

BSEB VVI SUBJECTIVE GUESS QUESTION 2022

ENGLISH

अंग्रेजी

CLASS 10

SECTION-B

विषयनिष्ठ प्रश्न

50 Marks

B-1

UNSEEN READING COMPREHENSION (7 MARKS)

TYPE-I

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

- We must take proper care of our hair. Healthy hair looks beautiful. It is important to keep our hair clean by washing it regularly with shampoo. This removes the dirt and dust and prevents scalp infections. For healthy hair, we must eat a balanced diet with lots of green vegetables, fresh fruits and cereals. If we follow a healthy regime of yoga, we can enjoy healthy hair as it slows down the process of graying and ageing.*

Questions :

- Why is it important to keep our hair clean?
 - How can we get healthy hair?
 - How does yoga help in having healthy hair?
 - What causes scalp infections?
- Animals can be grouped under four categories depending on their food habits. Animals that eat plants are called herbivorous like cows, sheep and giraffes. Carnivorous animals are those who eat flesh of other animals like tigers and lions. Some birds who eat flesh are called scavengers like the eagles and vultures. Animals that eat both plants and flesh are called omnivorous like the bears.*

Questions :

- Who are carnivorous animals?
 - Name the scavengers.
 - What do herbivorous animals eat?
 - In how many groups can the animals be divided depending on their food habits?
- The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies form the solar system. The sun is the centre of the solar system. The sun is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system. There are eight planets in our solar system— Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun.*

Questions :

- What form the solar system?
 - What does the sun provide us with?
 - How many planets are there in the solar system?
 - Name the nearest planet of the sun.

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प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए देखें **READ AND PASS SURE SUCCESS GUESS PAPER-2022**

BHARTIYA BHAWAN

4. *The giraffe is the tallest of all living land animals. A male can go up to 18 feet and a female up to 15 feet. Such height enables them to escape the competition for ground level grass. The height gives him a long range of vision and also a warning of the approaching enemy early. Giraffes eat a variety of leaves, but acacia leaves are their favourite.*

Questions :

- (i) Which is the tallest animal on this earth?
- (ii) What is the maximum height of a giraffe?
- (iii) How does their height help them?
- (iv) What is their favourite food?

PRESCRIBED TEXTS (PROSE)

TYPE-II

Directions : Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Pace For Living

1. Not that I have any dislike or rapid movement myself. I enjoy going in a car at ninety miles an hour so long as I am driving and so long as it is not my car. I adore the machines that hurl you about at Battersea. To dine in London and lunch in New York next day seems to me a most satisfactory experience : I admit it excludes all the real pleasures of travel-the sort of fun you get from a country bus in Somerset or Spain-but it gives you a superficial sense of drama; it was a sort of excitement our ancestors had to do without, and we might just as well accept it gratefully. No, where speed becomes something unfriendly to me is where the mental activities of our time tend-as they naturally do to follow the pace of the machines.

I speak with prejudice, because I belong to the tribe of slow thinkers, those who are cursed with I esprit de l' escalier : people who light on the most devastating repartee about four hours after the party's over. I am one of those who are guaranteed to get the lowest marks in any intelligence test, because those tests or all the ones I have come across seem to be designed to measure the speed of your mind more than anything else. Obviously we slow thinkers are terribly handicapped in the business of getting a living. But what I am thinking about just now is not so much the practical use of one's mind as its use for enjoyment.

Questions :

- (i) What does the author enjoy ?
- (ii) Which tribe does the author belong to ?
- (iii) Who are handicapped and why ?
- (iv) Explain : 'I esprit de l' escalier'.

2. IO saw a play in Dublin not long ago in which the chief character was an elderly corn-merchant in a small Irish country town. He was a man of many anxieties-his heart was dicky, his nephew was cheating him, his wife had the fantastic notion of spending £10 on a holiday. Altogether the pace of life was getting too much for him, and in a moment of despair he uttered a great cry from the heart : "They tell me there's an aeroplane now that goes at 1,000 miles an hour. Now that's too fast !"

Questions :

- (i) Where does the author see the play ?
- (ii) What kind of man was the corn merchant ?
- (iii) What was his nephew doing ?
- (iv) What his wife did ?

3. IO speak with prejudice, because I belong to the tribe of slow thinker, those who are cursed with l' esprit de l' escalier : people who light on the most devastating reparatee about four hours after the party is over. I am one of those who are guaranteed to get the lowest marks in my intelligence test, because those tests or all the ones I have come across seem to be designed to measure the speed of your mind more than anything else. Obviously we slow thinkers are terribly handicapped in the business of getting a living. But what I am thinking about just now is not so much the practical use of one's mind as its use for enjoyment.

Questions :

- (i) To which tribe did the writer belong to ?
- (ii) How are today's intelligence test designed ?
- (iii) What is the writer thinking of ?
- (iv) Which word in the extract means the following ?

Gillu

1. When I would sit down to write, he would be seized by such and acute desire to attract my attention that he devised a novel way of doing it. He would venture close to my feet, which swiftly up the curtains and descend with the same breakneck speed. This sequence would continue till the time I got up to catch him. On some occasions, I used to hold Gillu and put his tiny body in a long envelope. Sometimes, he would continue to stand on the table learning against the wall-in such an amazing condition-for hours, and watch my activities with his radiant eyes.

When hungry, he would inform me by twittering 'chik-chik and after having received some biscuits or Kaju. I wondered with the twittering of chik-chik, what transpired between him and the other squirrels that were often spotted near the wire-meshed window! Seeing Gillu sitting near the window and affectionately peering at the world outside, made me realise that it was necessary to set him free.

By removing some nails, I made a small opening in a corner of the wire mesh and, on being able to go out from this opening Gillu was thrilled to be liberated.

Due to my important papers and letters, my room used to remain locked in my absence. The moment the room was opened on my return from college and I stepped in, Gillu would rush on to me and climb up and down from my head to toe. Since then, this had become a regular practice. On my leaving the room, Gilu would also make an exit through the wire-mesh opening of the window. He would spend the whole day with his lot, jumping and prancing up and down the branches.

Questions :

- (i) What did Gillu do to attract the writer ?
- (ii) How did the writer enjoy with him ?
- (iii) What did the squirrel do when he was hungry ?
- (iv) How did Gillu receive the writer when she would return from her college?

2. I have several pet animals and birds and all of them are quite fond of me, but I don't remember any of them daring to eat from my plate.

Gillu was an exception. The moment I would reach the dining-room, he would emerge from the window, cross over the courtyard wall and the verandah, reach the table and would want to sit in my plate. With great difficulty, I taught him to sit close to my plate. His favourite food where he would dexterously eat each grain of rice. His favourite food was Kaju and when not available for several days, he would refuse other food items and threw them down from the swing.

Questions :

- (i) Why was Gillu an exception for the writer ?
- (ii) Describe how did Gillu share with the authoress at dinner?
- (iii) What did Gillu do when the writer was in ill health?
- (iv) What did the writer discover ?

3. When I used to work during summer afternoons, Gillu would abstain from going outside or sitting in his swing. To keep himself close to me and also to tackle the summer heat, he had discovered a totally new method. He would lie prostrate on the surahi kept near me and thus remain both close to me as well as be cool! Squirrels have a life span of barely two years; as such, Gillu's lease of life finally came to an end. For the whole day, he neither ate nor ventured out. In the night, even with the pain of going away, he came to my bed from the swing, and clutched the same finger with his icy claws, which he had clung to, in his near death-like state during his natal days. The claws were getting so cold that I switched on the heater and tried to give him some warmth. But, as the first ray of the morning touched him, he departed.

His swing was taken off the hook and the opening made in the wire-mesh window was closed.

Gillu was put to eternal rest under the Sonjuhi creeper-both, because he loved this creeper most and also because of the satisfaction. I derive from my belief that some spring day I will find him flowering and blossoming in the guise of a tiny yellow Juhi flower!

Questions :

- (i) How did Gillu make himself cool in summer ?
- (ii) How long does a squirrel live ?
- (iii) Describe the end of Gillu ?
- (iv) How would the authoress find him again ?

4. When hungry, Gillu would inform me by twittering 'Chik-Chik' and after having received some biscuits or kaju, I wondered with the twittering of Chik-Chick, what transpired between him and the other squirrels that were often spotted near the wire-meshed window ! Seeing Gillu sitting near the window and affectionately peering at the world outside, made me realise that it was necessary to set him free. Due to important paper and letters, my room used to remain locked in my absence. The moment the room was opened on my return from college and I stepped in, Gillu would rush on to me and climb up and down from my head to toe. I have several pet animals and birds and all of them are quite fond of me, but I don't remember any of them daring to eat from my plate. Gillu was exception. The moment I would reach the dining room, he would emerge from the window, cross over the courtyard wall and the verandah, reach the table and want to sit in my plate.

Questions :

- (i) How was Gillu exception ?
- (ii) What was Gillu's favourite food ?
- (iii) How would Gillu inform that he was hungry ?
- (iv) What prompted the narrator to set Gillu free ?

5. Being injured in a motor car accident. I had to spend some days in the hospital. Those days, wherever my room was opened. Gillu would rush down from his swing, but on seeing somebody else, he would, with the same alacrity, scuttle back to sit in his nest. Everyone would offer him Kaju, but when I cleaned up his swing on my return from the hospital. I discovered it was full of Kaju, which only showed how little he was eating his favourite food those days. During the course of my indisposition, he would sit near my head on my pillow and gently stroke my forehead and hair, and his moving away was like the going away of a nurse of attendant !

Questions :

- (i) Why would Gillu rush down from his swing ?
- (ii) What does Gillu do to sit near me ?
- (iii) How I noticed that Gillu take a little food ?
- (iv) Describe my feelings, when Gillu moved away ?

6. I tried to feed him by somehow putting a thin cotton wool wick, dipped in milk to open his mouth, but he was unable to open his mouth and the drops of milk only slid down from both sides. Only after several hours of tending could I manage to pour one drop of water in his mouth. But, on the third day he became so much better and assured that he would use his two tiny claws to hold my finger and gaze all around with his blue, glass-beads-like eyes. And in three-four months, he astonished everyone with his smooth fur, bushy, tail and naughty refulgent eyes.

A transformation from common to proper noun followed and we started calling him, Gillu! I hung a light-weight flower basket lined with cotton wool on the window with the help of a wire. For two years, this was Gillu's abode. All were pleasantly astonished at his antics and intellect.

Questions :

- (i) How did the writer try to feed the squirrel ?
- (ii) When did she get succeed in feeding him ?
- (iii) When did she call him with new name ?
- (iv) What the name was given to the squirrel ?

What is Wrong with Indian Films

1. Starting a production without adequate planning, sometimes even without a shooting script, penchant for convolutions of plot and counter plot rather than the strong, simple unidirectional narrative : the practice of sandwiching musical numbers in the most unlyrical situations, the habit of shooting indoors in a country which is all landscape, and at a time when all other countries are turning to the documentary for inspiration—all these stand in the way of the evolution of a distinctive style.

There have been rare glimpses of an enlightened approach in a handful of recent films. IPTA's Dharti-ke-Lal is an instance of a strong simple theme put over with style, honesty and technical competence. Shankar's Kalpana, an inimitable and highly individual experiment, show a grasp of filmic movement, and respect for tradition.

Questions :

- (i) Name the essay and its author.
- (ii) How should a film production be made ?
- (iii) Which film is mentioned in this extract ?
- (iv) What do you think about 'Shankar's Kalpana' ?

2. One of the most significant phenomena of our time has been the development of the cinema from a turn-of-the-century mechanical toy into the century's most potent and versatile art form.

Today, the cinema commands the respect accorded to any other form of creative expression. It combines in various measures the functions of poetry, music, painting, drama, architecture and a host of other arts, major and minor. It also combines the cold logic of science.

India took up film production surprisingly early. The first short was produced in 1907 and the first feature in 1913. By the twenties it had reached the status of big business.

It is easy to tell the world that film production in India is quantitatively second only to Hollywood; for that is a statistical fact. But can the same be said of its quality ? Why are our films not shown abroad. Is it solely because India offers a potential market for her own products ? Or are we just plain ashamed of our film ?

Questions :

- (i) What is the most significant, phenomena of our time ?
- (ii) When did the cinema start in India ?
- (iii) What is the statistical fact regarding Indian cinema ?
- (iv) What do Indian Cinemas combine in ?

Acceptance Speech

1. No one must underestimate that plight. The plight of those in the countryside and towns, living in poverty and destitution, those in prison, battered and tortured; the plight of the young people, the hope of Burma, dying of malaria in the jungles to which they have fled; that of the Buddhist monks, beaten and dishonoured. Nor should we forget the many senior and highly respected leaders besides my mother who are all incarcerated. It is on their behalf that I thank you, from my heart, for this supreme honour.

Questions :

- (i) Who is the hope of Burma ?
- (ii) Point out the plight of senior and highly respected leaders.
- (iii) Can this plight underestimated by us ?
- (iv) What was the condition of countryside and towns?

2. Aung San Suu Kyi, born in 19th June, 1945 in Rangoon, is a pro-democracy activist and leader of the National League of Democracy in Burma. She won the Rafto Prize and the Sakharov Prize for freedom of thought in 1991. The Acceptance Speech, given here was delivered on behalf of Aung San Suu Kyi by her son Alexander Aris, on the occasion of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo on December 10, 1991. Aris says : I stand before you here today to accept on behalf of my mother, Aung San Suu Kyi, this greatest of Prize, the Nobel Prize of Peace, because circumstances do not permit my mother to be here in person. I will do my best to convey the sentiments I believe she would express.

Questions :

- (i) Why had Alexander Aris accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of his mother ?
- (ii) Who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991?
- (iii) When and where was Aung San Suu Kyi born ?
- (iv) Where did Aris deliver his speech ?

Once Upon a Time

1. "Once upon a time there was an old woman. Blind but wise." Or, was it an old man ? A guru, perhaps. Oragriot soothing restless children. I have heard this story, or one exactly like it, in lore of several cultures?

"Once upon a time there was an old woman. Blind. Wise."

In the version I know, the woman is the daughter of slaves, black, American, and lives alone in a small house outside of town. Her reputation for wisdom is without peer and without question Among her people, she is both the law and its transgression. The honour she is paid and the awe in which she is held reach beyond her neighbourhood to places far away; to the city where the intelligence of rural prophets is the source of much amusement.

Questions :

- (i) Who lived once upon a time ?
- (ii) Where did the woman live ?
- (iii) Why was she famous for ?
- (iv) Find the word from the passage which means : 'a person who teaches religion.'

The Unity of Indian Culture

1. Unity and universality must belong to any culture that is true and vital. Now culture is a concept which cannot be simply or unitarily defined. There is no single character of mark which can be regarded as the essence of distinctive feature of culture. It is always a complex of many strands of varying importance and vitality. If we attempt to differentiate between culture and civilization of life which makes civil society possible, culture, on the other hand, is the resultant of such organisation and expresses itself through language and art, through philosophy and religion, through social habits and customs and through political institutions and economics organisations. Not one of them is separately culture, but collectively they constitute the expression of life which we describe as culture.

Questions :

- (i) What is the difference between culture and civilization?
- (ii) Define culture.
- (iii) Are philosophy and religion regarded as culture?
- (iv) What are the conditions which can create culture?

2. Till recently, the Aryans were regarded as the earliest invaders of the land. It was thought that they came to a country which was uncivilised and barbarian, but modern research has proved that there were invaders even before the Aryans poured into this land. They had evolved a civilization higher than that of the Aryan hordes who came in their wake. These Pre-Aryans had displaced still earlier people and uilt up new civilization which has astonished modern scholars by its extent and depth. The Aryan invasion repeated the process and led to fresh infusion of the

old with the new. This continued with the successive inroads of fighting race who came to conquer but remained to lose themselves in the Indian racial cauldron. The Greek invaders were followed by Sakas and Huns and a hundred other nameless tribes. They all appeared on the scene as victors but were soon absorbed in the ranks of the vanquished.

Questions :

- (i) Who were the Aryans in the past ?
- (ii) How did the invasion repeat ?
- (iii) Who were other invaders ?
- (iv) What is the meaning of 'invader' ?

PRESCRIBED TEXTS (POETRY)

Type-III

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow each :

1. *But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element; there only can ye shine;
There only minds like yours can do no harm.
Our groves were planted to console at noon
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve
The moonbeam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound
Our more harmonious notes : the thrush departs
Sear'd, and th' offended nightingale is mute*

Questions :

- (i) why were groves planted ?
- (ii) What is the source of light in the village at evening?
- (iii) What do groves do ?

2. *God made the country, and man made the town.
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and groves ?
Possess ye, therefore, ye, who borne about
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes*

Questions :

- (i) What does the poet think about the Country ?
- (ii) What is 'Ye' in the sixth line here ?
- (iii) What is the essential idea given here ?

3. *Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire;
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.*

Questions :

- (i) Who gives him bread ?
 - (ii) From where does he get his clothes ?
 - (iii) Who is being talked about in these lines ?
4. *Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound.
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.*

Questions :

- (i) Who, according to the poet, is the happy man ?
 - (ii) How is the content ?
 - (iii) Name the poem from which the stanza has been taken.
5. *Thus let me live unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented let me die :
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.*

Questions :

- (i) How does the poet want to live ?
 - (ii) How does the poet want to die ?
 - (iii) What does the poet wish for after death ?
6. 'Hari' is such a strange polythene bag
which never gets
dissolved into the earth's crust

Questions :

- (i) what is Polythene ?
 - (ii) How strange is the Polythene ?
 - (iii) What do you mean by 'Hurt' ?
7. *You ask her one thing,
She speaks of another:
Her friends believe
That joy may come again
At times they banish hope
and cease to ease.*

Questions :

- (i) How does Radha reply ?
 - (ii) Is she in her true sense ?
 - (iii) Find the word from the passages which means : 'expel'.
8. *The Fire of Love has charred my wings,
and made me a new
I am restless! Where is my Beloved ?
The sight of mango-blossoms fires me all the more!
The greener the garden, the brighter burns my heart!
My flaming soul asks, "Where ? where is my Beloved?"
"speak! speak! why are they leaves so still ?"*

Questions :

- (i) What charred the wings of the koel ?
- (ii) Why is koel restless ?
- (iii) What burns her heart ?

9. *Like a bird
his heart is twittering, panting
he is sweating and out of breath
A hut on the cliff
his son shivering with cold
woes of hunger
the mother searching for nettles and vines.*

Questions :

- (i) How does the poet give us an idea of time ?
- (ii) What made the poet in grief ?
- (iii) Why is the porter's son shivering ?

10. *A twenty-five kilo load on his back
spine double bent
a six-mile climb up in the snows of winter
naked bones, skeleton-like frail frame
yet facing an uphill task
he is challenging the mountain.*

Questions :

- (i) How much load does the porter have on his back?
- (ii) What distance does the porter cover in the snows of winter ?
- (iii) What type of cap is he wearing ?

11. *"Once Once upon a time"
Over and over again,
Martha would tell us her stories,
In the hazel glen.*

Questions :

- (i) Who was Martha ?
- (ii) What is hazel glen ?
- (iii) How did Martha begin her stories.

12. *Sometimes I feel all that inside
Insufficient, small.
I feel when people look at me
They don't see me at all.
I feel that all my beauty's lost
On cold, indifferent eyes
And offering what I want to give
Would only be unwise
But then a friend will greet me
And my inner life will bloom
It only takes but one kind word
To sweep away the gloom!*

Questions :

- (i) What does indifferent mean?
- (ii) What is this poem about?
- (iii) What does the poet feel sometimes?

6. *A very hungry mouse who said,
'I'll do just what I please!'
Snuck into a house one night
And stole a chunk of cheese
He scampered down the passageway
And thinking that was that,
Was very unprepared to see
The shadow of a cat.*

Questions :

- (i) What did the hungry mouse say?
(ii) What did he steal?
(iii) What was he not prepared to see?
7. *When the snow's falling, it looks pretty
It looks like a big white blanket
That covers all of New York state.
When the snow falls
The snowflakes are all different shapes and sizes
You always hope school's out
So you can build a snowman and have
A grand old time.*

Questions :

- (i) How does it look when the snow is falling?
(ii) What do you wish to build?
(iii) Make sentences with : Snow, Grand.
8. *In spring the birds chirp
In spring you finally take off your coat?
In spring you can bike ride without fear of ice?
In spring birds build nests
In spring new life begins!*

Questions :

- (i) When do the birds chirp?
(ii) What all can you do in spring?
(iii) Make sentences with : Spring, Life.

B-2

PARAGRAPH WRITING (5 MARKS)

1. Corruption 2. Bicycle 3. Teacher's Day 4. Holi 5. Spring Season (The Season You Like Most) 6. A Journey by Bus 7. An Ideal Family 8. The Beauty of Dawn 9. Secret of Work 10. Family Planning 11. Bliss of Solitude 12. Pollution 13. Unemployment Problem 14. Indian Population 15. Your School Library 16. A Village Fair 17. Summer Vacation 18. Student Life 19. Hostel Life 20. Value of Discipline in Life 21. Female Education 22. My Favourite Book (The Book You Like Most) 23. The Game You Like Most (Your Favourite Game) 24. My Aim In Life 25. The Importance of Trees 26. Importance of labour 27. Rewards of being kind hearted 28. A Picnic/The Importance of Picnic 29. My Hobby 30. Life in a Village Or Your Village 31. Importance of Television 32. A Visit to a Historical Place 33. A The Rickshaw-Puller 34. A Postman 35. A Wedding Ceremony 36. Terrorism 37. The Republic Day

Informal Letters (5 Marks)

1. Write a letter to your younger brother to read the newspapers daily.
2. Write a letter to your elder brother in about 80 words to inform him that you are going to a picnic with your game teacher.
3. Write a letter to your friend, telling him the measures your school has taken to preserve ecology in the locality.
4. Write a letter to your elder brother expressing your impression of Hindi film which you have seen recently.
5. Write a letter to your mother or father in about 80 words to inform her that you are going to see your friend who has taken ill.
6. Your friend Parikh has passed the Matriculation Examination with a high percentage of marks. Write a letter to him congratulating him on his success.
7. Write a letter to your friend about your ambition of your life.
8. Write a letter to your father describing the prize giving ceremony held in your school in about 100 words.
9. Write a letter to your father telling him how you hope to fare in the Annual Examination.

Formal Letters (5 Marks)

10. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper drawing his attention to the poor sanitation of your town.
11. Write an application to the Health Officer of your District for organising a 'keep your village clean' campaign.
12. Write a letter to your Publisher, asking him to send you some books by post.

Applications (5 Marks)

13. Your father is a government servant. He has been transferred from Patna to Buxar. You are no longer in a position to stay at Patna. You want your T.C. Write an application to your Headmaster for transfer certificate.
Or, Write an application to your headmaster requesting him to issue a transfer certificate because of your father being posted at other place.
14. Write an application to your Headmaster for the grant of a leave during your illness through class teacher.
15. Write an application to your Principal for 10 days leave.
Or, You are Vikash/Raushni of class X of Sarvoday High School, Banka. Write an application to the principal of your school for leave of five days on the ground of your sister's marriage.
16. Write an application to your head of the institution for the help from Poor Boys Fund.
17. Write an application to the Principal of your school apologising for being absent from the school without an application for leave. As your name has been struck off the rolls, request the Principal to readmit you.
18. Write an application to your Headmaster requesting him to provide you with books from the Book Bank of your school.

Notices/Report (5 Marks)

19. You are the cultural secretary of your school. You have been asked to inform students of class VII to X about a School Dramatics Competition. Draft a notice in about 50 words to be put on the school notice board, with all necessary details.
20. You are Vinay/Sunita, the Secretary of the Drama Society of your school. Write a notice to invite the students to watch a play in Hindi. Mention the title of the play, its writer, the venue and the time.
21. Write a notice in about 80 words for your school notice board inviting students to appear for trial in different items on 15th August.

Messages/Speech (5 Marks)

22. Prepare a report on your visit to any hills.

B-4

QUESTIONS/ANSWERS (MARKS)

PROSE

The Pace For Living

1. In which situation, does R.C. Hutchinson finds himself in the cinema ?
2. What is the writer's opinion on travelling fast ?
3. Write a few sentences about the elderly corn-merchant.
4. The fast life of the western society is compelling the westerners to turn on India.
5. Who are taken to be slow thinkers ? How are the slow thinkers, handicapped today ?
6. What enlightenment does the writer seek from his wife ? What does it suggest about the plight of the modern man ?
7. How does the writer classify himself as a thinker?
8. Who was the chief character in the play?

Me and the Ecology Bit

1. What does the narrator do on Saturdays and Sundays ?
2. Which animal messes up with Ms. Greene's yard ?
3. What form of electricity did the narrator use ?
4. Why did Mr. Johnson think that the narrator did not follow the principle of walking ?
5. Did the narrator enjoy talking about ecology ?
6. What advice does Jim give to his mother ? What does she reply?
7. "But anyhow, on Saturday when I collect, I put in a good word on ecology." This is the narrator's way of preserving ecology. How are you contributing to ecological preservation in your surroundings ?
8. 'I get tired of trying to get Ms. Greene to do something about ecology.'
Or, Explain in detail the meeting between Jim and Ms. Greene and throw light on the outcome of the meeting.
9. Do you think that Jim is a real ecology friendly boy ? Give your own opinion.

Gillu

1. When did Gillu make a twittering sound ?
2. What was Gillu's favourite food ?
3. How would Gillu inform that he was hungry ?
4. Do you have any pet animal ? How does it show its concern for you ?
5. What did the narrator feel at the death of Gillu ? Describe her feelings in your own words.
6. How did 'Gillu' sustain wounds ?
7. How did the narrator make the tiny baby squirrel hale and hearty?
8. What is the life span of squirrels?
9. What did the narrator do with the wounded squirrel?

What is Wrong with Indian Films

1. Mention one thing/feature which Indian film needs?
2. Which is the most potent and versatile art form ?
3. Tell the name of any film which you liked. Point out its salient features.
4. Should cinema be looked upon as a form of creative expression ? Give reasons.
5. "Films are the mirrors of the society."
6. "What our cinema needs above everything else is a style, an idiom, a sort of iconography of cinema, which would be uniquely and recognisably Indian." How far this applies to Indian cinema today ? Discuss.
7. Do you think Indian films have certain basic weaknesses ? Illustrate your answer, citing examples from the films you have seen.
8. What does Indian cinema need today?

Acceptance Speech

1. What does Aris say about the fight going on in Rangoon?
2. What are more precious than diamond, silver or gold?
3. What are more precious than diamond or silver or gold?
4. Who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 ?
5. Peace, freedom and democracy are essential for human being. Do you agree ? Give your own opinion ?
6. "The beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace being more precious than diamond or silver or gold." Why does Aris claim so ? Do you agree with him?

Or, What is more precious than diamond or silver or gold?

Once Upon a Time

1. Where does the old woman live ?
2. What is her position in the neighbourhood ?
3. Why did some young people visit her ?
4. What does the old woman know about those people?
5. Who is the father of that old woman ?
6. What do you think about the terms and condition of the be ?
7. Do you think that language is crucial to a writer ? Given any three reasons.
8. Quote a few lines form the text which highlights the plight of woman and depressed classes ?
9. Enumerate the traits of the old woman.
10. For What are the young visitors reprimanded?

The Unity of Indian Culture

1. How does Humayun Kabir define culture ?
2. Where has old civilization and culture grown and changed ?
3. What is the capacity of readjustment exhibited in the Indian society ? Is it the strength or the weakness of Indian society ?
4. How is Indian culture different from the cultures of other countries ?
5. Explain clearly the difference between culture and civilizations.

Little Girls Wiser Than Man

1. Why did Akoulya shout at Malasha ?
2. Why did they step into the puddle what made them fight ?
3. Why the writer calls two little girls, "Dear little souls."
4. What did the two girls do when men started fighting?
Or, What did Akoulya and Malasha do when the adults started fighting?

POETRY

Good Made the Country

1. Where do you find health and virtue.
2. What are the village people like ?
3. What are the birds scared of, Explain.
4. Why does the poet believe that God made the country ?
5. Why does the poet believe that man made the town?

Ode on Solitude

1. Who is a blessed man ?
2. Who is a happy man ?
3. How many of you want to be happy ? What constitutes happiness?
4. What makes our life happy—money or contentment or both. Discuss.
Or, Contentment is the style of life. Discuss in the light at poem.
5. Why does the poet want to live and die stealthily from the world. How many of you would like to do so ? And why ?

Polythene Bag

1. How is a polythene bag harmful ?
2. What comes back again and again ?
3. Who has composed the poem 'Polythene Bag' ?
4. When does polythene bag make a noise?
5. How do the germs of disease grow ?
6. Write about simile and methaphor.
7. How does a polythene bag pollute our environment?

Thinner Than a Crescent

1. What did Radha do as a result of feeling hurt ?
2. Describe Radha's condition, as reported by her friend.
3. What does Radha's friend tell Lord Krishna?
4. Why is Radha's friend so worried?
5. Why did Radha's friend run to Lord Krishna ?

The Empty Heart

1. What does the greedy man do to satisfy his ambition?
2. Explain the following lines :
*"Nothing is wrong with a half-filled purse
'Tis the void in the heart that is the curse."*
3. What does 'Silver pitcher' symbolize in the poem ?
4. What is preferable to fanatic devotion ?
5. Why was the man not content, although he was rich?
6. What does the name 'Kalpaka' evoke ? What light does it throw on the character of the person ?
7. Why did the poet pray to the wish-yielding tree?
8. What made the rich man in "The Empty Heart" mad?

Koel

1. What charred the wings of Koel ?
2. What fires the Koel ?
3. Why is the Koel praised ? How do you feel when you hear its voice ?
4. Why does the poet call the Koel-"a rain of spark" ? Explain.
5. What wakes thousand memories in heart ?
6. What does the flaming soul of the Koel ask?
7. Why is the Koel restless ? Is she able to win over her restlessness? If no, why?
8. Do you think that the Koel symbolises true love ?

The Sleeping Porter

1. What type of cap is he wearing ?
2. How much load does the Porter have on his back ?
3. What distance does the Porter cover in the snows of winter?
4. What is meant by lid of night ?
5. Who is challenging the mountain ?
6. How Sleeping Porter is the hero of the mountain ?
7. A mother is searching for nettles and vines who is she? Why is she searching such things ?
8. Who is challenging the mountain?
10. What does the poet say about the porter?

Martha

1. What is the colour of Martha's eyes ?
2. What does Martha do in the Hazel glen ?
3. Describe Martha's physical features.
4. Explain the mood of the poet when he says "Our hearts stood still in the hush of an age gone by".

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

January Night

1. Sketch the character of Munki from 'January Night'.
2. Describe Jabra. Or, Who was Jabra ?
3. Why did Halku need a blanket ?

4. Suppose you are Munni, the landlord comes to your house and asks you to pay the rent. What will you do then?
5. Why did Munni suggested Halku to give up tenant farming?
6. How many characters are there in the story ? Whom do you like most ? Give reason for your choice ?
7. Give the main idea of the story ?
8. Give the summer of the story "January Night."
9. Animals also pass the ability to understand human feeling. Elaborate this statement keeping in view the role of Jabra in the story.

Allergy

1. Which type of concern allergic disease are generally found in children of 0–6 years of age ?
2. What is allergy march ? Explain.
3. Name some particular diseases which are caused due to changing of weather. Also mention it remedial measures.
4. Have you noticed that certain food items or the change of weather affect you adversely ? What happens to you when you take such food items or find yourself in such a weather?
5. Suggest a few possitive ways to avoid allergy.
6. What are allergens?
7. What are the symptoms that tell you that you are suffering from any allergic disease? What precautions would you like take to over came it?

The Bet

1. What made the banker weep ?
2. What did the banker do to kill the lawyer ?
3. What did the banker do to know that the lawyer had escaped ? Why did he weep to read the the notes of the lawyer?
4. What were the terms and condition of the bet ? Do you think them proper ?
5. Why was the banker afraid of honouring the bet ?

Quality

1. How many brothers were Gesslers?
2. Suppose, you are one of the customers of Mr. Gessler's shop, you know how Mr. Gessler struggles for the existence of his trade. What will you suggest to protect the trade from the onslaught of big films ?
3. How did Gessler die ?
4. Who was Mr. Gessler ? How did the author know him?
5. What was the author's opinion about Mr. Gessler as a shoe maker ?
6. The work style of Mr. Gessler was unique. Explain.
7. Mr. Gessler was not successful in his trade. Why ?

Sun and Moon

1. How did Moon's shoes look like ?
2. When and where do the Sun and the Moon allow to meet guests?
3. Interact with yours classmates and try to be familiar with their names. Now find out how many names are similar to the meaning of the Sun and the Moon.
Or, Who were Sun And Moon ?

4. Suppose you are Sun. There was a party at your house last night in which you were not allowed to attend. How did you feel and how did you face such situation ?
5. Do you think the young children should also have right to attend the party especial designed for adults. Why not? Give reasons.

Two Horizons

1. Comment on the bond between the mother and her daughter.
2. Point you the features of the two letters in terms of their format, language and tone.
3. What picture of the status of women in the family is represented in 'Two horizons'?
Do you find any trace of generation gap in the approach to life shown by the mother and her daughter ?
4. 'It was only your existence inside me that made me laugh on'. Why does the daughter say so ? What does she mean by 'laugh on' ?
5. Sketch the character of the mother. How far does your mother resemble her ?
6. What did the mother feel after going through her daughter's letter ?

Love Defiled

1. Has the goodness of some one ever made you feel very mean? Explain.
2. Why did the narrator leave the girl he loved so passionately ? Was he honest in his relation ?
Or, Was the narrator honest in his relation with the girl?