

BETTERMENT PROGRAMME FOR BOARD RESULT

2017-18

MISSION 100 SHEKHAWATI

QUESTION BANK

Class- X

Subject- English

**A COLLECTION OF MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS
WITH ANSWERS FOR BOARD EXAMINATION**

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UNSEEN PASSAGE

निर्देश : माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी Modal Paper एवं Blue Print के अनुसार बोर्ड परीक्षा में Unseen Passage से सम्बंधी दो Passage दिये जायेंगे। प्रत्येक Passage से 5-5 प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। जिनका अंकभार 14 Marks होगा। प्रत्येक Passage में एक-एक प्रश्न शब्दावली (Vocabulary) पर आधारित होगा।

एक unseen passage न कभी आपने पढा न देखा। अतः यह निश्चित है कि passage में अनेक ऐसे शब्द ऐसे हो सकते हैं जिनके अर्थ से आप परिचित नहीं है किंतु इस अनभिज्ञता से Passage के सामान्य अर्थ व उद्देश्य को समझने में बाधा नहीं आनी चाहिए। अगर आप ध्यानपूर्वक Passage को दो – तीन बार पढ़ें तो शनै – शनै आप सम्पूर्ण अर्थ से वाकिफ हो जायेंगे। एक Unseen Passage में अनेक संक्षिप्त उत्तर टाइप प्रश्न होते हैं जिनसे छात्रों की निम्नांकित योग्यताओं को जांचा जाता है।

1. Passage में महत्वपूर्ण तथा सह सम्बंधित भाव को समझना।
2. शब्दों के अर्थ तथा मुख्य भाव को समझना।
3. Passage की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी करना व उसमें निहित आशय को समझना।

एक Unseen Passage के प्रश्नों का उत्तर कैसे दें ?

1. प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व Passage के मुख्य भाव को समझने के लिए शीघ्र पढिये।
2. Passage को दो या तीन बार पढकर विभिन्न शब्दों के संदर्भित अर्थ समझिए व पूर्ण जानकारी हासिल कीजिए।
3. जब आप ने Passage को समझ लिया हो तो एक – एक कर प्रश्नों को समझ कर पढो।
4. प्रश्नों से सम्बंधित वाक्यों को ढूँढें व उनके प्रश्नों के अनुसार क्रम संख्या अंकित करो तथा सही वाक्यों को चिन्हित कर दो।
5. Text में दिये गये वाक्यों के आधार पर अपनी भाषा में अपने वाक्य बनाओ। Passage के वाक्यों की नकल मत करिए।
6. Passage में से सम्बंधित शब्दों को छांटिए व चयन कर वाक्य बनाओ। प्रश्नों के उत्तर न अधिक लम्बे न अधिक छोटे हों।
7. प्रश्नों को पढकर उनके Tense मालूम करिए तथा प्रश्न के Tense में ही उत्तर का Tense हो।
8. जब तक आपसे किसी विशिष्ट संदर्भ में अभिव्यक्ति हेतु न कहा जाये अपनी ओर से कोई अतिरिक्त भाव न लिखे, न टिप्पणी करें।
9. आप का उत्तर सटीक व सीधा हो अर्थात् प्रश्न के आशय को समझकर सीधा उत्तर दें न कि घुमा फिरा कर।
10. अपनी अंग्रेजी के प्रति विशिष्ट सजग रहें, भाषा अशुद्धियां न हो, सामान्य छोटे वाक्य सही Tense में लिखें।

Passage में पूछे गये Question निम्न लिखित Question Words से प्रारम्भ होते हैं –

शब्द	अर्थ	प्रयोग
What	क्या, कौनसा, कौनसी	व्यक्ति, वस्तु या विचार की सामान्य जानकारी के लिए
Which	कौनसा, कौनसी	चयन/चुनाव के लिए
Who	कौन, किसको	कर्ता जानने के लिए
Whom	किसे, किसको,	कर्म जानने के लिए
Whose	किसका, किसकी	संबंध जानने के लिए
When	कब	समय जानने के लिए
Where	कहाँ	स्थान जानने के लिए
Why	क्या	कारण जानने के लिए
How	कैसे, किस प्रकार	तरीका/ढंग जानने के लिए
How much	कितना, कितनी	मात्रा जानने के लिए
How many	कितने, कितनी	संख्या जानने के लिए
How long	कब तक, कब से	समय की अवधि जानने के लिए
How far	कितनी दूर	दूरी जानने के लिए
How old	कितना बड़ा, पुराना	आयु जानने के लिए
How often	कितनी बार	बारम्बारता जानने के लिए

LITERARY UNSEEN PASSAGES

1. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

PASSAGE - 1

Of all the trees of Southern Asia, the banyan tree is unique, not only for the manner of its growth but for the area of shade it provides from the burning sun. Its close relationship with man has evolved over the years to make the banyans a most popular meeting place, a focal point of worship and a source of practical materials for commerce.

Known as the 'strangler fig', because of its unusual manner of growth, the banyan is an epiphyte or air plant that has its birth in the branches of a host tree and lives on airborne moisture and nutrients. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats or monkeys in the rich soil collected in the crevices of the host tree branches.

As the banyan grows, it sends aerial roots down the trunk of the supported tree. In time, the roots that reach the ground choke the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging. The two best known species of banyans are : the Indian, one of the world's largest tropical trees; and the Chinese, a smaller species with fewer aerial roots.

- (i) In what part of the world is the banyan tree found?

Ans. The banyan tree is found in Southern Asia.

- (ii) Write two unique features of the banyan tree.

Ans. The manner of its growth and the area of shade it provides from the burning sun are two unique features of the banyan tree.

- (iii) What agencies deposit banyan seeds?

Ans. Banyan seeds are deposited by birds, bats and monkeys.

(iv) **What is the role of the roots that reach the ground ?**

Ans. The roots that reach the ground choke the the host tree by preventing its trunk from enlarging.

(v) **Find out the word from the passage which means 'in the air'.**

Ans. aerial

PASSAGE - 2

Classroom life is shaped and constrained by the norms, values and traditions of the school. The classroom is a social system which has its own structural arrangements, cultural idioms, and functional purposes. This sets apart the classroom culture of a school and the children constantly pick up what comes across including the unspoken.

Also the interaction of children with teachers in the course of a day depends on : the type of teacher *i.e.* volunteer, group coordinator, trainee, the nature of work *i.e.* project v/s training and the setting *i.e.* classroom, grounds, dining hall, meditation hall etc. Intergroup variation in children's interaction with teachers is evident. While the younger children *i.e.* those up to 6 - 7 years of age do not react differently, children of older groups 7 to 10 years show clear demarcating lines among teachers, *i.e.* the group coordinators or full time teachers being considered higher in status than volunteers and trainee teachers, therefore children give more weightage to their instructions *i.e.* "listen to them". This in turn affects the student's behaviour towards the teacher and also the quality of interaction.

(i) **What aspects of the school help to define a classroom life ?**

Ans. Norms' values and traditions of the school help to define a classroom life.

(ii) **Which factors define the classroom as a social system ?**

Ans. Its structural arrangement, cultural idioms and functional purposes define the classroom as a social system.

(iii) **What causes a variation in the interaction of children with teachers?**

Ans. Age group and type of the teacher cause a variation in the interaction of children with teachers.

(iv) **What are the various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage ?**

Ans. The various roles of a teacher mentioned in the passage are volunteer, group co-ordinator and trainee.

(v) **Find out the word from the passage which means 'to mark'.**

Ans. demarcating

FACTUAL UNSEEN PASSAGES

PASSAGE - 3

We sometimes think that it would be very nice to have no work to do. How we envy rich people who do not have to work for their living but can do just what they please all the year round. Yet when we feel like this we make a mistake. Sometimes rich people are not as happy as we think they are, because they are tired of having nothing to do. Most of us are happy when we have regular work to do for our living, specially if the work is what we like to do. The first thing work does for us is to give us happiness. He is like a beggar in the streets who takes the money of others who work hard to earn it. Such people do not live independently and ought to feel ashamed of themselves.

But the honest worker who earns his living by useful toil can hold up his head and respect himself. Lastly regular work builds up character. It teaches us such good habits as punctuality, carefulness, thoroughness and faithfulness in work. It is the man who works, not the idler, who as a rule develops the best character.

(i) **Why do we envy rich people?**

Ans. We envy rich people because they do not have to work for their living and they do what they please all the year round.

(ii) **Why are rich people not so happy as we think ?**

Ans. Rich people are not so happy as we think because they are tired of having nothing to do.

(iii) **What does regular work give us?**

Ans. Regular work gives us happiness.

(iv) **How can an honest man earn respect in society?**

Ans. An honest man can earn respect in society by earning his living by useful toil.

(iv) **Write the word from the passage which means : a person who does not work.**

Ans. idler

PASSAGE -4

I have talked of the necessity for prayer, and I have dealt with the essence of prayer. We are born to serve our fellow men, and we cannot properly do so unless we are wide awake. There is an external struggle raging in man's breast between the powers of darkness and of light, and he, who has not the sheet anchor of prayer to rely upon, will be a victim to the powers of darkness. The man of prayer will be at peace with himself and with the whole world: the man who goes about the affairs of the world, without a prayerful heart, will be miserable and will make the world also miserable. Apart, therefore, from its bearing, on man's condition after death prayer has incalculable value for man in this world of living. We, inmates of the ashrama, who came here in search of Truth and for insistence on Truth, professed to believe in the efficacy of prayer, but had never up to now made it a matter of vital concern. We did not bestow on it the care that we did no other matters. I awoke from my slumber one day and realized that I had been woefully negligent on my duty in the matter. I have, therefore suggested a measure of stern discipline, and far from being any the worse, I hope, we are the better for it, it is so obvious.

(i) **Why, according to the author, are we born?**

Ans. According to the author, we are born to serve our fellow men.

(ii) **What kind of struggle is raging in man's heart?**

Ans. The kind of struggle raging in man's heart is between the powers of darkness and of light.

(iii) **Why do the inmates come to the Ashrama?**

Ans. The inmates come to the Ashram to search for Truth and to insist on Truth.

(iv) **What did the author realize one day when he awoke from his slumber?**

Ans. When he awoke from his slumber, the author realized one day that he had been woefully negligent on his duty.

(v) **Write the word from the passage which means :slumber.**

Ans. slumber

LETTER WRITING

पत्र एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम मीलों दूर रहने वाले अपने मित्र या सम्बन्धी को अपनी बात या संदेश पहुंचा देते हैं। कभी-कभी विद्यालय में अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना - पत्र, दफ्तर व नौकरी के लिए अर्जी व व्यावसायिक पत्र भी लिखने पड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार पत्र - लेखन जीवन में बहुत उपयोगी होता है। इतना ही नहीं एक यह एक कला भी है। विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ बिन्दु ध्यान देने योग्य है -

(i) **Address and date** को पृष्ठ पर बायीं ओर (L.H.S.) निम्न प्रकार लिखते हैं :-

C-15, Model Town

Delhi

January 15, 2018

Examination Hall

XYZ

25th March, 2018

अथवा

(ii) **Salutation or greeting** को **Address and date** से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ठ के बायें कोने पर लिखते हैं जैसे -

My dear father

Dear Naresh

My dear Friend

(iii) **Body** पत्र का मुख्य भाग होता है। पत्र के विषय सम्बन्धी भावों को इसी भाग में लिखा जाता है। इसमें **tense**, **Vocabulary** तथा **Punctuation** सम्बन्धी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(iv) **The Subscription** पत्र की **Body** की अन्तिम पंक्ति जहां समाप्त होती है उससे नीचे वाली पंक्ति में बायीं तरफ कोने में लिखते हैं जैसे :-

(a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)

(b) Yours Sincerely (Friends के लिए)

(c) Yours Obediently (Principal, Headmaster आदि के लिए)

(d) Yours faithfully (अधिकारियों व व्यापारियों के लिए)

Subscription के नीचे पत्र लिखने वाले का **Signature** (नाम) आता है।

FORMAT OF AN INFORMAL (PERSONAL) LETTER

Sender's Address
Date
Salutation
Contents in different Paragraphs
Closing of the letter
Expression of closing
Name / Signature of the sender

1. Write a letter to your friend requesting him to attend the wedding ceremony of your elder sister.

Elixir Publishing House Jhunjhunu
March 5, 2018
Dear Narendra
It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the marriage ceremony of my elder sister is going to be solemnised on March 14, 2015. You are cordially invited to attend the same. The bridegroom is an engineer and from a highly educated family. On the whole, the family is cultured. We hope you will comply (अनुरोध पूरा करना) with our request.
Convey my best regards to your parents and love to Babu.
Yours Sincerely
Manoj

Mission 100 Shekhawati

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

13, Maan Nagar
Jhunjhunu
Dec. 15, 2017
My dear Alok

I am very happy to know about your brilliant success in Secondary Examination. I am glad to note that you have got the fifth position in order of merit. I offer my heartiest congratulation on your brilliant success. It is the result of your hard work and concentration (एकाग्रचित्तता) of mind. My parents also join with me in sending you congratulations and hope that you will maintain the record in future. I wish you same success in all the fields of life.

Hope to see you.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Yours Sincerely
Suresh

3. Write a letter to your father asking permission to join a party of students going on an educational tour.

Examination Hall
Jhunjhunu
May 22, 2018
My dear Father

You will be glad to know that our school has broken up for the summer vacation. I am free now. Our school has organized an educational tour during these holidays. Our history teacher is also going with us. The touring party will visit Agra, Jaipur and Mumbai. I shall have to pay Rs. 750 in all. Such trips add a great deal to our knowledge. They give us practical lessons. They also provide fun and amusement. I, therefore, request you to allow me to join the trip and send me Rs. 2000 by M.O.

With respect to dear mother and love to Kavita.

Yours affectionately
Yashpal.

4. You are Vikash of Abusar. Your younger brother Namit is staying in a hostel. You are not happy with

his report from school. Write a letter to him advising him to study hard and avoid bad company.

Chahar Colony
Abusar
20th March, 2018
My dear Namit

I have just received your progress report from your school. I am shocked to see that you have miserably failed in English and Maths. Your attendance is below 70%. It seems that you are neglecting your studies. You have definitely fallen in a bad company. If this state of affairs continues, you will fail in your final examination. So you should mend your ways before it is too late. It is high time that you should avoid bad company and pay attention towards your studies. Always remember that hard work is the key to success.

I hope you will act upon my advice and start working from today.

With best wishes.

Yours lovingly

Vikash

5. Suppose you are Radhika living at Ridhi-Sidhi Colony, Sri Ganganagar. Your friend Sushmita has failed in the Secondary Examination this year. Write a letter expressing your sympathy to her.

Ridhi Sidhi Colony,
Sri Ganganagar
27th March, 2018

Dear Sushmita

I saw your result in the newspaper yesterday. It shocked me to know about your failure. Of course, you did your best but being ill about a month before the examination disturbed your studies. Have courage. Never give up hope. I am sure, next year you will pass with a high score.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Yours Sincerely

Radhika

FORMAT OF A FORMAL LETTER

Sender's ⇨	C-15, Todi Nagar Jhunjhunu
Date ⇨	2nd January, 2018
Addressee's Address ⇨	The Headmaster Govt. Sec. School Jhunjhunu
Subject ⇨	
Salutation ⇨	Sir,
Contents in different Paragraphs ⇨	Most respectfully, I beg to say that.....(Body of the application).....
Closing of the letter ⇨	I shall be thankful to you.
Expressionn of Closing ⇨	Yours obediently
Name / Signature of the sender ⇨	Satish Kumar Class - X

1. Write an application to your head master requesting him to issue your Transfer Certificate.

15 Indra Nagar
Jhunjhunu
13th Dec. 2017
The Headmaster
Govt. Sr. Sec. School
Jhunjhunu

Sub. : For T.C. (Transfer Certificate)

Sir

Respectfully I beg to say that I am a student of your school. My father is a clerk in State Bank of India. He has been transferred to Jaisalmer. Our family will go to Jaisalmer with him. I shall take admission there in some school. So, I need my transfer certificate.

Kindly, issue me the Transfer Certificate. I have Paid all my dues.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently

Rajesh Kumar

2. Write an application to the collector of your district complaining against the use of loud speakers (Microphones) at night during examination days.

B-15 Laxmi Bai Nagar

Sikar

17th February, 2018

The District Collector

Sikar

Subject : Complaint against the use of loudspeakers

Sir,

I beg to draw your kind attention to the misuse of loud speakers at night during examination days. Board examinations are at hand. Students need a peaceful atmosphere for preparation. Some persons in our locality use loudspeakers from early in the morning to late at night. It is the matter of our future. I hope, you will consider the matter and take proper action to provide us relief.

Yours faithfully

Poonam Choudhary

3. A letter of Complaint against the postman :

4/204, Housing Board

Jhunjhunu

August 14, 2017

The Post master,

Post Office

Jhunjhunu

Sub : Complaint against the postman.

Sir,

I regret to bring to your notice that Mr. Mohan Lal, the postman of our locality, is not doing his duty properly. He is very irregular in delivering the letters, and brings the post only once a day. He does not put the letters in my letter box and just throws them in my courtyard. Sometimes he hands over the letters to children playing in the street As a result some of my important letters have been lost.

I have requested him many times to be responsible, but he has not cared to listen to my request. Kindly instruct him to be more careful in doing his duty.

Yours faithfully,

Gagan Deep Singh

4. You are Tarun Jain of 15, Nehru Park Jodhpur. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner complaining about the increasing number of thefts in your area.

15 Nehru Park

Jodhpur

7th November 2017

The Police Commissioner

Jodhpur

Sub. : About the increasing number of thefts in the area.

Sir

Recently there has been an alarming increase in the number of thefts in the Nehru Park area of this city. Hardly a day passes when there is no theft of burglary. Cases are regularly reported to the nearest Police Divisions but no head way has so far been made in apprehending the culprits. To be quite frank, people have started doubting that the policemen have a hand in these thefts and burglaries. Though it is a wild charge, the fact remains that the culprits always go scot - free. There is a danger to the life to the residents also since the burglars come armor with knives and pistols.

It is requested that night patrolling in this area should be intensified and all - out efforts should be made to nab the culprits.

Yours faithfully

Tarun Jain

5. Write a letter to the S.H.O. of your locality reporting the theft of your bicycle.

54 P- Block

Ajmer

18th September, 2017

The S. H.O.

Kotwali Road

Ajmer

Sub. : Complaining about the theft of bicycle.

Sir

This is to lodge a report with you about the theft of my bicycle. It was only today at 9 a.m.that I left my bicycle outside the Kamal Book Store. I had duly locked it. I bought a book from the shop. When I came out, I found my bicycle missing. I tried to search it out but could not.

My bicycle was red in colour. It was Atlas cycle and its frame No. was M-432582. It has MRF tyres. It is a new one. A copy of the receipt is being enclosed. I shall be obliged if you register this complaint and make sincere efforts to find-out.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

Rajat

6. You are Narendra living in Jhunjhunu. Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him/her to arrange an internet connection in the computer lab of the school.

C-14, Kissan Colony
 Hunjhunu
 17th Oct. 2017
 The Principal
 Govt. Sr. Sec. School
 Ladusar
 Sir

Sub. : For an internet connection in the computer lab.
 With due respect I would like to draw your kind attention that our computer lab is quite good but it is without

an internet connection. As such, the students have to go to the market to download important information regarding their study material. Sometimes, they are made to pay very high charges for it. If an internet connection is made available to them at the computer lab itself, they would save both money and time.

Kindly give the matter a very sympathetic consideration.

Thanking You

Yours obediently

Narendra

ELECTRONIC MAIL OR E-MAIL

यह संचार के साधनों के जाल (communication network) पर संदेश प्राप्त करने व भेजने का एक तरीका है। एक e-mail संदेश को भेजने के लिए तुम्हें अपने computer पर internet के connection तथा साथ में required software रखना चाहिए। e-mail लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा समाचार अतिशीघ्र भेजा जा सकता है। इसमें व्यक्तिगत (Personal) और कार्यालय (official) सम्बन्धी पत्र शामिल किये जाते हैं। E-mail को दो भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है— (i) Header (ii) Body

(i) **Header** में प्राप्त करने वाले का पता, विषय और e-mail संदेश लिखने की तारीख लिखी जाती है।

(ii) **Body** में वास्तविक संदेश (actual message) दिया जाता है।

नोट :- E-mail में address में अलग तरह से लिखा जाता है जैसे - chahar@yahoo.com इस पते में न गाँव न डाक पता और न ही राज्य का वर्णन होता है। e-mail पता एक अद्वितीय पहचान (unique identification) रखता है। उपर्युक्त पते को इस प्रकार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं—

chahar : e-mail सेवाओं को उपयोग में लेने वाले का नाम।

@ : इस चिह्न का अर्थ है 'at'

yahoo : e-mail प्रदान करने वाले का नाम

. : इसका अर्थ है 'dot'

com : commerce का लघु रूप जो संस्था की प्रकृति को बतलाता है।

दूसरे सामान्यतः e-mail में काम में आने वाले चिह्न हैं - underscore (_), hyphen (-) इत्यादि।

निम्न दर्शाया गया message composition window का layout है—

Header	To
	cc
	bcc
	Subject
Body	The message composition window

How to fill information - एक e-mail संदेश को भेजने के लिए columns में विभिन्न सूचनायें लिखते हैं।

☞ To - उस व्यक्ति के e-mail का पता लिखते हैं जिसे संदेश भेजना चाहते हैं।

☞ cc - इसका अर्थ है carbon copy. यदि एक ही संदेश की एक copy दूसरे व्यक्ति को भेजना होता है तब उस व्यक्ति का यहाँ e-mail का पता लिखते हैं अन्यथा खाली छोड़ देते हैं।

☞ Subject - संदेश का विषय लिखते हैं जो एक लाइन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

☞ Body - वास्तविक संदेश/पत्र इस खाली स्थान (space) में लिखा जाता है।

नोट :- यदि e-mail के द्वारा पत्रों-संदेशों को प्राप्त करने के लिए e-mail पता रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए web site की visit कर सकते हैं जो इस प्रकार की सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है।

1. Send an e-mail message to your friend Ramesh expressing your inability to attend his sister's marriage. His e-mail address is bindaskhati@gmail.com

Header	To	bindaskhati@gmail.com
	cc	
	bcc	
	Subject	Inability to attend your sister's marriage
Body	Dear Ramesh, On account of certain unavoidable reasons, I won't be able to attend your sister's marriage. I hope you will not take it other wise. With best wishes. Yours Sincerely Rahul	

PARAGRAPH WRITING

निर्देश :- नये पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार बोर्ड परीक्षा में **Short Paragraph** शामिल किये गये हैं जो कुछ **Outlines** के आधार पर या दिये गये **Topic** पर लिखना होगा। **Paragraph** की शब्द सीमा **60** शब्द है।

1. Write a short paragraph on 'A Morning Walk ' in about 60 words using the given out lines:-
morning walk..... calm and refreshingbody and mind great pleasure..... fresh air.....useful..... come back.....

A MORNING WALK

A morning walk is a good exercise. It keeps us fit and strong. The atmosphere in the morning is calm and refreshing. So morning walk refreshes our body and mind. It is a light exercise. It purifies our blood. One day I felt great pleasure when I went for a walk with my friends. We enjoyed green grass, different kinds of flowers and sweet songs of birds. There was fragrance of flowers. A few drops of dew on the grass looked like pearls. We took some light exercises and enjoyed the fresh air and the sweet smell of flowers. Morning walk is indeed useful because it makes life cheerful and brings us near to nature. As the sun rose, we came back to our houses.

2. Write a short paragraph on 'An accident' in about 60 words using the given out lines:-
an accident.....to market.....a truck.....high speed.....wrong side.....a car.....badly damaged....died.....taken to hospital.....came back...

AN ACCIDENT

Last Sunday I saw an accident. I saw a truck coming. It was at a very high speed. It seemed that the truck driver was not in his normal state. He had no control over the truck. Suddenly the truck took a turn to the wrong side and hit a car which was coming at the right side. The car overturned. The truck driver did not stop there and ran with the truck. I rushed to the accident spot. I saw that the car was badly damaged. The two persons were killed and other three persons were badly injured. Their hands and legs were fractured. The police came there. The dead and the injured were taken to hospital in the ambulance. I came back with a heavy heart.

3. Write a paragraph on "Importance of Computer" in 60 words:-

IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTER

We live in the age of science. Science has given us many wonders. Computer is one of them. Computer is a wonderful machine. It is used in different fields. It calculates at a very high speed and correctly. It can add, subtract, multiply and divide correctly. It does not think or wait. You push the button and the answer is there. It is now used in the field of medicine. It diagnoses the diseases and keeps record of the treatment. In factories and industries computer is very useful. It is very useful in the field of education. In our Board's examination many lazy students appear at the Secondary and Sr. Sec. Level. Computers prepare mark-

sheets and keep records. Computers are also used in L.I.C., Banks, Railways, Post-office, Electricity-board, Telephone exchanges and other big offices.

4. Write a paragraph on "The book I like Most" in 60 words:-

THE BOOK I LIKE MOST**OR****MY FAVOURITE BOOK**

Good books improve our knowledge. I have read many books but I like the Ramcharit Manas most. The Ramcharit Manas is about the noble deeds of Rama. His wife was Sita. Ravana, the king of Lanka, carried her by force in the absence of her husband. So Rama invaded Lanka. Ravana was killed and Rama got back Sita. The main attraction of the book lies in its ideal. Laxman was an obedient brother. Sita was an ideal wife. Bharat had no love for the throne. Rama was always ready to help friends and encourage his followers. Its language is simple and musical. It points out that truth wins at last. This book is my guide, my friend and my teacher.

5. Write a paragraph on 'Television' in about 60 words.

TELEVISION**OR****PLEASURE OF WATCHING TELEVISION.**

Television is a wonderful gift. It is one of the many useful gadgets given by Science and Technology. I like this gift. There are special programmes for students, businessmen, scientists, farmers etc. which impart knowledge. It shows matches of cricket, football etc. It also shows entertaining programmes like films, dramas, etc. But some programmes show downfall of moral values. They should not be shown on T.V.

6. Write a paragraph on 'Save Water' in about 60 words.

SAVE WATER**OR****CONSERVATION OF WATER**

Today, water crisis has become one of the most burning problems for the whole world. Nobody can deny this fact that on this earth, water is the most precious and essential thing for all living beings. Nobody can live without it. It is the duty of every citizen to save every drop of water. We must collect rainwater on the roofs of the building and store it in underground for household and agricultural needs. We should plant more and more trees. The government is motivating people for rainwater harvesting. People must learn that if they do not save water in their day - to - day life, the day is not far when they will have to buy water bottles from market like milk and oil.

7. Write a paragraph on 'Cleaning of the School Campus' in about 60 words.

CLEANING OF THE SCHOOL CAMPUS

I read in Govt. Sec. School. Its building is very big. The campus of our school is also very big. Grass and bushes grow up during rainy season. To check the spread of any epidemic, the principal and the staff of our school decided to clean the campus of our school. Every teacher was instructed to make teams of students. Every team was given an area for cleaning. It took three days in cleaning the campus. Bushes and weeds were uprooted.

8. Write a paragraph on 'Say No To Poly Bags' in about 60 words.

SAY 'NO' TO POLY BAGS

OR

BAN ON THE POLYTHENE

Poly bags have today become the part and parcel of our daily necessity. We use them without paying any attention towards their adverse effects. Polythene bags are a potential threat to our environment. They choke our drain and sewer system. These poly bags can also kill the animals by choking them when they feed on scattered garbage on the roads and bins. Poly bags when disposed in a waste bin do not decay. These lead to numerous problems for both animals and humans. The need of the hour is to totally ban the use of poly bags and resort to using environment friendly paper bags. We should be very careful in disposing off the poly bags if put to use. Only very serious efforts taken in the right direction can help to save our environment from contamination.

9. Write a paragraph on 'Female Foeticide' in about 60 words.

FEMALE FOETICIDE

Female Foeticide is a killing of a girl child in the womb of a mother. A girl child occupies the place of goddess in India. But religiously, conservative traditions, modern machines for diagnosis, government policies, educational backwardness this problem has been increased at the level of danger. People believe that the boy will carry the name of the family to further generation. But they forget that the boy can never be brought into the world if his mother, a female would not have been there. The gap is increasing in the girl-boy ratio day by day. We must be aware of this heinous problem. We must ban this crime to maintain the balance otherwise the problem will become uncontrollable.

10. Write a paragraph on 'A Picnic' in about 60 words.

A PICNIC

Last week I went on a picnic with my friends in the rainy season. The weather was fine and a cool breeze was blowing. There were clouds in the sky. Then we set-off on our bicycles. The natural scenes on both sides of the road were attractive. After reaching the spot, we spread a carpet under a shady tree and sat on it. Then we had tea. Some of us enjoyed boating, others played at cards. Some climbed up trees. Then we prepared our food and ate it together. We roamed about a little. I carried my transistor and mouth

organ with me. So I took out my mouth organ and started playing on it. Then we took rest. In the afternoon we took jokes. In the evening we came back feeling very happy. We reached our homes late in the evening.

11. Write a paragraph on 'Bad Effect of Gutkha Chewing' in about 60 words.

BAD EFFECT OF GUTKHA CHEWING

Gutkha chewing is another form of tobacco chewing. It has a very bad effect on the health of its user. In the beginning, the gutkha chewer derives mental pleasure out of it, but later on, it becomes very difficult to get rid of this addiction. Its addiction causes mouth and throat cancer. One's ability to think clearly is diminished. In the beginning, the user chews gutkha and later, gutkha chews his health, happiness of his family and his respect in the society. Ultimately, he becomes a dud. People should be made aware of its bad effects through the school curriculum, TV news papers, nukkar nataks, etc.

12. Write a paragraph on 'Demonetization' in about 60 words.

DEMONETIZATION

Demonetization means the 'scrapping' of old currency notes and stripping them off their status of legal tender. Demonetization in India was first done in 1946 and then in 1978. Recently, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi on November 8, 2016 declared the demonetization of the Indian 500 and 1000 currency notes in his address to the nation. He said that the decision was taken to counter terrorism, black money, and fake currency. He asked people not to worry about the loss of their money because they could exchange it with new currency before December 30, 2016. The people of India have welcomed this decision of the government, though they had to face a great problem regarding the money exchange.

13. Write a paragraph on 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' in about 60 words.

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

On the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' launched by our Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi, aims at rebuilding a new and clean India. It was launched on Oct. 2, 2014. Its main objective is to make the streets, roads and the whole infrastructure of India neat and clean by Oct. 2, 2019. 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' inspires us to have our surrounding clean. Keeping our surroundings clean is in our own interest. Observing cleanliness is one of the qualities required to become responsible and good citizens.

14. Write a paragraph on 'Advantages of Eating Vegetarian Food' in about 60 words.

ADVANTAGES OF EATING VEGETARIAN FOOD

Vegetarian food can provide all necessary nutrients in simple form which is easy to digest. Vegetarian food doesn't contain harmful fats, instead it has vitamins, glucose and fibres which is easy to digest. Excessive consumption of vegetarian food won't increase cholesterol level as much as non-vegetarian food. Vegetarian food costs low and daily consumption does not cause any health problems such as obesity, high cholesterol and kidney stone. And in the process no animals are killed.

SHORT WRITING TASK

निर्देश :-कक्षा 10 के नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रम में Short Writing Task को शामिल किया गया है। जो मौखिक अथवा दृश्य प्रेरक (Verbal or Visual Stimulus) पर आधारित होंगे। इसकी शब्द सीमा 75 शब्द है तथा 05 अंक निर्धारित है।

VERBAL STIMULUS

Verbal stimulus (शब्दिक प्रेरक) वे संकेत हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत कोई घटना, कार्य, दृश्य किसी योजना या विद्यार्थी के दैनिक जीवन से सम्बंधित किसी अनुभव के बारे में लिखा जाता है। Verbal Stimulus को उसी तरह से लिखा जाता है। जिस तरह से Paragraph लिखे जाते हैं। परन्तु इन्हे लिखते समय दिये गये verbal stimulus का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Verbal Stimulus पर आधारित Short Writing Task नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं।

1. Using the following verbal stimulus ,attempt a short writing task in about 75 words on the topic-My Hobby

1. What is your hobby?
2. Why did you choose this hobby ?

MY HOBBY

Every person has some hobby. A hobby is a constructive work done during leisure. I am very fond of gardening and I spend all my leisure hours in the mall garden. I love flowers very much. I talk to them and sing to them. My plants seem to nod their heads in agreement. There are different kinds of flowers in my garden. I water my plants every morning and spread fertilizers from time to time. I put out the weeds and yellow withered leaves. My hobby is very useful. It helps me to pass my time in a most productive manner. At the same time it fills me with supreme happiness.

2. Using the following verbal stimulus ,attempt a short writing task in about 75 words on the topic-Pollution

1. Why are all sorts of lives affected?
2. What are the ills of different type of pollution?
3. Who is responsible for pollution?
4. How is it harmful to people?

POLLUTION

From time to time, man has tried to conquer Nature. As a result, environment has been polluted. That is why all the human beings are affected directly and indirectly. Air pollution is mostly caused by smoke coming out of the chimneys of the factories. Water pollution is caused by the industries. Vehicles cause noise and air pollution. It has become difficult to breathe. Polluted water invites a number of diseases. To check these pollution we should remain alert. The government of India has set up the Department of Environments to control pollution. We should also cooperate with the government.

VISUAL STIMULUS

Visual Stimulus का तात्पर्य यह है कि एक चित्र, आरेख या बिंबचित्र को देखकर विद्यार्थी में किसी कार्य करने की रुचि जागृत हो। इसके अन्तर्गत कोई Digrame, Picture, Graph, Map, Chart, Table या Flow Chart दिया हुआ होता है। जिसको देखकर उसके बारे में लिखना होता है।

यहां कुछ महत्वपूर्ण Visual Stimulus पर आधारित Short writing task दिये जा रहे

1. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph of about 75 words on the topic 'A Scene at the Railway Station'.



A SCENE AT RAILWAY STATION

Yesterday I went to the station to see of my friend. There was great rush of passengers at the window of the booking office. They were standing in a queue. I also stood in the queue and waited for my turn. After purchasing the ticket. I rushed to the platform where my friend was waiting for me. The platform presented a very interesting scene. A few passengers were sitting on the benches. Other were sitting on their luggage. Some were standing at the

book-stall. After some time the train arrived. Passengers got ready and stood up. The passengers were seen running from one compartment to the other. The coolies were carrying luggage. The vendors and hawkers were shouting at the top of their voices to sell their things. My friend got a comfortable seat in a compartment. I waved good-bye to my friend.

2. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph of about 75 words on the topic' A Visit To a Fair'



A VISIT TO A FAIR

Last Sunday I went to see the fair of Rani Sati Dadi. There were many shops and stalls. They were selling sweets, clothes, toys, balloons, toy-guns, pictures, dolls, fruits and many other things. Hundreds of men, women and children were there. They were in colourful dresses. I went into the temple. I offered sweets and coconuts. There were some merry - go- rounds. Men, women and children were enjoying them. Now it was evening. I returned home. I was very happy.

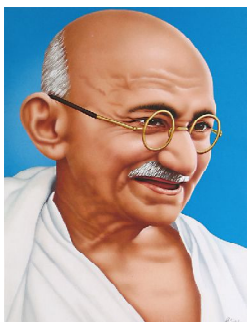
3. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph of about 75 words on the topic 'Importance of Trees'.



IMPORTANCE OF TREES

Trees are considered green gold of a country. They play a vital role in sustaining our life and nation's economy. Trees provides us drugs, spices, fibers, fruits, gums etc. The trees are important for all living beings as they are oxygen producers. Whatever carbon di oxide the living beings give out in respiration, is taken by the trees to produce oxygen back for ourselves. Trees provide foliage for our cattle and fruits for us. Trees keep the environment clean. We should plant and protect more and more trees for the welfare of our coming generation. We should not cut the trees.

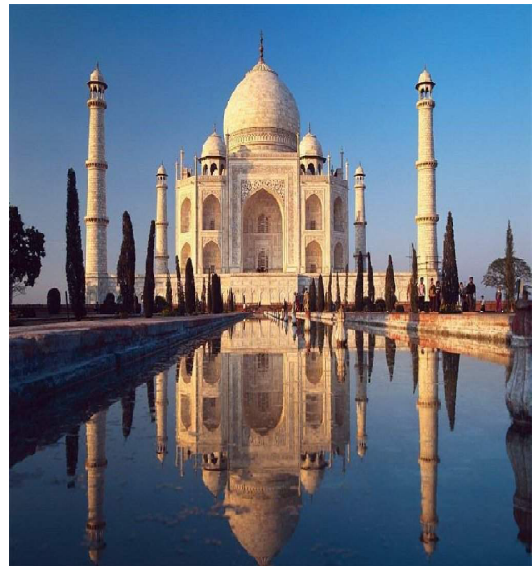
4. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the personality shown in the picture :



MAHATMA GANDHI

The personality shown in the picture is Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's name was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi. He was a great man. He fought without any weapon. He fought with 'Ahimsa' and 'Satyagrah.' He knew how to get freedom. He knew how to win people to his side. On the 30th of January in 1948, when he was going to attend the prayer - meeting a man shot him dead. That person was in anger. Gandhiji spoke in gentle voice, 'Hey Ram' and he died. When the people came to know of the sad news of his death they were very sad. People still remember him. We celebrate the 30th January as the 'Saheed Di-vas' every year.

5. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph of about 75 words on the topic 'A Visit to a Historical Place'.



A VISIT TO A HISTORICAL PLACE

Last year I had an educational tour to Agra with many friends of my school. We visited the Taj Mahal. It is the most beautiful building in the world. It is considered among the seven wonders of the world. It stands on the bank of Yamuna. It is made of white marble. It was built by Shahjahan in memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz. The entire building stands on a raised platform. It is surrounded on three sides by trees and green lawns at each corner of the platform stands a high minare. It looks like a silver palace in moon lit-night. We visiting the tomb where the king and the queen lie buried side by side. Really, Taj Mahal is the crown of the world.

TENSE

निर्देश : नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार Tense से सम्बंधित चार (4) प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का होगा तथा कुल अंक भार 4 अंक होगा।

Tense is the form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness (Tense उस time (समय) का बोध करवाता है, जब कोई कार्य होता है) Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

- (a) Present Tense (b) Past Tense (c) Future Tense

Action की degree of completeness को स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपर्युक्त तीनों Tenses में से प्रत्येक को चार भागों में बांटा जा सकता है—

1. **Indefinite** : इसमें action की स्थिति निश्चित नहीं होती है।

2. **Continuous** : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य हो रहा है।

3. **Perfect** : इसमें किसी कार्य की समाप्ति का बोध होता है।

4. **Perfect Continuous** : इसमें यह बोध होता है कि कार्य पहले से ही जारी है परन्तु अभी भी उसका कुछ भाग शेष रहा है।

Tense में Correct form of verb का प्रयोग निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर होता है—

1. यदि वाक्य में **Often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely** तथा सभी **-ly adverbs (lately व recently को छोड़कर), every/each + day/week/ month/year, sometimes, twice a day/ week/month/year, on Mondays/Sunday..in the morning evening...** आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ $V_1 + s/es$ व बहुवचन कर्ताओं के साथ V_1) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ☞ The doctor visits the patient everyday. (visit) ☞ He always speaks the truth. (speak)
 ☞ The manager takes meeting on Mondays. (take) ☞ I always take lunch at 2 pm. (take)
 ☞ She goes to her village twice a month. (go) ☞ She seldom cooks food. (cook)
 ☞ My brothers usually go to school together (go) ☞ I rarely watch T.V. (watch)

Note:- यदि वाक्य नकारात्मक होता है तो singular subject के साथ **does + not + v_1** तथा plural subject के साथ **do + not + v_1** का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

- ☞ He does not go to school regularly. ☞ I do not worship daily.

2. यदि वाक्य में शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truths) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific Truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth) एवं कहावतों (Proverbs) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में Present Indefinite Tense ($V_1/V_1s/es$) का प्रयोग होता है—

- ☞ The Sun rises in the east. (rise) ☞ Honesty is the best policy. (be)
 ☞ Wood floats over water. (float) ☞ Barking dogs seldom bite. (bite)
 ☞ The Earth moves round the sun. (Move) ☞ A drowning man catches at straw. (catch)
 ☞ A bad workman always quarrels with his tools. (quarrel)
 ☞ Samudra Gupta is known as the Napoleon of India. (know)
 ☞ We hear (hear) with our ears, see (see) with our eyes and smell (smell) with our nose.

3. यदि वाक्य में **now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look!, listen!** आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Continuous Tense (**is/am/ are+ v_1 ing**) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ☞ Now, Ram is sleeping in his bedroom. (sleep) ☞ John is coming here now. (come)
 ☞ We are going to the cinema tonight. (go) ☞ He is looking for a job at present. (look)
 ☞ Are you cooking food today? (cook) ☞ Look! They are playing in the ground. (play)

4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दूसरे वाक्य में **is/am/are+ v_1 ing** आएगा—

- ☞ Let me go home, I am getting late. ☞ Don't get out now, the train is moving. (move)
 ☞ Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping. (sleep)
 ☞ Keep quiet, we are listening to the radio. (listen)

5. यदि वाक्य में **Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far, recently, lately, till now, just now, this morning/month.** आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense (**has/ have+ V_3**) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ☞ I have just taken dinner. (take) ☞ They have already finished their work. (finish)
 ☞ I have never seen him working. (see) ☞ She has gone with her father just now. (go)
 ☞ They have not finished their work yet. (finish) ☞ Have you ever visited Delhi? (visit)
 ☞ Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)

6. यदि वाक्य में **Since/for/all+time** का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक हो तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (**has/ have+been+ V_1 ing**) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- ☞ It has been raining since morning. (rain)
 ☞ We have been living in this house since 1995. (live)
 ☞ He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)
 ☞ Mr. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two years. (practise)

☞ They have not been playing a match for sometime. (not play)

☞ Has Mira been cooking food for two hours? (cook)

Note:- यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V₂) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

☞ She has been living in this house since her husband died.

7. यदि वाक्य में Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year, the other day, in 2001, 1999.... आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V₂) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

☞ He went to Jaipur yesterday. (go)

☞ His wife died last year. (die)

☞ I polished my shoes yesterday (polish)

☞ Mohan came to see me everyday last week. (come)

☞ As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (see)

Note:- उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did + not + v₁ का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

☞ I did not pass my secondary examination in 1994. (pass)

8. यदि when या as से जुड़े वाक्यों में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर Past Continuous Tense (was/were+V₁+ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

☞ When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter)

☞ When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)

☞ My father was reading a newspaper when I saw him (read)

☞ As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk)

☞ As I saw him he was not doing anything. (do)

9. as - soon - as से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की दोनों Clauses में Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे -

☞ As soon as he saw (see) the police he ran away. (run)

☞ As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side. (go)

Note : अगर As - soon- as में आने वाली एक Clause में Present Indefinite भरा हुआ रहता है तो दूसरी Clause में भी Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करते हैं।

10. यदि वाक्य में at that time, in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Past Continuous Tense (was/were + V₁ + Ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

☞ Ramu was living in a hotel in those days. (live)

☞ Rahul was writing a book at that time. (write)

11. जब दो Actions Past Tense में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों या जारी हों तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में While का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे -

☞ While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend. (talk)

☞ While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping. (sleep)

☞ My wife was watching (watch) TV while I was writing this letter. (write)

12. यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (had+V₃) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V₂ आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाले वाक्य में V₂ व After के बाद वाले वाक्य में had+V₃ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

☞ Mother had cooked food before father came. (cook)

☞ The guest had gone before I reached house. (reach)

☞ The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there. (load)

☞ We had eaten mangoes before they went. (go)

☞ My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school. (go)

☞ He went to market after he had finished his work. (finish)

13. यदि कोई वाक्य I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली Clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन करने के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे -

☞ My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)

☞ She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)

14. यदि When अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V₂ का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे Clause में Since/for+time आये तो उस Clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had + been+V₁ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

☞ When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours. (wait)

☞ When Ramesh came home, Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)

☞ It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house. (rain)

☞ When I reached school the bell had been ringing for ten minutes (ring)

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15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/ week/month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा शेष Subjects के साथ will+V₁) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 ☞ We shall go to school tomorrow. (go) ☞ Next week they will leave for America. (leave)
 ☞ They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit) ☞ I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)
16. यदि वाक्य में at this time, at this moment + future time जैसे – Tomorrow, the next day/ the following day/ night/week/month/year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall / will + be + V₁ + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे –
 ☞ The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow. (play)
 ☞ Our school educational tour will be visiting Delhi at this time, the next day. (visit)
17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by+ time आये या When अथवा before से शुरू होने वाले Clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (shall have/ will have + V₃) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 ☞ When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)
 ☞ The boys will have finished their match before you arrive. (finish)
 ☞ She will have written a letter before Mohan comes. (come)
 ☞ Ram will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)
 ☞ He will have left studies by next year. (leave)
 ☞ By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed. (whitewash)
 ☞ By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar. (complete)
18. यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for+time तथा दूसरी बार By+time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Shall have/will have+been+V₁ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
 ☞ When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)
 ☞ By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)
 ☞ Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for four months by December 2008. (serve)
 ☞ By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years (learn).

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. He always.....his will. | (change) |
| 2. The ministerin Ajmer at 3 p.m. on Sunday. | (arrive) |
| 3. The earth..... round the sun. | (move) |
| 4. The doctor..... the patient every day. | (visit) |
| 5. Listen! Someone..... to open the gate. | (try) |
| 6. We..... a cricket match at this moment. | (watch) |
| 7. She..... exercises on tenses now. | (do) |
| 8. Ravi money to buy a new car. | (save) |
| 9. Someone him to report for duty. | (inform) |
| 10. I alreadythe bell twice. | (ring) |
| 11. Anufrom Ajmer yet. | (not return) |
| 12. She.....computer for six months and she hasn't learnt much yet | (learn) |
| 13. The pipe..... for ages. We must get it repaired. | (leak) |
| 14. I..... with him for ten years and he has never greeted me. | (work) |
| 15. Last year the government..... new legislation to check pollution. | (introduce) |
| 16. When I..... here first time, it was quite a lonely area. | (come) |
| 17. Yesterday I rang you twice but..... no response. | (get) |
| 18. India..... freedom in 1947. | (get) |
| 19. When I saw her first time, she in a cafe. | (sit) |
| 20. He a shock while he was mending a fuse. | (get) |
| 21. When I went to see him, he a cricket match on TV. | (watch) |
| 22. My father..... the plants when suddenly the rain started. | (water) |
| 23. I went to bed after I my work. | (finish) |
| 24. The patient had died before the doctor | (arrive) |
| 25. When we entered the cinema hall, the film already..... | (start) |
| 26. My sister saw a snake while she.....in the garden. | (walk) |
| 27. The emperor.....all the treaties and attacked his enemy. | (break) |
| 28. I met Rahim yesterday but I.....him so far today. | (not see) |
| 29. The trainees.....their seats before the secretary arrived. | (occupy) |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 30. His father.....the principal yesterday. | (meet) |
| 31. You are fond of.....in the river. | (swim) |
| 32. When she opened the door, she.....a terrible snake. | (see) |
| 33. The train had left the platform before Ithe station. | (reach) |
| 34. Our class teacher always on time. | (come) |
| 35. My father me a gift for getting first division in Secondary Examination. | (give) |
| 36. The student the class before the teacher arrived. | (leave) |
| 37. is a good exercise to keep our body fit. | (dance) |
| 38. We..... a friendly match tomorrow. | (play) |
| 39. My grandfather The Hindustan Times daily. | (read) |
| 40. They English since 2006. | (learn) |
| 41. The postmanthe post by 11 a.m. everyday. | (deliver) |
| 42. While the doctor the patient, there was an uproar in the hall. | (examine) |
| 43. Priyanka to live in this locality recently. | (begin) |
| 44. Tomorrow is a holiday. The offices closed. | (remain) |
| 45. In her youth, she hours standing before the mirror. | (spend) |
| 46. Bhima the ball so hard that all his companions failed to stop it. | (throw) |
| 47. The pilot came down after the plane | (land) |
| 48. Vivek with his friend Imtiyaz to Indore by the night bus today. BSER 2014 | (go) |
| 49. The Prime Minister the people on the television yesterday. | (address) |
| 50. We a big snake on the ground while we were cleaning it. | (see) |
| 51. The date of examination has been declared so the studentsfor it these days. | (prepare) |
| 52. The farmer his property among his sons before he died. | (divide) |
| 53. The principal the annual prizes tomorrow. | (distribute) |
| 54. Look! an old man after the bus to catch it. | (run) |
| 55. Most of the people God daily before taking tea. | (worship) |
| 56. When the rain started we ,..... in the field. BSER 2015 | (stand) |
| 57. Ekta was reading the newspaper when Nidhi her room. | (enter) |
| 58. The Minister for Defence Dr Kalam on the grand success of the missile | (congratulate) |
| 59. Rajiv dropped his mobile while he the bus. | (board) |
| 60. Last Sunday when Kiran food in the kitchen one of her friends came to visit her. | (cook) |
| 61. Please avoid here. It is a library. | (talk) |
| 62. Neetu her painting before she went to market. | (complete) |
| 63. Priya left her home early in the morning today. Nobody where has she gone. | (know) |
| 64. 'Put on your helmets, you to enter the danger zone now' said the watchman. | (go) |
| 65. Hemant here every week end. BSER 2016 | (come) |
| 66. You the story yet. | (not finished) |
| 67. Once upon a time there a big banyan tree. | (be) |
| 68. Ramesh this novel last night. | (finish) |
| 69. If you run fast, you the bus. | (catch) |
| 70. They their debts next week. | (pay) |
| 71. Students English at this time tomorrow. | (read) |
| 72. If Sheetal me, I would have attended her party. BSER 2017 | (invite) |

ANSWERS : – 1. changes 2. arrives 3. moves 4. visits 5. is trying 6. are watching 7. is doing 8. is saving 9. has informed 10. have rung 11. has not returned 12. has been learning 13. has been leaking 14. have been working 15. introduced 16. came 17. got 18. got 19. was sitting 20. got 21. was watching 22. was watering 23. had finished 24. arrived 25. had started 26. was walking 27. broke 28. have not seen 29. had occupied 30. met 31. swimming 32. saw 33. reached 34. comes 35. gave 36. had left 37. Dancing/ To dance 38. shall play 39. reads 40. have been learning 41. delivers 42. was examining 43. has begun 44. will remain 45. spent 46. threw 47. had landed 48. is going 49. addressed 50. saw 51. are preparing 52. had divided 53. will distribute 54. is running 55. worship 56. were standing 57. entered 58. congratulated 59. was boarding 60. was cooking 61. talking 62. had completed 63. knows 64. are going 65. comes 66. have not finished 67. was 68. finished 69. will catch 70. are paying 71. will be reading 72. had invited.

CLAUSES

निर्देश : राजस्थान माध्यमिक परीक्षा पाठ्यक्रम में Clause (उपवाक्य) पर आधारित प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। Clause पर आधारित प्रश्न निम्न अनेक रूपों में पूछे जाते हैं। जैसे : Gap Filling Sentences Completion, Sentence Reordering and Combining Sentences आदि। इससे सम्बंधित प्रश्न Paper में प्रश्न संख्या 15 पर आयेगा जो 3 अंक का होगा।

Clause -

A group of words which forms a part of a sentence and contains a subject and a predicate (a finite) of its own is called a clause. The number of finite verbs in a sentence joined by conjunction determines the number of clause. "उपवाक्य शब्दों का वह समूह है जो किसी वाक्य का भाग होता है तथा जिसका अपना उद्देश्य (Subject) तथा विधेय (Predicate) होता है। जैसे -

☞ This is the boy who has stolen my purse. ☞ The guard waved the green flag and the train started.

उपवाक्य (Clause) तीन प्रकार के होते हैं-

1. Principal Clause (मुख्य उपवाक्य) -

इसे Independent Clause या Main Clause भी कहा जाता है। यह अपने अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए दूसरे Clause पर निर्भर नहीं होता है। इसके प्रारम्भ में कोई Conjunction नहीं होता है, जैसे -

☞ I do not know where does he go. ☞ Sita said that she was going to market.

2. Coordinate Clause (स्वतन्त्र उपवाक्य) -

Principal Clause के साथ जब अन्य स्वतन्त्र वाक्य आते हैं तथा अपना स्वतन्त्र भाव प्रकट करते हैं। तथा अन्य उपवाक्यों पर आश्रित नहीं रहते हैं तथा इसमें साधारण वाक्यों (simple sentence) को coordinate conjunctions से जोड़े जाते हैं, जैसे-

☞ I shall go and she will come. ☞ She worked very hard but she failed.

3. Subordinate Clause (सहायक उपवाक्य) -

यह उपवाक्य स्वतन्त्र रूप से अपना अर्थ तथा भाव व्यक्त नहीं कर पाता। इसे अपना अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए दूसरे उपवाक्यों पर आश्रित रहना पड़ता है, जैसे-

☞ I know that you are a good boy. ☞ I asked her what she was doing.

Kinds of subordinate clause (सहायक उपवाक्य के प्रकार) -

1. Noun Clause (संज्ञा उपवाक्य)
2. Adjective Clause (विशेषण उपवाक्य)
3. Adverb Clause (क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य)

1. Noun Clause :-

Noun Clause is that clause which works as a Noun, or, a clause that can be used in place of a Noun. Noun Clause का प्रयोग संज्ञा के रूप में किया जाता है। जैसे -

☞ What he said was true. ☞ He promised me that he would help me.

Noun Clause की पहचान : Main verb के साथ what लगाने से जो उत्तर में clause प्राप्त होती है वह Noun Clause कहलाती है। जैसे -

Sentence : He is happy to know that his daughter got first division in examination.

Question : He is happy to know - what ?

Answer : That his daughter got first division in examination.

Sentence : That he will come is certain.

Question : What is certain?

Answer : That he will come.

Note : Subordinate Noun clause को principal clause से जोड़ने वाले conjunction/connective that, whether, if, who, whom, whose, which, when, where, how, why आदि होते हैं।

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ☞ He said <u>that he is not guilty.</u> | ☞ I wanted to know <u>whether you can help me.</u> |
| ☞ He asked <u>if the school was closed.</u> | ☞ This is what I never expected. |
| ☞ I do not know <u>who gave me this book.</u> | ☞ I do not know <u>whose book is this.</u> |
| ☞ I know <u>what he wants .</u> | ☞ I do not know <u>whose book he lost.</u> |
| ☞ Tell me <u>whom you like most.</u> | ☞ I know <u>when he will come.</u> |
| ☞ Tell me <u>where he was born.</u> | ☞ I do not know <u>why he came here.</u> |

Note : Relative Pronoun, Relative Adverb & Interrogative Pronoun से प्रारम्भ होने वाला वाक्य subordinate Noun clause होगा यदि उनसे पूर्व उनका Antecedent पूर्ववर्ति (संज्ञा/सर्वनाम) प्रयोग नहीं किया गया हो।

TEST EXERCISE

Combine each of the following set of sentences into one complex sentence by using Noun

Clause:-

1. She is an honest girl. I want to inform you this.
2. He likes mangoes. Everyone knows the fact.
3. What will the abductor do with the child? We want to know.

4. When will the chief guest arrive? It is still unknown.
5. How did a fire break out in the forest? It is still a mystery.
6. Why have they uprooted all the plants in the garden ? It is not known.
7. Where does he live? I do not know.
8. You will pass. I am pretty confident.
9. Where has he gone. I don't understand.
10. What have you done? Tell me.

Answers : 1.I want to inform you that she is an honest girl.2.Everyone knows that he likes mangoes.3.We want to know what the abductor will do with the child.4.When the chief guest will arrive, is still unknown.5.How a fire broke out in the forest, is still a mystery.6.It is not known why they have uprooted all the plants in the garden.7.I do not know where he lives.8.I am pretty confident that you will pass.9.I don't understand where has he gone.10.Tell me what have you done.

2. Adjective Clause :-

Adjective Clause वाक्य में एक Adjective (विशेषण) का कार्य करती है। यह उपवाक्य दूसरे उपवाक्य के Noun/pronoun की विशेषता बतलाती है। यह उपवाक्य Relative Pronoun (Who, whom, whose, that, which) तथा Relative adverb (When, where, why, how) से प्रारम्भ होते हैं। परन्तु इनके पूर्व में Antecedent (पूर्ववर्ति) संज्ञा/सर्वनाम आना आवश्यक है।

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ☞ I know the house <u>that he lives in.</u> | ☞ This is the thing <u>what I wanted.</u> |
| ☞ This is the boy <u>who met me yesterday.</u> | ☞ This is the man <u>whose house is sold.</u> |
| ☞ This is the boy <u>whom I like most.</u> | ☞ I know the time <u>when he will come here.</u> |
| ☞ Tell me the place <u>where he was born.</u> | ☞ Do you know the reason <u>why he came here.</u> |
| ☞ The dog <u>which has gone made bit a man.</u> | ☞ Raj <u>who teaches us English</u> is very nice. |

नोट:- उपर्युक्त वाक्य के दो भाग हैं। वाक्य का प्रथम भाग **Principal clause** है। तथा **Relative Pronoun** तथा **Relative Adverb** से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्य **Subordinate Adjective clause** है।

Join the following sentences using the words given in the brackets :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. This is the girl. She abominates dictatorship. | (Who) |
| 2. You gave me the book. The book was abundant in pictures. | (Which) |
| 3. I sit on a bench in the class. The bench is made of black wood. | (That) |
| 4. The boy was muscular. I saw the boy in the boxing ring. | (Whom) |
| 5. The girl is abrasive and arrogant. Her father is an ambassador to America. | (Whose) |
| 6. This is the man. I met the man yesterday. | (Whom) |
| 7. This is the boy. The boy has made a world record. | (Who) |
| 8. We used to play in the garden. This is the garden. | (Which) |
| 9. The teacher said something. Nobody could hear. | (What) |
| 10. Shakespeare was basically a dramatist. His poems are full of wisdom. | (Whose) |

Answers : 1.This is the girl who abominates dictatorship.2.The book which you gave me was abundant in pictures.3.The bench that I sit on in the class is made of black - wood.4.The boy whom I saw in the boxing ring was muscular.5.The girl whose father is an ambassador to America is abrasive and arrogant.6.This is the man whom I met yesterday.7.This is the boy who has made a world record.8.This is the garden in which we used to play.9.Nobody could hear what the teacher said.10.Shakespeare, whose poems are full of wisdom was basically a dramatist.

3. Adverb Clause :-

Adverb Clause वह subordinate clause होता है जो वाक्य में Adverb का कार्य करता है तथा किसी अन्य clause के verb, adjective तथा Adverb को modify करता है।

1. Adverb Clause of Condition:

वे **Sub-ordinating Clause** जो **Condition** को प्रकट करते हैं **Adverb Clause of Condition** कहलाते हैं। वे Clause जो **if, whether, unless, provided, in case, so long as** आदि से शुरू होती है को **Adverb Clause of Condition** कहा जाता है जैसे -

- ☞ If you work too much, you will lose your health.
- ☞ You must do it whether you like it or not.
- ☞ In case I go to Agra, I will visit the Tajmahal.
- ☞ You will not get good marks unless you work hard.

Note :- Conditional Clause प्रायः if, unless, in case, provided that, supposing that आदि से शुरू होते हैं- Conditional Sentence में Conditional Clause अपने अर्थ के लिए Result Clause पर आश्रित होता है। इसलिए इसे Subordinate clause भी कहते हैं। तथा Result Clause को Main Clause या Principal Clause भी कहते हैं। जैसे-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ☞ <u>If she comes,</u> | <u>I shall help her.</u> |
| (Sub-ordinate/Conditional Clause) | (Principal/Result Clause) |
| ☞ <u>If they invited me,</u> | <u>I would go there</u> |
| (Sub-ordinate/Conditional Clause) | (Principal/Result Clause) |

KINDS OF CONDITIONS : Conditions तीन प्रकार की होती हैं—

1. Open or probable Condition
2. Hypothetical/ Improbable/ Imaginary Condition
3. Unfulfilled Condition

1. Open or Probable Condition :

यदि Subordinate clause Present Indefinite Tense (V1/V1+s/es) में होती है। तो main clause Future Indefinite Tense (shall/will +V1) में होती है। इस प्रकार की condition वाले वाक्यों में शर्त के पूरी होने की सम्भावना रहती है। जैसे –

- ☞ If you work hard , you will certainly pass.
- ☞ If you win the race, you can get a prize.
- ☞ If they make a noise, they will be punished.
- ☞ If I have a lot of money, I will help you

Note : Open or Probable Condition में Shall, will के स्थान पर can तथा may का प्रयोग भी होता है। जैसे—

- ☞ If you win the race, you can get a prize
- ☞ Don't come unless I tell you to come.
- ☞ Unless you work hard, you may not get good marks.
- ☞ If you work hard, you will pass.
- ☞ If you work hard, you can win a prize.
- ☞ We shall go on a picnic provided the weather is fine.
- ☞ Why don't you buy a scooter if you have enough money?

2. Hypothetical/ Improbable/ Imaginary Condition :

यदि Subordinate clause Past Indefinite Tense (V2) में होती है। तो main clause Future Indefinite in the past Tense (should/would/could/might +V1) में होती है। इस प्रकार की condition वाले वाक्यों में शर्त के पूरी होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती है। जैसे –

- ☞ If you attended the marriage ceremony, you would get a nice gift.
- ☞ If Nisha joined the meeting, she would get a chance to see the new boss.
- ☞ If you went to Delhi, you might see the Prime Minister.
- ☞ If he took his doctor's advice he might soon be well again.
- ☞ Supposing my father saw me with you, what might he think?
- ☞ He would not do it unless you ordered him to do it. ☞ If I had money, I should pay you.

Note : यदि Sub-ordinate clause में Be verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो सभी कर्त्ताओं के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है।

- ☞ If I were you, I would treat him more kindly.
- ☞ If I were a bird, I could fly in the sky.
- ☞ Were I you, I would accept proposal.
- ☞ If he were a rich man, he would give me a gift.

3. Unfulfilled Condition :

यदि Subordinate clause Past Perfect Tense (had+V3) में होती है। तो main clause Future Perfect in the Past Tense(should/would/could/might + have +V3) में होती है। इस प्रकार की condition वाले वाक्यों में शर्त के पूरी होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती है। जैसे –

- ☞ If Neeraj had worked hard, he would have succeeded.
- ☞ If Archana had reached the station, she would have caught the train.
- ☞ If the gardener had watered the plants, they would not have died.
- ☞ If you had run fast, you would have caught the train.
- ☞ If you had not worked hard, you would have failed.
- ☞ If you had been at the meeting, I should have seen you.

Note : इन वाक्यों के If Clause को had से भी शुरू किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

- ☞ Had I had a lot of money, I could have helped the poor.
- ☞ Had She cooked food, I would have gone to school .

2. Adverb Clause of Time :

वे Sub-ordinating Clause जो Time को प्रकट करते हैं Adverb Clause of Time कहलाते हैं। ये मुख्यतया when, whenever, while, after, before, since, as, till, until, as soon as, as long as आदि Sub-ordinating Conjunction of Time से शुरू होते हैं जैसे –

- ☞ I waited for Gopal till he arrived.
- ☞ The patient had died before the doctor came.
- ☞ His name will live so long as the world lasts.
- ☞ I was watching TV while she was cooking food.
- ☞ When the teacher entered the class, the students stopped making a noise.
- ☞ Sita has been living in this house since her husband died.
- ☞ The train left the platform after I had reached the station.
- ☞ As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

--: TEST EXERCISES :-

Join the following pairs of sentences using the words given in brackets :

1. Don't leave the room. You finish your work. (until)
2. I want a chair. It should be a revolving chair. (which)
3. I woke up. It was raining hard. (when)
4. A car hit me. I was crossing the bridge. (while)

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5. The peon always came. He was sent for. (when)
6. You can stay here. You wish. (as long as)
7. I am alive. No one dare touch you. as long as)
8. You work hard. You can not pass. (unless)
9. The passengers tried to get into the train. It arrived. (as soon as)
10. Wait here I come. (till)

Answers : 1. Until you finish your work don't leave the room. 2. I want a chair which is revolving. 3. When I woke up it was raining hard. 4. A car hit me while I was crossing the bridge. 5. The peon always came when he was sent for. 6. You can stay here as long as you wish. 7. As long as I am alive no one dare to touch you. 8. Unless you work hard you cannot pass. 9. As soon as the train arrived the passengers tried to get into it. 10. Wait here till I come.

Join the following sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets:

1. That is not the car. It runs smoothly. (which)
2. He trained the horse. It will win the race. (which)
3. This is the cat. It caught the rat. (that)
4. He is the gentleman. He will give us a speech. (who)
5. We saw the man. He sells bananas. (who)
6. I met a girl yesterday. This is the girl. (whom)
7. Here is a story. I want to tell it. (that)
8. Is this the house? You were born in it. (where)
9. Can you remember the time. Your grandfather died. (when)
10. Give me the reason. You have not done your homework. (why)
11. The guests arrived. The function began. (as soon as)
12. People will buy coolers. The summer has set in. (as)
13. He cannot buy a car. He does not have much money. (as)
14. She fell asleep. She was reading. (while)
15. You should read the history of Shivaji. You have free time. (whenever)

ANSWERS : 1. That is not the car which runs smoothly. 2. He trained the horse which would win the race. 3. This is the cat that caught the rat. 4. He is the gentleman who will give us a speech. 5. We saw the man who sells bananas. 6. This is the girl whom I met yesterday. 7. Here is a story that I want to tell. 8. Is this the house where you were born? 9. Can you remember the time when your grandfather died? 10. Give me the reason why you have not done your homework. 11. As soon as the guests arrived, the function began. 12. People will buy coolers as the summer has set in. Or As the summer has set in, people will buy coolers. 13. As he does not have much money, he cannot buy a car. Or he cannot buy a car as he does not have much money. 14. She fell asleep while she was reading 15. Whenever you have free time, you should read the history of Shivaji.

(EXERCISE : QUESTIONS FROM BOARD EXAMINATIONS)

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronoun : (Board 2014)

- (i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree. The tree was planted by my grandfather. (which)
- (ii) Anil supported the movement. The movement was started by his friend. (that)

Answers :

- (i) The woodcutter cut down the old tree which was planted by my grandfather.
- (ii) Anil supported the movement that was started by his friend.

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronouns: (Board 2015)

- (i) Rajveer helps the needy people. He is liked by everybody. (who)
- (ii) My mother reads the book daily. My uncle gave it to me. (which)

Answers :

- (i) Rajveer who helps the needy people is liked by everybody.
- (ii) My mother daily reads the book which my uncle gave to me.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets : (Board 2016)

- (i) The merchant cheated him. He trusted the merchant very much. (who)
- (ii) The woman was selling balloons. The police caught her. (whom)

Answers :

- (i) He trusted the merchant who cheated him very much.
- (ii) The woman whom the police caught was selling balloons.

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns given in brackets : (Board 2017)

- (i) Abhijit lives in Jaipur. His son is an engineer. (whose)
- (ii) All men and women took rest at school. The school was situated in Indore. (which)

Answers :

- (i) Abhijit, whose son is an engineer, lives in Jaipur.
- (ii) All men and women took rest at school which was situated in Indore.

VOICE

“Verb के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिसमें यह स्पष्ट हो कि Subject कार्य कर रहा है या Subject गौण है तथा कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण है। जैसे :-

☞ Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)

- A letter is written by Narendra. (Subject गौण व कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण है)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों के अर्थ में कोई अन्तर नहीं है परन्तु प्रथम वाक्य में Subject स्वयं कार्य करता है तथा दूसरे वाक्य में Subject गौण रहता है। इस प्रकार Voice दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

1. Active Voice :

When the subject of the verb acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice. जब क्रिया का कर्ता स्वयं कार्य करता है तो उसे Active Voice कहते हैं। जैसे -

☞ He plays cricket.

☞ My mother has cooked food.

☞ Saroj is singing a song.

☞ I can lift this box.

2. Passive Voice :

When the subject of the verb receives the action, the verb is said to be in Passive voice. जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु Subject के रूप में कार्य नहीं करता है बल्कि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के द्वारा किये गये कार्य का परिणाम भोगता है तो उसे Passive Voice कहते हैं। जैसे -

☞ Cricket is played by him.

☞ Food has been cooked by mother.

☞ A song is being sung by Saroj.

☞ This box can be lifted by me.

1. Assertive Sentence

Passive Voice बनाने के नियम:

1. Active Voice के sentence के Object को Subject बनाते है।
2. Helping Verb का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. M.V. की III form का प्रयोग करते हैं।
4. Passive Voice के sentence में by+object का प्रयोग करते हैं।
5. Active Voice के sentence के Subject को Passive Voice का Object बनाते हैं।

Pronoun सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :

Passive Voice बनाते समय यदि Subject या Object के रूप में कोई noun होती है तो उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं। तथा Subject Pronoun हो तो उसे निम्नानुसार बदलते हैं :-

Subject		Object
He	↔	him
She	↔	her
I	↔	me
We	↔	us
You	↔	You
It	↔	it
They	↔	them

Object
हमेशा Main
Verb
के तुरन्त बाद
आता है।

Tense सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :

Active Voice	Passive Voice
V ₁ या V ₁ + s/es	is/am/are+V ₃
do/does+not+V ₁	is/am/are+not+V ₃
is/am/are+V ₁ +ing	is/am/are+being+V ₃
has/have+V ₃	has/have+been+V ₃
V ₂	was/were+V ₃
did not+V ₁	was/were+not+V ₃
was/were+V ₁ + ing	was/were+being+V ₃
had+V ₃	had+been+V ₃
will have/shall have+V ₃	will have/shall have+been+V ₃
Modals (shall, will, can, should, might, must, need not, used to, would, could, may, ought to, dare not) +V ₁	Modals + be+V ₃

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ She likes books. ☞ I help my friend. ☞ You do not cheat me. ☞ The girl is singing a song. ☞ I have completed my work. ☞ They have not eaten apples. ☞ Naresh bought a lot of toys ☞ We did not sing songs. ☞ Neha was washing her clothes. ☞ Some one had informed the police. ☞ He will play tennis. ☞ Saroj will have learnt French. ☞ You must take this pill. ☞ I can lift this heavy load. ☞ One must keep one's promises. ☞ People worship various gods in India. ☞ I can do it. ☞ Shyam will buy a house next year. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Books are liked by her. - My friend is helped by me. - I am not cheated by you. - A song is being sung by the girl. - My work has been completed by me. - Apples have not been eaten by me. - A lot of toys were bought by Naresh. - Songs were not sung by us. - Her clothes were being washed by Neha. - The police had been informed. - Tennis will be played by him. - French will have been learnt by Saroj. - This pill must be taken by you. - This heavy load can be lifted by me. - One's promises should be kept. - Various gods are worshiped in India. - It can be done me. - A house will be bought by Shyam. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

कुछ क्रियाओं (Verbs) के दो Object होते हैं :- 1^प पदकपतमबज (सजीव) Object. 2. Direct (निर्जीव) object Passive Voice में इनमें से किसी भी Object को Subject बनाया जा सकता है।

नोट : यदि **Direct Object (निर्जीव)** को **Subject** बनाया जाता है तो **Indirect Object** के पहले **to** लगाया जाता है।

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ My father will present me a gift. ☞ Dalip teaches us English. ☞ The cow gives us milk. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I shall be presented a gift by my father. (Indirect object से) OR - A gift will be presented to me by my father. (Direct obj. से) - We are taught English by Dalip. OR - English is taught to us by Dalip. - We are given milk by the cow. OR - Milk is given to us by the cow. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Unimportant Subjects :

यदि **Active Voice** में **Unimportant subject** जैसे :- **Someone, Somebody, Everyone, Everybody, No one, Nobody, People, All of them, They, Teacher, Doctor, Police, Farmer etc.** को **Passive Voice** में **by+object** के रूप में नहीं लिखा जाता है—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ People speak English all over the world. ☞ Someone has stolen my purse. ☞ Farmers grow wheat. ☞ The Police were chasing the thief. ☞ They make many things of plastic. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - English is spoken all over the world. - My purse has been stolen. - Wheat is grown. - The thief was being chased. - Many things are made of plastic. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

नोट : **Nobody** अथवा **No one** को छोड़ने पर **Passive** के वाक्य को नकारात्मक बनाते हैं—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Nobody can mend this broken table. ☞ No one will support you. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This broken table can not be mended. - You will not be supported. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

To+V1 (Infinitive) वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

यदि **Active Voice** में **is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, shall have, will have** के पश्चात् **to+V₁+ Obj.** का प्रयोग हो तो **Passive** निम्न प्रकार बनाते हैं :-

Subject +H.V.+to+be+V₃+by+Object

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Rajat has to read English. ☞ I have to finish my work in an hour. ☞ I am to help him. ☞ We had to admit him to hospital. ☞ My mother will have to make tea for me. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - English has to be read by Rajat. - My work has to be finished by me in an hour. - He is to be helped by me. - He had to be admitted by us to hospital - Tea will have to be made by my mother for me. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Be+going to वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

Be+going to वाले वाक्यों को **Passive** में निम्न तरीके द्वारा बदलते हैं—

Subject+be+going+ to + be + V₃+by+Object (नोट : be verb=is, am, are, was, were)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ I am going to give you a prize. ☞ My father is going to buy a new house. ☞ Saroj was going to wash her clothes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are going to be given a prize. - A new house is going to be bought by my father. - Her clothes were going to be washed by Saroj. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- ☞ Naresh is going to teach English. - English is going to be taught by Naresh.
- ☞ I am not going to play a match. - A match is not going to be played by me.

Phrasal Verbs वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

Passive Voice में MV + Preposition को एक साथ ही रखा जाता है। जैसे -

- ☞ The girls laughed at him. - He was laughed at by the girls.
- ☞ Kamal arrived at the conclusion. - The conclusion was arrived at by Kamal.
- ☞ We must listen to our parents. - Our parents must be listened to.
- ☞ Ram has given up the bad company. - The bad company has been given up by Ram.
- ☞ I am looking forward to your visit. - Your visit is being looked forward to by me.
- ☞ She has given away the prizes. - The prizes have been given away by her.
- ☞ Radha sent for the doctor. - The doctor was sent for by Radha.
- ☞ Nobody objected to my proposal. - My proposal was not objected to.

2. Imperative Sentence

वे वाक्य जिनमें आदेश (order), सलाह (advise), प्रार्थना (request) आदि का भाव होता है। Imperative Sentence कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं -

1. V₁ से 2. Please/Kindly से 3. Do not से 4. Let से

1. V₁ से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

(a) V₁ के बाद Object होने पर :- इनको निम्न तरीके द्वारा Passive Voice में बदला जाता है:-

Let + Obj. + be + V₃ + ---

- ☞ Post this letter. - Let this letter be posted.
- ☞ Bring a glass of water. - Let a glass of water be brought.
- ☞ Call the doctor. - Let the doctor be called.
- ☞ Wash your hand. - Let your hand be washed.
- ☞ Switch off the light. - Let the light be switched off.

(b) V₁ के बाद Object न होने पर :- यदि वाक्य में verb के बाद Obj. न हो या दिये गये वाक्य में आदेश, प्रार्थना, सलाह आदि का स्पष्ट भाव होने पर उसका Passive Voice निम्न प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

आदेश :- You are ordered to + वाक्य

सलाह :- You are advised to + वाक्य

प्रार्थना :- You are requested to + वाक्य

- ☞ Keep quite. - You are ordered to keep quite.
- ☞ Get out. - You are ordered to get out.
- ☞ Come here - You are ordered to come here.
- ☞ Stop. - You are ordered to stop.
- ☞ Make good use of your time. - You are advised to make good use of your time
- ☞ Work hard. - You are advised to work hard.
- ☞ Help me. - You are requested to help me.

2. Please या Kindly से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

ये प्रार्थना (Request) का भाव देते हैं अतः इनको Passive Voice में You are requested + to + वाक्य (Please/Kindly को छोड़कर) के रूप में बदलते हैं। जैसे:-

- ☞ Please, give me your pen. - You are requested to give me your pen.
- ☞ Kindly lend me 100 rupees. - You are requested to lend me 100 rupees.
- ☞ Fill this form please. - You are requested to fill this form.
- ☞ Please wait for me. - You are requested to wait for me.
- ☞ Don't disturb me please. - You are requested not to disturb me.

3. Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

इनको वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार - निम्न तरीकों से बदलते हैं। जैसे:-

You are ordered + not + to + वाक्य

(Don't को छोड़कर)

You are advised + not + to + वाक्य

(Don't को छोड़कर)

You are requested + not + to + वाक्य

(Don't को छोड़कर)

- ☞ Do not go there. - You are ordered not to go there.
- ☞ Don't waste your time. - You are advised not to waste your time.
- ☞ Kindly don't make a noise. - You are requested not + to make a noise.

Note :- Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में Ordered या Advised के स्थान पर Forbidden का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है। जैसे :-

- ☞ Do not throw stones. - You are forbidden to throw stones.
- ☞ Do not tell a lie. - You are forbidden to tell a lie.

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Note :- Do not से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों में यदि Object दिया हो तो इनको निम्न Pattern से भी बनाया जा सकता है। जैसे

Let + Obj. + not + be + V₃

- ☞ Don't take my pen. - Let my pen not be taken.
- ☞ Don't watch TV. - Let TV not be watched.

4. Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य

Pattern - Let + obj. (2) + be + mv₃ + by + obj. (1)

- ☞ Let him play football - Let football be played by him
- ☞ Let her make tea. - Let tea be made by her.
- ☞ Let the teacher teach English. - Let English be taught by the teacher.

Note : कुछ Active Voice वाले वाक्य Suggestion का भाव प्रकट करते हैं ऐसे वाक्यों में **should** का प्रयोग करके इन्हें निम्न तरह Passive Voice में बदलते हैं। जैसे -

- ☞ Help the needy and poor. - The needy and poor should be helped.
- ☞ Love the kids. - The kids should be loved.
- ☞ Hear him now. - He should be heard now.

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

(i) Helping Verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

ऐसे वाक्यों को Passive में बदलते समय वाक्य को H.V. से ही शुरू करते हैं :-

- | Pattern | Active | HV.+Sub.+M.V.+Obj. ? |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | Passive | HV.+Obj.+M.V.III+by+Sub.? |
| ☞ Have you done your homework? | | - Has your homework been done by you? |
| ☞ Are they taking exercise now? | | - Is exercise being taken now? |
| ☞ Will he invite us? | | - Shall we be invited by him? |
| ☞ Did Khemchand reward Tanisha? | | - Was Tanisha rewarded by Khemchand? |
| ☞ Should the doctor examine Tanisha? | | - Should Tanisha be examined. |

(ii) Wh-words से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

Who और Whom को छोड़कर शेष प्रश्नवाचक शब्द (Why, When, Where, How, Which, What, etc.) हो तो Passive Voice में इसे ज्यों का त्यों लिखते हैं शेष परिवर्तन helping verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों की तरह ही होते हैं-

- | Pattern | Active | Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV ₁ +Obj.? |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | Passive | Wh-word+HV ₁ +Obj.+MV.III+by+Sub.? |
| ☞ When will you publish a new book? | | - When will a new book be published by you? |
| ☞ Why were you laughing at Saroj? | | - Why was Saroj being laughed at by you? |
| ☞ What did you play in the evening? | | - What was played by you in the evening? |
| ☞ How does she sing a song? | | - How is a song sung by her? |
| ☞ Where did you post the letter? | | - Where was the letter posted by you? |
| ☞ Which fruit do you like? | | - Which fruit is liked by you? |
| ☞ What are you doing? | | - What is being done by you? |
| ☞ What pleased her? | | - What was she pleased by? |

Who से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य - Who को By whom में बदलते हैं -

- | Pattern :- | By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV ₃ ? |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ☞ Who called me? | - By whom was I called? |
| ☞ Who can teach you? | - By whom can you be taught? |
| ☞ Who wrote the application? | - By whom was the application written? |
| ☞ Who will help Bindu in her difficulty? | - By whom will Bindu be helped in her difficulty? |

Whom से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य - Whom को who में बदलते हैं -

- | Pattern :- | Who+HV.+MV ₃ +by+Obj.? |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| ☞ Whom do you like? | - Who is liked by you? |
| ☞ Whom did Sanjeev suggest? | - Who was suggested by Sanjeev? |
| ☞ Whom did you write a letter? | - Who was written by you a letter? |
| ☞ Whom has she invited in the party? | - Who has been invited by her in the party? |

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice :-

1. People appreciate honesty every where.
2. They condemn thieves every where.
3. We know the Indian soldiers for bravery.
4. The audience praised the speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago Conference.

5. Scientists have discovered more facts about the Indian river Saraswati.
6. The Chairman has dissolved the committee.
7. The Election Commission has announced elections for the state assemblies.
8. People hold honest as the best policy.
9. She left the dog in the car.
10. They are catching the stray animals.
11. They gave him opportunity.
12. They teach the Children French in Paris.
13. The police asked the culprit tough questions.
14. They offered him help.
15. The officer granted me the leave.
16. I send them greeting cards on Diwali.
17. They provide me the financial help.
18. I tell him interesting stories.
19. Have you paid the money?
20. He handed her the letter.
21. He denied her nothing.
22. Put him this question.
23. Show him the way.
24. Tell them the whole story.
25. Give him a suitable reply.
26. Bring it to their knowledge.
27. He painted the door green.
28. The police found him guilty.
29. They elected him president.
30. They found the experiment useful.

ANSWERS :- 1. Honesty is appreciated everywhere. 2. Thieves are condemned everywhere. 3. Indian soldiers are known for bravery. 4. The speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago conference was praised. 5. More facts about the Indian river Saraswati have been discovered. 6. The committee has been dissolved. 7. Elections for the state assemblies have been announced. 8. Honesty is held to be the best policy. 9. The dog was left by her in the car. 10. The stray animals are being caught. 11. An opportunity was given to him. *Or* He was given an opportunity. 12. The children are taught French in Paris. *Or* French is taught to the children in Paris. 13. The culprit was asked tough questions. 14. He was offered help. 15. I was granted the leave. 16. They were sent greeting cards on Diwali. 17. I am provided the financial help. 18. He is told interesting stories. 19. Has the money been paid? 20. She was handed the letter. 21. She was denied nothing. 22. Let this question be put to him. 23. You are advised to show him the way. 24. Let the whole story be told to them. 25. Let a suitable reply be given to him. 26. Let it be brought to their knowledge. 27. The door was painted green. 28. He was found guilty. 29. He was elected president. 30. The experiment was found useful.

-:: TEXT BOOK EXERCISES ::-

Change the following sentences into passive voice. Omit the agent:-

1. Somebody had put out the light.
2. People serve ice-cream with meal.
3. They are expecting good news.
4. They admire the bravery of the Indian soldiers.
5. The principal has dissolved the committee.
6. The election commission announces election for the state assemblies.
7. People hold honesty as the best policy.
8. The teacher has appointed him monitor.
9. I opened the door.
10. He can lift the box.
11. Why do you suspect me?
12. Are they offering him a chair?
13. Whom do we like most?
14. Who wrote Macbeth?
15. Put him this question.
16. Show him the way.
17. Don't tease her.
18. Give him a suitable reply.
19. Has someone informed the police?
20. Everyone believed that the movement was a failure.
21. People think that the government is working well.

ANSWERS : 1. The light has been put out. 2. Ice - cream is served with meal. 3. Good news is expected. 4. The bravery of Indian soldiers is admired. 5. The committee has been dissolved. 6. Election for the state assemblies are announced. Honesty is held to be the best policy. 8. He has been appointed monitor by the teacher. 9. The door was opened by me. 10. The box can be lifted by him. 11. Why am I suspected by you? 12. Is a chair being offered to him? 13. Who is liked by us the most? 14. By whom was Macbeth written? 15. Let this question be put to him. 16. Let the way be shown to him. 17. Let her not be teased. 18. Let a suitable reply be given to him. 19. Has the police been informed by someone? 20. It was believed by everyone that the movement was a failure. 21. It is thought that the government is working well.

REPORTED SPEECH

“The art of reporting the words of a speaker is called Narration/Speech.”

Narration शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ 'कथन' होता है। इस शब्द का निर्माण Narrate शब्द से हुआ है Narrate शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ to say / to state (कहना) होता है।

Speech (Narration) दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

(i) **Direct Speech** : किसी वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों कहना Direct Speech कहलाता है।

As : Saroj said to me, “I shall go to market today.”

(ii) **Indirect Speech** : वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों प्रयोग न करके केवल उन शब्दों का अर्थ ही प्रकट हो तो उसे Indirect Speech कहते हैं।

As : Saroj told me that she would go to market that day.

Direct Speech के दो भाग होते हैं -

(i) Reporting Verb

(ii) Reported Speech

नोट : Speaker (वक्ता) की बात को जिस Verb से शुरू किया जाये, उसे Reporting Verb और वक्ता की जिस बात को दोहराया जाये, उसे Reported Speech कहते हैं।

Ram Said to Mohan,

“I shall help you.”



Reporting Verb (Inverted comma के बाहर का भाग)

Reported Speech (Inverted comma के अन्दर का भाग)

मुख्य रूप से Direct से Indirect में पांच प्रकार के वाक्यों को बदला जाता है -

1. Simple Sentence

2. Interrogative Sentence

3. Imperative Sentence

4. Optative Sentence

5. Exclamatory Sentence

General Rules

(i) Reporting Verb का tense कभी नहीं बदलता।

(ii) Reporting Verb को Reported Speech के भावानुसार told, asked, requested, advised, ordered आदि में बदल देते हैं।

(iii) Reporting Verb के पश्चात् उचित Conjunction जैसे that, if, to आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं।

1. ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (साधारण वाक्य)

1. **Reporting Verb में परिवर्तन निम्नानुसार करते हैं। जैसे -**

Says to = tells
Say to = tell
Will say to = will tell
Shall say to = shall tell
Said to = told

नोट : - RV के बाद में to+object न दिया होने पर प्रायः उसमें (R.V. में) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं।

2. **Connective, that का प्रयोग करते हैं।**

3. यदि RV वर्तमान काल अथवा भविष्य काल में दी गई हो तो RS के Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

☞ Ram says to him, “God is everywhere.” - Ram tells him that God is everywhere.

☞ Ram will say to me, “Sita has gone to school.” - Ram will tell me that Sita has gone to school.

☞ They say, “He does not do his work.” - They say that he does not do his work.

☞ He said to me, " She is a beautiful girl." - He told me that she was a beautiful girl.

Tense सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन :

जब Reporting Verb भूतकाल में दी गई हो (said/said to) तो Reported Speech का Tense निम्नानुसार बदलता है :-

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
V ₁ /V ₁ + s/es	V ₂
V ₂	had+V ₃
do not/does not+ V ₁	did not+ V ₁
did not+ V ₁	had not+ V ₃
is/am/are + V ₁ +ing	was/were + V ₁ + ing
was/were+ V ₁ + ing	had been + V ₁ + ing
has/have + V ₃	had + V ₃
can + V ₁	could + V ₁
may + V ₁	might + V ₁
shall + V ₁	should + V ₁
will + V ₁	would + V ₁

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- ☞ Ram said, "They learn English." - Ram said that they learnt English.
 ☞ He said to me, "Sita wrote a letter." - He told me that Sita had written a letter.
 ☞ He said to her, "He does not learn English" - He told her that he did not learn English.
 ☞ You said to her, "Sita may pass". - You told her that Sita might pass.

Exceptions (अपवाद) : Tense सम्बंधी परिवर्तन के निम्न अपवाद हैं -

(i) यदि **Reported Speech** में कोई सार्वभौमिक सत्य, ऐतिहासिक घटना, वैज्ञानिक तथ्य, परम्परा या रिवाज, कहावत आदि का भाव हो तो उसका **Tense** नहीं बदलता है, चाहे **Reporting Verb** भूतकाल में (**said/said to**) ही क्यों ना हो -

- ☞ My father said, "Two and two makes four." - My father said that two and two makes four.
 ☞ He said, "India got freedom in 1947." - He said that India got freedom in 1947.
 ☞ I said, "Light travels faster than sound." - I said that light travels faster than sound.
 ☞ He said to me, "Time and tide wait for none." - He told me that time and tide wait for none.
 ☞ The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun." - The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.
 ☞ The teacher said, "Hard work is the key to success." - The teacher said that hard work is the key to success.

(ii) यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक साथ हो तो **tense** में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है -

- ☞ Ravi said, "When we started playing cricket, it began to rain." - Ravi said that when they started playing cricket it began to rain.
 ☞ He said, "Sita was reading while I was playing." - He said that Sita was reading while he was playing.

(iii) **Reported Speech** में काल्पनिक शर्त का भाव होने पर उसका **tense** नहीं बदलता है -

- ☞ He said, "If I were a rich man, I would build another Tajmahal." - He said that If he were a rich man, he would build another Tajmahal.
 ☞ Ram said, "If I were there, I would help them." - Ram said that if he were there he would help them.

Change in the adverbs of time/place (समय सूचक/स्थान सूचक शब्दों में परिवर्तन) :

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Here	there
Ago	before
Just	then
Thus	so
Come	go/come
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
Yesterday	the previous day/the day before
Tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
Next day	the following day
Last (week/month/year)	the previous (week/month/year)
Next (week/month/year)	the following (week/month/year)
The day before yesterday	two days before

Pronouns में परिवर्तन :

(i) **Reported Speech** के **first person** के **pronouns (I, my, me, myself, mine, we, our, us, ourselves, ours)** **Reporting Verb** के कर्ता के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे -

- ☞ Rajat said to me, "I am your friend." - Rajat told me that he was my friend.
 ☞ He said, "I am doing my homework." - He said that he was doing his homework.
 ☞ You said, "I was in my room." - You said that you were in your room.
 ☞ Ram said, "I have lost my pen." - Ram said that he had lost his pen.
 ☞ They said, "We were learning our lessons." - They said that they had been learning their lessons.

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(ii) **Reported Speech** के **second person** के **pronouns (you, your, yourself, yours)** **Reporting Verb** के कर्म के अनुसार बदलते हैं। जैसे –

Note :- RV का Object न दिया होने पर me/him को उसका object मान लिया जाता है।

- ☞ Ravi said to him, "You are not doing your work." - Ravi told him that he was not doing his work.
- ☞ Mohit said to his friend, "You have become lazy." - Mohit told his friend that he had become lazy.
- ☞ I said to you, "You were not in your class." - I told you that you had not been in your class.

(iii) **Reported Speech** के **Third person** के **pronouns (he, she, it, they, his, her, them.....)** को **Indirect Speech** में नहीं बदलते हैं। जैसे –

- ☞ He said to me, "She is reading." - He told me that she was reading.
- ☞ I said to him, "He will help them?" - I told him that he would help them.
- ☞ He said, "He is a police man." - He said that he was a police man.

Note :- संक्षेप में Pronoun को

Reporting Verb	S	O	N
Reported Speech	1	2	3

के अनुसार बदलते हैं

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Interrogative sentences दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं –

(A) Helping verb से शुरू

(B) Wh. word से शुरू

Direct से Indirect में बदलने के नियम:-

Helping verb से शुरू	Wh. word से शुरू
1. Said/ said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं।	1. Said/ said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं।
2. Conjunction - If या Whether का प्रयोग करते हैं।	2. Conjunction उसी Wh- word को बनाते हैं।
3. Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं।	3. Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं।
4. Tense, Pronoun, Adverb में परिवर्तन करते हैं।	4. Tense, Pronoun, Adverb में परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।

- ☞ Mohan said to me, "Do you live here?" - Mohan asked me if I lived there.
- ☞ He said to me, "Do you want to take tea?" - He asked me if I wanted to take tea.
- ☞ I said to him, "Did you visit the Taj Mahal yesterday?"
- I asked him if he had visited the Taj Mahal the previous day.
- ☞ My wife said to me, "Are you going to school today?"
- My wife asked me if I was going to school that day.
- ☞ She said to me, "Will you accompany me to Delhi?"
- She asked me if I should accompany her to Delhi.
- ☞ The teacher said to me, "How many students are there in your class?"
- The teacher asked me how many students there were in my class.
- ☞ My brother said, "When will you return my book?"
- My brother asked (me) when I should return his book.
- ☞ Sita said to me, "What are you reading now?"
- Sita asked me what I was reading then.
- ☞ She said to Navya, "Who teaches you English?"
- She asked Navya Who taught her English.
- ☞ Aruna said to Sujata, "Why do you not come at home?"
- Aruna asked Sujata why she did not come at home.

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

वे sentences जो order, advice, requests आदि का भाव प्रकट करते हैं/Imperative sentences कहलाते हैं। ये निम्न चार तरह से शुरू होते हैं जैसे –

1. V₁ से
2. Do not+V₁ से
3. Please/Kindly+V₁ से
4. Let से

Imperative sentence को **Indirect Speech** में बदलने के नियम –

1. Said/said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।
 2. Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
 3. To के बाद सदैव V₁ का प्रयोग होता है।
 4. Reported Speech के वाक्य में Tense को छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।
- ☞ He said to me, "Do your work." - He ordered me to do my work.
 - ☞ She said to him, "Bring a glass of water." - She ordered him to bring a glass of water.

Note:-वाक्य Do not से शुरू होने पर RV को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered, advised तथा requested में बदलकर not + to को Conjunction के रूप जोड़कर वाक्य को Indirect Speech में बदला जाता है जैसे –

- ☞ He said to me, "Do not disturb me." - He ordered me not to disturb me.
- ☞ The teacher said to me, "Don't waste you time." - The teacher advised me not to waste my time.

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Note: - नकारात्मक शब्द **never** होने पर **never** के बाद **to** का प्रयोग करते हैं—

- ☞ He said to me, "Never tell a lie." - He advised me never to tell a lie.
☞ She said to me, "Never come here again." - She asked me never to go there again.

Note: - उपरोक्त वाक्यों में **Do not** को हटाकर **forbade** का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है जैसे—

- ☞ My father said, "Don't abuse others." - My father forbade to abuse others.
☞ He said to me, "Do not go there." - He forbade me to go there.

Note: - वाक्य में **please/kindly** का प्रयोग होने पर **RV** को **requested** में बदलते हैं तथा

Indirect Speech में **Please** या **Kindly** को हटा देते हैं। जैसे—

- ☞ He said to the teacher, "Please mark me present."
- He requested the teacher to mark him present.
☞ She said to me, "Kindly Don't open the window."
- She requested me not to open the window.

Note: - **Will/Would/Could+you.....** से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य **Request** का भाव प्रकट करते हैं अतः इन्हें **Imperative sentence** के नियमानुसार **Indirect** में बदलते हैं। जैसे—

- ☞ He said to me, "Will you lend me hundred rupees?"
- He requested me to lend him hundred rupees.
☞ Naresh said to Saroj, "Could you help me in my work."
- Naresh requested Saroj to help him in his work.

Note: - **Imperative Sentence** के साथ **if, unless, till, until, when, while, as, after, before.....** आदि से जुड़ा हुआ कोई दूसरा उपवाक्य दिया होने पर उस उपवाक्य के **Tense, Pronoun, Adverb** आदि में साधारण वाक्यों के नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करते हैं। जैसे—

- ☞ My friend said to me, "Wait here till I return."
- My friend asked me to wait there till he returned
☞ The teacher said to me, "Work hard if you want to pass."
- The teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to pass.

Let's से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य (**Let** के बाद **Us** होने पर) —

1. **Said** को **suggested** to या **proposed** to में बदलते हैं।
2. Connective **that** का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. Object (**us**) को **nominative case** (**we, they**) में बदल देते हैं।
4. **We/They** के बाद **should** का प्रयोग करते हैं।
☞ He said to me, "Let us learn English." - He suggested to me that we should learn English.
☞ I said to him, "Let us go for a walk." - I suggested to him that we should go for a walk.
☞ He said to Sita, "Let us help this beggar?"
- He proposed to Sita that they should help that beggar.

Let से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य (**us** न होने पर) —

1. **RV** वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार **ordered/commanded/requested...** बदलती है।
2. Connective **'to'** का प्रयोग करते हैं।
3. **To** के बाद **Let+.....** का प्रयोग करते हुए **Imperative** के नियमानुसार **Indirect** बनाते हैं।
☞ Ram said to me, "Let me go home." - Ram requested me to let him go home.
☞ He said to the servant, "Let them go out." - He ordered the servant to let them go out.
☞ The Headmaster said to the peon, "Let them come to my office."
- The Headmaster ordered the peon to let them go to his office.

TYPE - II : SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Hari said to me, "I am going to town with my sister."
2. She said to him, "You have given me nothing."
3. Kanta said to me, "I will answer the phone."
4. My mother said to me, "You can do it if you try."
5. She said to her teacher, "I am giving a party to all my friends today."
6. The teacher said, "Slow and steady wins the race."
7. He said to Pooja, "You are not working hard."
8. The thief said to the judge, "What have I done to deserve so hard a punishment?"
9. Ankita said to the tailor, "When will my dress be ready?"
10. She said to me, "How do you live in such an isolated locality?"
11. The candidate said to the clerk, "When shall I know the result of the test?"
12. She said to her husband, "How can you be so uncaring?"

13. She said to her son, "Did the green grocer have any fresh vegetable?"
14. The judge said to the thief, "Are you not ashamed of committing theft again and again?"
15. Gopal said to a man, "Do you know the way to the station?"
16. She said to the postman, "Is there any letter for me?"
17. Hari said to Rekha, "Can you tell me why are you so sad today?"
18. She said to me, "Have a look at yourself in the mirror."
19. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Meena.
20. He said to me, "Please fill up this form."
21. "Don't go near the water, children" she said.
22. The teacher said to the boys. "Make good use of your time."
23. I said to him. "Don't use bent coins in the machine."
24. "Kindly give me a seat near the window." Said the passenger to the conductor.
25. The advocate said to the client, "Read it carefully before you sign."

ANSWERS :-

1.Hari told me that he was going to town with his sister.2.She told him that he had given her nothing.3.Kanta told me that she would answer the phone.4.My mother told me that I could do it if I tried. 5.She told her teacher that she was giving a party to all her friends that day. 6.The teacher said that slow and steady wins the race. 7.He told Pooja that she was not working hard.8.The thief asked the Judge what he had done to deserve so hard a punishment.9.Ankita asked the tailor when her dress would be ready.10.She asked me how I lived in such an isolated locality. 11.The Candidate asked the clerk when he would know the result of the test.12.She asked her husband how he could be so uncaring. 13.She asked her son if the greengrocer had had any fresh vegetable. 14.The Judge asked the thief if he was not ashamed of committing theft again and again.15.Gopal asked a man if he knew the way to the station.16.She asked the post man if there was any letter for her. 17.Hari asked Rekha if she could told him why she was so sad that day.18.She advised me to have a look at myself in the mirror.19.I requested Meena to lend me her pen for a moment.20.He requested me to fill up that form.21.She said the children not to go near the water.22.The teacher advised the boys to make good use of their time. 23.I asked him not to use bent coins in the machine. 24.The passenger requested the conductor to give him a seat near the window.25. The advocate advised the client to read it carefully before he signed.

:-: TEXT BOOK EXERCISES :-:

1. Change the following sentences into Indirect speech :

1. John said, " I work every day."
2. Mohan said, "I am playing the Guitar now."
3. He said, "He has bought a new car recently."
4. Shalini said, "I'll go to cinema tomorrow."
5. Sita said to me, "I can speak English fluently."
6. Mother said to the son , " I have cooked pasta for you."
7. She said to me, "Yesterday I saw the movie PK."
8. Tom said to me, "Will you go with me there ?"
9. Sister said, " Don't put this T- shirt on."
10. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't make a noise."
11. Ramesh said, "When does the train arrive?"
12. Sarla said, " I have forgotten my e- mail password."
13. Manish asked, "Where have you hidden the data?"
14. My friend said to me, "Have you hidden the data?"
15. He said to him, "Were you present in the party last night?"
16. She asked, "Can you bring the moon for me?"
17. My friends said,"Let's go to cinema."
18. I said, "Sit down"
19. Mali said to them, "Do you solve my problem?"
20. He said,"Who are you?"
21. The boys said, "we want to play a match"
22. The teacher said, "we don't have much time for a match now."
23. Nisha said him, "I have something to show you"
24. "I am going away tomorrow, father" Ram said.
25. She said, "My husband has just been made the commissioner of Police?"

ANSWERS : 1. John said that he worked every day. 2. Mohan said that he was playing the guitar then. 3. He said that he had bought a new car recently. 4. Shalini declared that she would go to cinema the next day. 5. Sita assured me that she could speak English fluently. 6. Mother told the son that she had cooked pasta for him. 7. She told me that she had seen movie 'PK' the previous day. 8. Tom asked me if I would go with him there. 9. Sister forbade me to put that T-shirt on. 10. The teacher forbade the boy to make a noise. 12. Sarla said that she had forgotten her email password. 13. Manish asked (me) where I had hidden the data. 14. My friend asked me if I had finished my homework. 15. He asked him if he had been present in the party the previous night. 16. She asked (me) if I could bring the moon for her. 17. My friends suggested that they should go to cinema. 18. I ordered (him) to sit down. 19. Mali asked them if they solved his problem. 20. He asked me who I was. 21. The boys said that they wanted to play a match. 22. The teacher said that they didn't have much time for a match then. 23. Nisha told him that she had something to show him. 24. Ram told his father that he was going away the next day. 25. She said her husband had just been made the Commissioner of Police.

2. Put the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. "Would you like to come with us." they said.
2. The commander in chief said, "Farewell, my country."
3. "Why are you not appearing in exams?" said his friend.
4. "When do you want to speak?" asked the gatekeeper.
5. "How long have you been learning French?" said the teacher.
6. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"
7. She said, "Let's enjoy a good dinner and party"
8. He said to her, "May you live long!"
9. The son said, "Do you think you could give some more pudding, please Mother?"
10. "Go and get me a piece of chalk, and come straight back," the teacher said to the boy.
11. He said, "Thank you"
12. He said, "Liar"
13. She said, "What a pity!"
14. "Let me explain, "She said", Don't be in such a hurry".
15. "Get yourself some new clothes. "I suggested.
16. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.
17. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"
18. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" asked his angry mother.
19. Rama said to Arjun, "Go away."
20. He said to him, "Please wait there till I return."

ANSWERS : 1. They requested (me) to come with them. 2. The commander in chief bade farewell to his country. 3. His friend asked (me) why I was not appearing in exams. 4. The gatekeeper asked (me) when I wanted to speak. 5. The teacher asked me how long I had been learning French. 6. I asked (him) where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him. 7. She proposed that they should enjoy a good dinner and party. 8. He wished that she might live long. 9. The son requested (his) mother to give some more pudding. 10. The teacher ordered the boy to go and get him a piece of chalk and to come straight back. 11. He thanked me. 12. He called me a liar. 13. She exclaimed with sorrow that it was a great pity. 14. She proposed to let her explain and not to be in such a hurry. 15. I suggested getting some new clothes for himself. 16. The stranger asked (me) where I lived. 17. He asked (me) if I would listen to such a man. 18. His angry mother asked (him) if he supposed he knew better than his own father. 19. Rama ordered Arjun to go away. 20. He requested him to wait there till he returned.

Rewrite the following sentences by changing them from direct to indirect speech :

- (i) The boys said, " Hurrah! We have won the match." Board 2017
The boys exclaimed with joy
- (ii) The teacher said to Ramesh , "Will you do my work now?"
The teacher asked Ramesh
- (iii) The Minister said, "You can open the new bridge for the public today"
The Minister said
- (iv) The Principal said to the clerk, "Do this work or leave the office."
The Principal ordered the clerk

Ans. (i) The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. (ii) The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his (teacher's) work then. (iii) The Minister said that you could open the new bridge for the public that day. (iv) The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.

MODALS

निर्देश :- कक्षा 10 के नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रम में **Command, Request, Permission, Probability, Obligation** आदि से सम्बंधित प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। **Modals** पर आधारित **Questions** के लिये 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं। जो **Paper** में प्रश्न संख्या 18 पर पूछे जायेंगे। जिनका विस्तृत विवरण दिया जा रहा है।

Modals का अध्ययन करने से पूर्व **Auxiliary Verbs** के बारे में जानकारी आवश्यक है।

AUXILIARY VERBS

Auxiliaries are those that help the main Verbs. Auxiliary से तात्पर्य सहायक से होता है ये दो प्रकार की होती है :-

Auxiliaries

Primary Auxiliary Verbs

Full Verbs	Helping Verbs
be verb	do, does, is, am, are,
do verb	did, was, were,
have verb	has, have, had

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

can, could, may, might,
shall, should, will,
would, must, ought to,
need not, used to, dare not

1. Primary Auxiliary

(मुख्य सहायक क्रियाएँ) : मुख्य सहायक क्रियाएँ निम्नांकित हैं-

1. **Be** (is, are, am, was, were, been, being) 2. **Have** (has, have, had) 3. **Do** (do, does, did)

2. Modals Auxiliary

Modal 'Mood' शब्द से बना है जिसका अर्थ मनोभाव या मनःस्थिति होता है। अतः जो शब्द हमारे व्यवहार तथा मनोभाव को व्यक्त करें वे Modals कहलाते हैं। ये संख्या में तेरह होते हैं-

can, could, may, might, must, will, would, shall, should, used to, need not, ought to, dare not

Modal Auxiliary Verbs की विशेषतायें

1. Modals H.V. का कार्य करते हैं तथा इनके बाद MV₁ का प्रयोग होता है।
2. Modals पर subject के number (वचन), Gender (लिंग), का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।
3. Modals के बाद not लगाने पर वाक्य नकारात्मक बन जाता है तथा इनको वाक्य के शुरु में लगाने पर वाक्य Interrogative बन जाता है।
4. Modals के बाद To (infinitive) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। (ought to व used to को छोड़ कर)
5. सामान्यतः modal को negative में not के साथ संक्षिप्त (contracted) रूप में लिखा जाता है। जैसे-

can + not = can't	shall + not = shan't	must + not = mustn't
could + not = couldn't	will + not = won't	need + not = needn't
may + not = mayn't	would + not = wouldn't	might + not = mightn't
shouldn't	dare + not = daren't	should + not =

Use of Modals :-

◆ Can का प्रयोग :-

Can का अर्थ है - किसी कार्य को करने की ताकत। इसके द्वारा **वर्तमान** समय के निम्न भाव जैसे - power, ability, capacity, know how to, potentiality, power, capable, intelligence, skill, strength, cleverness आदि बताये जाते हैं-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ☞ I <u>can</u> learn English. (Ability) | ☞ A dumb <u>cannot</u> speak. (Capacity) |
| ☞ He <u>can</u> lift the box. (Capacity) | ☞ She <u>can</u> sing and dance. (Ability) |
| ☞ I <u>cannot</u> maintain a car. (Absence of capacity) | ☞ He <u>can</u> repair a radio. (Know how to) |

◆ Could का प्रयोग :-

Could, Can का Past होता है। अतः इसका प्रयोग Conditional तथा Indirect Narration वाले वाक्यों में Can के Past के रूप में किया जाता है। इसके अलावा इसका प्रयोग past power/ ability/ capacity/know how to/potentiality, capable, intelligence, skill, strength आदि के लिए किया जाता है-

- | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ☞ When I was young, I <u>could</u> lift a bag of hundred kilo. (Past Capacity) |
| ☞ I <u>could</u> speak French, when I was twenty years old. (Past Ability) |

Note :- साधारणतया Could का Past में प्रयोग करते हैं परन्तु यह **Polite Request** को व्यक्त करने के लिए Present का बोध कराता है। जैसे-

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☞ Could you help me? | ☞ Could you lend me 10 rupees? |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|

◆ May का प्रयोग-

इसका प्रयोग वर्तमान व भविष्य के लिए किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग निम्न भावों जैसे permission, possibility, probability, likely, wish, curse, bless, hope, purpose, guess, perhapes, desire, prediction आदि को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है :-

- | |
|----------------------------------------|
| ☞ <u>May</u> I play here? (Permission) |
| ☞ <u>May</u> I come in? (Permission) |

- ☞ He has a car. He may be very rich. (Likelihood)
- ☞ May you live long! (Wish)
- ☞ May God forgive us! (Hope)
- ☞ We eat so that we may live. (Purpose)
- ☞ There are clouds in the sky. It may rain. (Possibility/ Probability)

Note : यदि **Principal clause Present tense** में हो तथा **subordinate clause that/so that// in order that** से शुरू हो तो इससे **purpose** का बोध होता है अतः **subordinate clause** में **may** का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे :-

- ☞ You work hard that / so that/ in order that you may pass. (Purpose)
- ☞ We read so that/ in order that we may get a job. (Purpose)
- ☞ We should work hard so that we may get good job. (Purpose)

◆ **Might का प्रयोग :-**

यह **May** का **Past** है। अतः इसका प्रयोग **Conditional तथा Indirect Narration** वाले वाक्यों में **May** के **Past** के रूप में किया जाता है इसके अलावा इसका प्रयोग **weak or remote possibility / probability** को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है-

- ☞ He said that he might be late. (Weak possibility / probability)
- ☞ There are few clouds in the sky. It might rain today. (Remote possibility / probability)

◆ **Will /Shall का प्रयोग :-**

Future Tense में **will** का प्रयोग **II व III Person Pronouns** के साथ व **shall** का प्रयोग **I Person Pronouns** के साथ किया जाता है। परन्तु **Modals** के रूप में इसके विपरीत **will** का प्रयोग **I Person Pronoun** के साथ व **shall** का प्रयोग **II व III Person Pronouns** के साथ किया जाता है -

Modals के रूप में **Will** और **Shall** वायदा (Promise), दृढ़ निश्चय (Determination), धमकी (Threat), चेतावनी (Warning), इच्छा (Willingness), इरादा (Intention) आदि का भाव व्यक्त करते हैं। जैसे-

- ☞ I will help you. (Promise)
- ☞ They shall help her in the difficulty. (Promise)
- ☞ He shall play a match. (Determination)
- ☞ We will win the match. (Determination)
- ☞ If you again abuse me, I will beat you. (Warning)
- ☞ I will kill you. (Threat)
- ☞ We shall teach Pak a good lesson in the next war. (Threat)

Note :- Will का प्रयोग II Person pronoun के साथ request का भाव प्रकट करने के लिये किया जाता है-

- ☞ Will you help me?
- ☞ Will you give me hundred rupees? (Request)

◆ **Would का प्रयोग:-**

इसका प्रयोग **polite request, past habit, preference** को बताने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

- ☞ Would you lend me your pen? (Polite request)
- ☞ You would rather take tea. (Preference)
- ☞ I would walk five Kms. a day in my childhood. (Past habit)

Note:- Would, Will का Past होता है अतः इसका प्रयोग Conditional तथा Indirect narration में will के past के रूप में होता है। जैसे-

- ☞ If he abused me, I would beat him.
- ☞ If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

◆ **Should का प्रयोग:-**

इसका प्रयोग **moral duty, moral obligation, advice, suggestion** को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

- ☞ We should respect our teachers.
- ☞ One should keep one's word's. (Moral duty/ Obligation)
- ☞ We should bath daily. (Advice/ Suggestion)

Note:- 1. Should, Shall का Past होता है अतः इसका प्रयोग Conditional तथा Indirect narration में shall के past के रूप में होता है। जैसे-

- ☞ I should get good marks if the teacher taught us well.

2. **Should, lest** के बाद उद्देश्य प्रकट करता है जैसे-

- ☞ Run slow lest you should fell.

3. **Should, supposition (कल्पना)** को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी use किया जाता है जैसे-

- ☞ Should you go to the market, bring some fruit for me.

◆ **Ought to का प्रयोग :-**

इसका प्रयोग **moral duty, moral obligation** को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे-

- ☞ We ought to respect our elders. (Moral duty/ Obligation)
- ☞ One ought to keep one's promises. (Moral duty/ Obligation)
- ☞ We ought not to abuse others. (Advice/ Suggestion)

◆ **Must का प्रयोग:-**

Must का अर्थ बाध्यता से होता है। यह **compulsory, necessary, certain, sure, obligation duty, order, command, strong possibility/probability** आदि **moods** को व्यक्त करता है। जैसे –

- ☞ Students must attend the class. (Compulsion)
- ☞ You must go there. (Order)
- ☞ You must stop where you are. (Command)
- ☞ If you get payment, you must teach in the class. (Duty)
- ☞ One must obey the traffic rules. (Compulsion)
- ☞ Examinations are at hand. You must get up early. (Obligation)

Note – Prohibition, forbid, have no right to, not compulsory, unnecessary आदि मनाही का भाव व्यक्त करते हैं अतः इनके लिए **must not** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- ☞ You must not park your car here.
- ☞ You have TB. You must not smoke.

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below :

(can, could, may, must, might)

BSER 2012

1. There are clouds in the sky. So, it rain today.
2. His lungs have become very weak. So, he give up smoking.
3. My grandmother is over sixty, but she still read without glasses.
4. He belonged to a poor family, therefore, he not buy a car.

ANSWERS : 1. May 2. Must 3. can 4. could

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below :

(can, should, may, might, must, could)

BSER 2013

1. He swim very well in his youth.
2. You are not well at all. You see a doctor at once.
3. Work hard lest you fail.
4. He is working hard so that he win a scholarship.

ANSWERS : 1. could 2. must 3. should 4. may

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below :

(can, should, may, might, must, could)

BSER 2014

1. The barking of the dog made me run as fast as I
2. I think the guide take us around the old monument.
3. My brother who is a wrestler lift this big pole.
4. You come to bungalow whenever you wish.

ANSWERS : 1. could 2. should 3. can 4. may

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given in the brackets below :

(could, must, would, may, shall, will)

BSER 2015

1. Everybody follow the rules and regulations of the country.
2. This seat is vacant. You sit here.
3. The weather is cold. We have a snowfall.
4. You not make a noise in the class.

ANSWERS : 1. must 2. may 3. may 4. shall

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below:

BSER 2016

(will, must, may, should)

1. You take the medicines regularly.
2. You also take rest.
3. You give me call, if you have to see me.
4. I not charge for visiting at your place.

ANSWERS : 1. must 2. should 3. may 4. will

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals given below:

BSER 2017

(may, should, will, can)

1. you please help me by giving me change?
2. Amit has gone to Jaipur. He return today by the evening.
3. Yes, you park your car here.
4. Students attend classes, if they want to appear in the examination.

ANSWERS : 1. will 2. may 3. can 4. should

PASSAGES FROM GOLDEN RAYS

निर्देश : नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार 2 Seen Passages (पाठ्य पुस्तक के गद्यांश) के निर्धारित हैं। प्रत्येक Passage में 4-4 प्रश्न दिये जायेंगे (लगभग 75 शब्द के) जिनके लिये कुल 8 अंक निर्धारित हैं। Seen Passage के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते समय पाठ्य पुस्तक की विषयवस्तु व Vocabulary का ज्ञान बहुत आवश्यक है।

Read the following passages and answers the questions given below them :-

ON VIOLENCE

Passage : 1

There is a great deal of violence in the world. There is physical violence and also inward violence. Physical violence is to kill another, to hurt other people consciously, deliberately or without thought to say cruel things, full of antagonism and hate, and inwardly, inside the skin to dislike people to hate people to criticize people. Inwardly, we are always quarrelling, battling, not only with others, but with ourselves. We want people to change; we want to force them to our way of thinking.

Q. 1 How many kinds of violence in the world?

Ans. There are two kinds of violence in the world. First of them is the physical violence and second is the inward violence.

Q. 2 What is inward violence?

Ans. Inward violence is to dislike people to hate people and to criticize people.

Q. 3 With whom are we always quarrelling?

Ans. We are always quarrelling not only with others but also with our own selves.

Q. 4 Find out from the passage the word which means : knowingly

Ans. consciously.

Passage 2

You are still young but as you grow older you will realize how inwardly man goes through hell, goes through great misery, because he is constant battle with himself, with his wife, with his children, with his neighbors, with his gods. He is in sorrow and confusion and there is no love, no kindness, no generosity, and no charity. And a person may have a Ph.D. after his name or he may become a businessman with houses and cars but if he has no love, no affection, kindness, no consideration, he is really worse than an animal because he contributes to a world that is destructive

Q. 1 Why does an old man inwardly go through hell and misery?

Ans. An old man inwardly goes through hell and misery because he is inconstant battle with himself, his wife, children, neighbours and gods.

Q. 2 What does a man have to live without?

Ans. Man has to live without love, kindness generosity and charity.

Q. 3 What is not important for us to have in life?

Ans. It is not important for us to have Ph.D. degrees business, houses and cars.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: feeling of liking somebody

Ans. affection.

Positive Health

Passage 1

Health is a positive state of physical and mental well-being. When we feel secure-by being physically healthy and free from disease, by feeling content and by living in a comfortable and clean environment we are in a state of positive health. Our close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbours, and friends help us to stay well mentally.

Q. 1 What is health?

Ans. Health is positive state of physical and mental well being.

Q. 2 When do we feel secure?

Ans. We feel secure when we are healthy free from of disease, feeling content and live in comfortable and clean environment.

Q. 3 What helps us to stay well mentally?

Ans. Our close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbour and friends help us to stay well mentally.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: friendly

Ans. harmonious

Passage 2

We should remember that a contented mind and healthy living can help to keep us free from many diseases. In some ways, it is easier for the people in developing nations to achieve positive health, because they have more close knit social systems, with better communication between people, than do many people in wealthy and developed nations. With very little by way of resources or sophisticated medical facilities we can achieve positive health for the majority of individuals in our communities.

Q. 1 What can help us keep free from diseases?

Ans. A contented mind and healthy living can help us to keep us free from many diseases.

Q. 2 Why is it easier for people in developing countries to achieve positive health?

Ans. It is easier for people in developing countries to achieve positive health as they have close knit social system and have better communications with others.

Q. 3 How can we achieve positive health for the majority of individuals?

Ans. With sophisticated medical facilities we can achieve positive health for the majority of individuals.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: highly developed.

Ans. sophisticated

Passage 3

The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health. To develop a healthy mind, it is important to learn to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day-to-day stress. Many diseases such as high blood-pressure and some heart problems are thought to be related to stress, so by using relaxation techniques you may avoid many health problems.

Q. 1 What is most important in the maintenance of positive health?

Ans. The mind is most important in the maintenance of positive health.

Q. 2 What is necessary to develop a healthy mind?

Ans. It is necessary to learn to relax properly.

Q. 3 How do relaxation techniques help you?

Ans. They check up high blood-pressure and some heart problems.

Q. 4 Which diseases are thought to be related to stress?

Ans. High blood-pressure and heart problems are thought to be related to stress.

THE TALE OF THE BISHNOIS

Passage 1

Today Marwar is a treeless waste of sand and rocks. The only growing things are thorny shrubs, a few tufts of short rough grass and an occasional stunted ber or babul tree. But incredibly you can, even in this desert, come across the odd village with groves of well grown khejdi trees. This cousin of the babul is the kalpavriksha, the tree that fulfills all wishes. A full grown camel can enjoy a midday siesta in its shade, its foliage nourishes goat, sheep, cattle and camel; its pods can be made into a delicious curry, and its thorns guard the farmers' fields against marauding animals.

Q. 1 Which area is a treeless waste of sand and rocks?

Ans. Marwar is a treeless waste of sand and rocks.

Q. 2 What types of vegetation is found in Marwar?

Ans. Thorny shrubs a few tufts of short rough grass and stunted ber or babul trees are found in Marwar.

Q. 3 What are the benefits of Khejdi trees?

Ans. Khejdi foliage nourishes goat, sheep, cattle and camel. Its pods can be made into a delicious curry, Its thorns guard the farmers fields against marauding animals.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means: hard to believe

Ans. incredibly

Passage 2

His message included twenty nine basic tenets. Its two major commandments were a prohibition against the cutting down of any green tree or the killing of any animal. Jambaji's message of humanity and respect for all living things was eagerly accepted. His teachings prompted the

inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover.

Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois or twenty – niners (bis=twenty, noi=nine) because they adhered to Jambaji's twenty-nine precepts.

Q. 1 In which form did Jambaji broadcast his message?

Ans. Jambaji broadcast his message in the form of twenty – nine basic tenets.

Q. 2 What did Jambaji's teachings make the people do?

Ans. Jambaji's teachings prompted the people to reclothe the earth with its green cover.

Q. 3 Why were Jambaji's followers called Bishnois?

Ans. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois because they adhered to his twenty-nine precepts.

Q. 4 Find the word from passage which means: principles.

Ans. tenets.

A HERO

Passage 1

For Swami events took an unexpected turn. Father looked over the newspaper he was reading under the hall lamp and said Swami, listen to this: "News is to hand of the bravery of a village lad who, while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with a tiger..." The paragraph described the fight the boy had with the tiger and his fight up a tree where he stayed for half a day till some people came that way and killed the tiger.

Q. 1 Who was reading the newspaper?

Ans. Swami's Father was reading the newspapers.

Q. 2 What was the news about?

Ans. The news was about the bravery of a village lad who while returning home by the jungle path came face to face with tiger.

Q. 3 Why did the boy climb up a tree?

Ans. The boy climbed up a tree because of the tiger.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : narrated.

Ans. described

Passage – 2

As the night advanced and the silence in the house deepened, his heart beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. How often had his chum, Mani, seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end? And what about poor; Munisami's father who spat out blood because the devil near the river's edge slapped his cheek when he was returning home late one night? And so on and on his thoughts continue.

Q. 1 Whose heartbeat became faster?

Ans. Swami's heart beat became faster.

Q. 2 What did Swami remember when he was in the office room?

Ans. Swami remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. When he was in the office room.

Q. 3 What did Mani Seen?

Ans. Mani had seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street end.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : friend

Ans. chum

Passage 3

Congratulations came showering on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout. Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious house breakers of the district and the police was grateful to him for it.

The inspector said, Why don't you join the police when you are grown up? Swami said for the sake of politeness, Certainly, yes, though he had quite made up his mind to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life.

Q. 1 What did the headmaster say about Swami?

Ans. The head master said that he was a true scout.

Q. 2 Why was the police grateful to Swami?

Ans. The police was grateful to Swami because of him they could catch one of the most notorious house breaker of the district.

Q. 3 What does Swami wish to be?

Ans. Swami wishes to be an engine driver a railway guard or a bus conductor.

Q. 4 Find out the word from the passage which means : infamous.

Ans. notorious.

WHAT IS AMISS WITH US?

Passage 1

Ours is a nation of intellectuals. It is not said out of sheer patriotism. Studies at home and abroad have revealed that. Not long ago a study was undertaken in the schools of Britain to find out children of which nation excelled in intelligence. It was discovered that Indians were superior to the natives of other countries. If that is the truth why we are lagging behind other super powers, why there is brain drain from our country to other affluent nations, why our imports exceed our exports, why we look to developed nations for help and aid, where we are amiss.

Q. 1 What has proved about us that we are a nation of intellectuals?

Ans. Studies at home and abroad have proved that we are the nation of intellectuals.

Q. 2 What sort of study was undertaken in Britain?

Ans. Study was undertaken in the schools of Britain to find out that the children of which nation excelled in intelligence.

Q. 3 Who excelled in intelligence?

Ans. Indian children excelled in intelligence.

Q. 4 What are the signs of our backwardness?

Ans. Brain drain from our country to affluent nations, our imports exceeding our exports etc., are the signs of our backwardness.

Passage 2

We all travel by public transport, train or bus and have had many bitter and sad experiences. Orderly queue

system at the time of either purchasing the tickets or boarding the train/bus is rarely followed. Everyone in his self-interest flouts the genuine rights of others. Those who are already occupying a seat would very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighbouring vacant seat. When they do so, they grab about half of the vacant seat also. The thought of giving help to other needy ones rarely stirs them.

Q. 1 What sorts of experiences we have while travelling?

Ans. While travelling by public transport, bus or train, we have many bitter and sad experiences.

Q. 2 What should we do while purchasing tickets or boarding the train or bus?

Ans. While purchasing tickets or boarding the train or bus, we should follow orderly queue system.

Q. 3 What do the people that are already occupying a seat in a train or a bus do ?

Ans. Those who are already occupying a seat in a train or a bus very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighbouring vacant seats.

Q. 4 What does not stir them ?

Ans. The thought of giving help to other needy ones does not stir them.

Passage 3

We take roads as if they were especially meant for us only. Violation of traffic norms and driving rashly are considered signs of gallantry, though when required such gallants prove to be the worst cowards. The modern youth take pride in driving at great speed. They ignore the basic norms of driving such as how and when to overtake a vehicle, when to take a turn, obeying the traffic signals, keeping the vehicle in order and smokeless, driving in proper lanes, etc. The result is danger to life. It affects them as also the others moving around. In fact, the movement on roads has become so dreaded and unsafe that it affects the nervous system of many a sensitive being.

Q. 1 What are considered signs of gallantry?

Ans. Violation of traffic norms and driving rashly are considered signs of gallantry.

Q. 2 How do modern youth drive?

Ans. The modern youth take pride in driving at great speed. They ignore the basic norms of driving.

Q. 3 How do movements on roads affect people?

Ans. Movements on roads have become so dreaded and unsafe that it affects the nervous system of sensitive persons

Q. 4 How do most of the vehicles make the surroundings unfit for living beings?

Ans. Most of the vehicles emit smoke to make the surroundings unfit for living beings.

Passage 4

Pen is mightier than the sword is very often kept the subject for debates in many an educational institution. In reality, the muscle power is stronger than the brainpower. And it has been so since aeon. Generally those with muscle power are uncivilized. They consider public property their own. Making a small beginning they grab whatever maximum

property they can in course of time, thus snatching the rights of civilized and law-abiding citizens. The footpaths on both sides of the road become their property where they may sleep, install their shops or make their dwelling.

Q. 1 What is mightier than the sword?

Ans. Pen is mightier than the sword.

Q. 2 Which two types of powers have been mentioned here?

Ans. Muscle power and brain power are the two types of powers.

Q. 3 Who are generally uncivilised?

Ans. Those who believe in muscle power are uncivilized.

Q. 4 Who snatch the rights of civilized and law abiding citizens.

Ans. People with muscle power snatches the rights of other citizens.

Q. 5 Find from the passage the word which means : a large period of time.

Ans. aeon

Passage 5

Cleanliness is next to godliness. That seems to remain an obsolete adage now. We are so used to uncleanliness that it does not seem to affect our senses leave aside annoying us. We throw the rubbish and waste materials wherever we like, may be roads, public transport, educational institutions, historical monuments ,government buildings and do not spare even holy places of worship. In our fond hope of keeping our home clean we do not hesitate in making our neighbour's home unclean. The rubbish may be dirt of the house, shit of the children, skin of the vegetables/fruits or any other waste stuff. The skin of the banana is seen littered on public roads which leads to making many normal beings physically handicapped .

Q. 1 What seems to remain an obsolete adage now?

Ans. 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' Seems to be an obsolete adage now.

Q. 2 Why does uncleanliness not affect us?

Ans. We are so used to uncleanliness that it does not seem to affect our senses.

Q. 3 Where do we throw rubbish and waste materials?

Ans. We throw the rubbish and waste materials wherever we like.

Q. 4 What do we not hesitate to do?

Ans. In our fond hope of keeping our home clean, we do not hesitate in making our neighbour's home unclean.

Q. 5 What makes many normal beings physically handicapped?

Ans. The skins of banana littered on public roads make many normal beings physically handicapped.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER

Passage 1

If the accused opened one door, a hungry tiger came out. It was the fiercest and most cruel that could be found, and it immediately jumped on him and tore him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt. When the fate of the criminal

was thus decided, sad iron bells were rung, and great wails went up from the hired mourners who were posted outside the arena.

Q. 1 Who come out when the accused opened one door?

Ans. A hungry tiger come out.

Q. 2 What kind of tiger come out of the door?

Ans. The tiger was fiercest and most cruel that could be found.

Q. 3 What happened to the accused if he was unlucky?

Ans. If the accused was unlucky the tiger would come out and tear him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt.

Q. 4 What was done in reaction to decision of the fate of the criminal?

Ans. When the criminal was killed by the tiger sad iron bells were rang and hired mourness let out loud cries of sorrow.

Q. 5 Find from the passage the word which means : loud sad cries.

Ans. wails

Passage 2

If he opened the other door, a lady came out. The king always chose the ladies himself. He made sure that each was of the same age and station as the accused and that she was beautiful. The rule was that the accused was to marry her immediately. It didn't matter if he were already married and had a family. The lady was a sign of his innocence, so if the accused already loved another, that other was to be forgotten. It was the king's way. He allowed nothing to interfere with his design.

Q. 1 What happened if the accused person opened the other door?

Ans. If the accused person opened the other door, a lady came out.

Q. 2 On what basis was the lady chosen?

Ans. The king himself chose such a lady who would be equal in age and status to the accused. She must also be beautiful.

Q. 3 What did the lady signify?

Ans. The lady signified the innocence of the accused.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : plan

Ans. design

Passage 3

The semibarbaric king had a daughter whom he loved deeply. She was as passionate, fanciful, and strong as her father and was devoted to him. As is the case in many fairy tales, this daughter, the apple of her father's eye, was in love with a young man who was below her in station. He was a commoner. He was also brave, handsome, and daring, and he loved the royal daughter with all his being. The princess had enough barbarism in her that their love affair was dramatic too dramatic.

Q. 1 What qualities did the daughter have common with her father?

Ans. The daughter was as passionate fanciful and strong as her father.

Q. 2 Whom did the king's daughter love?

Ans. The king's daughter loved a young man who was below her in status. He was commoner.

Q. 3 What are the qualities of the young man?

Ans. The youngman was brave, handsome, and daring and he loved the royal daughter with all his being.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : courageous.

Ans. daring

A DISCOURSE ON PRAYER

Passage 1

I believe that prayer is the very soul and essence of religion, and, therefore, prayer must be the very core of the life of man, for no man can live without religion. There are some who in the egotism of their reason declare that they have nothing to do with religion. But it is like a man saying that he breathes but that he has no nose. Whether by reason or by instinct, or by superstition, man acknowledges some sort of relationship with the divine.

Q. 1 What is the very soul and essence of religion?

Ans. Prayer is the very soul and essence of religion.

Q. 2 What is like saying that breathes without having a nose?

Ans. To say that one has nothing to do with religion is like saying that one breathes without having a nose.

Q. 3 What do some people say in the egotism of their reason?

Ans. In the egotism of their reason some people say that they have nothing to do with religion.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : state of reflection of one's ego

Ans. egotims.

Passage 2

Now, I come to the next thing, viz. that prayer is the very core of man's life, as it is the most vital part of religion. Prayer is either petitional, or, in its wider sense, is inward communion. Even when it is petitional, the petition should be for the cleansing and purification of the soul, for freeing it from the layers of ignorance and darkness that envelop it. He therefore, who hungers for the awakening of the divine in him must fall back on prayer.

Q. 1 How is prayer the very core of man's life?

Ans. Prayer, being the most vital part of religion is the very core of man's life.

Q. 2 What are the two types of prayers?

Ans. The two types of prayers are petitional and inward communion.

Q. 3 What should be the petitional prayer for?

Ans. The petitional prayer should be for the cleaning and purification of soul.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : lack of knowledge.

Ans. ignorance

Passage 5

All things the universe, including the sun, and the moon and the stars, obey certain laws. Without the restraining influence of these laws, the world will not go on for a single moment. You, whose mission in life is service of your fellow men, will go of pieces if you do not impose on yourselves some sort of discipline, and prayer is a necessary spiritual discipline. It is discipline and restraints that separate us from the brute.

Q. 1 What do the sun the moon and the all things in the universe obey?

Ans. The sun the moon and the all things in the universe obey certain laws.

Q. 2 What will happen if the sun, the moon and the stars do not obey the laws of the universe?

Ans. The world will not go on for a single moment if all the things in the universe refuse to follow certain laws.

Q. 3 What separates us from the brute?

Ans. It is discipline and restraints that separates us from the brute.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : animal

Ans. brute.

A MAN'S TRUE SON

Passage 1

There was a great feast being held in the house of a certain gentleman. It was his birthday, and many of his relations had come from far and near to greet him and bring him gifts. He entertained his guests. It was his duty to look after them well. In the evening he gave a great feast, and the gifts which the guests brought were place in the centre of the hall so that all might see them.

Q. 1 Which event was being held in the house of the gentle man?

Ans. A great feast was being held in the house of the gentleman

Q. 2 Who came on his brithday and what did they bring?

Ans. Many of relations came from far and near on his birthday and they brought gift with them.

Q. 3 Where was the gifts placed and Why?

Ans. The gifts which the guests brought were placed in the centre of the hall so all might see them.

Q. 4 Find from the passage the word which means : a grand treat

Ans. feast

Passage 2

When the feast was over and the guest had gone away, the man went towards the place where the gifts were, and began to put them away carefully. As he did so, he suddenly caught sight of the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there must be someone hiding in the roof, and realized that there was a thief up there. He called his servant and said, "All the guest have not yet been fed. Bring back the dishes."

Q. 1 What did the man do after the feast was over?

Ans. The man began to put away all the gifts caefully

Q. 2 What did the man see?

Ans. The man saw the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall.

Q. 3 What did the man realize?

Ans. The man realized that there was a thief hiding in the roof.

Q. 4 What did the gentleman say to his servant?

Ans. The gentleman asked his servant to bring the dishes back because all the guest had not been fed till then.

THE TRIBUTE

Passage 1

In my student days, it was almost a routine affair. I used to go home to that distant village on a rickety bus, caring nothing for the strain of the journey. My home my village- they used to pull me away from the moribund city life. Now nothing have changed and I too have changed, a great deal at that! A lot of cobwebs have settled around me. I am swept by that invisible tide of time, and buisness. I was studying at Bhubaneswar, where I got my job and now for these two years, I have thought of home not even once. Many a time my mother has written letters complaining about my negligence in writing to her. She has even reminded me of those pre marriage days of mine.

Q. 1 What was the author's routine affair?

Ans. The author's routine affair was to go home to that distant village on a rickety bus.

Q. 2 What things pulled the author away from the moribound city life?

Ans. His home and his village pulled him away from the moribound city life.

Q. 3 What things have settled arround the author?

Ans. Many problems in the form of cobwebs have settled around the author.

Q. 4 Where did he study and got his job?

Ans. He studied at Bhubaneswar and got his job there.

Q. 5 What was reminded to the author by his mother?

Ans. The author was reminded of his pre marriage days by his mother.

Passage 2

I was silent. My elder sister-in-law was in the backyard. My second brother was often whispering things into his wife's ear and was there taking his place with us. It was like the butcher's knife going to the stone to sharpen itself. The elder brother was calm and composed. Like a perfect gentleman he was looking at the proceedings dispassionately, exactly as he had done on the day of the sacred thread ceremony of his son and on the day of my marriage. It was the same preoccupied and grave manner, attending sincerely to his duty.

Q. 1 Where was Babuli's elder sister in law?

Ans. Babuli's sister in law was in the back yard when the division was going on.

Q. 2 What was the second brother doing?

Ans. The second brother was whispering things into his wife's ear.

Q. 3 How did Babuli's elder brother seen at the time of the division?

Ans. Babuli's elder brother was calm and composed at the time of the division.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : controlled.

Ans. compose.

The Betrayal of Faith

Passage 1

Belief in an ideal dies hard. I had believed in an ideal for all the twenty-eight years of my life- the ideal of the Biritish Way of life.

It had sustained me when as a youth in a high school of nearly all white students. I had to work harder or run faster than they needed to do in order to make the grade. It had inspired me in my College and University years when ideals were dragged in the dust of disillusionment following the Spanish Civil War. Because of it I had never sought to acquire American citizenship, and when, after graduation and two years of long last I was personally identified with the hub of fairness, tolerance and all the freedoms.

Q. 1 Which ideal had the author believed in?

Ans. The author had believed in the ideal of the British way of life.

Q. 2 What had the writer to do to improve his grade?

Ans. The writer had to work harder than the white students to improve his grade.

Q. 3 What had inspired the writer to come to England?

Ans. The writer was inspired by the ideals of the British way of life that dragged him to England.

Q. 4 Why did the writer come to England and when?

Ans. The writer came to England for post graduation in 1939

Passage 2

Yes it is wonderful to be British until one comes of Britain. By dint of careful saving or through hard won scholarships many of them arrive in Britain to be educated in the Arts and Sciences and in the varied processes of legislative and administrative government. They come, bolstered by a firm, conditioned belief that Britain and the British stand for all that is best in both Christian and Democratic terms; in their naivete they ascribe these high principles to all without exception.

Q. 1 What is wonderful until one comes to Britain?

Ans. It is wonderful to be British until one comes to Britain.

Q. 2 How do many of the students arrive in Britain for education.

Ans. Many of the students arrive in Britain by dint of careful saving or through hard won scholarships for education.

Q. 3 With what belief do the student (Negroes) come to Britain?

Ans. The negroes (The students) come to Britain with a belief that Britain and the British stand for all that is best in both christian and Democratic values.

Q. 4 Find the word from the passage which means : supported

Ans. bolstered.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

निर्देश : माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी Modal Paper एवं Blue Print के अनुसार Golden Rays Text Book से प्रश्न संख्या 21 पर प्रश्न पूछा जायेगा जो 3 अंकों का होगा। इसकी शब्द सीमा 30-40 शब्द होगी। दो लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा।

Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words :

On Violence

Q. 1 When does human life become full of joy?

Ans. Human life becomes full of joy when a human gets freedom from negative thoughts and actions. He leads a life without any kind of antagonism and hate. Then his life becomes quite different understanding the real meaning of joy and clarity.

Q. 2 How does J. Krishnamurti point the dangers of violence?

Ans. Krishnamurti points out the dangers of violence are matters of global concern. There is a need to develop a new culture inclusive of love, pity, patience and generosity. Education can be a good tool to curb violence. According to the author education is supposed to help us go all beyond this violence and create a new culture full of love.

Q. 3 How many types of violence are there? What do you know about each type?

Ans. There are two types of violence outward I.E. physical and the other is inward. Physical violence means killing of hurting others knowingly and intentionally or without thought, saying cruel things and spreading hatred. Disliking, hating or criticizing others come under the category of inward violence. Inward violence also includes quarrelling, battling, not only with others but also with ourselves and our loved ones.

Positive Health

Q. 1 What is positive health ?

OR

What do you mean by Positive Health?

Ans. Positive health is a state of being physically healthy, free of disease, secure and content living in a comfortable and clean environment.

Q. 2 What is the quality of environmental conditions in developed countries?

Ans. Developed countries have managed to achieve better environmental conditions as they have plenty of money and resources which help them to plan improved environmental conditions. The populations have achieved a better nutritional status.

Q. 3 Why are people in developing countries far from achieving positive health ?

Ans. In developing countries people are far from achieving positive health because they are not mentally content.

Q. 4 What problems are faced by people in developing countries in achieving positive health?

Ans. People from developing countries have close relations with their families and friends hence they have good mental status. But most of the developing countries don't have clean environment. Nutritional status of people living in these countries is lower than that of developing countries. This is the main reason that the people suffer from poor physical health and without good physical health positive health cannot be achieved.

Q. 5 How do the animals keep themselves fit?

Ans. All the animals can follow their instincts and eat only as per requirement of their body. They never eat more than their necessity. They lick soil regularly to fulfill their salt requirement. If carnivorous animals have diarrhea or any other stomach problems due to indigestion they eat grass. By following their instincts and body signals, animals manage to keep themselves fit.

The Tale of The Bishnois

Q. 1 What was the most fascinating and enthralling thing for Jambaji?

Ans. While Jambaji took his father's cattle and sheep for grazing he was fascinated by the lithe grace of handsome antelope and beautiful black buck and thought that there was no right more enthralling than a fight between two well grown stags.

Q. 2 What were the two major commandments of Jambaji's message?

Ans. Jambaji's principles mainly consisted of 29 points but the two major commandments of Jambaji's message were the prohibitions against cutting down of green trees and the killing of animals.

Q. 3 What was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois?

Ans. It was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois that henceforth no green tree would ever be cut near Bishnoi's villages nor would any animal be hunted in their vicinity.

Q. 4 How did Jambaji's teachings affect the villagers?

Ans. Jambaji's teachings prompted the inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover. They became his followers and known as Bishnois. These people preserved the trees around their villages and protected blackbucks, chinkaras, pea-fowl and all other birds and animals. Gradually their territory became covered by tress, their land recovered its fertility and they became prosperous people.

A Hero

Q. 1 What did Swami do to avoid sleeping in his father's office room?

Ans. Swami made many excuses to avoid sleeping in his father's office room. First of all, he said to his father that he would start sleeping alone from the next month. When this excuse did not work, he silently shipped away and went to sleep beside his granny.

Q. 2 What did Swami feel in the office room in the night?

OR

How did Swami feel when he was left alone in his father's office-room at night?

Ans. When Swami was left alone in the office room at night, he felt himself cut off from humanity. He was much pained. He was angry at his father's cruelty. He hated the newspaper which printed the tiger's unbelievable story.

Q. 3 Why did Swami attack the burglar?

OR

What made him attack the burglar ?

Ans. Swami saw something moving in the darkness. He thought that it was a devil and it would tear him to shreds so he attacked the burglar with all his might.

Q. 4 What does Swami's sleeping beside his granny at the end indicate ?

Ans. It indicates that Swami was not really a hero. He was a coward. He was afraid of sleeping alone.

Q. 5 Describe Swami's character on the basis of the story: 'A Hero'

Ans. Swami who was taken to be a hero by his classmates, teachers and even the police, was a coward boy. He was afraid of sleeping alone in darkness. He slept beside his granny like a kid. He believed in the stories of ghost and devils and was frightened of them. It was only his one desperate action which led to the imprisonment of a burglar and made him a hero.

What is Amiss with us ?

Q. 1 Which are the basic norms of driving that we ignore on the road?

Ans. The basic norms of driving that we ignore are breaking of the traffic rules, overtaking in wrong side, rash driving, wrong turning and driving in the wrong lane.

Q. 2 What is passive smoking? How can it be checked?

Ans. When any person smokes bidi or cigarette, throwing out smoke, it is breathed by the other persons sitting near, It is called passive smoking. It can be checked by avoiding smoking at public places.

Q. 3 How does noise pollution affect our life?

Ans. Firstly, noise pollution affects our ears very badly. Secondly, it affects the lives of the people who are living around. Students are not able to study properly, the sick are troubled due to the noise, and people looking for peace do not find it. There are some of the ways our lives are affected by noise pollution.

Q. 4 What measures can we take to make clean our surroundings?

Ans. To make clean our surroundings, we should always use a dustbin for throwing garbage. We should not throw the waste from our houses on roads outside our house or in neighbours' house. We should not litter the roads, public places and monuments. Movement of stray animals should be restricted. These are some of the measures which we can take to keep our surroundings clean.

A discourse on Prayer

Q. 1 What types to prayer does Gandhiji describe in his lecture?

Or

What two types of prayer are there in Ganghiji Opinion?

OR

What two types of prayer are there in Gandhiji's opinion?

Ans. In Gandhiji's opinion there are two type of prayer. First, is the petitional type in which a man desires to get something from God. The second type is inward which a person does to have communion with God.

Q. 2 Why should prayer be the core of a man's life according to Gandhiji?

Ans. According to Gandhiji, prayer should be the core of a man's life because the prayer is the very soul and essence of religion.

Q. 3 How does prayer purify one's soul?

Ans. Prayer purifies one's soul by making it free from the layers of darkness and ignorance that envelop it.

Q. 4 What is spiritual discipline and how is it achieved?

Ans. Prayer which leads us to communion with God is spiritual discipline. It can be achieved by taking care of our souls and leaving others to take care of themselves.

A Man's True Son

Q. 1 What strange thing did the gentleman notice after the feast was over?

Or

What did the gentleman see at the end of the feast?

OR

What did the gentleman see at the end of the feast?

OR

How did he know that there was a thief?

Ans. At the end of the feast the gentleman saw the shadow of a man's head on the floor of the hall. He knew that there was a thief.

Q. 2 Why was the gentleman unable to recognize the stranger?

Ans. The gentleman was unable to recognize the stranger because he was very old and his eyesight was very dim due to his old age. Besides, it had been many years since they had met each other.

Q. 3 How did the kindness of the gentleman influence the life of the thief?

Ans. The kindness shown to the stranger by the gentleman changed the thief's life entirely. Since that day he had given up his evil ways and tried to earn his living by honest work. As the years went by, he became rich. But he did not become arrogant. It was his duty he felt to show to others the same kindness that had been shown to him by the gentleman.

The Tribute

Q. 1 Justify the title of the story 'The Tribute'?

Ans. 'The Tribute' is quite an appropriate title for this story. In the story the elder brother of Babuli is the main character. He fulfils all his responsibilities towards the family without any expectation. Babuli's elder brother looks after him sincerely like a father. At the end Babuli offers him his whole share of land to show his gratitude. It is in fact a true tribute to a sincere and affectionate person.

Q. 2 What is the message given in the story, 'The Tribute'?

Ans. The message of the story is that money is not everything. Service to others can bring greater joy and satisfaction than money. We should not forget the services of others. We should always remember

them. We should always be ready to repay those who have done something for us. This is what Babuli does for his elder brother and wins the hearts of the readers.

Q. 3 How did Babuli differentiate between his student's life and the present life?

Ans. In his student's life, Babuli was very close to his family. He was very attached to his elder brother and was regular in writing letters to his mother. In the present life, he had forgotten his responsibilities towards his family and never bothered to offer any help to his elder brother and mother residing in the village. He had become self-centered after his marriage.

Q. 4 How did the family members behave with Babuli when he came home at the time of the partition?

Ans. When Babuli reached home at the time of partition, no one except his mother and elder brother welcomed him. None of his nephews rushed towards him howling "Here's uncle" His sister-in-law did not run from the kitchen to receive him. His second brother and his wife were nowhere to be seen. Only his mother and elder brother talked to him properly.

The Betrayal of Faith

Q. 1 Why did he volunteer for service with the British Royal Air Force?

OR

Why did Braithwaite voluntarily offer his service to the British Royal Airforce?

Ans. The author volunteered for service with the British Royal Air Force because he was much impressed by British way of life which was full of fairness, tolerance and every kind of freedom. It was his lodestar.

Q. 2 What is the difference between a British and a Briton?

Ans. British is the citizen of a British colony. British colony is the country which is under the control of British Empire. Whereas a Briton is a native of Britain.

Q. 3 What is the nature of anti-negro tendency in America?

Ans. The anti-Negro tendency in America is clearly seen in the American way of life. American people's prejudice against the Negroes is open, obvious and blatant. They make their position clear regarding their prejudices against the Negroes. And the Negroes (the black people) fight those prejudices with equal openness and fervour by using every constitutional device available to them.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 22 पर **Syllabus** के अनुसार पाठ **The Book That Saved the Earth** से ही प्रश्न पूछा जायेगा जो 3 अंकों का होगा। इसमें दो प्रश्न अथवा में दिये जायेंगे।

Answer the following question in about 30-40 words :

The Book That Saved the Earth

Q. 1 Why did Think Tank express his peevishness with Noodle?

Ans. Think Tank expressed his peevishness with Noodle because he did not salute him in proper manner as he was supposed to do. He asks Noodle to go over the whole thing again.

Q. 2 How does Think Tank describe the earth?

Ans. Think Tank describes Earth as a ridiculous little planet and a dirty pool of Mud. According to him the earth is an insignificant place because the earthlings are ugly with their tiny head and primitives.

Q. 3 Who eats the sandwich ultimately?

Ans. Sergeant Oop finally eats sandwich. He bites down a corner of the book and pantomimes chewing and swallowing while making terrible face.

Q. 4 How does Think Tank to be saluted?

OR

How is Think Tank introduced in the play?

Ans. Think Tank wishes to be saluted with a loud announcement and bow with these words: O Great and Mighty Think Tank, Ruler of Mars and her two moons, most powerful and intelligent creations in the whole Universe.

Q. 5 What question does Think Tank ask the mirror?

Ans. Think Tank asks the Mirror "Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the loud?"

Q. 6 What did the books teach in twentieth century?

OR

Why does the twentieth century called the Era of the Book?

Ans. The twentieth century was called the Era of the Book. Because in those days there were books about everything from and eaters to Zulus. The books taught people how to, when to, where to and why to.

Q. 7 Why was Think Tank thought about magnificent brilliance?

Ans. Think Tank's magnificently brilliant thought was borrowed from Noodle and was to suggest to his team to have the vitamins that the chemical department had provided them with to improve their intelligence.

Q. 8 What is Think Tank planning about the earth?

Ans. Think Tank is planning to invade the earth. He has the ambition of putting the earth under his own ruler ship and for this reason he sends his crew to the earth.

Q. 9 How does Noodle suggest to Think Tank about the books?

Or

What guesses are made by Think Tank about the books found on the Earth?

Or

What does Think Bank feel about the books on Earth?

Ans. Think Bank guesses that the books are sandwiches. Then at the suggestion of his apprentice, Noodle, he says that these sandwiches are not edible. They are communication sandwiches.

Q. 10 Why is Think Tank's space crew puzzled on the earth?

Ans. Think Tank's space crew is in a library on the earth. They are puzzled to see such a strange thing in a large number. In the beginning it is thought that the Earthlings are primitive. But later on it is realized that it is far more advanced. .

Q. 11 Why does Think - Tank call the earth an insignificant place?

Ans. Think - Tank is the ruler of the Mars. He thinks himself to be the most powerful and intelligent creature in the universe. Hence, he calls the earth an insignificant place.

Q.12 What saved the earth from a Martian Invasion and how?

OR

What failed Think -Tank's plan of invading the earth?

Ans. Mars space crew came across a large number of books. They did not know that books are. Think - Tank after consulting Apprentice Noodle told them to take a book and decode the writing in it. They took a book of nursery rhymes, 'Mother Goose'. They read the poems and misunderstood them. This wrong meaning made them scared of the Earthlings. They cancelled their plan of invading the Earth. Thus a book saved the earth from a Martian invasion.

Q. 13 How were friendly relations established between people of Mars and people of Earth?

Ans. Relations between the Martians and the Earthlings became cordial with progress of time. The Martians were taught the difference between sandwiches and books and were taught how to read. A model library was established in the capital city of Mars polis.

EXPLANATIONS

निर्देश : नवीनतम Syllabus व Blue Print के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल कविताओं में से दो Extract दिये जायेंगे। जिनमें से किसी एक का संदर्भ प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या करनी होगी। जिसके लिये 4 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

RISKS

To laugh is to risk appearing the fool.

To weep is to risk appearing sentimental.

To reach out for another is to risk involvement

To expose feelings is to risk exposing your true self.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'Risks' composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that This world is full of risks. At every step we see risk after risk. If a person laugh he fears, people will call him a fool. On the Other hand, a person who weeps covers the risk of being called sentimental. Likewise if one goes out to help someone, he takes the risk of having his own interests in doing so. If we express our feelings, there will be risk of exposing our true personality.

To hope is to risk despair.

To try is to risk failure.

*But risk must be taken, because the greatest hazard
in life is to risk nothing.*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'Risks' composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that If we hope, there will be a risk of despair. If we try to do something, we fear, we shall fail. But the poet says that one must agree and get ready to take risk in life because there is no achievement without risk.

*The person who risks nothing, deose nothing, has nothing,
is nothing and becomes nothing*

*They may avoid suffering and sorrow, but they
cannot learn, feel, change, grow, love, live.*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'Risks' composed by Jennet Rand.

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is no achievement without risk. Everything we do involves some kind of risk. Success is all about having the courage to take risk.

Explanation : In these lines, the poet tells us what happens with the people who don't take risks in life. The poet says that the man who does not take risk, he can do nothing in his life. He attains nothing in his life. He is worth nothing and becomes nothing eventually. The people, who fear risk and avoid pain and grief, cannot learn anything in life. They cannot feel anything new. They can't change anything as they themselves don't change. They cannot develop in their life. They cannot love others In short, they cannot live their life fully.

MY GOOD RIGHT HAND

I fell into grief, and began to complain;

I looked for a friend, but I sought him in vain;

Companions were shy, and acquaintance were cold;

They gave me good counsel, but dreaded their gold.

Reference : These lines have been extracted from the poem "My Good Right Hand" composed by Charles Mackay.

Context : The poet deals with his poor condition and the behaviour of the fair weather friends and relatives. Further, determination to work hard and trust in God changed poet's life and way of living.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that he was deeply sad because of his evil days. He had no money to meet his requirements. He even tried to find a true friend to help him in miseries. But he was unable to find a true friend. All the friends and relatives were cool towards him. Instead of helping him with money, all the friends and the relatives gave suggestions to get rid of the poverty.

THE LOTUS

Bards of power

*Had sung their claims. 'The rose can never tower
Like the pale lily with her Juno mien'
But is the lily lovelier?' Thus between
Flower-factions rang the strife in Psyche's bower*

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' Written by Toru Dutt, a poetic genius.

Context : In these lines, the poetess creates a myth to describe the matchless beauty of the Lotus. She says that this flower retains the whiteness of the lily and the redness of the rose. So neither the lily nor the rose can equal the beauty of the Lotus.

Explanation: In these lines the poetess says that once Love came to Flora. He asked her for a flower that would be the queen of all flowers. Now there were two flowers which aspired for this place of honour. They were the rose and the lily. Great poets had been singing in their praise. Some claimed the place of honour for the lily. They said that the rose could never grow as high as the lily. Moreover, the lily had the appearance of Jupiter's wife, Juno. But the other group of poets favoured the rose. They said the lily is not lovelier than the rose. Thus this angry debate went on endlessly in Psyche's bower.

*Give me a flower delicious as the rose
And stately as the lily in her pride'
But of what colour?' 'Rose-Red,' Love first chose,
Then prayed- 'No, lily-white-or, both provide'
And Flora gave the lotus, 'rose-red dyed,
And 'lily white'-the queenliest flower that blows.*

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' Written by Toru Dutt, a poetic genius.

Context : In these lines, the poetess creates a myth to describe the matchless beauty of the Lotus. She says that this flower retains the whiteness of the lily and the redness of the rose. So neither the lily nor the rose can equal the beauty of the Lotus.

Explanation: In these lines the poetess says that once love came to Flora. He asked her for a flower that would be the queen of all flowers. He also said that it should be as fragrant as the rose and as majestic as the lily. Flora asked him what colour he wanted it to be. Love first chose rose-red; then he chose lily-white. But then he said that it would be better if it was beautiful flower that keeps dancing in the air.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG

*A kind and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked every day he clad,
When he put on his clothes*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog' composed by Oliver Goldsmith.

Context : The poet tells us about the qualities of the pious man who lived in Islington and lead a religious life only during his prayer hours.

Explanation : In these lines the poet says that the man was kind hearted. He gave the people solace, with his kind and sympathetic attitude He found no difference between his friends and enemies. The pious man dressed himself every day and believed that he had dressed the naked poor.

*Around from all the neighboring streets
The wondering neighbors ran,
And swore the Dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good Man*

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog' composed by Oliver Goldsmith.

Context : The dog's pride was hurt by the man. So the dog planned to revenge it. These above lines give us the account of that situation when the dog had bitten the man.

Explanation : These lines create a very interesting scene. The dog had bitten the man. This news spread like a fire. The people living around ran to the so called good man. They were surprised. They blamed the dog for this unfortunate incident. They said that the dog had become mad, so he bit the man. The poet successfully highlights the point that the society is full of such immoral people. They do not try to find out the truth. They raise their voice only when their interest is hurt.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**POETRY**

निर्देश : पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल Poems में से तीन प्रश्न दिय जायेंगे जिनमें से कोई दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 30-40 शब्दों में दिये जाने हैं। इन प्रश्नों की शब्द सीमा 30-40 शब्द होगी तथा अंक भार 5 होगा।

Risks**Q. 1 What is success?**

Ans. Success is the result of courage and risk. Mean to say when we develop the sense of courage and take risk to do any work then the result of the risk appears in the form of success.

Q. 2 Who is truly free?

Ans. According to the poet the person who takes risks in his life to do any work is truly free.

Q. 3 What is the greatest hazard in life?

Ans. The greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing, without taking risks a man cannot do anything, becomes valueless himself in his life.

Q. 4 What is immediate advantage of avoiding risks?

Ans. The immediate advantage of avoid risk is that one can avoid suffering and sorrow caused by failure. He can also avoid chance of failure but it also means losing the chance to success.

Q. 5 What is the theme of the poem 'Risks'?**OR****Write the theme/central idea/message of the poem.**

Ans. The theme/ the central idea/the message of the poem is to take risks in life in order to succeed. By avoiding risks one can keep off suffering and sorrows but one cannot live a life of fulfillment. Success comes to those who have the courage to take risks.

Q. 6 What benefits does the man get who takes risks in life?**OR****What is the advantage of taking a risk in life?**

Ans. The man who takes risks learns new things, gains experience, changes his position, develops as an important person and lives life happily.

My Good Right Hand**Q. 1 Why did the poet's search for a friend prove to be fruitless?**

Ans. The Poet's search for a friend proved to be fruitless because when he fell into difficulties and adversity he searched for a friend who could help him come out of his poverty. But none of them was willing to help him.

Q. 2 Why did the poet feel disappointed?

Ans. The poet feel disappointed because during his poverty and adversity all his friends and relatives left him alone and did not come forward to help him. So that he becomes hopeless.

Q. 3 What was the result of the poet's hard work?

Ans. The poet would get excellent result of his hard work. He overcome his sorrow and soon became prosperous. His hard work lifted him up from sorrow and pain.

Q. 4 What inspirations do we get from the poem?

Ans. This poem gives us a very positive point of view to deal with the adversity. It gives us the inspiration of trusting our hard work and God only during tough hours of life. It gives us the inspiration of making sweet uses of adversity with our hard work.

Q. 5 Give the central idea/theme/message of the poem. 'My Good Right Hand'.

Ans. The central idea/theme/message of the poem is that man should not look for help from others in adversity. Man should believe in God. He should believe in his hard work. These are the two things which can enable him in dealing with all sorts of problems.

Q. 6 Why does the poet not need the friends any more?

Ans. The poet does not need the friends any more because they were fair-weather friends. They did not help the poet in his poverty. Moreover, now the poet has found two trusted friends – God and his own two hands to labour.

Q. 7 What are two things the poet puts his trust in?

Ans. The poet puts his faith in two things (i) God and (ii) his good right hand. Good Right Hand means hard work.

Lotus**Q. 1 What was the cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose?**

Ans. The main cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose was that they both would like to become the queen of flower Flora which was the highest honour of the life of a flower.

Q. 2 Describe the appearance of the lily.

Ans. Lily is a beautiful flower in white colour. It is fresh and attractive and reputed equal to Juno Mien, Wife of Jupiter, the god of rain. It also symbolizes purity and innocence.

Q. 3 Describe the appearance of the rose.

Ans. The rose is an attractive flower. It is in red colour and produces very delicious fragrance. It is fresh and remains alive for long time. It is so beautiful that the love first choose rose red. So it becomes a rival of lily.

Q. 4 How did Cupid hesitate in choosing the colour of the desired flower?

Ans. Cupid hesitated in choosing the colour of the desired flower because he wanted a flower which must have the colour and qualities of both rose and lily and his desired characteristics were not available in any single flower.

Q. 5 What is the theme/the central idea /message of the poem "The Lotus"?

Ans. The theme /the central idea/ message of the poem 'The Lotus' revolves around a dispute among two flowers the rose and the lily. Both the flowers want to get the title of the best flower. But, Flora the goddess of flower chooses the lotus as a flower of superb beauty because the flower has the whiteness of the lily and redness of the rose.

An Elegy on the Death of Made Dog

Q. 1 What is an elegy?

Ans. An elegy is a poem which expresses sad feelings over the death of a friend or of an important person. It is a funeral song or a song of mourning over the loss of some dear and near one.

Q. 2 What kinds of dogs have been described in the poem?

Ans. The poet describes various kinds of dogs in this

poem such as Mongrels (a mixture different breed) puppy, whelp (a puppy) hound (hunting dog) and cur (aggressive dog).

Q. 3 What wonderful event took place at the end of the poem?

Ans. The mad dog had bitten the man so the people expected that the man would die. But the man recovered and the dog died. It was really wonderful.

Q. 4 What are the qualities of the good man?

Ans. This poem reveals the reality of a so called good man. Who has a kind and gentle hearts. He leads a dual life. He pretends to be religious. He comforts both friends and enemies. He clothes the naked when he clothes himself. He made an enemy of a friendly dog. He proved more poisonous than the dog.

Q. 5 What did people think about the man and his behaviour ?

Ans. The people thought that the man in the poem was perfectly good, gentle and religious but he was religious during his prayer hours.

Q. 10 Why did the dog turn against the man and bite him?

Ans. The man and the dog were friends but a quarrel started between them on matters of hurt pride. To fulfil some selfish aim the dog bite the man.

QUESTION NO. - 25 (MARKS - 5)

LONG ANSWER TYPES QUESTIONS

निर्देश : नये पाठ्यक्रम एवं Board द्वारा जारी Blue Print व Modal Paper के अनुसार Resolution Text Book से दो प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों में देना है। यह प्रश्न Board Paper में प्रश्न संख्या 25 पर होगा। जिसका अंक भार 5 होगा।

Answer the following questions in about 80 words each:

A Thief's Story

Q. 1 How can you say that Hari Singh was a successful

Ans. We can say that Hari Singh was a successful thief because the police could not catch him. He took a new name every month. It kept him ahead of police and the former employers. He knew the art of flattery. He never misjudged the man whom he could rob. He used his most appealing smile for theft. He cleverly got job in Anil's house and robbed him.

Q. 2 Describe Hari Singh's reactions after the departure of the train.

Ans. After stealing Anil's money. Hari Singh ran to the station. Hari Singh began to repent his action. Anil had trusted Hari Singh completely. But he had betrayed his trust. He felt that the discovery of the theft would make Anil a little sad. It would not be for the loss of money, but for the loss of trust. He also thought how Anil could have made him an educated person. These thoughts brought him back to Anil.

Q. 3 Who was Anil? Give his character sketch.

Who was anil? How did he help in the thief's reformation?

OR

Pen a brief character sketch of Anil.

Ans. Anil was a struggling young writer. He was easy going, kind, simple and a selfless man. He promised Hari Singh to teach him to write and to add. He was very generous. According to Hari Singh, Anil knew that he saved about one rupee daily. But he never objected to this. When Hari Singh kept the money under mattress with which he had run away, Anil came to know about it. But he never grudged this. This shows that he was a large hearted man.

Bholi

Q. 1 Draw a character-sketch of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi's real name was Sulekha. When she was ten months old, she fell off the cot. She fell on her head. Some part of her brain was damaged. It made her mentally backward. That was why she was called Bholi, the simpleton. She was sent to school. Her teacher showed great love and sympathy for her. She filled her with confidence. Bholi gave Bishamber a befitting treatment. Now she was no

longer a girl who lacked sense. She was now a wise, confident, courageous and self respecting girl.

Q.2 Write a note on the role of the school teacher as well as education in the life of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi was sent to school because she was ugly and she lacked sense. She also stammered. Her visit to school proved to be a significant point in the life of this backward girl. Her teacher told her to speak without fear. She motivated her to study. She kindled the hope of a new life by encouraging her to overcome her shortcomings in soft, sweet so soothing voice. Thus education and the teacher's efforts did wonders for Bholi's personality. Through her teacher's efforts she emerged as a confident, bold, self - respecting person. Education imparted her strengths of mind, knowledge and understanding. Thus from a mere fool she transformed into an enlightened and sensible girl.

Growing Up Pains

Q. 1 Why were Samir's parents overprotective?

Ans. Samir's parents over protective because Samir was the only child of his parents. Besides this, Samir was a fourteen year old boy. He had stepped into teenage - a transitional stage of physical and psychological development. It had made his parents more worried about him. They wanted to keep him away from all evils. They wanted to prevent him from making mistakes. All this had made them overprotective parents.

Q. 2 'Growing up is all about a matter of individuality.' Discuss.

Ans. Yes, Growing up is all about a matter of individuality. When a boy or girl steps into teenage. they start feeling the need of privacy They don't like anybody's interference in their life. They crave for freedom. They think that they have grown up enough to take their own decisions. They don't like their parents protective behaviour. They take it as interference. They don't like any sort of restriction on thier teenager freedom. Now they want to show their individuality.

Foot Prints Without Feet

Q.1 "Griffin was rather a lawless person." comment.

Ans. Griffin was a brilliant scientist but a lawless person. He misused his discovery. He set his landlord's house on fire. He took undue advantage in the London store. In a theatrical company also he took undue advantage of dressing and eating. He attacked the shop-keeper and robbed him of all the money. He made a theft at the clergy's house. In Iping village he beat the people and knocked the constable unconscious. Therefore, it can be said that he was a lawless.

Q. 2 What incident took place in the village of Iping when Griffin stayed there?

Ans. When Griffin stayed in village of Iping, a curious

incident took place. Very early in the morning, a clergyman and his wife were awakened by noises in the study. When they came downstairs, they heard the chink of money that was being taken from the clergyman's desk. When they opened the door of the room, there was nobody in the room. They found that the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was stolen.

The Purple Jar

Q. 1 What did Rosamond's father propose? Why was she left out?

Ans. Rosamond's father proposed to take her, along with her brother, to be glass-house. She had wished lond to see it. She soon got ready with her hat and gloves on. In a haste to go downstairs to her father. She dropped one shoe. Her father turned to her and asked her why she was walking carelessly. One seeing the condition of Rosamond's shoes, he could not hide his distaste. He refused to take her along with him. He didn't want to be seen in public with her.

Q. 2 Why did Rosamond decide to buy the purple jar instead of a new pair of shoes?

Ans. Rosamond was given a choice by her mother to choose between the new pair of shoes and the purple jar. Rosamond's shoes were in a very bad state. She was in a great need of a new pair of shoes. But Rosamond was so much fascinated by the beauty of the purple jar that she wanted to have it at any cost. So without taking a wise decision, she choose her desire rather than her need.

Feast of The Dead

Q. 1 What did Dursun's family do after the neighbours had stopped sending food?

Ans. For the first day when the nighbours stopped sending food, Gulnaz and her children kept their hopes high. But soon they realised that no one was going to give them food. So they had to start cooking food at home as they used to do before. Soon there was no ration left in their house. The grocer too refused to give them anything on credit. Poor Gulnaz and her children had to go to bed on empty stomachs. It was very difficult to survive.

The Man Who Knew Too Much

Q. 1 Why did Corporal Turnbull make Quelch the permanent cookhouse incharge?

Ans. One day, Corporal Turnbull was giving a lecture on hand grenades. He said that the outside of a grenade is divided up into a large number of fragments to assist segmentation. At once, Private Quelch showed off his superior knowledge by saying that the outside had forty-four segments. And then he further irritated the Corporal by saying that he should have started his lecture with the five characteris of the grenades. The Corporal felt offened. He wanted to punish Quelch for his rudeness. So to have his revenge, Turnbull nominated Quelch for permanent duties in the cookhouse.

Old Man at the Bridge

Q. 1 What was the narrator's business at the bridge?

Ans. The narrator was a soldier. He was posted as a scout at a pontoon bridge. His duty was to find out to what point the enemy forces had advanced. He had to watch the bridge where refugees were fleeing from the advance of the Fascist army. He had to cross the bridge and explore the bridgehead beyond.

Uttanka's Gurudakshina

Q. 2 Explain how Uttanka managed to fulfill the wish of his mistrees.

Ans. Uttanka told the queen about his mistress's wish. The queen gave him her earrings, but she asked him to beware of the Serpent King. However, the Serpents King stole the earrings when Uttanka lay down asleep under a tree. Uttanka took the favour of a man with a wonderful horse to bring the Serpent King under his power. He burnt the houses in the Serpent King's kingdom and forced him to return those earrings. Then he brought them to his mistress. Thus he succeeded in fulfilling the wish of his mistress.

Q. 3 What is the moral of the story - Uttanka's Gurudakshina?

Ans. The moral of the story - Uttanka's Gurudakshina is this that a disciple should obey his guru without any doubt or fear. Uttanka did so. He obeyed his guru and then his guru-maa. He went to the queen to bring her ear-rings for his guru-maa to present it as gurudakshina. He faces a number of difficulties in receiving and bringing it. He struggles and defeats dangers. He does not lose courage. He fulfils his promise. He gives his gurudakshina timely.

High Maharajah

Q. 1 How could Rashida's kite sing? Where did it come from and when?

Ans. Rashida's kite could sing because of the pierced bamboo reed, that was its voice. Rashida's kite had come from India. When Rashida was born, her father's old friend had sent it for Rashida. The time it came from India, it was bright green. And after that it had changed many coloured faces.

Q. 2 Who brought the Australian kites? What do you know about these kites?

Ans. Mr. Angus, the children's neighbour had brought the Australian kites. He brought three kites, of pink, green and orange colour, for the three of them. The orange one was Rashida's. The Australian kites were big kites, almost as tall as Lals. But unlike Rashida's old kite that had come from India, there were no kites in Australia that could sing.

The Imp and The Peasants Bread

Q. 1 What lesson does the story teach you?

Ans. The story teaches us that wealth is a blessing if we use it for noble purposes and it is a curse if we use it for evil purposes. Wealth destroys only those

persons who adopt evil ways in their life. It kills the human instinct in those persons and turns them into heartless beasts. The rich persons who use their money in drinking and gambling surely go to the dogs one day. And the wealthy men who use their money for the welfare of others are adored by the world.

Q. 2 How did the Imp succeed in his plan to corrupt the gentle peasant?

Ans. The imp succeeded in his plan to corrupt the gentle peasant by being crafty well-wisher. The first year he advised the peasant to sow corn in a low-lying damp place. He had spare corn. The next year he advised the peasant to sow on the hill. He had more grain to spare. Here the imp misguided the peasant to make vodka which succeeded the imp in corrupting the gentle peasant.

Q. 3 "The blood of wild animals is always in men". Explain

Ans. It is right that the blood of wild animals is always in men. But as long as men have only the required wealth, it remains controlled. But when men have spare wealth, they look for ways of getting pleasure out of it. The imp showed the pleasure to the peasant. When God's good gifts are misused, the blood of wild animals shows itself.

Resolution

Q. 2 What is the role of trees in conserving water?

OR

Discuss the importance of trees and conserving water.

Ans. Trees play a great role in water conservation. They don't let the rainwater run down and go waste. They stop it and make it seep gently into the ground. In forests, vegetation breaks the rainfall. This ground water, in turn, feeds wells, lakes and rivers. Thus protecting forests means protecting water catchments.

Q. 3 What is rain water harvesting?

OR

What is meant by 'rain water harvesting'?

Ans. Rain water harvesting means collecting rainwater on the roofs of the buildings and storing it underground for later use. Such type of recharging stops the ground water depletion. It also raises the water level that is declining it can also help to increase the water supply.

Q. 4 What was the resolution of the villagers?

Ans. The villagers realised that there was enough water for all. But the need of the hour was to manage the available resources properly. For instance, there was enough rainfall that year in the village. But due to lack of knowledge and no proper means available, they did not conserve water. And due to this, they had to face drought. Then all of them made a resolution that they would start a movement for the conservation of water - the most precious thing of the earth.

RESOLUTION**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

निर्देश : माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी Modal Paper एवं Blue Print के अनुसार Resoultion Text Book से प्रश्न संख्या 26 व 27 से क्रमशः 30-40 व 20-25 शब्दों में प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। इन प्रश्नों का अंक भार 3 + 2 होगा।

Answer the following questions in about 30-40/20-25 words each:

A Thief's Story

Q. 1 How did Hari Singh steal the money?

Ans. One night, Anil brought a small bundle of notes. He put it under the mattress. Hari Singh saw this. When Anil fell asleep, Hari crept to his bed. He quietly drew out the bundle and ran away.

Q. 2 Why was it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans. Anil had put all his confidence in Hari. It was not at all difficult to rob him. Hari could easily rob him any time and walk away safely. But such an act of stealing would lose all its thrill for him. It was in this sense that Hari found it difficult to rob Anil.

Q. 3 What study of men's faces had been made by Hari Singh?

OR

What does Anil say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?

Ans. Hari Singh said that different types of people show different reaction when they are robbed. The greedy ones show fear. The rich people show anger. And the poor ones accept their loss calmly.

Q. 4 Why did the story - teller take a new name every month?

Ans. The story - teller was a thief and in order to keep himself ahead of the police and his former employee he took a new name.

Bholi

Q. 1 How did Bholi become a backward child?

Ans. When Bholi, Sulekha was ten months old, She fell off her cot. She fell on her head. Some part of her brain was damaged. It made her a mentally backward child.

Q. 2 Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

Ans. Bholi stammered badly when she spoke. At this, other children often made fun of Bholi. They mimicked her.

Q. 3 Why was Bholi's father worried about her?

Ans. Bholi's father had no problem about his other children. But Bholi was mentally backward. She had deep black pock marks on her body. She stammered badly. The father was worried that no one would marry such a girl.

Q. 4 Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was

a mean, greedy and contemptible coward person. Besides being old man lame he was demanding dowry. She did not want to marry such a greedy person.

Growing Up Pains

Q. 1 Why did Samir put up a warning on the door?

OR

Why does the author want that even his mother should knock before entering his room?

Ans. Samir wanted to have privacy now. He didn't want his parents to come now and then into his room. So he put up a warning on the door of his room

Q. 2 What was the opinion of Samir's mother about freedom?

Ans. According to Samir's mother, freedom should be restricted in teenage. It would not let the teenager go a stray. They should be given freedom when they are mature enough to handle situations.

Q. 3 Why was Samir worried about the acne on his face?

Ans. Samir considered acne a dreaded scum of disease. Whenever he looked into the mirror and found acne on his face, he became very upset. He feared that acne would spoil the look of his face.

Q. 4 How did Samir's mother react when he fell and slipped?

Ans. When Samir slipped and fell down, he screamed with pain. He had got sprain in his foot. The mother could not see his son in pain. She was full of kindness for him. She treated him with love and care.

Q. 5 How do author's parents react when he catches cold? OR

How do Appa and Amma react when author catches cold?

Ans. Whenever the author catches cold, his parents take it seriously. They call the doctor who gives him a lot of medicines.

Foot Prints Without Feet

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

Ans. When the invisible man wear shoes, an overcoat and a wide brimmed hat in a big London store, he became a full dressed and visible person first.

Q. 2 Why was Griffin wandering the streets?

Ans. Griffin had set fire to his landlord's house. He removed his clothes. He wanted to escape without being seen. He was feeling cold. So he was wandering the streets.

Q. 3 How did Griffin become invisible?

OR

What experiments did Griffin carry out? What was the final result of these experiments?

Ans. Griffin carried out experiments to prove that human body could become invisible. He discovered some rare drugs. He swallowed rare drugs and by this his body become transparent like sheet of glass.

Q. 4 Why was Mr. Jaffers the constable surprised?

OR

What happened when Mr. Jaffers tried to get hold of the scientist?

Ans. Mr. Jaffers the constable was surprised when he found that he had to arrest a headless man. He tried to get hold of a man who was becoming more and more invisible. Mr. Jaffers was knocked unconscious.

Q. 5 What did Griffin do in the theatrical company?

Ans. Griffin found there clothes for himself. He also found things to hide his empty face. He found bandages to wear round his forehead. He found dark glasses, a false nose and a large hat. Then he hit the shopkeeper and ran away with his money.

The Purple Jar

Q. 1 Who was Rosamond and where was she walking?

Ans. Rosamond was a little girl. She was about seven years old. She was walking with her mother on the streets of London.

Q. 2 Why did Rosamond and her mother have to wait at Mr Sole's shop?

Ans. Rosamond Mr Sole's shop had great many customers and it was full and her mother had to wait.

Q. 3 Why doesn't Rosamond like Mr. Sole's shop?

Ans. Rosamond doesn't like Mr. Sole's shop because it is black and dark. There is nothing but shoes all around, and besides there is a disagreeable smell of new leather also.

Q. 4 Why did Rosamond want to buy a flower vase for herself?

Ans. Rosamond was deeply attracted towards a beautiful purple jar in the market. She wanted to use it as a flowerpot on the chimney-piece in her house.

Q. 5 What was Rosamond's reaction after seeing the chemist's shop?

Ans. Rosamond did not actually know that it was a chemist's shop. She was very much fascinated and excited to see there jars of different colours. She wanted her mother to buy some of them for her.

Q. 6 How did the purple jar lose its favour with Rosamond?

Ans. When Rosamond emptied the black stuff filled in the jar, it was no longer a purple jar. It was a plain white glass, which had appeared to have that beautiful colour merely due to the liquor which it had been filled. So the purple jar lost its favour with Rosamond.

Feast of the Dead

Q. 1 How did Dursun Agha earn his living?

Ans. Dursun Agha was a water carrier. He earned his livelihood by supplying water in cans to the people living on the street.

Q. 2 What were the belongings of Dursun Agha?

Ans. Dursun Agha was a water carrier. His total belongings consisted of two water cans and a pole, with a chain dangling from either end.

Q. 3 Why did Gulnaz send the older boy to Bodos?

Ans. There was now nothing left to cook for food at home. So Gulnaz asked her older son to go Bodos, the grocer. She had sent him there to buy some rice, flour and potatoes on credit.

Q. 4 Why did the neighbours stop sending food to Agha's family after a few days?

Ans. It was a tradition for the neighbours to send food for a day or two, to the house where somebody had died recently. This was the reason why the neighbours stopped sending food after a few days.

The Man Who Knew Too Much

Q. 1 How did Private Quelch come to be known as the Professor?

Ans. Private Quelch came to be known as the Professor because of his professor like personality as well as his ability to remove doubts of people in any field of knowledge.

Q. 2 How did Quelch identify a North American Harvard Trainer?

Ans. Quelch identified the North American Harvard Trainer without having a glance at it. He had identified it by its harsh engine not which is produced due to the high tip speed of the air screw.

Old Man at The Bridge

Q. 1 Why did the old man have to leave his town?

Ans. The old man had to leave his town because of the artillery. The captain told him to go out of town because of the artillery.

Q. 2 What animals had the old man left behind?

Ans. The old man had left behind two goats, a cat and four pairs of pigeons.

Q. 3 Why could the old man not go any further?

Ans. He was very weak and old. He had already walked twelve kilometers distance. He was very tired so he could not go any further.

UTTANKA'S GURUDAKSHINA

Q. 1 What was the wish of Uttanka's mistress?

OR

What wish did Uttanka's mistress Cherish for a long time?

Ans. The mistress wanted to have the earrings which were worn by the queen. She wanted to wear them in a feast that was going to be held after four days.

Q. 2 Why was Uttanka filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistress?

Ans. Uttanka was filled with sorrow on hearing the wish of his mistress because it seemed to him an impossible task to fulfil her wish.

Q. 3 What was the queen's advice to Uttanka?

Ans. The queen asked Uttanka to beware of the Serpent King. She told him that the earrings were long coveted by the Serpent King. She advised him not to lose them.

Q. 4 What wisdom and truth did Uttanka realize finally?

Ans. Uttanka learnt the wisdom and truth that a man should perform his duty and God protects him.

High Maharajah

Q. 1 Name the three children who flew kites everyday.

Ans. The three children who flew kites everyday were Rashida, Nimmi and Lal.

Q. 2 How was the kite of Rashida different?

Ans. Rashida's kite sang when it swayed in the sky. It had come from India. When Rashida was born, one old friend of her father had sent it. It had been bright green colour when she had first flown it. Since then it had changed many coloured faces.

Q. 3 What did the long thin parcel contain? Why was it handed over to Rashida's father by Mr Angus?

Ans. The long parcel contained three Australian kites of pink, green and orange colour. There were some other things also, along with that parcel. Rashida's father wanted those things for his fields. That was why the long parcel was handed over to Rashida's father.

Q. 4 What did Rashida imagine while flying the kite with Lal and Nimmi?

Ans. While flying kites with Lal and Nimmi, Rashida imagined as if she herself was flying. She jumped up and down with her kite as though she too was flying with the kite in the sky.

The Imp and The peasant's Bread

Q. 1 How did the imp steal the peasant's bread?

Ans. The peasant had hidden his breakfast under a bush. The imp sitting behind the bush stole the peasant's breakfast. He stole it when the peasant was ploughing.

Q. 2 What did the peasant not understand when he lifted coat?

Ans. When peasant lifted his coat, he found his breakfast missing. He looked here and there. He turned the coat over and shook it. But he found the bread nowhere. The peasant could not understand all this.

Q. 3 How did the peasants behave after having had their third glass of drink?

Ans. When the guests had their third glass of vodka, they started behaving like pigs. They made strange noises without knowing why. They did not listen to one another.

Resolution

Q. 1 What incredible sight did Anna see in his nightmare?

Ans. In his nightmare, Anna saw that the waters of all rivers and oceans had turned red. The red colour was because of the blood of the human beings.

Q. 2 Why did Anna think that he had become a stranger in his own village?

Ans. When Anna entered his village, he found many strange things. He didn't find his people anywhere. He found the village pathshala empty. He found the village chaupal empty. He also missed that familiar pleasant smell of the evening food being cooked in the houses. All this made him think that he had become a stranger in his own village.

Q. 3 What did Anna determine to do after the nightmare?

Ans. Anna thought that the dreadful nightmare could turn into a reality if no steps were taken for the proper management of water. He was determined to impart training to the youth of the village on water management techniques. He knew that the youth of the village would then train other villagers also.

Q. 4 Describe the scene at the Pathshala

Ans. The village Pathshala was the place where the evening classes were held for the children and the youth. But that day, Anne found there no students sitting on the sack mats. There was no reprimanding by the master saab. There were no nodding heads memorizing tables. There were no heads bent low over their slates and no writing boards propped up against the wall to dry in the air.

Q. 5 How did the rising sun become the symbol of hope?

Ans. It was the time of sunrise when the youth of the village decided to start a movement of conservation of water which is the most precious thing on earth. Therefore, the rising sun became a symbol of hope for them. They knew that every morning, the first rays of the rising sun would remind them of their firm resolution.

Q. 6 What did Anna decide to do after completing his education ?

Ans. Anna decided that after completing his education he would return to his small village and work for its upliftment.

Road Safety Education

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड अजमेर ने सत्र 2015-16 के पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव करते हुए 'सड़क सुरक्षा शिक्षा' को शामिल किया है। जिसका अंक भार 4 अंक निर्धारित किया है। अतः सड़क सुरक्षा शिक्षा विषय से सम्बंधित महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षापयोगी सामग्री उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है। इसके अंतर्गत परीक्षा में पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न निम्न में से कोई होंगे :-

Poster Making, Car Pooling, Comprehensive Passage, Driver's Responsibility

Fill in the blanks type exercise, Speech Writing (Drunk Driving).

उपरोक्त सामग्री Transport Department के मार्ग दर्शन पर आधारित है।

1. Write an article on 'Car Pooling' in about 60 words:

Ans.

Car Pooling

If a vehicle is used by a group of people for travelling, it is called car pooling. Car pooling reduces each person's travel costs such as fuel cost, tolls and driving stress. Car pooling is also seen as a more environmentally friendly and sustainable way to travel as sharing journeys reduces carbon emissions, traffic congestion on the roads and the need for parking spaces. Authorities often encourage car pooling especially during high pollution periods and high fuel prices.

2. Write an article on 'Driving is a privilege, not a Right'.

Ans.

Driving is a privilege, not a Right

When you are issued a driver's license, you are also issued many responsibilities. You must continue to demonstrate your ability to drive safely on the road. If you fail to demonstrate this ability, you will be issued traffic tickets or even have your license suspended or revoked. A lot of responsibility comes with a driver's license. You have to drive safely, obey the traffic laws and respect the rights of other drivers. Not only should you concentrate on your own driving, you should also be well aware of the other vehicles around you. Driving safely also includes how and where you park your car. Passengers in your car put their safety in your hands and expect you to drive safe as well. You also need a financial responsibility when it comes to driving. Every driver needs to have automobile insurance that covers any potential damages or injuries that he or she causes. If a minor is issued a license, then parents of that minor are responsible for any financial consequences.

3. Write a short speech on 'Drunk Driving'.

Ans.

Drunk Driving

Respected Principal, worthy teachers and my dear friends as you know we have assembled here to

6. Design a poster about the precautions while driving.

Precautions While Driving

- ◆ Put on Seat Belt/Helmet
- ◆ Drive in Speed Limits
- ◆ Don't Use mobile Phone
- ◆ Follow the Traffic Rules
- ◆ Don't Gossip
- ◆ Don't Drink & Drive
- ◆ Concentrate On Traffic
- ◆ Follow Lane Driving

By : Transport Department of Rajasthan