



लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल
द्वारा वर्ष 2022 के लिए जारी प्रश्न बैंक

प्रश्न बैंक

(रेमेडियल माड्यूल के प्रश्न-उत्तर सहित)

उत्तर सहित

अंग्रेजी

कक्षा
10



नई ब्लू प्रिंट
सहित



लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल द्वारा जारी, प्रश्न बैंक उत्तर सहित



Question Bank

ENGLISH-X

समय : 3 घंटे]

प्रश्न-पत्र ब्लूप्रिन्ट (Blue Print of Question Paper)

[पूर्णांक : 80

S. N.	Unit and Content	Unit wise Allotment of Marks	Objective question					Total Ques.
			1 Marks	2 Marks	3 Marks	4 Marks	5 Marks	
	Section- A Reading	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Q.1 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-	
	Q.2 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-	
	Section- B (Writing)	16	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Q.3. Note Making (Title Notes)		-	-	-	1	-	
	Q.4 Letter Writing (Formal & Informal letters)		-	-	-	1	-	
	Q.5 Long Composition (Essay/Artical/Paragraph)		-	-	-	-	1	
	Q.6. Picture Guided Composition		-	-	1	-	-	
	Section- C : (Grammar)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Q.7. Fill in the blanks.		5	-	-	-	-	
	Q.8 Do as directed		5	-	-	-	-	
	Section- D : (Text books)	44	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Q.9 Textual MCQs (from 'First Flight')		6	-	-	-	-	
	Q.10 Extracts from Prose/Poetry.		6	-	-	-	-	
	Q.11 Short answer type questions from 'First Flight'		-	6	-	-	-	
	Q.12 Short answer type questions from 'Poetry'.		-	2	-	-	-	
	Q.13 Short answer type questions from 'Footprints Without Feet'		-	2	-	-	-	
	Q.14 Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)		-	-	2	-	-	
	Q.15 Long answer type questions from Poetry (First Flight)		-	-	1	-	-	
	Q.16 Long answer type questions from 'Footprints without Feet'		-	-	1	-	-	
	Total	80	32	20	15	08	05	24

प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण हेतु निर्देश- 1. प्रश्न क्रमांक 1,2,7,8,9 एवं 10 में वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न होंगे। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हेतु 1 अंक निर्धारित है। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान होगा। यह विकल्प समान इकाई/उप इकाई से तथा समान कठिनाई स्तर वाले होंगे। इन प्रश्नों की उत्तर सीमा निम्नानुसार होगी-

- अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (2 अंक)- शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 30 शब्द
- लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (3 अंक)- शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 75 शब्द
- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (4 अंक)- शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 120 शब्द
- अति दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (5 अंक)- शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 150 शब्द

40 प्रतिशत वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, 40 प्रतिशत पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रश्न, 20 प्रतिशत विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न होंगे। सत्र 2021-22 हेतु किये गये पाठ्यक्रम से प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्न न दिये जाये। पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रायोजना कार्य हेतु 20 अंक आवंटित है।

English - X

कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषय वस्तु की सूची

क्र.	पुस्तक/विषय वस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किये गये अध्याय/विषय वस्तु 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

Section-A : Reading

Question No-1 and 2 (5+5=10 marks)

Instructions- Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them.

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.

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) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (a) (v) (a).

Passage-2

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest

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structure in the world for over 3,800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun. Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the block's weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons! The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Q i. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid?

- (a) Southern Egypt. (c) Northern Egypt.
(c) Giza. (d) Sahara Desert.

Q ii. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid?

- (a) more than two million. (b) less than two million.
(c) more than one billion. (d) less two billion.

Q iii. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about tons.

- (a) eighty (b) two or three
(c) five (d) 4,500

Q iv. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- (a) Materials. (b) Group.
(c) Pyramid. (d) Army.

Q v. Which of the following is false?

- (a) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
(b) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.

(c) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.

(d) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Ans. (i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (b) (v) (a).

Passage-3

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land. One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him. People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

Q i. The emperor was upset to see the old man because-

- (a) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
(b) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
(c) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
(d) it reminded him of his grandfather.

Q ii. The people saw the golden pitcher-

- (a) in a pit nearby. (b) inside the palace.
(c) in a lake nearby. (d) in a river nearby.

Q iii. The emperor's orders were that all the-

- (a) old men should live in his land.
(b) young men should stay in his land.
(c) old men should leave his land.
(d) children should leave his land.

Q iv. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (a) A handful of air.
(b) The pitcher's handle.
(c) A handful of water.
(d) Nothing at all.

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Q v. The emperor feared-

- (a) getting weak. (b) getting ill.
(c) getting young. (d) getting old.

Ans. (i) (a) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (c) (v) (d).

Passage-4

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning, and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes. The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am. The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time. Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam. "The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said. All passengers were accommodated on other Indigo flight: the source added. **SOME IMPORTANT WORDS** fly into: hit against something take off: ready to fly slammed: push with a lot of force close-shave: narrow escape glare: a long, angry look scanner: a device for examining something obstacles: hindrance screeching: a loud, high, unpleasant sound halt: stop scheduled: fixed

(according to the time-table) causalities: victims bay: a marked section of ground, inside/outside a building (for parking/storing things) grounded: to prevent an aircraft from taking off

Q i. Close shave means-

- (a) danger (b) a narrow escape
(c) emergency (d) to shave carefully

Q ii. Why did the birds fly into the plane?

- (a) As it was taking off slowly.
(b) As the captain slammed the brakes.
(c) As the birds were attracted to the plane.
(d) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.

Q iii. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane-

- (a) immediately. (b) after many hours.
(c) after the plane was taken to the parking bay.
(d) the next day.

Q iv. The Airbus is a-

- (a) small plane (b) large plane
(c) a large bus (d) a small bus

Q v. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?

- (a) It was grounded.
(b) It was discarded.
(c) It was given a fitness certificate.
(d) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

Ans. (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (b).

Passage-5

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.

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

Ans. (i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (b).

Passage-6

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.

Ans. (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (d) (iv) (c) (v) (a).

Passage-7

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2019.

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including over 1,000 km of limited access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways 15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highway's network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public-private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll-collection. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two-lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four-lanes, and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2,600 km of expressways currently under construction.

Q i. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India?

- (a) 30,000 km
- (b) 2,600 km
- (c) 15,000 km
- (d) 1,000 km

Q ii. What is the responsibility of the NHAI?

- (a) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
- (b) control of National Highways
- (c) planning of National Highways
- (d) expansion of National Highways

Q iii. What is the measurement of two-lane National Highways of India?

- (a) 61,000 km
- (b) 50,000 km
- (c) 15,000 km
- (d) 71,000 km

Q iv. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways?

- (a) 30%
- (b) 4%
- (c) 2%
- (d) 40%

Q v. The majority of National Highways in India have-

- (a) six-lanes
- (b) eight-lanes
- (c) two-lanes
- (d) four-lanes

Ans. (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (v) (c).

Passage-8

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

Ans. (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (b) (iv) (a) (v) (d).

Passage-9

Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

Q (i) One who cannot see is called ____.

- A) deaf B) dumb C) lame D) blind

Q (ii) Being able to see was ____.

- (a) something Mary was not happy with.
(b) what Mary wanted.
(c) a welcome surprise for Mary.
(d) what Mary was accustomed to.

Q (iii) According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was ____.

(a) a handicap caused by her doctors.

(b) what had upset her.

(c) present from her birth.

(d) what had caused her to move into her own flat.

Q (iv) Mary got a job after ____

(a) she could see.

(b) years of training to live in a dark world.

(c) She had left her studies.

(d) The doctors had found a new technique.

Q (v) Find out the word from the passage which is similar to 'pain' ____

(a) several (b) sight (c) frightened (d) anguish

Ans. (i) (d) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (a) (v) (d).

Section-B : Writing

Question No-3 (4X1 =4 Marks)

NOTE- MAKING

Read the passages carefully and make notes on them also give suitable titles to them.

Passage-1

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

Ans. Title - First Olympic Games

Notes : First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. The contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were

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held in individual cities. The winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776BC.

Passage-2

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature. Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

Ans. The chameleons

Notes : Chameleons are known for changing their colour. They have some specialized cells beneath their skin known as chromatophores, which help them in colour changing, while leaf insect is camouflaged to protect themselves from predators. They do so accurately that predators are not able to identify them from the real leaves. Chameleons catch insects with their long tongues, which can be twice as long as their bodies. Chameleons can point each of their eyes in a different direction at the same time to help them see all around them.

Passage-3

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphins are extremely intelligent and sociable animals and have their own way to communicate with each other using special sounds. Although they are often mistaken

for fish, dolphins are actually mammals. They are members of the Cetacea (pronounced set-ay-shia) family, which also contains whales and porpoises. One way of telling the difference between a cetacean and a fish is by looking at their tails. You can tell a cetacean because their tail fins (called flukes) are vertical tails which move up and down. Fish have horizontal tails which move from side to side. A dolphin's body is designed to

help them move quickly and easily through water. The dolphin's fluke propels it through the water. On its back is a curved dorsal fin and on each side of the dolphin is a pectoral fin. The bump on a dolphin's head is known as the melon. They trap their prey by using their teeth. Dolphins use a type of sonar to detect where objects are around them. This is called echolocation. Echolocation works when a dolphin bounces a high-pitched sound off an object and then listens for the echo to come back. It is a very useful way for dolphins to find food and navigate. Dolphins communicate with each other through clicks, squeaks and whistles. They use these special sounds to greet each other and to indicate if they are in distress. Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

Titel : Dolphin : an aquatic mammal

Notes : A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphin is the common name of aquatic mammals within the infraorder Cetacea. Dolphins use their conical shaped teeth to capture fast-moving prey. They have well-developed hearing which is adapted for both air and water and is so well developed that some can survive even if they are blind. There are a various amount of species of dolphins, who eat a large variety of food, and can live in several different environments. There are thirty-two different species of oceanic dolphins and five different species of river dolphins. Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

Passage-4

The heart is one of the most vital component of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery-operated pacemakers.

Title : Heart

Notes : The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen - rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. Upon the perusal of the above line, it can be deduced that All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen. Thus, option 2 is the most appropriate

Ans. choice

Passage-5

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this

material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposit's underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

Titel : Formation of mineral oil

Notes : Animal and vegetable oils have been used for cooking and for artificial light for centuries. But only mineral oil meets the world's needs today.

Thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell comes out the earth as crude mineral, which is a complex mixture of many different substances each having its individual quality. They are mainly a combination of hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrocarbons are also found in bitumen, asphalt and natural gas mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny plants and animals that live in the sea. The dead creatures form large deposits under the sea bed over millions of years and ocean current covers them with a blanket of sand and salt. As the minerals harden it becomes sedimentary rock and shuts out the oxygen, preventing the complete decomposition if mineral deposits undemeath. The sedimentary layers become thicker and heavier, the pressure produces heat, transforming the tiny carcasses into crude oil, The earth's crust splits into few huge continental plates moving continuously like rafts called "Continental drift by geologist"

FORMAL LETTERS 1.

1. You are Mayank Sharma studying in Govt. High School, Datia .Write an application to your principal for School Leaving Certificate.

Ans. Application Format : The format for writing an application for the issuance of a leaving certificate is very similar to that of a bonafide certificate format. It is important to elucidate the reasons in a clear and concise way while maintaining a formal tone.

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Format

To,
Name of the Receiver Name and Address of the Institution
Subject
Salutation,
[
Body
]
Sincerely,
[Signature]
Name of the Writer (The student or parents of the student)
Date
Address and Contact Number

Sample

To
The Principal
Govt. High School, Datia
Subject: Application for school leaving certificate.
Respected Sir/Madam,
With due respect, this is inform you that I am 10th standard student of your school. My father is a government employee. His job nature is transferable and he has been transferred from Datia to Bhopal. So now we have to shift their quickly and I have to take admission in school there to continue my education. For that, I need school leaving certificate.
Therefore, I strongly request you to urgently issue my school leaving certificate, so that I can get admission in any school in Mumbai. I will be forever grateful to you for this kindness.
Thanking you!
Yours Obediently
Mayank Sharma
Class: 10th
Roll No:
Date:

2. You are Anjali Verma studying in Govt Girls Higher Secondary Sihore. Write an application to your principal for fee concession.

Ans. To

The Principal
Govt Girls Higher Secondary Sihore.
Subject: Application for fee concession

Respected Sir/Madam,
With due respect, I beg to say that I am student of class 10th of your school. I am unable to pay my school fee because I belong to a poor family. My father is a shopkeeper and he earns 5000 Rs. per month only. He has a large family and my father is the only earning person in the family. He cannot pay my school fees because he is already paying fee of my 2 sisters. They are also studying in your school.

I am good at studies and I always stand 1st in my class every year. I never remain absent from my class. I have passion for education and I want to study further.

Hence, I request you to waive my fees on humanitarian grounds to enable me to pursue my studies further. I shall be highly thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours faithfully,

Name : Anjali Verma

Class: 10th

Roll No :

3. You are Rachit Saxena study in Govt. Higher Secondary School Bhind. write an application to your principal for subject change.

Ans. To

The Principal,
Akash International Public School,
Vikas Puri,
New Delhi
Sir,

Respectfully I beg to say that I chose science as my subject in the English medium on the advice of my friend. But now I find that my English is weak. So I want to change from English to Hindi medium. Kindly allow me to change this.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently,

Rachit Saxena

Class: 10th

Roll No :

Date.....

OR

INFORMAL LETTERS : An informal letter is a letter that is written in a casual manner. You can write to them to cousins, relatives, friends or family. An informal letter can be written even to your formal contacts if you share a friendly relationship with them. There are different ways to carry out this type of letter writing depending on which country you're in.

We'll Discuss the Following Elements:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Address, | 2. Date, | 3. Opening, |
| 4. Body, | 5. Closing, | 6. Signature |

1. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the marriage ceremony of your brother.

Ans. 422, Tilak Nagar, Indore
10th Nov. 2022

My dear Ashok,

You will be glad to know that my brother's marriage is taking place on 25th Nov. My brother has asked me to invite you.

So you are cordially invited to attend the marriage. You are requested to come two or three days before the marriage to help us in preparations.

Please convey my best regards to your parents and love to younger's.

Yours sincerely,

Mukesh Sharma

2. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his brilliant success in examination.

Ans. Article Shared By
56, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

Date.....

Dear Radhe,

I am very happy to know that you have secured eighty per cent marks in your final examination. I most heartily congratulate you on your grand success.

I am proud of you. My parents are also very happy to hear of your grand success. Your success is really remarkable.

You worked hard. You did not waste your time. You avoided bad company. I am happy over it.

Your parents and teachers must be feeling proud of you.

When are you coming here? We will celebrate your success on your arrival.

I wish you luck in times to come.

Yours sincerely,

Bhawesh shah

3. Write letter to your friend inviting him to spend summer vacations with you.

Ans. Examination Hall
Palika Road, Mumbai
17th May, 2022

Dear Modan

I am very glad to know that your school has closed for the summer vacation and our summer vacation has already started. I think you are the same condition. So, I have written this letter to invite you to spend your vacation with me in Shimla. Let us enjoy this vacation together. So, come up without any delay. There, we will bath, swim and fish in the river boat. I assure you that this will be an enjoyable experience for you.

I think you will over my request. I am waiting for you. Give my wishes to your parents.

Your lovely friend

Pankaj Khandelwal

4. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 1000 to buy some books.

Ans. Room No. 56,
D.P. School hostel,
Mathura Road,
Sagar.

March 15, 2022.

My dear Father,

I received your letter yesterday. I am quite well here. I shall be grateful if you could sent me Rs. 1000/- more I want to buy some books. My examinations are drawing near. I assure you of excellent results. My studies are going well.

Please convey my best regards to mother.

Yours affectionately,

Nesh Sharma

Question No-5 (5X1 = Marks)

■ ESSAY WRITING:

Write an essay on any one of the following topics. (In about 150 words)

1. Wonders of Science 2. My Hobby 3. An Indian Festival 4. A Great Leader

Ans. 1. Wonders of Science

Introduction: - It is the age of science. There are many wonder of science. Science plays an important part in our daily life. It has made our life easier and more comfortable. Science is nothing but a systematic way of knowledge and living. Man's qualities of curiosity, alertness and keen observation of change in natural happenings has given birth to science and scientific study.

2. Scientific Inventions :- Scientists have invented several things and machines big and small through observation of very simple events. Water boiling in a kettle has given us the idea of railway engine. Falling of an apple from a tree has helped Newton law of gravity.

3. Electricity :- Electricity is the greatest invention of man. It serves us in hundreds and thousands of ways. It runs our trains, mills and factories. It cools and keeps our house warm. it washes and irons our clothes. It gives us cool air and entertains us through cinema, TV and radio, besides lighting our houses. Modern life is impossible without electricity

4. Means of Transport :- Buses, cars, trains, ships, and aeroplanes are the greatest contributions of science. Man can reach any part of the world within hours. He has even reached the other planets with the help of science. The day is not very far when man will be able to travel easily to other stars and planets.

5. Means Of Communication : Science has given us many new means of communication such as mobile, telephone, wireless, internet etc. We can talk to our friends and relatives by mobile, telephone, and wireless. We can send our messages by internet and mobile.

6. Medicine and Surgery :- Science is not only cured man from terrible diseases. It has lengthened his age and made him healthier as well. In the

fields of surgery too, Science has done wonders. Science has controlled incurable diseases like T.B., Leprosy and Cancer too.

7. Atomic Energy :- With the discovery of atomic energy man has harnessed an inexhaustible source of energy. It can meet the demand of energy of the world for a long time.

8. Computers :- Computers are the great and wonderful inventions of science. Computers have helped man in several fields. They make complex and complicated calculation in a fraction of a second. They have controlling several machines, rockets, T.V. station and satellites.

9. Disadvantages of Science : Everything has two sides . Science too has a dark side. The invention and production of atom bomb and other dangerous weapons. they can destroy the world within second. Pollution of atmosphere is also a great threat to the world at large. It is difficult to get pure air and water.

10. Conclusion :- Science is a great helper to modern man. If properly used it can make the life of man healthier and happier. Truly it is because of science that man is called the master of the world.

2. My Hobby : Playing Cricket

A hobby is the name of an activity that one does in his free time with passion, dedication, and joy. A hobby is a pastime activity loved by the people of all around the world. Every man around the world has his/her favorite past time activity called a hobby. Some people enjoy singing, dancing, traveling, cooking while others enjoy playing games, reading books or watching movies. These are all called hobbies.

Playing cricket is my favorite hobby. Cricket makes you happy and healthy. Playing cricket involves a lot of physical exercises and activities. It is a healthy exercise with good physical and mental benefits. Playing cricket is not like a child play. It is liked only be active, alert and smart people.

I have been playing cricket since childhood. In the initial days, I used to play with my peers in the streets. I really miss today the cricket of those days.

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I have learned from there and since then I am on the way of being a professional hitter batsman. I have earned a good name in my circle because of cricket. I have helped my school cricket team to win annual inter-schools tournament thrice. I received a lot of appreciation and medals due to my best performance at various cricket matches. I am very much inspired by my Indian Cricket team. I like and wish for the way our hero Sachin Tendulkar plays. During my free time, I watch his past matches.

It has greatly helped me in playing and performing well on the cricket ground. I have watched his live performance in a few cricket matches. I always aspire to become a man like him. Apart from Sachin, I am a huge fan of Ms Dhoni, Virat Kohli, Rahul Dravid, Rahul Sharma, and other hitter and great bowlers of our country. We all love them because they are our pride when they beat other countries in cricket.

Cricket is one of the most popular hobbies across the world. It is a wonderful hobby with a lot of physical and psychological benefits. It can become a good career though. But given the fact, a hobby is always a pastime activity. Therefore, a balance needs to be created between what you and what you need to do. Along with cricket, our study and career choice are also important. Therefore, friends should decide wisely.

3. An Indian Festival

Introduction : India is often called the land of festivals because of the numerous colourful and joyous festivals celebrated here. People belonging to different castes, culture and tradition reside in different parts of our country. Each religion has its set of festivals based on its religious beliefs.

The people belonging to the south have their own festivals; people from the north give importance to some other festivals while those living in the East celebrate some other festivals. However, there are certain festivals that are celebrated throughout the country with equal enthusiasm. Some such festivals include Diwali, Holi and Raksha Bandhan.

Main Festivals of India : The main festivals of India

are the ones that people belonging to all the religions and regions in our country look forward to and celebrate with great fervour. Here are some of these festivals:

Diwali : Diwali is one of the main festivals of our country. People celebrate it with great joy and enthusiasm. The preparation for its celebration begins almost a month before the festival. People clean their houses and shop for decorative items to deck up their place. The houses are decorated with lights, candles and diyas. People make rangolis, worship Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha and burn fire crackers to celebrate this festival. The entire country lights up on this day.

Holi : Holi is the festival of colour. It is one of the most fun-filled Indian festivals. Though it has a religious connotation to it, the whole purpose on this day is to have fun and let loose. People apply colour on each other and eat sweets. This festival is celebrated collectively in housing societies and residential colonies.

People gather around to colour each other and throw water on one another as a part of Holi celebration. Loud music is played at most places and people groove to the beats of foot tapping songs as they enjoy this festival. At some places, people even beat each other with sticks and throw mud on each other as a tradition.

Raksha Bandhan : Raksha Bandhan is yet another Indian festival which is celebrated all across the country. This festival is celebrated to strengthen the brother-sister bond. Sisters visit their brothers on this day and tie rakhi on their wrist. The brothers in turn promise to protect their sisters and be there for them in the hour of need. This is followed by exchange of sweets. The brothers also bring special gifts for their sisters on this day. Those who cannot visit each other send rakhi and gifts via post.

This is indeed a beautiful tradition which is being followed since ages. There are many mythological stories behind the celebration of Raksha Bandhan. This is not only a time for the brothers and sisters to bond but is also a time to strengthen the familial ties. The celebration takes place early in the morning and it is followed by family brunch.

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Conclusion : Ganesh Chaturthi, Janamashtmi, Navratri, Eid Ul Fitr, Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal, Bihu, Gurupurab, Navratri, Guru Purnima, Ram Navami, Vasant Panchami, Durga Puja, Chhath and Dussehra are among some of the other festivals that are celebrated with immense zeal in different parts of India with some of these being specific to a particular region. No wonder, our country is called a land of festivals.

4. A Great Leader

Introduction – Everyone knows about Mahatma Gandhi. He was the great person of India and the great leader of India. His full name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi's father's name is Karamchand Gandhi. He was Diwan of Rajkot and his mother's name is Putlibai. She was a religious-minded lady. Mahatma Gandhi was married to Kasturba Gandhi in the age of 13 years.

Education Qualification – Mahatma Gandhi went to school when he was 7 years old. He was a very intelligent student in school and a shy student. Mahatma Gandhi did not mix with other students of the school. Mahatma Gandhi passed his matriculation examination in the age of 18 years. Gandhiji was an average student in school, but Gandhiji was a sincere student and obedient.

Gandhiji never told a lie in his life. After passing his matriculation examination, he went to England for higher study. Gandhiji went to England to study law. When he returned to India, he became a barrister and started his practice of law in Mumbai.

Mahatma Gandhi's Political Life – Gandhiji started his political life in South Africa. He fought for the rights of Indians living there. Gandhiji started the Satyagraha movement and got success in South Africa. After he returned to India, he fought for Indian freedom. He started the Indian National Congress Party. He became a leader of the Indian National Congress Party. He bravely used non-violence for the freedom of India. He never

used any failing weapons of truth and Ahimsa. He started many movements in India. He was sent to jail many times. India became free on 15 August 1947. In which Mahatma Gandhi had a very important role.

His Death – Mahatma Gandhi died in the Salt Satyagraha movement. Mahatma Gandhi died due to the shooting of Nathuram Godse during the Salt Satyagraha. Gandhiji was a religious man. He believed in God and used to hold prayer meetings at Birla House in Delhi every evening. He was shot dead by a wicked man, Nathuram Godse, on 30th January 1948. The whole world was unhappy with the death of Mahatma Gandhi and was amazed and grieved in the bereavement of Mahatma Gandhi's death.

Conclusion – Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader of India. He was a great saint and a great son of Mother India. The people of the world lovingly called him Bapu. Mahatma Gandhi loved Harijans very much. He removed untouchability. He served Harijans all his life. He wanted Hindu-Muslim Unity. He wanted Ram Puja in the country. He was a man of strong character and principles. He is still alive in the hearts of every Indian.

OR

PARAGRAPH WRITING

Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics. (In about 150 words)

1. Importance of English
2. Importance of Trees
3. Covid-19
4. Online education

Ans. 1. Importance of English

English is almost certainly considered as one of the most important subjects that a student can learn from school. Each and every one of us should have knowledge and learning when it comes to studying the English subject.

The English subject is often split into two main topics which, obviously, can help a student improve his/her skills in English. These two topics are English Literature and English Language. When we talk about English Literature, it is simply the study of different books and writings from authors past and present. One of the important aspects of studying this

English Literature is that it allows every student to develop their ideas and ethical standpoints. However, when we say English Language it is the study of the language itself. It is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of use of words in a structure and conventional way. The importance of this one is that it helps students to read and write well, how to use the English Language to its greatest effect and being creative with the language itself. When we combine these two main topics, we acquired that studying both topics can increase one's vocabulary, increase creative ability and teach about the history of the language and the culture from which great writers were writing their books. English is a Lingua Franca which simply means that it is the most universal language. It is a language systematically used to make communication possible between people not sharing mother tongue. English as a Lingua Franca is a use of English language as a common means of communication for speakers of different first languages. ELF is also defined as inter-cultural communication.

Today, the English language is very useful in our community and society because we use it in our daily lives. It helps us in communicating with others especially to those people from the other country. Learning English may also give us better insight into our native language and other languages we know.

In studying our English language we use different types of communicating; verbal communication, non-verbal communication, written communication and many different forms. In addition to this, communication plays an important role in the process of conveying more knowledge and ideas as well. Communication is a way of interacting with people to transmit a message the speaker wants to convey to the receiver. In order to communicate properly we must construct the correct pronunciation because pronunciation affects how we understand the meaning of the words. The delivery of a word can be different to what the real meaning it has which can be a form of improper

communication and with that it may lead to a lot of misinterpretations. To avoid this kind of mistake we need to teach accurate pronunciation.

In culture, society and literature the English language has also its relation to this one. It is based on the English-speaking world and covers key topics connected to social issues, literature and other cultural expressions. Working with other cultural expressions is important for developing linguistic skills and understanding how others live, and their cultures and views on life.

In using the internet, as what we have observed, majority of websites are written and created in English. It is the primary language of the press: more newspapers and books are written in English than in any other languages. It is just normal and dominant that you will be able to find more information regarding every subject if you can speak in this language.

In travel and business, if you have a good understanding in English, it will be easy for you as a travel around the globe because it is the international language for foreigners, it is much way easier to get assistance and help. In business, English skills will also help you in this part. If you visit in some offices, companies and governmental organizations you will see the importance of English. In big company they usually hire a professional and educated employee who has a good speaking language in English.

2. Importance of Trees

Trees play an especially important role in enhancing our quality of life in the urban environment and this is acknowledged in the Governments Sustainable Development Strategy. They screen unsightly structures and activities, give privacy and soften the hard lines of buildings. Trees also bring colour and contrasts into the urban environment. Not only do trees have a visual quality, but they also enhance the environment in less obvious ways. Trees improve air quality by acting as natural air filters removing dust, smoke and fumes from the atmosphere by trapping them on their leaves, branches and trunks. Just 1 hectare of beech

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woodland can extract 4 tonnes of dust per year from the atmosphere.

Trees reduce the 'Greenhouse' effect by removing carbon dioxide from the air and releasing oxygen. Each year a mature tree produces enough oxygen for 10 people.

Trees are also an effective sound barrier and can limit noise pollution. Recent research shows that trees also help reduce the stress of modern life.

Trees in themselves benefit the environment and the landscape, but they are also an integral part of the ecosystem providing benefits to wildlife and biodiversity. Trees, especially older or veteran trees and those in groups or woodlands, provide habitats for native ground flora such as bluebells and fauna, particularly bats, red squirrels and invertebrates.

Main points of importance of tree as following :

1. Trees are a part and parcel of earthly life. All life directly or indirectly owes its existence to them.
2. Trees release oxygen which we need for our life. They also absorb the carbon-dioxide.
3. Many living species live in trees. Trees form the natural habitat of many animals, birds and insects.
4. Trees help make the land fertile. We get good crops out of fertile land.
5. They are the sources of the fruits and flowers.
6. They offer us cool shade during summer.
7. During rainy season, we take shelter under the trees.
8. Trees and plants are the sources of many supply life-saving drugs.
9. They prevent land erosion and guard us against pollution. Thus, trees keep up the ecological balance.
10. Trees protect us from inclement wind also.
11. Seeds, nuts and fruits are food sources for humans and animals.
12. Trees protect the biodiversity of the ecosystem.
13. Tree resins are used in producing varnishes.
14. Essential oils derived from tree (example: eucalyptus, almond, camphor, etc) are used in medicinal and aroma industry.

Thus, trees play an important role in our life. Felling of trees disturbs the eco-system. We should preserve trees and plants with great care.

3. Covid-19

COVID-19 is the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that emerged in December 2019. COVID-19 can be severe, and has caused millions of deaths around the world as well as lasting health problems in some who have survived the illness. The coronavirus can be spread from person to person. It is diagnosed with a laboratory test. COVID-19 vaccines have been authorized for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and vaccination programs are in progress across the U.S. and in many parts of the world. Prevention involves physical distancing, mask-wearing, hand hygiene and staying away from others if you feel sick.

As of now, researchers know that the coronavirus is spread through droplets and virus particles released into the air when an infected person breathes, talks, laughs, sings, coughs or sneezes. Larger droplets may fall to the ground in a few seconds, but tiny infectious particles can linger in the air and accumulate in indoor places, especially where many people are gathered and there is poor ventilation. This is why mask-wearing, hand hygiene and physical distancing are essential to preventing COVID-19.

The first case of COVID-19 was reported Dec. 1, 2019, and the cause was a then-new coronavirus later named SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 may have originated in an animal and changed (mutated) so it could cause illness in humans. In the past, several infectious disease outbreaks have been traced to viruses originating in birds, pigs, bats and other animals that mutated to become dangerous to humans. Research continues, and more study may reveal how and why the coronavirus evolved to cause pandemic disease.

Symptoms show up in people within two to 14 days of exposure to the virus. A person infected with the coronavirus is contagious to others for up to two days before symptoms appear, and they

remain contagious to others for 10 to 20 days, depending upon their immune system and the severity of their illness.

4. Online education

Online education refers to the use of electronic applications and learning processes. For online education, important connections like internet connection, computers, smartphones, etc. are required.

Education is an important part of our life, it can also make our future and if it is not taken care of properly, it can also spoil. The process of learning and teaching in **online education** takes place through the electronic medium that is done through **digital platforms**. It enables students to gain educational experience through technology.

Online education includes an electronic way of learning and teaching. Online education takes place outside the classroom through digital platforms. Online education can be delivered in the form of lessons, animation, audio, video, and images.

In the changing era, where everything is going digital today, the field of education is also not behind in this matter. The Pandemic like **Coronavirus** (or **Covid-19**) has affected almost all areas of human life, including education. Therefore, there is a need to promote online education today.

The Government of India has launched the '**Bharat Padhe Online Campaign**' to reduce the loss in education in this era of the Covid-19 **Pandemic**, which underscores the growing importance of online education. In fact, the importance of online education will continue to increase in the present as well as in the future, but we should keep in mind that there are some practical drawbacks along with the benefits of online education, due to which it needs to be adopted carefully.

COVID-19 has closed schools around the world. Globally, more than **1.2 billion** children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has changed considerably with the rise of e-learning,

under which teaching is carried out on digital platforms.

Due to the high demand for online education, many online learning platforms are providing their services free of cost, including platforms like BYJU'S, Unacademy, Careerwill, CBSE Digital Education, etc.

Advantages of Online Education

- There is not enough school college in a huge country like India. With the option of **online education**, the pressure on schools and colleges will be reduced and there will be freedom for parents and children to read and teach in their own way, that is, the imperative of admission in school college will be over.
- By encouraging online education, students will also gain new **knowledge**. Also, the allegations of shortage of teachers can also be removed.
- Through online education, the teaching of classes is being made more interesting, due to which children are paying more and more attention to it.
- Online education is also environmentally beneficial because the dependence on online will reduce the need for copies and books.
- **Online learning** saves time, as well as a greater diversity of knowledge.
- With the help of online education, students can get **quality education** from the best universities and best teachers in the world.

Disadvantages of Online Education

- Online education is related to a **computer-based network**, which requires many devices which are quite expensive. Due to this, it is not possible for everyone to get online education.
- According to the new survey, **online education** is adversely affecting the physical and mental health of children.
- The home environment will not be suitable for the study of online education, as students can get distracted by games, **social media** (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, etc.) at home, while schools and colleges have an organized learning environment.

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- No matter how much facility the online and **digital education** is made available to the students, but this facility is promoting poor study habits among the students, lazy attitude is developing in the students.
- Online education can affect the learning ability of the students because the student is not able to become an active part of the study then his / her motivation may be lost.

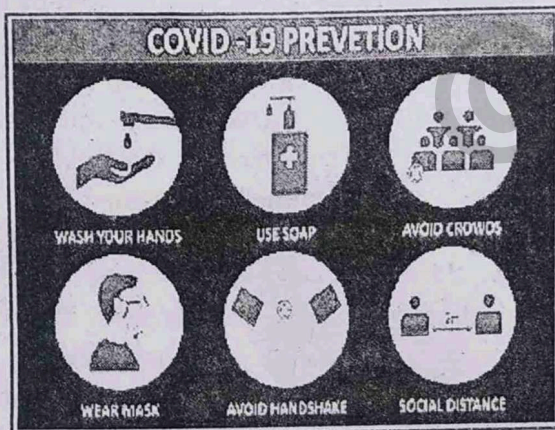
It can be said about online education that there are some challenges in online education that must be overcome. Also, the benefits of online education are more as per the situation today. Online education has grown significantly due to the **digital age** and the **Covid-19 Pandemic**.

- Certainly, looking at the situation today, it can be said that the future of **online education** is very bright and it is bringing a revolution in the field of education.

Question No-6 (3X1 = Marks)

PICTURE GUIDED COMPOSITION (In about 75 words)

1. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can prevent ourselves from COVID-19.



Ans. Respiratory viruses like coronavirus disease (COVID-19) spread when mucus or droplets containing the virus get into your body through your eyes, nose or throat. Often, the virus can easily spread from one person to the next via hands. During a global pandemic, one of the cheapest, easiest, and most important ways to prevent the

spread of a virus is to wash your hands frequently with soap and water.

Here's everything you need to know about how to wash your hands the right way:

To eliminate all traces of the virus on your hands, a quick scrub and a rinse won't cut it. Below is a step-by-step process for effective handwashing.

Step 1: Wet hands with running water

Step 2: Apply enough soap to cover wet hands

Step 3: Scrub all surfaces of the hands – including back of hands, between fingers and under nails – for at least 20 seconds.

Step 4: Rinse thoroughly with running water

Step 5: Dry hands with a clean cloth or single-use towel

You should wash your hands for at least 20-30 seconds. An easy way to time it is by singing the full happy birthday song, twice.

The same goes for hand sanitizer: use a sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol and rub it into your hands for at least 20 seconds to ensure full coverage.

In the context of COVID-19 prevention, you should make sure to wash your hands at the following times:

- After blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing
- After visiting a public space, including public transportation, markets and places of worship
- After touching surfaces outside of the home, including money
- Before, during and after caring for a sick person
- Before and after eating

In general, you should always wash your hands at the following times:

- After using the toilet
- Before and after eating
- After handling garbage
- After touching animals and pets
- After changing babies' diapers or helping children use the toilet
- When your hands are visibly dirty

Practice Social Distancing: Avoid gatherings such as melas, haats, gatherings in religious places, social functions etc. Maintain a safe distance of

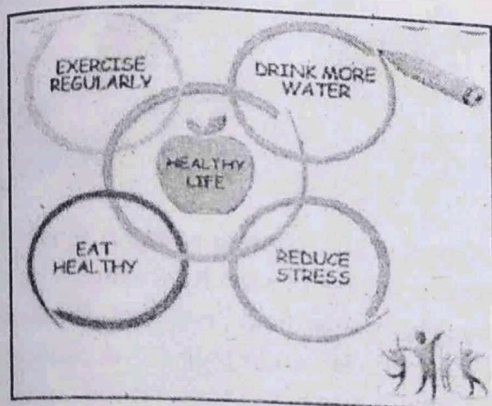
at least one Metre between you and other people when in public places, especially if they are having symptoms such as cough, fever etc. to avoid direct droplet contact. Stay at home as much as possible. Avoid physical contact like handshakes, hand holding or hugs. Avoid touching surfaces such as table tops, chairs, door handles etc.

Important Ways to Slow the Spread

- Wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth to help protect yourself and others.
- Stay 6 feet apart from others who don't live with you.
- Get a COVID-19 vaccine when it is available to you.
- Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water. Use hand sanitizer if soap and water aren't available.

OR

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



Ans. Good nutrition, daily exercise and adequate sleep are the foundations of healthy living. A healthy lifestyle keeps you fit, energetic and at reduced risk for disease. Health is not just about avoiding a disease or illness. It is about physical, mental and social well-being too. Following point for healthy life :

Regular Exercise : Exercise helps people lose weight and lower the risk of some diseases. Exercising regularly lowers a person's risk of developing some diseases, including obesity, type 2 diabetes, and high blood pressure. Exercise also can help

keep your body at a healthy weight. Exercise can help a person age well.

Regular physical activity can improve your muscle strength and boost your endurance. Exercise delivers oxygen and nutrients to your tissues and helps your cardiovascular system work more efficiently. And when your heart and lung health improve, you have more energy to tackle daily chores.

Drinking more water : Water is critical for digestion. It prevents constipation and keeps the bowels moving by helping to process soluble fiber and fat. Staying hydrated also helps to eliminate toxins from the body, which can damage the gut by causing inflammation and irritation. Drinking more water can also aid with weight loss.

Fast facts on drinking water:

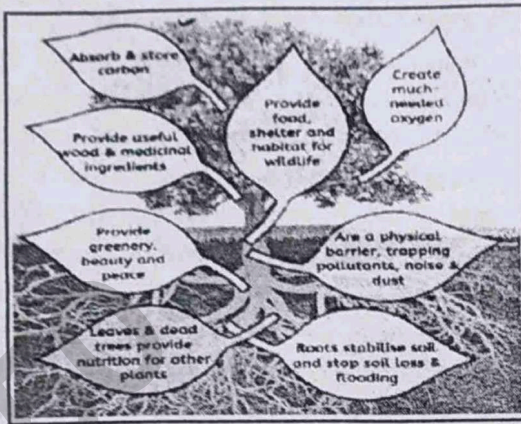
- Adult humans are 60 percent water, and our blood is 90 percent water.
- There is no universally agreed quantity of water that must be consumed daily.
- Water is essential for the kidneys and other bodily functions.
- When dehydrated, the skin can become more vulnerable to skin disorders and wrinkling.
- Drinking water instead of soda can help with weight loss.

Eat Healthy : Healthy eating means eating a variety of foods that give you the nutrients you need to maintain your health, feel good, and have energy. These nutrients include protein, carbohydrates, fat, water, vitamins, and minerals. Nutrition is important for everyone.

The green leafy vegetable is good for increasing body strength. Healthy food prevents obesity and can even promote fat loss. Junk food is the opposite of healthy eating and contains too much sugar, salt, and fat. Healthy food is cheaper and affordable.

Reduce stress : If you are like most people, your life may be filled with too many demands and too little time. For the most part, these demands are ones we have chosen. You can free up time by practicing time-management skills like asking for help when it's appropriate, setting priorities, pacing yourself, and reserving time to take care of yourself.

3. On the basis of the picture given below, write a short paragraph about the importance of trees.



Ans. Trees are very important for us. They are called the lungs of the earth, because they give out oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. Oxygen is needed by animals and humans to breathe. Trees help to cause rainfall. They help to keep the soil moist and prevent soil erosion. Well-forested areas help to keep the atmosphere cool. Every part of a tree is useful for us. Parts of some plants are also used to make medicines, dyes, rubber, cosmetics and spices. Forests are an important natural resource and trees are home to many animals and birds. Trees are very important and a precious gift of nature. They give us wood for fuel, fruits to eat and most importantly fresh air to breathe. For the poor they also provide shade and shelter. Trees are the home of many birds and animals. They help to preserve soil also. They help to bring rain and also control floods. Therefore, trees should not be cut unnecessarily. It is the responsibility of each one of us to preserve and protect trees. and even plant more and more. Lines on the Importance of Trees as following :

- (1) Trees are a very important part of our life; it gives us Oxygen and gives Carbon Dioxide gas which helps us to live.
- (2) Without trees life cannot be expected, no trees mean no life on earth.
- (3) Trees are very important for our life and earth to keeps earth green and happy.
- (4) In ancient times humans also made weapons using trees and hunted with their help.

(5) Science has also started from trees because the first discovery of science is a wheel that was made up of wood.

(6) This has brought such a rapid change in the life of science and man that today trees are being trampled or crushed with that wheel.

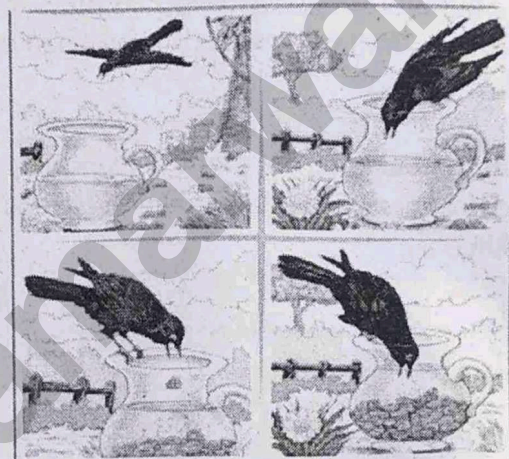
(7) Trees are an integral part of our lives and it is our responsibility to protect them.

(8) Forests are being cut by some greedy people but no action is taken by the government.

(9) Due to the lack of trees, water, air and noise pollution are increasing, due to which various kinds of serious diseases are spreading in human life.

(10) Trees also prevent many other natural disasters.

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



Ans. It was a hot summer's day. A thirsty crow flew into a village in search of water. The crow flew over the houses, fields, and trees. But he didn't find any water. After a long time, he came across a farm. Under one of the trees on the farm was a pitcher of water.

Happy that he found some water finally, he swooped down to the tree and then down to the ground. He quickly moved towards the pitcher and looked inside. There was very little water in the pot. The crow put his beak inside the pitcher but could not reach the water. The water level was too low, and the narrow opening prevented his neck from going all the way down.

He tried to push the vessel down to let the water

out, but it was too heavy. The crow was disappointed. He was really thirsty and needed a drink of water badly. He could have given up and flown to another farm, looking for water. But he didn't. Instead, he looked around and thought, "What else can I do?" He saw that there were a lot of pebbles on the farm. And, he had an idea! He collected a pebble and put it into the pitcher. He collected another pebble and another and put them all in the pitcher. As he added more and more stones, the water level came up to the brim. The crow drank the water and flew back home happily!

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR)

Question No-7 (1X5=5 Marks)

FILLERS-

1. He knows the boy _____ is wearing a blue shirt.
(which/who/where)
2. His brother is _____ R.J. in a local radio channel.
(a/an/the)
3. There is not _____ water in the pool.
(some/any/many)
4. He has _____ many plays (write/wrote/written)
_____ I take your pen? (need/may/used)
5. We _____ to follow the traffic rules.
(ought/should/must)
6. When I was young, I _____ climb trees
(can/could)
7. I haven't bought _____ milk today. (some/any)
8. How _____ students are present today?
(many/much)
9. How _____ sugar do you take in tea?
(much/many)
10. The Earth _____ round the Sun.
(moves/move)
11. He always _____ on time. (comes/come)
12. _____ Ganga is a sacred river. (a/an/the)
13. Arun is _____ tallest boy in the class.
(a/an/the)
14. His father is _____ MLA (a/an/the)
15. 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)

Ans. 1. Who, 2. an, 3. any, 4. written, 5. May, 6. ought, 7. could, 8. any, 9. many, 10. much, 11. moves, 12. comes, 13. The, 14. the, 15. an, 16. since, 17. for, 18. on, 19. in, 20. of, 21. of, 22. because, 23. If, 24. to, 25. before, 26. than,

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27. arrived, 28. until, 29. Would, 30. would, 31. become, 32. retired, 33. talking, 34. Sold, 35. shout, 36. or, 37. an, 38. a little, 39. up, 40. Should.

Question No-8 (1X5=5 Marks)

■ DO AS DIRECTED :

1. He did his work well.

(Change into negative)

Ans. He did not do his work well

2. The boy is my cousin. The boy has won the race. (Combine the sentences into a relative clause)

Ans. The boy is my cousin who has won the race.

3. Unless you work hard, you will fail. (Rewrite the sentence using 'if' in place of 'unless')

Ans. If you do not work hard, you will fail.

4. 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 the exam easily.

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

Ans. They have sold their house.

6. She speaks the truth. (Change the sentence into negative)

Ans. She does not speak the truth.

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

Ans. They had been playing here since morning.

8. He is too ill to go school. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')

Ans. he is so ill that he cannot go to school

9. 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.

10. I am ill. I am not going to school. (Combine the sentences using 'so')

Ans. I am ill so I am not going to school

11. He teaches Hindi. (Change the sentence into passive voice)

Ans. Hindi is taught to us by him.

12. Children are making toys. (Change the sentence into passive voice)

Ans. The toys are being made by the boys.

13. in the park/were playing/Children/football (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.)

Ans. Children were playing football in the park

14. Delhi is larger than Bhopal (Rewrite the sentence using 'positive degree')

Ans. Delhi is larger than Bhopal

15. She shut the door. (Change into negative)

Ans. she did not shut the door.

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

Ans. Has he taken a tea?.

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

Ans. Did she live in shivpur.

18. Anita read the Ramayana every day. (Change into negative)

Ans. Anita don't read the Ramayana every day

19. Tea is too hot to drink. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')

Ans. Tea is so hot that I could not drink.

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

Ans. If it rains we shouldn't go to school.

21. 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.

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

Ans. He is rich, yet he is unhappy.

23. 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.

24. Hindi is not so difficult as English. (Rewrite the sentence using 'comparative degree')
Hindi is easier than English.
- Ans. 25. He taught English. (Change the sentence into Present indefinite Tense)
He teaches English.

SECTION-D (LITERATURE)

Question No-9 (1X6=6 Marks)

Objective type questions from Textbook (First Flight)

A Letter to God (L-1)

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. What did Lencho think of the post-office employees?

- (a) rude (b) proud
(c) bunch of crooks (d) unhelpful

4. How much money was arranged by the postmaster?

- (a) 100 pesos (b) 500 pesos
(c) 70 pesos (d) 1000 pesos

5. How much money did Lencho want?

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

6. The field looked as if it were covered in _____.

- (a) locusts (b) salt
(c) sugar (d) greenery

7. Lencho had grown _____ in his fields.

- (a) barley (b) corn
(c) rice (d) wheat

8. Where was Lencho's house situated?

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

9. Lencho compared the large raindrops with _____.

- (a) new coins (b) pearl
(c) diamonds (d) stone

10. What destroyed Lencho's fields?

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

11. Lencho had faith in _____.

- (a) other farmers (b) the postmaster
(c) the God (d) his family

12. Why did Lencho need money?

- (a) to save his family (b) to buy a tractor
(c) to go to city (d) to herd cattle

13. Lencho wrote a letter to _____.

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

Dust of Snow (Poem-1)

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

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

15. What did the cow shake on the poet?

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

16. The dust of snow affected the poet by _____.

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

17. Where was the crow sitting?

- (a) on a banyan tree (b) on a neem tree
(c) on a pine tree (d) on a hemlock tree

18. What has the poet saved in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

- (a) some part of the day (b) some books
(c) some stories (d) some money

Fire and Ice (Poem-1) :

19. Who has written the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

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

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

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

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

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

22. What is the meaning of 'perish'?

- (a) rise (b) birth
(c) glow (d) die

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23. According to Robert Frost, what will end one day?
(a) world (b) water
(c) air (d) plants

■ Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom (L-2) :

24. According to Nelson Mandela, what is courage?
(a) triumph over love
(b) triumph over fear
(c) triumph over poverty
(d) triumph over selfishness

25. According to Nelson Mandela, what is a country's greatest wealth?
(a) its mineral (b) its people
(c) its traditions (d) its forests

26. Which party did Mandela join?
(a) National African party
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Universal party
(d) African National Congress

27. How many deputy presidents were elected?
(a) two (b) three
(c) one (d) none

28. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?
(a) humanity (b) end of Apartheid
(c) peace (d) trade

29. Whom did Mandela want to thank?
(a) his family (b) military
(c) patriots (d) rulers

30. What does depths of oppression create?
(a) poverty (b) richness
(c) heights of character (d) freedom

31. Aman who takes away freedom of another man is —
(a) rude (b) a prisoner of hatred
(c) criminal (d) innocent

32. According to Mandela, what comes naturally to heart?
(a) hatred (b) love
(c) discrimination (d) unity

33. Which flame can never be extinguished?
(a) man's love (b) man's hatred
(c) man's goodness (d) none of these

34. The spectacular array of South African jets was displayed by —
(a) military (b) crowd
(c) leaders (d) villagers

35. Nelson Mandela was accompanied by —
(a) his aunt (b) his daughter
(c) his mother-in-law (d) his sister

36. Who was daughter of Nelson Mandela?
(a) Nancy (b) Maria
(c) Zenam (d) Lucy

■ A Tiger in the Zoo (Poem-2) :

37. Who has written the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'?
(a) Leslie Norris (b) Robert Frost
(c) W.B. Yeats (d) John Keats

38. The tiger looks at —
(a) cars (b) stars
(c) house (d) none

39. Who passes near the water hole?
(a) elephant (b) buffalo
(c) deer (d) none

40. Caged tiger — the visitors.
(a) terrorizes (b) kills
(c) welcomes (d) ignores

41. Where should tiger hide himself?
(a) in shadows (b) in car
(c) in zoo (d) in house

■ Two Stories about Flying His First Flight (L-3-I)

42. Who has written the story 'His First Flight'?
(a) Liam O' Flaherty (b) Anne Frank
(c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Nelson Mandela

43. What was the seagull afraid of?
(a) running (b) flying
(c) swimming (d) none of these

44. Why was the seagull exhausted?
(a) due to running (b) due to crying
(c) due to strange exercise (d) none of these

45. Who gave seagull a small piece of fish?
 (a) mother seagull (b) father seagull (c) brother seagull (d) none of these
46. What food did the seagull's mother get for it?
 (a) insect (b) crab (c) prawn (d) fish
47. Why did mother seagull stop midway while giving fish?
 (a) to push him to fly (b) She got tired (c) She didn't want to give. (d) none of these
48. The sight of _____ maddened seagull.
 (a) his brothers flying (b) his family enjoying (c) food (d) none of these
49. What did his parents threaten him with?
 (a) never to talk with him (b) to punish him (c) to starve him (d) none of these
50. The lesson 'His First Flight' is about _____
 (a) pigeon (b) pilot (c) parrot (d) seagull
51. What were the seagull's siblings doing around him?
 (a) flying (b) enjoying (c) sleeping (d) swimming
52. What did the seagull pretend?
 (a) running fast (b) falling asleep (c) crying (d) swimming
53. Nobody came near the seagull for _____
 (a) 10 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 24 hours (d) 20 hours
54. The young seagull had lack of _____
 (a) courage (b) fear (c) enthusiasm (d) morality
55. Who was alone on the ledge?
 (a) brother of seagull (b) mother seagull (c) father seagull (d) young seagull
- Black Aeroplane (L-3-II)
56. Why was the aeroplane twisting in the air?
 (a) due to storm (b) due to night (c) due to lightening (d) due to rain
57. Why did the pilot call Paris control?
 (a) to know about air traffic (b) for landing (c) for direction (d) for fuel
58. The pilot was not able to _____ anything.
 (a) speak (b) see (c) hear (d) all of these
59. Which instrument of plane stopped working first?
 (a) radio (b) compass (c) speedometer (d) engine
60. What risk did the pilot take?
 (a) flying into storm (b) flying back to Paris (c) missing the breakfast (d) He took no risk.
61. Which control station did the pilot contact on his way back?
 (a) London (b) Delhi (c) Paris (d) Munich
62. The pilot was flying from _____ to _____.
 (a) England, Paris (b) France, England (c) France, India (d) India, France
63. Who is the author of 'The Black Aeroplane'?
 (a) Gavin Maxwell (b) Anne Frank (c) Frederick Forsyth (d) Eleanor Estes
64. What looked like black mountains?
 (a) tall buildings (b) black hillock (c) storm clouds (d) none of these
65. How far was pilot from Paris when he saw black clouds?
 (a) 100km (b) 150 km (c) 50 km (d) 200 km
66. In which direction did he follow the black aeroplane?
 (a) North (b) East (c) West (d) South
67. What was the name of the plane flown by the pilot?
 (a) Airbus (b) Dakota (c) Boeing (d) None
68. The woman at the control tower confirmed that _____
 (a) There was no other plane. (b) There was no difficulty. (c) There was no signal. (d) The radio was dead.

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■ The Ball Poem (Poem-3) :

69. Who has composed 'The Ball Poem'?

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

70. Where was the boy staring down?

- (a) the sea (b) the harbour
(c) the ocean (d) the lake

71. What does a ball cost?

- (a) 10 dime (b) 1 dime
(c) 15 dime (d) 4 di

72. What was the boy playing with?

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

73. Where does the ball go?

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

From the Diary of Anne Frank (L-4)

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

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

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

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

76. Which of these assigned Anne an essay on the subject 'A Chatterbox'?

- (a) Mr. Keesing (b) Miss Margot Frank
(c) Mr. Otto Frank (d) Mrs. Kuperus

77. 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

78. Which of these is true about Anne?

- (a) She was outspoken. (b) She was careless
(c) She was reserved. (d) She was rude.

79. Mr. Keesing asked Anne to write an essay as-

- (a) homework.
(b) a project.
(c) a punishment.
(d) It was for the school magazine.

80. Who was Mr. Keesing?

- (a) her teacher (b) her counselor
(c) her principal (d) her relative

81. Which of these best describes Mr. Keesing?

- (a) Jovial and creative (b) strict and innovative
(c) tolerant and strict (d) jovial and innovative

82. What was Margot Frank's birthday gift?

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

■ The Hundred Dresses-I & II (L-5,6) :

83. Who lived in Boggins Height?

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

84. Which of these describes the place Boggins Heights?

- (a) muddy and unclean (b) clean and beautiful
(c) quiet and modern (d) calm and delightful

85. What was Wanda's true name?

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

86. How many drawings did Wanda draw?

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

87. Who did Maddie think would win the contest?

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

88. Peggy cried for hours if—

- (a) children were mistreated
(b) animals were mistreated
(c) Wanda was mistreated
(d) she was mistreated

89. Which classroom did children sit in?

- (a) room eleven (b) room fifteen
(c) room twelve (d) room thirteen

90. Where in the classroom did Wanda sit?

- (a) the front row (b) the last row
(c) the middle row (d) anywhere

91. Why did Wanda say she had a hundred dresses?

- (a) because she had them
(b) her father had a shop of clothes
(c) She wanted to counter the other girls.
(d) because she had the designs of hundred dresses in her mind

92. Why did Wanda use to sit in the last row?

- (a) because she didn't score very good marks
(b) because her feet were covered in dirt and mud
(c) because her friends sit there
(d) no one really knows

93. In what way Peggy was cruel to Wanda?

- (a) She made fun of her.
(b) She used to push her on the ground.
(c) She used to insult her.
(d) She used to bully her.

94. Who wrote the note to Miss Mason?

- (a) Wanda
(b) Wanda's father
(c) Wanda's mother
(d) Peggy

95. Who was more anxious for a reply from Wanda?

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

96. Who felt herself coward after Wanda left school?

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

97. What was the colour of the dress in Peggy's design?

- (a) red
(b) green
(c) blue
(d) White

98. What was Maddie's reaction on receiving the drawing?

- (a) sad
(b) happy
(c) excited
(d) neutral

99. How did Maddie know that Wanda had drawn the dress for her?

- (a) The girl wearing the dress looked like Maddie.
(b) Colours of the dress were Maddie's favourite
(c) Wanda had told her that dress was for her.
(d) None of the above

100. Wanda was made fun of for _____

- (a) her shyness
(b) her creativity
(c) her intelligence
(d) her appearance

■ Amanda (Poem-4) :

101. The poem 'Amanda' is composed by-

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

102. "Stop that slouching and sit up straight".

Which of these figures of speech has the poet

used in the above line?

- (a) Metaphor
(b) simile
(c) personification
(d) alliteration

103. Which of these causes Acne according to the speaker in the poem Amanda?

- (a) biting nails
(b) eating chocolates
(c) eating pizzas
(d) cleaning the room

104. According to Amanda freedom is _____.

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

105. Which of these messages does the poet want to convey through the poem 'Amanda'?

- (a) Children need instruction.
(b) Children should be given freedom.
(c) Children must be disciplined.
(d) None of the above

106. The poem 'Amanda' is about _____.

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

107. 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

108. What made Amanda sulk and moody?

- (a) when she had to complete her homework
(b) when her mother gave her too many instructions
(c) when she had to clean her shoes
(d) when she ate chocolates

109. Why should Amanda not eat chocolate

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

110. What does Amanda imagine to be when she pictures herself in a tower?

- (a) mermaid
(b) orphan
(c) Rapunzel
(d) fairy

■ Animal (Poem-6) :

111. Who has composed the poem 'Animals'?

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

112. Which of these is the main theme of the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) Animals are better than human beings.
(b) Human beings behave like animals.

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- (c) To compare human beings with animals to highlight the flaws of human nature.
(d) None of the above

113. What does the poet want to turn into the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) child (b) statue
(c) animals (d) God

114. "I stand and look at them long and long". Which of these figures of speech does the poet use in the above line?

- (a) Metaphor (b) paradox
(c) alliteration (d) personification

115. Why do humans lie awake in the dark in the poem 'Animals'?

- (a) worried (b) feel guilty
(c) cry for their sins (d) do not feel sleepy

116. 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

■ Glimpses of India

A Baker from Goa (L-7 -I)

117. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

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

118. What did the children long for?

- (a) Loaves (b) bread bangles
(c) banana bread (d) all of the above

119. How many times did the baker come every day?

- (a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) varies daily

120. ___ was called kabai.

- (a) Baker's dress (b) baker's basket
(c) baker's bamboo (d) baker's song

■ Coorg (L-7 II)

121. Coorg is famous for _____.

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

122. Where is Coorg situated?

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

123. ___ river obtains its water from Coorg.

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

124. "The climb to the ___ hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg."

- (a) Brahmagiri
(c) Nilgiri
(b) Himalayan
(d) Parvati

25. What are the activities available in Coorg?

- (a) River-rafting
(c) Mountain biking
(b) Canoeing
(d) All of the above

126. What is rappelling?

- (a) travelling in a river in a canoe
(b) travelling in a river in a raft
(c) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope
(d) None of the Above

■ Tea from Assam (L-7 III) :

127. What is Assam popularly known as?

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

128. In Europe, tea was drunk as more of a ___ than ___.

- (a) medicine, beverage
(b) beverage, medicine
(c) sleep waver, medicine
(d) sleep banisher, medicine

129. What was Dhekiabari?

- (a) name of a station
(b) tea garden managed by Pranjol's father
(c) tea garden managed by Rajvir's father
(d) name of a hill

130. Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study?

- (a) Assam (b) Coorg
(c) Goa (d) Delhi

■ The Trees (Poem-7)

131. Who has been personified in the line "the sun bury its feet in shadow"?

- (a) sun (b) feet
(c) shadow (d) none of the above

132. What are the trees compared to?

- (a) insects
(b) newly discharged patients
(c) birds
(d) children

133. What reaches like a voice into the rooms?

- a) Noise of the roots
- b) shuffling of the branches
- c) smell of leaves and lichens
- d) light of the moon

134. What rushes to meet the trees?

- b) light
- d) Moon

135. The pieces of the moon can be seen in

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

136. The Sermon at Benares(L-10)

Gautama Buddha's early name was—

- b) Sadhu
- d) Sidhanth

137. What moved Siddhartha to seek out

enlightenment?

- a) a sick man
- b) an aged man
- c) a monk begging
- d) all of the above

138. 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

139. What did he name the tree?

- a) Bodhi tree
- b) Buddha tree
- c) Gautama tree
- d) Siddhartha tree

140. Which seed did Buddha ask Kisa to

bring?

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

141. What did the flickering lights make Kisa

realise?

- a) she is being selfish
- b) death is common to all
- c) men are mortals
- d) all of the above

142. What did Buddha tell Kisa about life?

- a) It is troubled
- b) It is brief
- c) combined with pain
- d) all of the above

143. Both young and adults, fools and wise

fall into the power of _____

- a) life
- c) food

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

- a) Patna
- c) Lumbini

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

- a) black
- c) carrot
- b) Benaras
- d) Gaya

146. What is the mood of the young man?

- a) sad
- c) romantic
- b) happy
- d) miserable

147. What does the girl want?

- a) To be loved for herself
- b) to be loved for her hair
- c) to be loved for her appearance
- d) to be loved for her riches

148. What is the colour of the ramparts of

the young lady?

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

149. Who is the poet of the poem "For Anne

Gregory"?

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

150. What matters for God more to love

human beings?

- (a) the outer qualities of human beings
- (b) the inner qualities of human beings
- (c) their rituals
- (d) none of the above .

Ans. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (a), 6. (b), 7.

(b), 8. (d), 9. (a), 10. (b), 11. (c), 12. (a), 13. (b),

14. (a), 15. (b), 16. (c), 17. (d), 18. (a), 19. (a),

20. (d), 21. (a), 22. (d), 23. (a), 24. (b), 25. (b),

26. (d), 27. (a), 28. (b), 29. (c), 30. (c), 31. (b), 32.

(b), 33. (c), 34. (a), 35. (b), 36. (c), 37. (a), 38.

(b), 39. (c), 40. (d), 41. (a), 42. (a), 43. (b), 44.

(c), 45. (a), 46. (d), 47. (a), 48. (c), 49. (c), 50. (d),

51. (a), 52. (b), 53. (c), 54. (a), 55. (d), 56. (a),

57. (c), 58. (b), 59. (b), 60. (a), 61. (c), 62. (d), 63.

(c), 64. (c), 65. (b), 66. (a), 67. (b), 68. (a), 69.

(a), 70. (b), 71. (b), 72. (a), 73. (b), 74. (d), 75.



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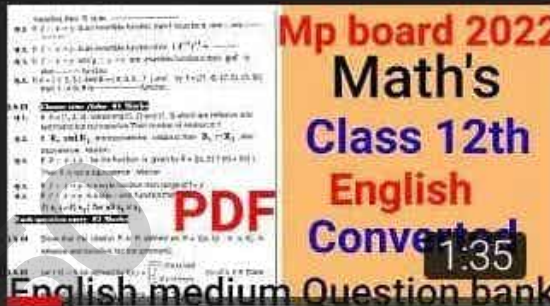
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- (a), 76. (a), 77. (a), 78. (a), 79. (c), 80. (a), 81. (b), 82. (b), 83. (d), 84. (a), 85. (b), 86. (b), 87. (d), 88. (b), 89. (d), 90. (b), 91. (d), 92. (b), 93. (d), 94. (c), 95. (d), 96. (c), 97. (b), 98. (a), 99. (a), 100. (d), 101. (c), 102. (d), 103. (b), 104. (b), 105. (b), 106. (c), 107. (b), 108. (b), 109. (c), 110. (c), 111. (a), 112. (c), 113. (c), 114. (c), 115. (c), 116. (d), 117. (a), 118. (d), 119. (b), 120. (a), 121. (c), 122. (a), 123. (c), 124. (a), 125. (d), 126. (c), 127. (a), 128. (a), 129. (a), 130. (d), 131. (a), 132. (b), 133. (c), 134. (a), 135. (c), 136. (c), 137. (d), 138. (b), 139. (a), 140. (b), 141. (d), 142. (d), 143. (b), 144. (b), 145. (d), 146. (a), 147. (a), 148. (b), 149. (b), 150. (b).

Question No-10 (1X6=6 Marks)

Extracts from prose

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

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) intimate

Ans. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c).

Extract 4.

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

**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

**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

**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. (a), 3. (a).

Extracts from poems

**Read the following extracts from the poems
and answer the questions given below-**

Extract 1.

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

**1. From which poem the above lines have
been taken?**

- (a) Dust of Snow (b) Fire and Ice
(c) A Tiger in the Zoo

2. What does he stare at?

- (a) cars (b) night
(c) stars

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3. Which of the following is opposite of the word 'brilliant'?

- (a) intelligent (b) glare
(c) dull

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a).

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!

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

- (a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo
(c) The Ball Poem

2. Which of the following words is similar to the word 'merrily'?

- (a) sadly (b) happily
(c) cleverly

3. Where did the ball go?

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. The ball went to 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.

1. Who is the poet of the above poem?

- (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein
(c) Robert Frost

2. Where was the crow?

- (a) on hemlock tree (b) on banyan tree
(c) on peepal tree

3. The poet's mood got changed, when _____

- (a) he falls asleep (b) dust of snow falls on him
(c) he starts talking

4. 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.

1. Who is the poet of these lines?

- (a) Carolyn Wells (b) Robin Klein
(c) Robert Frost

2. What does the poet compare fire with?

- (a) hatred (b) desire
(c) hot

3. With whom does the poet want to stay?

- (a) those who favour fire (b) those who favour ice
(c) both

Ans. 1. (c), 2. (b), 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.

1. From which poem have these lines been taken?

- (a) Fire and Ice (b) A Tiger in the Zoo
(c) The Ball Poem

2. What is the meaning of "perish"?

- (a) rise (b) die
(c) glow

3. 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) The Trees

(b) fog

Ans. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a).

Question No-11 (2X6=12 Marks)

Short answer type questions from prose (First Flight)
Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 words

A Letter to God

Q. 1. What did Lencho hope for?

Ans. Lencho hoped for a shower for his crops.

Q. 2. Why did Lencho say the raindrops were like 'new coins'?

Ans. After the rain, everything was going as per Lencho's plan and he had immense confidence that his harvest would yield substantial profits. Thus, he referred to the droplets as "new coins, the larger ones being equivalent to ten pesos and smaller ones, five pesos.

Q. 3. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields?

Ans. Soon after the rainfall had begun, the wind became strong leading to a hailstorm. As a result of which, Lencho's field was withered, the plants had shed their leaves and the flowers had fallen.

Q. 4. What were Lencho's feelings when the hail stopped?

Ans. Lencho was extremely disheartened and his soul was filled with immense sadness. Initially he was numb and was not able to accept the reality. Then he started despairing.

Q. 5. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Ans. Lencho had unwavering faith in God. Thus, he decided to write a letter to God conveying his grievances and asking for 100 pesos for survival and rejuvenation of crops.

Q. 6. Who read the letter?

Ans. A postman who was also an employee of the post office read the letter.

Q. 7. What did the postmaster do then?

Ans. The postmaster was amazed at Lencho's unshakeable faith in the deity and thus, to retain it, he decided to collect money for him from his friends and colleagues.

Q. 8. Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?

Ans. Lencho was not at all surprised on seeing the letter because this is what he was expecting. Instead, he was angry when he found that the amount was less than what he had asked for.

Q. 9. What made him angry?

Ans. Lencho was displeased when he found that the money was less than what he had asked for.

Q. 10. Who does Lencho have complete faith in? Which sentences in the story tell you this?

Ans. Lencho has immense faith in God. These lines are evidence to this fact:

"Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence - but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested."

Q. 11. Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter 'God'?

Ans. The postmaster did not want to shake the writer's faith in the almighty, and thus, out of virtuous intentions, decided to collect money for "an act of charity". He also signed the letter in the name of God to conceal his identity as he wanted Lencho to think it was actually a reply from God.

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Q. 1. Where did the ceremonies take place? Name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone

Ans. The ceremonies took place in the sandstone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The Supreme Court of India, Parliament House, Rashtrapati Bhavan are some of the public buildings in India made of sandstone.

Q. 2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

Ans. 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa

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since this day was the largest meeting of international leaders on South African soil to establish the first democratic, non-racial government in South Africa.

Q. 3. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Ans. Mandela thanks all the international leaders for giving him the privilege to be the host to the nations of the world. He says so because the South Africans were considered as outlaws. He also thanks them for coming to celebrate victory of justice, peace and human dignity.

Q. 4. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

Ans. Mandela had high expectations for South Africa's future. He vowed to rid all South Africans of the enduring slavery of poverty, deprivation, misery, gender and other discrimination. He also underlined that South Africa's magnificent land should never again suffer racial discrimination.

Q. 5. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

Ans. South African defense force and police's top military generals saluted Mandela and swore their loyalty. When the military officers welcomed Mandela, he wasn't oblivious that a few years ago they wouldn't have saluted him but arrested him.

Q. 6. Why were the two national anthems sung?

Ans. Two national anthems were sung on the day of the inauguration, one by the whites and another by the blacks. This symbolized blacks and whites becoming equal.

Q. 7. What does courage mean to Mandela?

Ans. Mandela discovered that bravery was not the absence of terror, but the victory over it, when she saw people stand up to attacks and torture without cracking and thereby displaying strength and endurance that defied the imagination.

Q. 8. What twin obligations does Mandela mention?

Ans. Mandela mentions that every man has twin obligations. The first is to his family, parents, wife, and children; the second obligation is to his people, his community and his country.

Two Stories about Flying

1. His First Flight

Q. 1. Why was the young seagull afraid to fly?

Ans. the young seagull was afraid of flying because it was his first flight and as we know that for any body his first work in life is very risky.

Q. 2. What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans. The young seagull's mother's clever plan compelled him to fly. He was feeling scared and reluctant of flying. The mother seagull conceived of a plan; she broke a piece of meat from a fish and flew up to the ledge. But she did not go very close to him. She kept hovering a little away from the ledge. The young seagull in an attempt to take food from his mother, fell from the ledge; this fall compelled him to open his wings. And soon he was flying.

2. Black Aeroplane

Q. 1. "I'll take the risk". What is the risk? Why does the narrator take it?

Ans. The risk was to fly through the black storm clouds. The narrator took the risk because his home was calling him. He was dreaming of being at home and spend time with his family. He also wanted to get home in time to enjoy a good English breakfast.

Q. 2. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.

Ans. As the narrator flew into the storm, everything went black. He couldn't see anything outside the plane windows. The plane jumped and twisted in the air. When he looked at his compass, it was turning round and round. Even the other instruments, including the radio, were dead. Suddenly, he saw another aeroplane. Its pilot waved at him and asked him to follow. The narrator was glad to find help. His plane didn't have much fuel but he followed the pilot and came out of the clouds and saw the runway. He landed on the runway safely.

Q. 3. Why does the narrator say "I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota?"

Ans. After landing, the narrator was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota because he had a horrific experience flying that plane. Although he was happy that he landed the plane safely. That is why he was not sorry to walk away. Instead, he was keen to know where he was and who was the other pilot.

Q. 4. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

Ans. The narrator had asked the woman about the identity of the other pilot at the control center. She stared at him curiously, as no other plane was in the storm. She told him that that evening there was no other plane flying. His was the only plane she saw on the radar.

Q. 5. Who do you think, helped the narrator to reach safely? Discuss this among yourself and give reasons for your Ans.

Ans. It was probably the narrator's own self that helped him through the storm. There was no other aircraft in the storm because the woman was only able to see his aircraft on the radar at the control center. Interestingly, that night, no other plane flew. He'd maybe been hallucinating in his panic. He was a good pilot, and maybe it was his own guts that came to his rescue.

From the Diary of Anne Frank

Q. 1. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

Ans. Anne wanted to keep a diary because she did not have a "real" friend. She thought that paper had more patience than people. She had loving parents, a sixteen year old sister and about thirty people whom she could call her friends. However, she did not have that one true friend. She did not confide in any of her friends. She knew the situation would never change. That is why she decided to keep a diary.

Q. 2. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people.

Ans. Anne did not have a true friend. She had many friends, but she only talked to them about ordinary everyday things. She did not seem to get any closer to them. She felt that maybe it was her fault that she could not confide in them. Knowing

that the situation would not change and believing a paper to have more patience than people, she decided to write and confide in a diary.

Q. 3. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?

Ans. Even though she disliked doing so, Anne provides a brief sketch of her life since no one would understand a word of her musings if she were to jump right in.

Q. 4. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?

Ans. Anne lived with her grandmother for some time when her parents settled down in Holland. She was very close to her grandmother. Anne writes about her grandmother in her diary, "No one knows how often I think of her and still love her" this gives us a deep insight into the feelings of love she had for her grandmother. On her 13th birthday, by lighting up one candle for grandmother, she shows her love for her.

Q. 5. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?

Ans. Mr. Keesing was annoyed with Anne because she talked too much in the class. He assigned her extra homework, asking her to write an essay on the subject, 'A Chatterbox'.

Q. 6. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?

Ans. In her essay, Anne wanted to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. She argued that talking was a student's trait and that she would do her best to keep it under control. She further wrote that she would never be able to cure herself of the habit since her mother talked as much as she did. There was not much that one could do about inherited traits. This was how she justified her being a chatterbox in the essay.

The Hundred dresses-I & II

Q. 1. Where in the Classroom does Wanda sit? And Why?

Ans. Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat of the last row in Room Thirteen. Her seat was in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did

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not get good marks sat. It was also the place where feets scuffled, roars of laughter could be heard, and where the floor was dirtiest in the classroom.

Q. 2. Where does Wanda live? What kind of a place do you think it is?

Ans. Wanda lived at Boggins Heights. It appears that her place is far away from the school and there is a lot of dry mud in the area. IT reflects that it was not a very rich locality.

Q. 3. When and why do Peggy and Maddie notice Wanda's absence? there.

Ans. Peggy and Maddie noticed Wanda's absence after three days, i.e., on Wednesday. They finally noticed her absence when they got late for school because of Wanda. They waited for her in order to have some fun, but she did not turn up.

Q. 4. What did Mr Petronski's letter say?

Ans. Mr. Petronski's letter was to tell the principal and Miss Mason that Wanda wouldn't come to school anymore as she was fed up of being bullied in the school. They were going to shift to a bigger city where nobody would make fun of their surname.

Q. 5. Is Miss Mason angry with the class, or is she unhappy and upset?

Ans. Miss Mason was unhappy and upset. She believed that none of the boys and girls of Room Thirteen would purposely hurt anyone's feelings. She thought that what was said by the boys and girls was just thoughtlessness. She thought of it as a very unfortunate incident and wanted everybody in the class to think about it.

Q. 6. How does Maddie feel after listening to the note from Wanda's father?

Ans. After listening to the note from Wanda's father, Maddie felt very sick at the bottom of her stomach. She could not concentrate on her lessons. Although she didn't enjoy it when Peggy asked Wanda how many dresses she had in her closet but she always stood by silently. She thought that she was as bad as Peggy. She had thought that they were being mean. She could put herself in Wanda's shoes. Later, she even called herself a coward.

Q. 7. What does Maddie want to do?

Ans. Maddie wanted to tell Wanda that she had not meant to hurt her feelings. She had the feeling that Wanda might not have moved away as yet. She thought to climb the Boggins Heights with Peggy, and together, they would tell Wanda that she had won the contest and her hundred dresses were beautiful.

Q. 8. Why does Wanda's house remind Maddie of Wanda's blue dress?

Ans. Wanda's house looked shabby but clean. It reminded Maddie of Wanda's blue dress because it was also very shabby and faded, but clean.

Glimpses of India 1-A Baker from Goa

Q. 1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Ans. *The elders in Goa were nostalgic about the good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese, and their famous loaves of bread.*

Q. 2. What is the baker called in Goa? What did the bakers wear in Portuguese days?

Ans. The bakers are known as *pader* in Goa. In the Portuguese days, the bakers had a peculiar dress known as the *kabai*. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

Q. 3. Is bread an important part of Goa life? How do you know this?

Ans. Bread is an important part of Goan life. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the *bol*. For a party, bread is a must, while for Christmas, cakes and *bolinhas* are a must. Sandwiches must be prepared by the lady of the house on her daughter's engagement. The author says that everybody loves the fragrance of loaves. The elders were given loaves and the children were given bread-bangles, which they longed for. Also, the fact that bakery is a profitable profession shows that the love for bread is enormous in Goa.

2-Coorg

Q. 1. Where is coorg?

Ans. Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

Q. 2. What do you know about the people of Coorg?

Ans. The people of Coorg are fiercely independent. They are of Greek or Arabic descent. They have a tradition of hospitality. They enjoy recounting numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a license. The author has described the people of Coorg as a proud race of martial men and beautiful women.

3-Tea from Assam

Q. 1. What excited Rajvir? Why did Pranjol not share his excitement?

Ans. The sight of the vast sea of lush green tea bushes coupled with tall sturdy trees excited Rajvir. Pranjol did not share Rajvir's excitement as he had been born and brought up on a tea plantation.

Q. 2. Why was Rajvir excited to see the tea garden?

Ans. Rajvir was so excited to see the tea garden because he wanted to enjoy the beauty of garden with his friends. He also wanted to know more about tea plantation.

The Sermon at Benares

Q. 1. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for?

Ans. When her Kisa Gotami's son died, she went from house to house, asking if she could get some medicine that would cure her child. No, she did not get it as her child was already dead and no medicine could bring him back to life.

Does she get it? Why not?

Q. 2. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what the Buddha wanted her to understand?

Ans. The second time Kisa Gotami understood the fact that death is common to all and is integral to the life cycle. She also realized the fact that she was being selfish in her grief. Yes, this was all what the Buddha wanted her to understand so that she could raise above the worldly matters and let the departed soul to rest in peace.

Question No-12 (2X2=4 Marks)

Short answer type questions from poetry (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 words

Dust of Snow

Q. 1. What is a 'dust of snow'?

Ans. "Dust of snow" refers to the tiny particles of snow,

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

Ans. The falling of the dust of snow on him changed his mood. First he felt sad. But the falling of the dust of snow changed his mood.

OR

How has the poet's mood changed?

Ans. poet's mood changed it towards the beauty of nature or in a different way.

Q. 3. How does Frost present nature in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

Ans. The moments of the snowfall and their effect have saved the day. They have brought a change in his mood and gladdened and uplifted his spirits. 'Dust of Snow' is an awful poem of nature by Robert Frost. In this poem a symbolic incident is present. The poet is standing under a hemlock tree. He is in a sad mood.

Fire and Ice

Q. 1. What does 'fire' stand for in the poem?

Ans. According to Frost, 'fire' stands for greed, conflict, fury, cruelty, lust and avarice.

Q. 2. What does 'ice' stand for in the poem?

Ans. 'Ice' stands for insensitivity, coldness, intolerance, indifference, rigidity and hatred.

The Ball Poem

Q. 1. Where did the ball go?

Ans. The boy's ball went into the dark water of the harbour.

Q. 2. In the poem 'The Ball Poem', Why does the poet say "I would not intrude on him"?

Ans. The poet says "I will not intrude on him" because he wants the boy to learn the meaning of loss on his own. He does not offer him money

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buy another ball because according to him, money or another ball is worthless. The boy was trying to understand his first responsibility as he had lost something, which could not be brought back.

Q. 3. What does in the world of possession mean?

Ans. Here, "in the world of possessions" means the world where everything and every action is made to possess something, whether it is the possession of land, property, money, or any other thing. The poet suggests that losing a ball, which is a very small thing, would make the boy understand what it is like to lose something that one possessed. This would make the boy realise that this is a world of possessions and where one can possess more things by buying them, one cannot buy what has been lost.

Amanda

Q. 1. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?

Ans. Amanda is a school going girl, who must be about 9-10 years old. The things that her mother scolds her for are all typical instructions given to a 9 or 10 year old girl.

Q. 2. 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 relaxed green sea and would move slowly on it.

Q. 3. Is Amanda an orphan? Why does she say so?

Ans. No, Amanda is not an orphan. She says so because she wants to be alone. She wants to roam around in the street alone and pattern dust with her bare feet. She finds silence 'golden' and freedom 'sweet'. It is for this reason that she calls herself an orphan.

Animals

Q. 1. I think I could turn and live animals. What is the poet turning from?

Ans. In this line here, the poet wants to turn from human into an animal. This turning is symbolic of the poet's detachment from human beings and their nature and his appreciation of the animal kind.

The Trees

Q. 1. Find three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest?

Ans. The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are the sitting of a bird on trees, the hiding of insects and the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

Q. 2. Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?

Ans. In the poem, the trees are trapped in the poet's house. Their roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor. The leaves try very hard to move towards the glass and put a lot of pressure on it so that it breaks, while the small twigs get stiff with exertion.

Q. 3. What does the poet compare the branches of trees to?

Ans. The poet compares the branches to newly discharged patients of a hospital. The large branches of the trees become cramped due to the roof above them, and when they get free they rush stumblingly to the outside world. While doing so, they look half-shocked like the patients, who wait for a long time to get out of the hospital.

Q. 4. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans. When the trees move out of the house, the glasses break and the whispers of the trees vanish, leaving the house silent.

Fog

Q. 1. What does the poet Sandburg think the fog is like?

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

Q. 2. How does the fog come?

Ans. The fog comes on little cat feet.

For Anne Gregory

Q. 1. What is the colour of young woman's hair?

Ans. The young woman's hair is of yellow colour. She says that she could get her hair dyed to brown, black or carrot colour.

Q. 2. Why does the young woman want to change the the colour of her hair?

Ans. She would change the colour of her hair so that the young men in despair would love her only and not her yellow hair. She wanted them to love her for what she was and not for her appearance such as her hair colour.

Question No-13 (2X2=4 Marks)

Short answer type questions from Footprints without Feet
Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 30 words

A Triumph of Surgery

Q. 1. How did Mr. Pumphrey and her servant behave when Tricki was being sent to the Surgery?

Ans. The entire staff was roused, maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, night bed, cushion, toys. Everybody was in tears. Mrs. Pumphrey gave a desperate cry, when Tricki was sent to surgery.

Q. 2. Why was Dr. Herriot confident that Tricki will be in hospital soon?

Ans. Dr. Herriot was shocked to see Tricki's condition. He knew that the latter would soon be hospitalised as he was unable to move. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage and his tongue lolled from his jaws.

Q. 3. What suggestions were given by Dr. Herriot to Mrs. Pumphrey at the initial stage?

Ans. Dr. Herriot suggested Mrs. Pumphrey to cut down on the sweet things and not to give extra food to him. He also suggested her to give him more exercises and keep him on a very strict diet.

Q. 4. Why was the narrator shocked at Tricki's appearance?

Ans. The narrator was shocked at Tricki's appearance because he had become very fat. His blood red and rheumy eyes gazed straight. His tongue lolled from his jaws. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner.

Q. 5. Why was Dr. Herriot worried about Tricki?

Ans. Dr. Herriot was worried about Tricki, because the latter was overweight and unable to walk. Moreover Mrs. Pumphrey gave him extra food, sweet things etc. He was hardly given any exercise.

A Thief's Story

Q. 1. Who does 'I' refer to in the story 'A Thief's Story'?

Ans. In this story, "I" refers to the thief who introduces himself as Hari Singh.

Q. 2. What is he a fairly success full hand at?

Ans. He was a "fairly successful hand" at robbing and duping people of their money.

Q. 3. What does he get form Anil in return for his work?

Ans. When he asks Anil that he wants to work for him, Anil clearly says that he will; not be able to pay him. They mutually decide that if the thief would be able to cook food for him, then Anil would feed him. But soon, Anil comes to know that he can not cook. So Anil tells Hari, the thief that he would teach him to cook food, teach him to write his name and full sentences and also to add numbers. Apart from this, Hari also used to steal one rupee from the grocery money everyday.

Q. 5. What does the thief say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?

Ans. In his short career as a thief, he had made a study of men's faces when they lost their goods. He said that the greedy men showed fear, the rich men showed anger and the poor men showed acceptance.

Q. 6. Does Anil realize that he has been robbed?

Ans. Yes, Anil had realized that he had been robbed. He knew this probably because all the notes were wet and damp from the rain. However, he did not say anything to the thief and behaved normally.

Footprints without Feet

Q. 1. How did the invisible man become visible?

Ans. The invisible man (Griffin) first became visible after he slipped into a big London store for keeping warm and overslept there while wearing some clothes taken from the store. The clothes made him visible to the shop assistants when the shop opened.

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the morning. To escape from them, he had to shed all his clothes to become invisible again.

Q. 2. Why was he wandering in the streets?

Ans. Though he was a brilliant scientist, he was a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and wanted to evict Griffin. In revenge, he set fire to the house. To escape, he removed his clothes, becoming invisible. Thus he became homeless and was wandering the streets of London.

Q. 3. Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Ans. Mrs. Hall found the scientist eccentric because of his strange appearance and also when she tried to be friendly with him, he rebuffed her by saying that he had come there for solitude and did not wish to be disturbed in his work.

The Necklace

Q. 1. What kind of a person is Madam Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?

Ans. Mme Loisel was a pretty young lady born in a family of clerks. She felt that she was born for all the delicacies and luxuries. Instead, she had to live a simple and economical life. She completely disliked her circumstances. This made her angry and unhappy.

Q. 2. What kind of person is her husband?

Ans. Her husband was a clerk in the office of the Board of Education. Unlike Mme Loisel, he was content with his life. While Mme Loisel used to suffer thinking about luxuries and delicacies, he could derive great sense of satisfaction even from a humble 'potpie'. He was also a loving husband, as is seen from his behavior towards his wife. He readily parted with the four hundred francs that he had saved to buy a gun, so that Mme Loisel would be able to wear a nice dress to the Minister's ball. This shows that his wife's happiness was more important to him.

Q. 3. What fresh problem now disturbs Mme. Loisel?

Ans. After buying a pretty dress, Mme Loisel was bothered by yet another problem. She had no jewel to adorn herself with. She said she would have a poverty-stricken look. Her husband suggested that

she should wear some natural flowers. However, she refused and said that there was nothing more humiliating than to have a shabby air in the midst of rich women.

Q. 4. How do they replace the necklace?

Ans. Loisel asked Matilda to write a letter to Mme Forestier, explaining that she had broken the clasp of the necklace and would get it repaired. They found a chaplet of diamonds in a shop of the Palais-Royal. This necklace seemed to be exactly like the one that had been lost. They could buy it for thirty-six thousand francs. Loisel had eighteen thousand francs, which his father had left him. He borrowed the rest from various sources. Finally, he bought the necklace and gave it to Matilda for her to take it back to Mme Forestier.

Bholi

Q. 1. Why is Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi's father was worried about her as she had neither good looks nor intelligence. He did not know how he would find a suitable groom for her.

Q. 2. For what unusual reasons is Bholi sent to school?

Ans. The tehsildar had performed the opening ceremony of the primary school for girls that had just opened in Ramlal's village. He told Ramlal that as he was a representative of the government in the village, he should set an example for the villagers by sending his daughters to the school. When Ramlal discussed this matter with his wife, she said that if girls were sent to school, no one would marry them. Since Ramlal did not have the courage to disobey the tehsildar, his wife suggested that they should send Bholi to the school. She felt that as there were little chances of her getting married with her ugly face and lack of sense, she might as well go to the school.

Q. 3. Does Bholi enjoy her first day at school?

Ans. Bholi found everything new at the school. She felt glad to see many girls of her age present there. She was fascinated by the bright colours of the pictures on the walls. She cried when she kept stammering on being asked her name. However,

she saw how kind the teacher was and finally, managed to speak her name. She was given a book by the teacher. The teacher behaved with her like no one had ever done, thereby filling her with confidence. At the end of her first day at school, her heart was throbbing with a new hope and a new life.

Q. 4. Does she find her teacher different from the people at home?

Ans. Yes, she found her teacher different from the people at home. Her teacher was very kind and spoke to her affectionately. She did not scold or command her, but encouraged her in a soothing voice. She told her that in time, she would be more learned than anyone else in the village, and no one would ever be able to laugh at her. People would listen to her and respect her. This filled Bholi with a new hope.

Q. 5. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishambar's proposal?

Ans. Bholi's parents felt that if they did not accept Bishambar's proposal, she might remain unmarried all her life. Her mother said they were lucky that Bishambar was from another village and hence, did not know about Bholi's pock-marks and her lack of sense. Moreover, he had not even asked for any dowry. Hence, Bholi's parents accepted the marriage proposal.

Question No-14 (3X2=6 Marks)

Long answer type questions from prose (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

A Letter to God

Q. 1. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of the money? What is the irony in the situation

Ans. Lencho thought that the post office employees had taken the rest of the money. The irony of the situation was that the employees whom he called a "bunch of crooks" and suspected of taking some of the money sent by god, were the same people who had contributed and sent him the money.

Q. 2. Are there people like Lencho in the real world? What kind of a person would you say he is?

Ans. There might be a few people like Lencho in the real world. He is an unquestioning and naïve kind of person.

Q. 3. There are two kinds of conflict in the story between human beings and nature and between human being themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated?

Ans. The conflict between human beings and nature is demonstrated by the devastation by hailstorms of Lencho's crops. Lencho had been working very hard on his fields and for him, the harvest was very important. He required the money to feed his family. Nature turned violent though. Accompanying the rains was a hailstorm that killed the crops. The tale also highlights a particular dispute, between people themselves. Together with the help of the other post office staff, the postmaster gave Lencho the money they could raise. They were in no way linked to Lencho. On their part, it has been an act of generosity and selflessness. While they have done a good deed, Lencho has blamed them for taking some money away. He called them "a crooks 'bunch.'" This shows that man has no faith in his fellow human beings, and thus gives rise to this conflict.

Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Q. 1. Would you agree that 'the depth of oppression creates height of character? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to the argument?

Ans. I agree with the statement that depths of oppression create heights of character. Nelson Mandela illustrates this by giving examples of great heroes of South Africa who sacrificed their lives in the long freedom struggle.

India is full of such examples. During our freedom struggle there was a galaxy of leaders of great characters. Probably the oppression of British rule created so many men of such characters. If we compare this with the quality of political leaders

India is having today, then Nelson Mandela seems to be absolutely right.

Q. 2. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Ans. During young age freedom for Mandela meant a freedom on a personal level. The freedom to raise a family, and the freedom to earn a livelihood. After gaining experience the freedom meant a lot more to Nelson Mandela. It was a freedom for everybody. It was a freedom from fear and prejudice. Age and experience made his perspective more wide.

Q. 3. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Ans. Slowly Nelson Mandela's hunger for freedom turned from that on a personal level to a broader mass level. This changed the fearful man to a fearless rebel. He sacrificed the comforts of a settled family life to fight for a greater cause.

Two Stories about Flying

1-His First Flight

Q. 1. 'The sight of the food maddened him.' What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?

Ans. The young seagull was very hungry. It was this hunger that ultimately compelled and encouraged him to fly. When he saw his mother tearing at a piece of fish that lay at her feet his hunger intensified. He cried and begged her to give him some food. When he saw her coming towards him with food in her beak he screamed with joy and anticipation. However she stopped midway. Not being able to resist his hunger any longer he dived at the food in her beak. At that moment his hunger overpowered his fear of the great expanse of sea beneath the cliff. Finally this plunge was followed by the seagulls first flight.

Q. 2. "They were beckoning him, calling shrilly." Why did the seagull's father and mother cajole him to fly?

Ans. The young seagull was afraid to fly. Even after seeing his parents teaching and helping his brothers and sisters to fly, he still could not gather enough courage to take his first flight. That is why

his father and mother were scolding and taunting him for his cowardice. They threatened him to starve on the ledge if he did not fly. They did so because they wanted him to overcome his fear and take his first flight.

2-Black Aeroplane

Q. 1. Describe the narrator's experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm.

Ans. As the narrator flew into the storm, everything went black. He couldn't see anything outside the plane windows. The plane jumped and twisted in the air. When he looked at his compass, it was turning round and round. Even the other instruments, including the radio, were dead. Suddenly, he saw another aeroplane. Its pilot waved at him and asked him to follow. The narrator was glad to find help. His plane didn't have much fuel but he followed the pilot and came out of the clouds and saw the runway. He landed on the runway safely.

Q. 2. What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely?

Ans. The narrator had asked the woman about the identity of the other pilot at the control center. She stared at him curiously, as no other plane was in the storm. She told him that that evening there was no other plane flying. His was the only plane she saw on the radar.

From the Diary of Anne Frank

Q. 1. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat 'Kitty' as an insider or an outsider?

Ans. Anne gives an introduction of her family in the 'diary' because she believed that otherwise, no one would understand anything she wrote in her diary. She wanted people to understand who she was and what her background was. Kitty was technically an 'outsider' as the diary was gifted to Anne by her father on her thirteenth birthday. However, Anne treated the diary as an 'insider' and considered it to be her best friend with whom she shared all her thoughts and feelings.

Q. 2. What does Anne write in her first essay?

Ans. In her first essay, titled 'A Chatterbox', Anne

wanted to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. She began thinking about the subject. She wrote three pages and was satisfied. She argued that talking was a student's trait and that she would do her best to keep it under control. She further wrote that she would never be able to cure herself of the habit since her mother talked as much as she did. There was not much that one could do about inherited traits. Mr. Keesing too had a good laugh reading her arguments.

The Hundred dresses-I

Q. 1. In what way was Wanda different from the other children?

Ans. Wanda was different from other children as she had no friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that did not fit her properly. Unlike other children, she kept quiet and did not talk to anyone.

Q. 2. Did Wanda have a hundred dresses? Why do you think she said she did?

Ans. Wanda did not have a hundred dresses because she was poor and wore the same faded dress to school every day. The other children of her class used to make fun of her poverty, and would have laughed at her whatever excuse she would have made. Peer pressure and the want of acceptance by peers would have forced her to exaggerate everything.

Q. 3. Why didn't Maddie ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda? What was she afraid of?

Ans. Maddie didn't ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda because Peggy was the most popular girl in the school. She was not a bad girl but when it came to Wanda she behaved in a different way, otherwise, she helped everyone in trouble. Though she wanted Peggy to stop teasing Wanda, she didn't ask her to do so as she was afraid of being the next target of such taunts and teasing.

Q. 4. Who won the drawing contest? What had the winner drawn?

Wanda won the drawing contest. She had drawn a hundred dresses, which were dazzling with colours, and had brilliant and lavish designs. They were all

drawn on great sheets of wrapping paper. They were all different from each other and all beautiful. The judges said that any one of the drawings was worthy of winning the prize.

Q. 5. What does Miss Mason think of Wanda's drawings?

Ans. Miss Mason said that Room Thirteen should be proud of Wanda as she had drawn one hundred designs of dresses, all of which were beautiful and different. She told the students that in the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings was worthy of winning the prize. She was very happy to announce Wanda as the winner. As Wanda was absent that day, Miss Mason hoped that she would be back the next day. She then asked the entire class to look at Wanda's exquisite drawings.

The Hundred dresses-II

Q. 1. What does Maddie think hard about? What important decision does she come to?

Ans. Maddie was not happy as she could not find Wanda at her home. She could not sleep that night and kept thinking about Wanda, her faded blue dress, and the little house she lived in. She also thought about the hundred glowing pictures, which were all lined up in the classroom. At last, Maddie thought really hard and after a long time, she reached an important decision. She decided that she would never stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny-looking or because they had strange names, then she would speak up. She did not even mind losing Peggy's friendship over it. She knew she could not make things right with Wanda. However, she had decided that in the future, she would never make anybody else unhappy again.

Q. 2. Maddie thought her silence was as bad as Peggy's teasing. Was she right?

Ans. Maddie was right when she thought that her silence was as bad as Peggy's teasing because even though she felt bad about it and never teased Wanda herself, she did not say anything to stop it. A person who sees something wrong happening in front of him/her is as much an offender as the person

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committing the offence. Maddie acted cowardly because she did not want to lose Peggy's friendship. Also, she was poor herself, so she feared that everybody would make fun of her too.

Q. 3. How did the girls know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her?

Ans. The girls came to know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her as she had asked Miss Mason to give the green dress with red trimming to Peggy and the blue one to Maddie. Later when Maddie carefully looked at the drawing she realized that the dress had a face that looked like her own self. The head and face in the drawing given to Peggy looked just like Peggy. That is when the girls knew that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her.

Glimpses of India 1-A Baker from Goa

Q. 1. Give a pen portrait of Goan village baker.

Ans. There is a deep impact of Portuguese culture on Goan life. The baker is also a part of this culture. They are known as "pader" in Goa. When author was child, one could see the tradition baker in the village. He used to be friend of children. He visited the house twice a day. Children arose with the sound of thud and jingle of the bamboo in the morning. They would run to greet him. Children were fond of sweet bread and the bread bangles. The ladies of the house bought the bread. Bakers were professional and it was a family business. It was a profitable business and most of the bakers were plump. They have their peculiar traditional dress. Today this profession has modernized, but bakers and bakeries are common sights in rural Goa.

2-Coorg

Q. 1. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?

Ans. It is believed that Kodavu people are of Arabic origin. It is said that some of Alexander's army men moved to south and settled there. Their costume, martial practices and marriage rituals also point to the fact that they are from Arabic origin.

3-Tea from Assam

Q. 1. What is the Chinese legend associated with the discovery of tea?

Ans. once an emperor fell ill so a doctor was called he gave the emperor some tea leaves to chew but the king spit it out as he didn't like the taste. one day some tea leaves fell into the hot boiling water in which the king had to bathe, it was smelling wonderful. so the king tasted and he got refreshed. thus tea leaves came into existence

Q. 2. What is the Indian legend associated about the origin of tea?

Ans. The first is a Chinese emperor who drank boiling water before. One day some leaves of the rabbits dropped and gave it a wonderful taste. In boiling water, Tea leaves are said to be. The other one is a legend from the Indians.

The Sermon at Benares

Q. 1. Kisa Gotami again goes from house to house after she speaks with the Buddha. What does she ask for, the second time around? Does she get it? Why not?

Ans. The second time Kisa Gotami went from house to house looking for a handful of mustard seeds. She was asked by Buddha to get a handful of mustard seeds from a house where no one had lost a child, husband, parent, or friend. She could not get the seeds as there was not a single house where no one had died.

Q. 2. Why do you think Kisa Gotami understood this only the second time? In what way did the Buddha change her understanding?

Ans. Kisa Gotami understood that she was being selfish in her grief as death spares no one. It is common to all and there doesn't exist a person who has not lost a beloved. Yes, this was what the Buddha wanted her to understand.

Question No-15 (3X1= 3 Marks)

Long answer type questions from poetry (First Flight)

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 Words

Dust of Snow

Q. 1. What rep resent-j of snow th tree stand

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Dust of Snow

Q. 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?

Ans. Frost has presented nature in quite an unconventional manner. While in other nature poems we come across birds such as nightingales or sparrows, Frost has used a crow in this poem. A crow can be associated with something dark, black, and foreboding. That is why other poets usually mention singing nightingales or beautiful white doves in their poems.

Also, the poet has written about a hemlock tree, which is a poisonous tree. He has not written about a more beautiful tree such as a maple, or oak, or pine because these trees symbolise beauty and happiness. Frost wanted to symbolise the feelings of sadness and regret, which is why he has used a hemlock tree.

The crow and the hemlock tree represent sorrow. The dust of snow that is shaken off the hemlock tree by the crow stands for joy that Frost experiences. He has, therefore, used an unconventional tree and bird in order to contrast them with joy in the form of snow.

Q. 2. Have there been times when you felt depressed or hopeless? Have you experienced a similar moment that changed your mood that day?

Ans. The same happened with me. I was depressed about my boards. But my mom said that "Don't feel depressed because what you have learnt you have to use that". After that I played some mobile games and outdoor games which changed my mood and my exam went very well. So do not take any wrong step when depressed. Just feel refreshed and you will BOOM your coming day.

Fire and Ice

Q. 1. What is the central idea of the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

Ans. The central idea of this poem is that regardless of how it happens, humanity is going to destroy itself through its own vices; moreover, this

destruction is so inevitable—if we do not change anything—that it is of no use to even get upset about it. The speaker reports that some.

A Tiger in the Zoo

Q. 1. Write the central idea of the poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo'.

OR

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

Ans. In this poem, the poet is trying to contrast a tiger in the zoo with the tiger in its real natural habitat. In order to show the contradiction the poet shifts the scene from the jungle to the zoo. The poet wants to show the difference between the two environments.

The Ball Poem

Q. 1. What does the poet say the boy is learning from the loss of the ball? Explain in your own words.

Ans. According to the poet, the boy is learning about responsibility from the loss of the ball. By losing the ball, the boy has also lost all the childhood memories associated with that ball. Simply buying a new ball cannot bring back these memories. Hence, the boy will learn that the world is materialistic and losing valuable things will be inevitable. What is lost can never be returned and this is the harsh reality of life. The poet says that the boy will learn to accept this reality and he will stand up and keep moving ahead despite his loss.

Animals

Q. 1. Mention three things that humans do and animals don't.

Ans. In the poem "Animals", written by Walt Whitman, the poet expresses his warmth for animals and adores animals for their exceptional qualities. Just the same, he also voices out human nature comparing to that of animals. In this phrase, he spots out the difference in qualities between humans and animals, and points out the flaws of humans.

Q. 2. What are the 'tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped long ago?

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Ans. The token that the poet says he might have dropped long ago, and which the animals have kept for him, is his true nature as a human. While humans came close to civilisation, they gradually moved away from their true nature.

The Trees

Q. 1. What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

Ans. The poem, 'The Trees' talk about the conflict between man and nature. Man uses nature for his own good and branches are used as an interior decoration of the houses. The forest has become empty and no birds could sit on the tree branches.

Fog

Q. 1. Find three things that tell us that that the fog is like a cat.

Ans. The poet does not actually say that the fog is like a cat. However, he indirectly compares the fog to a cat. The three things that tell us that the fog is like a cat are:

- (i) The fog arrives on "little cat feet" which means it arrives quietly like a cat,
- (ii) Just like a cat sits on its haunches and looks around, the fog also spreads over the city and harbour
- (iii) The fog finally moves on silently just like a cat also gets up and leaves without anyone noticing

For Anne Gregory

Q. 1. What is the colour of young woman's hair? Why does she want to change the colour of her hair?

Ans. The young woman's hair is of yellow colour. She says that she could get her hair dyed to brown, black or carrot colour. She would change the colour of her hair so that the young men in despair would love her only and not her yellow hair.

Question No-16 (3X1 = 3 Marks)

Long answer type questions from Footprints without Feet.

Instructions: Answer the following questions in about 75 words

A Triumph of Surgery

Q. 1. In the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphrey says "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey's dog, Tricki had fallen ill and had to be admitted for treatment to Dr. Herriot's hospital. Dr. Herriot gave him a lot of water and exercise which helped Tricki to recover. When Mrs. Pumphrey went to collect him, Tricki jumped into her lap and started licking her face. Seeing him fully recovered, Mrs. Pumphrey called it a triumph in surgery.

Q. 2. Distinguish between Mrs. Pumphrey's method and Mr. Herriot's method in looking after the dog. Whose method could be regarded the better of the two and why?

Ans. Mrs. Pumphrey loved her pet dog Tricki very much. When she found that Tricki was no more active and energetic, she tried to give more nutrients in his food through malt, cod-liver oil, a bowl of Horlicks and an extra diet of cream cakes and chocolates to make him more energetic. But she did not give him exercises. In fact, Tricki was not suffering from any disease. Mr. Harriot found out the main cause of his ailment, which was his greed for over-eating. Mr. Harriot recovered him from lethargy caused by overeating and excessive fat by giving him a controlled diet. He was able to treat the dog by being strict with him regarding diet and physical activities. So, Mr. Harriot's method could be regarded as better of two as Mr. Harriot understood the cause and remedy of the disease.

Q. 3. Was Tricki also to be blamed in more ways than one? How?

Ans. Tricki was Mrs. Pumphrey's favourite dog and she pampered him because she loved him very much. She believed that he had become lazy because he suffered from malnutrition. So she gave him some little extras between meals to build him up, like malt, cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night. She did it out of love and concern. She continued to convey Tricki her love even in the hospital through eggs, wine and brandy. But Tricki was also at fault for his present condition. He was a greedy dog who wanted to eat anything and everything which was served to him. He used to have a meal at any hour of the day or night. He

changed his system very easily according to the luxuries he got. He had become a glutton as he never refused to eat food. Apart from all that, he never believed in going for exercises or walk. He rather tried to please his mistress by eating all the time, be it sweets or eggs. This made the dog lazy, inactive and obese. He used to lie on his rug and pant all day long. So, he was also to be blamed for his present condition.

Q. 4. What treatment was given to Tricki by Dr. Herriot?

Ans. Tricki was treated by Dr Herriot without medicine or surgery. He controlled the amount of food he ate and gave him plenty of water. He made Tricki play and exercise with the other dogs in the surgery. Tricki gained his energy and spark back once he was fed the correct amount of food and given enough exercise.

A Thief's Story

Q. 1. What are Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of getting an education? Do they change over time? What makes him return to Anil?

Ans. Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of receiving an education change over time. When he started living with Anil he wanted to be literate so that he could become a more cunning cheat. Later on there is a change in his heart. He wants to earn respect in life. Probably he is influenced by the calm in Anil's life. Although, both of them depend on irregular sources of income, but Anil seems to be more satisfied. Hari Singh develops a desire to be part of the civilized society.

Q. 2. Why does Anil not hand the thief over to the police? Do you think most people would have done so? In what ways is Anil different from such employers?

Ans. Anil does not hand the thief over to the police because he has put the money back at its place. It shows that he realized his fault. He wants to make amends for his ways. He must have felt guilty. Anil wants to give him one more chance and therefore forgives him. No, in today's world most people would not have done so. Although it must be done

but such sort of patience and compassion are rarely found now a days in this human world.

Q. 3. Do you think it a significant detail in the story that Anil is a struggling writer? Does this explain his behavior in any way?

Ans. Hari Singh's observation about Anil getting irregular income and Anil's statement about his sale of a book to a publisher indicates that he is a struggling writer. He lives life according to the flow of money he gets at a given time. When he gets the money he enjoys eating out with his friends. When he has less money then he even doesn't accept paying salary to Hari Singh.

Footprints without Feet

Q. 1. What other extra-ordinary things happen at the inn?

Ans. At the inn, Mrs. Hall and her husband went into the scientist's room on finding its door open. However, he was not seen in the room, but Mrs. Hall heard a sniff and the hat on the bedpost leaped up and dashed into her face. Then the bedroom chair sprang into the air and pushed them both out of the room. This made Mrs. Hall think that her furniture was haunted.

Q. 2. How would you assess Griffin as a scientist?

Ans. Griffin is a brilliant scientist, as he discovers how to make himself invisible. But he seems to enjoy the feeling of power which he gets out of his invisibility. The power to hurt anybody without getting noticed can give sadistic pleasure to some people. A true scientist should make discoveries for the larger benefit of society, not just for his own benefit.

Q. 3. Would you like to become invisible? What advantages and disadvantages do you foresee, if you did?

Ans. It can be an exciting idea for most people. Like two facets of a coin, invisibility can have many advantages and disadvantages. For a child, invisibility may mean a license for all kinds of pranks without getting caught. Like a Hindi movie, invisibility can help you beat all the villains black and blue and get rid of them. Once you become

invisible, nobody would notice you. Within no time, the sadness of isolation will take over the excitement of being invisible. You will have no friends. You will tend to behave like an eccentric scientist in this story.

The Necklace

Q.1. The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace comment.

Ans. The course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace. After replacing the lost necklace with a new one, they had to repay all the money that they had borrowed to buy the new necklace. They sent away the maid and changed their lodgings. They rented some rooms in an attic. Matilda learnt the odious work of a kitchen. She washed the dishes, soiled linen, their clothes and dishcloths. She took down the refuse to the street each morning and brought up the water, stopping at each landing to catch her breath. She went to the grocer's, the butcher's, and the fruiter's, with her basket on her arm, shopping, haggling to save her money. Loisel worked in the evenings, putting the books of some merchants in order. At night, he did copying at five sous a page. This lasted for ten years, and at the end of the said period, they were able to repay their lenders.

Q. 2. What was the cause of Matilda's ruin? How could she have avoided it?

Ans. The cause of Matilda's ruin was her dissatisfaction with whatever life offered her. She was always unhappy. She felt that she was born for all the delicacies and luxuries. She disliked her circumstances.

Bholi

Q. 1. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

Ans. Bholi's teacher played a very important role in changing her life. She was the first one to have spoken to her affectionately. She encouraged her to speak out her name without any fear. She gave her a book, thereby aiming to inculcate in her the desire to learn. She told her that in time, she would

be more learned than anyone else in the village, and no one would ever be able to laugh at her. People would listen to her and respect her. This filled Bholi with a new hope.

Q. 2. Why did Bholi at first agree to an unequal match? Why did she later reject the marriage? What does it tell about her?

Ans. At first, Bholi had agreed to marry an old man because of her father's honour, thereby placing her family's interest over her own. However, she later refused to marry him because she saw how mean, greedy and contemptible he was. By demanding a hefty dowry, he took advantage of her bad looks and the desperation of her father to get her married. This is why she rejected the marriage and silenced everybody else who called her shameless. This tells us that Bholi had grown in confidence and could very well speak for herself.

Q. 3. Bholi's real name is Sulekha. We are told this right at the beginning. Only in the last but one paragraph of the story is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why do you think she is called Sulekha at that point in the story?

Ans. Sulekha was called Bholi because everyone considered her to be a backward child and a simpleton. The name Bholi thus symbolises her under confidence and ignorance. After mentioning her real name at the beginning of the story, the author mentions it again only in the second-last paragraph. This is a deliberate attempt on the part of the author to show that Sulekha has finally attained her true identity by literally throwing aside the veil that hid her personality.

Q.4. Bholi's teacher helped her overcome social barriers by encouraging and motivating her. How do you think you can contribute towards changing the social attitudes illustrated in this story?

Ans. We can contribute by saying no to taking or giving dowry. We must not discriminate between a boy and a girl. Both should be given equal rights and opportunities to grow. We must also learn to respect those who are differently-abled and treat them at par.

□