) in a stampede in Kumbh Mela. (Simple Past)

3. The play (rehearse) every day for one hour. (Present Progressive)

4. The new series of English books (launch) every fortnight. (Present Progressive)

5. The flyover (complete) next month. (Simple Future)

6. He (never elect) to the Lok Sabha before. (Past Perfect)

7. This house (purchase) by my grandfather in 1947. (Simple Past)

8. This school (paint), when I visited it last. (Past Progressive)

9. Elections for the Head Boy and Head Girl (hold) every year. (Simple Present)

10. Unclaimed packets and left-out articles at the airport (auction) after every six months. (Simple Present)

E

Change the following sentences into the passive voice mentioning the agent only wherever necessary.

1. Somebody has given this crucial information.

2. The police gave him an award of ₹ one lac. (Make two passives)

3. They had eaten their dinner before they finished their conversation. (Two passives)

4. A friend of mine lent me this storybook on my birthday. (Mention the agent)

5. Didn't they ask you to be here by five o'clock?

6. Nobody has ever treated her like this before.

7. The DDA had built all these flats five years ago.

8. We have already discussed this issue at length.

9. Always help the poor and the needy.

10. Do it as quickly as possible.

F Fill in the blanks with the passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Instructions should _____ (give) clearly.
2. Nothing can _____ (achieve) without hard work.
3. A house cannot _____ (build) in a day.
4. Elders ought to _____ (respect)
5. Wet shoes must _____ (place) to dry in the sun.
6. This homework should have _____ (submit) a long time ago.
7. The programme could _____ (delay) by an hour.
8. The book should _____ (read) at a stretch.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Add suitable prefixes to the following words to convey the opposite meanings.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. cooperative | _____ | 2. kind | _____ |
| 3. sensitive | _____ | 4. efficient | _____ |
| 5. sufficient | _____ | 6. able | _____ |
| 7. pleasant | _____ | 8. controversial | _____ |
| 9. parliamentary | _____ | 10. ordinary | _____ |

B Give two words/phrases that are based on the given prefix/root. For your help, the meaning of each root word has been given.

Prefix/Root	Meaning	Word/Phrase	
1. alter	other	1. _____	2. _____
2. ego	self, I	1. _____	2. _____
3. bi	two	1. _____	2. _____
4. extra	outside	1. _____	2. _____

Write a letter to your friend who was until last year studying with you in your school, telling how the 'Visit Your School Day' for the parents and guardians of your school was celebrated this year. Highlight the new things that were introduced this year by the new Principal of your school to make the day a memorable event for the parents and guardians.

[illegible]

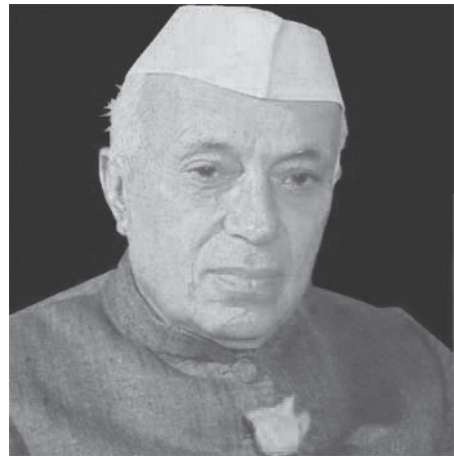
SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

'Letters from a Father to His Daughter' is a collection of 30 letters that were written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira Gandhi. He was in Prayagraj (Allahabad) when he wrote the letters and his daughter was in Mussoorie. The original letters were written by him in English in 1928. They were translated into Hindi by the renowned Hindi novelist, Munshi Premchand.

Nehru wrote to his daughter on a wide range of topics like how life began in the universe, nature, economics, geography, history, trade, languages, science, epics and evolution.



When Indira was about to turn 13 in 1930, her father started sending her more detailed letters about his understanding of the world. When Nehru was in prison, he wanted his daughter not to be devoid of her father's teachings. Over the next four years, he wrote to her from prison and his letters were very inspiring.

Given below is an excerpt from one of the letters he wrote to his daughter.

'... In history we read of great periods in the life of nations, of great men and women. Do you remember how fascinated you were when you first read the story of Jeanne d'Arc, and how your ambition was to be something like her? Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes when a whole people become interested in a great



cause. Then history helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great deeds. In India a great leader, full of love for all who suffer and eager to help them, has inspired our people for great actions and noble sacrifice. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the oppressed free and happy.

Bapuji is in prison, but the magic of his message has stolen the hearts of India's millions. Men and women, and even little children, come out of their shells and become India's soldiers of freedom....

Other letters by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter are also very educative and enlightening.

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. 'Letters from a Father to His Daughter' is a collection of _____ written by _____.
2. The letters were written when the writer was in _____ and his daughter was in _____.
3. The letters were translated into Hindi by _____.
4. The original letters were written in the _____ language in _____.
5. Indira Gandhi was fascinated by the story of _____.
6. Some letters were also written when the writer was in _____ and they all are very inspiring.

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. To whom are the letters by Jawaharlal Nehru in the collection addressed?

2. In which language were the letters originally written and when?

3. Mention any five topics dealt with in the letters in the collection.

4. According to Jawaharlal Nehru, what were usually the main concerns of ordinary men?

5. What is the impact of great leaders on people?

6. Who is addressed as 'Bapuji'? Mention any three ways in which the great leader helped his countrymen.

C Find words from the passage which mean following:

1. famous

2. deprived

3. brave

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Types of Phrases

You have already learnt that a phrase is a group of words that, unlike a sentence or a clause, does not have a subject, a verb or both. Like a word, it conveys only a partial meaning.

A Identify whether the highlighted phrase is a noun phrase an adjective phrase, or an adverb phrase or a prepositional phrase. Use 'N' for noun phrase 'A' for adjective phrase, 'Ad' for adverb phrase and 'P' for prepositional phrase.

1. She shifted from Mumbai to Hyderabad **on account of** her husband's posting.
2. **People shouting at others** hardly resort to physical violence.
3. People **making fun of others** are immature people.
4. She vacuumed the entire house **in just half an hour**.
5. We must welcome **the newly elected MLA and MP of our region**.
6. He bought a three-bedroom flat.

Sentences and its Kinds

B Identify the kinds of sentences in the following given sentences. Write 'SIMPLE' for a simple sentence, COMPLEX for a complex sentence and COMPOUND for a compound sentence.

1. The girl in the blue dress is my cousin. _____
2. My grandfather was the founder Principal of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow. _____
3. Manisha is the monitor of our class. _____
4. She plays badminton with her friends in the evening. _____
5. The Sun is shining, and people are having a sunbath. _____
6. The man who criticizes others with some ill intention is never liked by people. _____
7. The dogs that bark seldom bite. _____
8. She is very intelligent, but she is not industrious. _____
9. Reina is tall and well-built, but she is not courageous. _____
10. The red scarf that I had gifted you on your birthday was the choice of my mother. _____

C Do as directed within brackets.

1. I donate 50% of my pocket money for the books of the poor and the needy. I donate this amount on the last day of every month. (simple sentence)
2. She returned late from the wedding ceremony of her friend last night. He mother knows it. (complex sentence)
3. Every one loves him. People love him because of his affectionate and cooperative nature. (complex sentence)
4. He met his childhood friend. He met him when he was going to the trade fair. (simple sentence)
5. He runs a garage. His son also helps him. (simple sentence)

D Write ten sentences using simple, complex and compound sentences – a minimum three sentences of each type.

Simple sentence _____

Complex sentence _____

Compound sentence _____

E Combine the following pairs of sentences using relative clauses.

1. Manju is joining as Director of the English Teaching Institute. She topped the university merit list with 95% of marks last year.
2. I bought the latest model of Honda City Car only six months ago. It is slowly moving out from the customers' choice.
3. A metro train goes to my workplace from my new residence. It runs every ten minutes.
4. Late APJ Abdul Kalam belonged to a very poor family of Rameshwaram in south India. He was the 13th President of India.
5. We saw the steam engine at the railway museum. We saw the steam engine made in 1885.

F Complete the following sentences using appropriate adverb clauses as directed within brackets.

1. You can come _____. (Adverb clause of Time)
2. Her services were terminated _____. (Adverb clause of Reason)
3. You need not worry about anything _____. (Adverb clause of condition)
4. Go through your article once again _____. (Adverb clause of purpose)
5. He returned to the place _____. (Adverb clause of place)
6. He speaks very slowly _____. (Adverb clause of manner)

Reported Speech

G Report the following sentences. Follow the model.

Model: The teacher told her parents that she was very intelligent but lazy.

1. She is very beautiful but hasn't much aesthetic sense.
2. The mobile will never work again if you keep repairing it every now and then yourself.

3. All the guests and invitees left last evening after the programme was over.
4. I must go to Patna next week to know his whereabouts.
5. You may have to stay in bed for about a month due to this plaster.



Report the following sentences. Follow the model.

Model: He asked me what I thought of Anna Hazare.

1. Which book are you talking about?
2. Shall I complete this work before the next week?
3. Was the train stopped by the agitators?
4. Where did you keep your school bag?
5. Do you know who is coming to our city today?
6. Who is the best football player in the world?



Report the following message of your school Principal to your mother.

- The PTA meeting for this month will be held at four o'clock on second Saturday, 14 November in the school auditorium.
- Attending this meeting is compulsory for every parent as the school is going to discuss both the remedial programme for the weak students and the enrichment programme for the bright ones.
- A community lunch has been organised for all parents attending this meeting as a small gesture after the PTA meeting is over.
- Parents are allowed to meet the teachers at their pre-allotted time to discuss the problems of their children.
- In the past, some parents have not attended the PTA meetings regularly, with the result, they were deprived of the educational benefit for which these meetings are organised.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Complete the following crossword puzzle with the words related to examinations.

1. Evaluating the students' performance
2. Anxiety before an examination
3. A candidate appearing for an examination
4. Award for the students' performance
5. Different courses of study for the students
6. Teachers' comments on the students' performance in a subject
7. A decision about the quality of students' performance
8. A way of working which people of a school follow.
9. How well one does in an examination?

¹ A						M			T
	² S			E		S			
	³ E			M			E	E	
	⁴ M				S				
⁵ C				I			L		M
⁶ F			D	B			K		
⁷	V			U					N
		⁸ S			T		M		
⁹ E			E			E	N		

SECTION D

Writing

A Write a letter to your elder brother/sister, who lives far away in a hostel, explaining the importance of education for a good future and career.



Prepare a guideline mentioning the Dos and Don'ts for the preparation of the annual examination and display it on your class display board for the benefit of the rest of the students of your class.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.