



GYAN KENDRA

DONE, NOKHA, ROHTAS

THE PACE FOR LIVING

"जीने की रफ्तार"

exhibit → प्रदर्शित करना

exceptional → असाधारण

fair → जन्मानुसार प्रवृत्ति

touching → मार्मिक

sensitive → संवेदनशील

contemporary → समकालीन

contradictions → विरोधाभास

paradox → विरोधाभास / प्रतिवाद

capture → संकलित करना

Agony → पीड़ा / दर्द

bring out → निकालना / अर्थ स्पष्ट करना

movement → गति

exert → निष्पादन करना

undue → अनुचित

elderly → बूढ़े

corn-merchant → अनाज व्यापारी

Anxieties → चिंताएँ

licky → डमजोर

notion → विचार

altogether → पूर्ण रूप से

despair → निराशा

uttered → बोला

enchanting → आकर्षक

gloriously → शानदार ढंग से
irrelevant → असंगत
comic → हास्यजनक
struck → प्रहार/घोट किया
perfect → निपुण / सुधारना
illustration → दृष्टान्त / उदाहरण
subtle → सूक्ष्म
unlikely → असमान रूप से
adore → पसंद करना
mark → जोर से फेंकना
dine → भोजन करना
dissatisfactory → संतोषजनक
excludes → निकालना
fun → मनोरंजक
superficial → दिवला
sense → समझ
excitement → उत्तेजना
gratefully → कृतज्ञता से
render → सेवा करना
prejudice → पूर्वाग्रह
tribe → जनजाति
thinker → विचारक
devastating → विनाशक
repartee → प्रत्युत्तर

guaranteed → उद्दिष्टित
come across → संगोच से मिलना
else → अन्य, सिवाय
obviously → स्पष्ट रूप से
terribly → भयावह तरीके से
hopeless → निराशा / हताशा
enlightenment → स्पष्टीकरण
whisper → फुसफुसाना
blonde → मुरे बाल वाली गोरी महिला
brunette → ब्यामला
brear → उपकरण
matter → मामला
now a day → आजकल

* some important questions:-

Q. → Where did the writer watch the play?

Ans → The writer watched the play in Dublin.

Q. Who was the chief character in the play?

Ans The chief character was an elderly corn merchant in the play.

⇒ (Q) does the writer dislike rapid movement in every field?
Ans - yes, the writer dislikes rapid movement in every field.

⇒ (Q) in which situation, the writer find himself in the cinema?
Ans - In the cinema, the writer finds himself in a hopeless condition (situation) and finds unable to follow the film.

Q. How does the writer classify himself as a thinker?

Ans - The writer classifies himself as a member of the tribe of slow thinkers.

Q. What is the most satisfactory experience for the writer?

Ans - To dine in London and lunch in New York is the most satisfactory experience for the writer.

LESSON-02

"ME AND THE ECOLOGY BIT"

में और पारिस्थितिकी कार्य

preserving → संरक्षित

concern → संबंधित होना

preaching → उपदेश देना

abide by → पालन करना

paper route → डागजी मार्ग

kid → बच्चा / मजाउ करना

hardly → मुश्किल से

stuff → सामग्री

usual → प्रचलित

pretend → बहाना बनाना

compost → खाद बनाना

garbage → कचरा

shame → लज्जित होना

shock → चकित होना

pick up → चुनना

weekend → सप्ताहांत

lawn → मैदान

wrapper → खोल

leash → पट्टा / पट्टी

mess up → गंदा करना

yard → प्रांगण

piling → ढेर लगाना

Huffing and puffing → हाँकते हुए

path → पथ / रास्ता

Boring → उबाऊ

point out → दिखाना

willing → इच्छुक

cans → टिन का डब्बा

B.2

Q:- What happens when the narrator calls Mrs. Greene as 'Mrs. Greene'?

Ans:- When the narrator calls her Mrs. Greene, she would pretend that she had no change to pay him.

Q:- What does the narrator do on Saturdays & Sundays?

Ans:- The narrator collects garbage and other dirty materials on Saturdays and Sundays.

Q:- Which animal messes up Mrs. Greene's yard?

Ans:- The author's dog messes up Mrs. Greene's yard.

Q:- Why does the narrator ask ms. Greene to save paper and aluminium cans?

Ans:- Waste papers and aluminium cans can be converted into fresh materials. So, the narrator asked ms. Greene to save them separately.

Q:- Did the narrator succeed in getting ms. Greene do something about ecology?

Ans:- No, the narrator did not succeed in getting ms. Greene do something about ecology.

B.3.2

Q:- (i) How many blocks away was the ---?

Ans:- The post office was only two blocks away from mr Johnson's house.

Q:- (ii) What form of electricity did the narrator use?

Ans:- The narrator used TV in the form of electricity.

Teacher Signature

Q: (iii) Why did Mr Johnson think that the narrator did not follow the principle of walking?

Ans: The narrator uses his motorbike and snowmobile frequently in his backyard. So, Mr Johnson does not think that the narrator follows the principle of walking.

Q: (iv) Did the narrator enjoy talking about ecology?

Ans: No, the narrator does not enjoy talking about ecology. He says it is boring job and feels nobody listening to them.

POETRY

LESSON-01



GOD MADE THE COUNTRY

" ईश्वर ने गाँव बनाया "

foretaste → पूर्व-अनुभव

landscape → दृश्य

clear-cut → सुस्पष्ट

powerfully → प्रभावशाली ढंग से

simplicity → सहजता. मोलापन

humble → नम

profession → पेशा

abundance → प्रचुरता

flora → वनस्पति

fauna → प्राणी. जीव

inspired → उत्प्रेरित

countryside → देहात

classic → उत्कृष्ट

truly → सचमुच

sum up → निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करना

creation → रचना / निर्माण

evolution → विकास

perfection → पूर्णता

dwellers → निवासी

virtue → सद्गुण

exhort → प्रोत्साहित करना

luxury → विभारिता

comfort → सुख

enduring → टिकाऊ

Bitter draught → बुरा
 Hold out → परिश्रम करना
 Abound → प्रचुर
 Threatened → धमकी
 Grove → उपवन / बाग
 Ye → तुम
 Chariot → रथ
 Sedan → पालकी
 Fatigue → थकान / थकावट
 Idleness → आलस्यपन
 Confrives → निर्माण करना
 Shine → चमकना
 Harm → हानि
 Console → सांत्वना देना
 Pensive → विचारमग्न
 Wanderer → आवारा
 Eve → शाम
 Moon-beam → चाँद किरण
 Sliding → फिसलना
 Sotfy → धीरे से
 Warbling → चहचहाना
 Spare → खाली
 Splendour → चमक
 Eclipse → ग्रहण लगाना
 Confound → अव्यवस्थित करना

Notes — लय-सुर
Thrush — प्रथमि गिरि गने वाली गायिका
depart — परधान करना
scared — डर
offend — ठेस पहुँचाना
Nightingale — बुलबुल
mife — मोन/शोर

B

Q-1

Where do you find health and virtue?

Ans

We find health and virtue in the village.

Q-2

Where do you find fields and groves?

Ans-1

Fields and groves are found in the village.

Q-3

What is the source of light in villages in the evening?

Ans-2

The source of light in the villages in the evening is the moon.

Q-4

Why is the nightingale mife in a town?

Ans

The nightingale is mife in a town because it is offended and scared.

"ODE ON SOLITUDE"

"निर्जनता या अकेलापन में गीत"

Lyricist → संगीतकार

critic → आलोचक

vein → शैली

ode → संबोधन गीत

solitude → अकेलापन / एकांत

accompany → संगत करना

refer → उल्लेख करना

meditative → विचारमग्न

lyric → गीतात्मक

signified → गौरवशाली

manner → शैली

nozel → मन्त्र

bound → सीमित करना

content → संतुष्ट करना

herd → झुंड

attire → पोशाक / परिधान

yield →

blest → सुखी

unconcernedly → चिंता मुक्त

slide away → धीरे से गुजरना

ease → आराम

unlament → बिना शोक के

steal → छुपकर

in health of body → शारीरिक तंदुरस्ती

B.1

Q:- who is a happy man?

Ans:- A man is truly happy who has few acres of land and a house to live in. a man is really happy if he is free from cares and anxieties.

Q:- Whom does the pronoun 'his' in the third line of the 1st stanza refer to?

Ans:- Here, 'his' in the third line of the 1st stanza refers to who (man) has a few acres of paternal land.

Q:- Who gives him milk?

Ans:- "pet animal" gives him milk.

Q:- What gives him bread?

Ans:- fields give him bread.

Q:- from where does he get his clothes?

Ans:- He gets his clothes from flock of sheep.

Q-3 How do trees help him?

Ans-1 Trees help him by giving shade in summer and firewood in winter.

B-2

Q-1 Name the poem and the poet.

Ans-1 Name of the poem is 'ode on solitude' and poet's name is Alexander Pope.

Q-2 Who is a blessed man?

Ans-1 A blessed man is he who has got a piece of land from his parents. The man whose days pass away without any worry is a blessed man.

Q-3 How does a happy man spend his time?

Ans-1 A happy man spends his time in sound sleep at night, sweet recreation and meditation.

Q:- Whom does 'me' refer to in the last stanza?

Ans:- 'me' refers to the poet in the last stanza.

Q:- What do you mean by 'slide soft away'?

Ans:- 'slide soft away' means the passing of time without any anxiety and trouble.

Q:- What does the poet wish for after death?

Ans:- After death, the poet wishes that his death should be unlamented and his body should be buried without a tomb stone.

Q:- How does the poet want to live?

Ans:- The poet wants to live 'unseen & unknown' which means to live a simple life without name & fame.

Q:- How does the poet want to die?

Ans:- The poet wants to die unlamented and stealthily.

Q:- What are the features of a happy life?

Ans:- The features of a happy life are to live without worries or anxieties, passing hours, days and years in good & peace of mind.

SECOND BOOK

LESSON-01

"JANUARY NIGHT" (पुस की रात)

- turbulent → अशांत
exploitation → शोषण
loan shark → लूट-खोर
set aside → स्वारिज करना
put off → स्थगित करना
calamity → विपत्ति
coax → मनाना
figure out → समझना
tenant → किराएदार
farming → कृषि
harvest → फसल पैक करना

Arrears → लंबाया राशि
 Best → श्रेष्ठ
 Brows → भौंह, Frown → त्रस्त
 Wild beast → जंगली जीव
 Hire → माडे पर देना
 Yelling → चिल्लाता हुआ
 Shivering → ठिमठिमाना / कांपना
 Shelter → आश्रय
 Burial → मोटा-ठाठ
 Whimpering → रिसियाना
 Muzzle → धूयन
 Curl up → गुड़ी-गुड़ी होकर लेटना
 Straw → सूसी
 Moan → कराहना
 Protracted → लंबा, Prowl → जमहाई लेना
 Canine → कुत्ते के जैसे, Avow → मानना
 Path → थपथपाया, Bitch → कुनिया
 Quail → रजई, Fortune → भाग्यशाली
 Ember → अंगार, Pit → गड्ढा
 Puff up → सूहन डरना, Paw → पैजा
 Pound → थडथडाना, Wretch → डायन
 Torment → उत्पीड़न, Infirmary → दुर्गंध
 Resentment → विदेष, Embroider → अपनाना
 Writtle → असाहिम, Infringe → तंगहाली
 Ultimatum → प्रताड़ित करना, Infringe →
 आत्मीयता, Contend → उपेक्षा करना

onslaught → आक्रमण
 spring up → उत्पन्न होना
 furrow → शिखर / झुरी
 fanned up → फैल गया
 froren → जमा हुआ
 heap → ढेर, stacks → डंडल
 cowdung cake → गोबर
 wagging → ठिठोली करने हुए
 orchard → बगीचा
 toast → खेंकना, (Buffy) चमका
 मारना, gust → हवा का झोंका
 scent → सुगंध, (Bare) नग्न
 numb → सुन्न हो जाना
 merrily → प्रसन्नतापूर्वक
 flame → ज्वाला
 leap → हसांग लगाना
 immense → विशाल
 vast → बहुत बड़ा
 blissful → सुखद
 tuck → मोड़ना / गहरी बनाना
 victorious → विजयी
 repress → दबाना
 triumph → विजय प्राप्त करना
 scorch → जलाना
 come up → आना / प्रवेश करना

smoulder → जलजना, जूझना → हवा का झोंका
 humming → गुनगुनाना
 rowdy → अशांत स्वभाव
 conflictly → स्थावर रूप से
 rattle → चून्ना
 munching & crunching → चार-चपट खाना
 intolerable → असहनीय
 resolve → निर्णय देना
 pierce → भेदना, sting → डंक मारना
 scorpion → बिच्छू
 extinguish → नष्ट करना
 brownness → उनीटापन
 flat → समतल
 bother → परेशानी, trouble → कुवल देना
 stretch out → पसरना
 stare → धूरना, hire out → किराए पर देना
 rent → किराया

Q: Who was Halku? what ~~was~~ was his position in the society?
 Ans: Halku was a tenant farmer. He was an exploited person in the society. he was surrounded in a debt-trap. but he lived happily & faced all his problems very boldly and never gives up.

Q-5

What kind of a woman was munnii?

Ans:- munnii was a self-respected woman. She was very helpful and suggestive to her husband.

Q-5

Who was jabra? Was he faithful and obedient to his master?

Ans:- jabra was a faithful and obedient pet dog of Halku. In fact, he tried his best to obey and work according to his master.

Q-5

Why did munnii save three rupees?

Ans:- munnii saved three rupees to purchase a blanket.

→ The Pace For Living

1. The writer of 'The Pace for Living' belongs to the tribe of
(a) Average thinkers (b) Slow thinkers
(c) Fast thinkers (d) Good thinkers **Ans. (b)** **19A**
2. The main character in "Pace for Living", which the author saw was a/an corn merchant.
(a) elderly (b) handicapped
(c) young (d) diabetic **Ans. (a)** **18A**
3. The Corn-merchant belongs to the tribe of slow.....
(a) Thinkers (b) Runners
(c) Walkers (d) Players **Ans. (a)**
4. How many girls were in the film?
(a) Five (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four **Ans. (c)**
5. In the cinema the writer finds himself in a
(a) Pleasant condition (b) Hopeless fog
(c) Hopeful condition (d) Enjoyable condition **Ans. (b)**
6. In the cinema after the corn-merchant had to turn to his wife for enlightenment.
(a) Two or three minutes (b) Three or four minutes
(c) Four or five minutes (d) Six or eight minutes **Ans. (a)**
7. The author enjoys in a car at miles an hour. **19A**
(a) forty (b) sixty
(c) ninety (d) seventy **Ans. (c)**
8. Slow thinkers have a disadvantage when it comes to earning a
(a) Living (b) House
(c) Mobile (d) Computer **Ans. (a)**
9. Who has written 'the pace for living'? **18A**
(a) Mahadevi Verma (b) R.C Hutchinson
(c) Leo Tolstoy (d) Satyajit Ray **Ans. (b)**
10. Where did the writer of 'The pace for living' watch the play? **19A**
(a) Dubai (b) Dublin
(c) Delhi (d) London **Ans. (b)**
11. R.C. Hutchinson is a novelist.
(a) British (b) Chinese
(c) French (d) Nepali **Ans. (a)**
12. In 'The pace for living' R.C Hutchinson captures the agony of **18 A, 19 A**
(a) Ancient Man (b) Modern Man
(c) Business Man (d) Clever Man **Ans. (b)**
13. Who is the chief character in the pace for living?
(a) Actor (b) Businessman
(c) Corn-merchant (d) Cricketer **Ans. (c)**
14. Who was cheating the corn-merchant?
(a) Wife (b) Watchman
(c) Daughter (d) Nephew **Ans. (d)**
15. Who had the fantastic notion of spending £ 10 on a holiday.
(a) Daughter of Corn-merchant
(b) Nephew of Corn-merchant
(c) Wife of Corn-merchant
(d) Son of Corn-merchant **Ans. (c)**

→ Me and The Ecology Bit

1. When the author of 'Me and Ecology Bit' went to Mr. Williams, he was— **19A**
(a) burning fire (b) burning straw
(c) burning forest (d) burning leaves **Ans. (d)**
2. The author of 'Me and the Ecology Bit' used to meet people and create awareness about— **19A**
(a) Importance of health (b) Importance of money
(c) Importance of ecology (d) Importance of play **Ans. (c)**
3. 'Me and the Ecology Bit' is all about— **19A**
(a) Preserving water resources
(b) Preserving environment and ecology
(c) Preserving forest resources
(d) Preserving human resources **Ans. (b)**
4. Jim asked Mr. Greene to keep the old newspapers for the school- going children, who them? **18A**
(a) burnt (b) bought
(c) read (d) collected **Ans. (d)**
5. Jim told Mr. Johnson that it would reduce and save ecology if he did not use his car for travelling to short distances. **18A**
(a) petrol (b) pollution
(c) weight (d) diesel **Ans. (b)**
6. In "Me and the Ecology Bit", narrator talks about how he advises every body what they should do to protect the **18A**
(a) elderly (b) ecology
(c) children (d) pedestrians **Ans. (b)**
7. Which of the following statements is False, according to the essay 'Me and the Ecology Bit'? **18C**
(a) Jim uses paper route to convince the people.
(b) Jim gives suggestions on ecology free of cost.
(c) Mr. William was not convinced by Jim.
(d) People easily get convinced by Jim. **Ans. (d)**
8. The narrator found a lot of people outside because it had just turned..... **18C**
(a) Winter (b) Spring
(c) rainy (d) None of these **Ans. (b)**
9. People listened to Jim for he was an eco-friendly boy. **18C**
(a) Unhappily (b) gloomily
(c) Sadly (d) Gladly **Ans. (d)**
10. Ms. Greene was putting her garbage out for the weekly pick up on **18C**
(a) Sunday (b) Monday
(c) Thursday (d) Friday **Ans. (b)**

11. Which route does the author follow?
 (a) Silk route (b) Plastic route
 (c) Paper route (d) None of these
Ans. (c)
12. Jim told Mr. Williams not to burn leaves as it is for the air and ecology.
 (a) Healthy (b) Bad
 (c) Eco-friendly (d) Helpful
18 A
Ans. (b)
13. Who has written 'Me and the ecology bit'?
 (a) Joan Lexau (b) Leo Tolstoy
 (c) R.C. Hutchinson (d) Aung san suu kyi
18 C
Ans. (a)
14. Which animal messes up Ms. Green's yard?
 (a) Cat (b) Horse
 (c) Dog (d) Cow
18 C
Ans. (c)
15. Mr. Williams is a character from.....
 (a) Me and the ecology bit
 (b) Gillu (c) The pace for living
 (d) Acceptance speech
Ans. (a)
16. It is hard to get people to work for
 (a) Harmony (b) Education
 (c) Ecology (d) Themselves
Ans. (c)
17. It is very work, this ecology bit.
 (a) Smart (b) Intelligent
 (c) Boring (d) Pleasant
Ans. (c)
18. How did the narrator use electricity?
 (a) Playing games (b) Watching TV
 (c) Downloading video (d) Pressing clothes
Ans. (b)
19. Jim that he had proved that only he cared about the ecology.
 (a) advises (b) Likes
 (c) Pleases (d) Complains
Ans. (d)
20. Mr. Williams saw Jim's dog tear open one of Ms. Green's
 (a) Garbage bags (b) Car
 (c) Garden (d) Verandah
Ans. (a)
21. What according to author is good for garden?
 (a) Compost (b) Dust
 (c) Fertiliser (d) Mud
Ans. (a)
22. According to Mr. Williams, what type of pollution is created by compost?
 (a) Air pollution (b) Soil Pollution
 (c) Nose pollution (d) Noise Pollution
Ans. (c)
23. On Saturdays andthe narrator collects the money for the newspapers delivered during the week.
 (a) Tuesdays (b) Sundays
 (c) Thursdays (d) Mondays
Ans. (b)
24. How many blocks away was the post office from Mr. Johnson house?
 (a) Two blocks (b) Three blocks
 (c) One block (d) Four blocks
18 C, 19 A
Ans. (a)
25. The narrator's mother was using an electric..... when he got back home.
 (a) Iron (b) Heater
 (c) Mixer (d) None of these
Ans. (c)

POETRY

→ God Made The Country

1. According to poem 'God Made the Country', our life could be sweet if we possess— **19 A**
 - (a) A lot of money and wealth
 - (b) Good health and virtue
 - (c) Good house and car
 - (d) None of these

Ans. (b)
2. According to the poem, health and virtue can be found in **18 A**
 - (a) Villages
 - (b) Cities
 - (c) Towns
 - (d) Factories

Ans. (a)
3. Who has composed the poem 'god made the country'? **19 A**
 - (a) Puran Singh
 - (b) William cowper
 - (c) Walterde la mare
 - (d) Vidyapati

Ans. (b)
4. God made the country and man made the **Ans. (a)**
 - (a) Town
 - (b) Stars
 - (c) Mountain
 - (d) Sea

5. The nightingale becomes when it hears the loud and harsh town songs.
 (a) Happy (b) Vovial (c) Jolly (d) Angry **Ans. (d)**
6. Why were groves planted?
 (a) To become idle (b) To comfort us (c) To tease us (d) None of these **Ans. (b)**
7. The people of town do not enjoy any real
 (a) Food (b) Drink (c) Scenery (d) Fun **18A**
Ans. (c)
8. On hearing the songs of the town, singing birds like the are afraid and go away.
 (a) Pigeons (b) Sparrow (c) Goose (d) Cuckoo **Ans. (d)**
9. The villagers can do very well without the lights of the town.
 (a) Dim (b) Grand (c) Bad (d) Low **Ans. (b)**
10. William cowper feels that everything in villages is
 (a) Artificial (b) Acquired (c) Natural (d) Refined **Ans. (c)**
11. Where do you find fields and groves?
 (a) Towns (b) Villages (c) Cities (d) Metropolitan **Ans. (b)**
12. What does the poet call about health and virtue?
 (a) Curses (b) Evil (c) Disaster (d) Gifts **Ans. (d)**
13. Where does the narrator of the poem live?
 (a) Town (b) Village (c) Church (d) Temple **Ans. (b)**
14. The songs of the town are and harsh.
 (a) Loud (b) Quiet (c) Soft (d) Gradual **Ans. (a)**
15. The minds of the people in towns are
 (a) Serious (b) Worthwhile (c) Idle (d) Industrious **Ans. (c)**
16. Health and goodness can make our life
 (a) Sweet (b) Bitter (c) Pungent (d) Tart **Ans. (a)**

→ Ode On Solitude

1. Pope, in the poem 'Ode on Solitude', says that village people get everything except—
 (a) Milk from herds (b) Bread from fields (c) Attire from flocks (d) Money from trees **19A**
Ans. (d)
2. A happy man's wants are satisfied by the property inherited by him from his
 (a) uncle (b) mother (c) cousin (d) father **18A**
Ans. (d)
3. Whose famous work is 'essay on man'?
 (a) Alexander pope (b) Wordsworth (c) Keats (d) William cowper **Ans. (a)**
4. Ode is a poem addressed to a or an object.
 (a) Stars (b) Sun (c) Person (d) Moon **Ans. (c)**
5. 'Ode on solitude' the poet draws a beautiful picture of a
 (a) Cruel man (b) Happy man (c) Modern man (d) Busy man **19A**
Ans. (b)
6. Who has composed 'Ode on solitude'?
 (a) William cowper (b) Periasamy Thooran (c) Alexander pope (d) Walter de la mare **18A, 18C**
Ans. (c)
7. Alexander pope was one of the greatest satirists of the early
 (a) 17th century (b) 16th century (c) 15th century (d) 18th century **Ans. (d)**
8. Whose famous work is 'essay on criticism'?
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Alexander pope (c) Milton (d) Keats **Ans. (b)**

9. The poet does not want anything to mark the place where he is
- (a) Writing (b) Walking
(c) Playing (d) Buried **Ans. (d)**
10. Meditation the happy man.
- (a) Pleases (b) Disturbs
(c) Worries (d) None of these **Ans. (a)**
11. What does the poet wish?
- (a) To spend luxurious life (b) To live with comfort
(c) To live with enjoyment
(d) His hours, days and year's pass away softly **Ans. (d)**
12. Alexander pope wants to die
- (a) Lamented (b) Unlamented
(c) Recovered (d) Desired **Ans. (b)**
13. How does the poet want to live?
- (a) Unseen and unknown (b) Conceived
(c) Known (d) Visual **Ans. (a)**
14. Who gives him bread according to the poem?
- (a) Fields (b) Cities
(c) Cattle (d) Animals **Ans. (a)**
15. Who gives him milk?
- (a) Cattle (b) Field
(c) Town (d) Cities **Ans. (a)**
16. According to the poet a happy man is one whose wants are
- (a) Dissatisfied (b) Discontented
(c) Satisfied (d) Disappointed **Ans. (c)**
17. How does the poet desire to sleep?
- (a) Unpleasantly (b) Soundly
(c) Partially (d) Partly **Ans. (b)**
18. Hours, days and years slide away for the happy man.
- (a) Roughly (b) Hardly
(c) Softly (d) Harshly **Ans. (c)**

→ January Night

1. The name of Halku's wife in 'January Night' was—

19A

- (a) Chunni (b) Munni
(c) Tunni (d) Banni

Ans. (b)

2. In the story 'January Night', what did Halku and Munni want to buy?

18C

- (a) A blanket (b) A quilt
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

3. Where was Premchand born?

- (a) Lucknow (b) Darbhanga
(c) Madhubani (d) Varanasi

Ans. (d)

4. Premchand is a prolific writer of both Hindi and

- (a) English (b) Sanskrit
(c) Urdu (d) Pali

Ans. (c)

5. Who has written January Night?

- (a) Mahadevi Verma (b) Premchand
(c) Vidyapati (d) Anton Chekhov

Ans. (b)

6. What is the pen-name of Premchand?

- (a) Dhanpat Rai (b) Gyanpat Rai
(c) Dhyanchand Rai (d) Dularchand Rai

Ans. (a)

7. Halku and Jabra each other very much.

- (a) Disliked (b) Hated
(c) Liked (d) Despised

Ans. (c)

8. Munni was Halku's

- (a) Sister (b) Aunty
(c) Daughter (d) Wife

Ans. (d)

9. What made Halku very sad?
 (a) Poverty (b) Hard work
 (c) Prosperity (d) Richness **Ans. (a)**
10. Why did Halku and Jabra find it impossible to sleep?
 (a) Because of heat (b) Because of noise
 (c) Because of cold (d) Because of dust **Ans. (c)**
11. Jabra ran towards the field and started
 (a) Jumping (b) Barking
 (c) Eating (d) Sleeping **Ans. (b)**
12. At the end of the story, Halku was
 (a) Angry (b) Sad
 (c) Contented (d) Confused **Ans. (c)**
13. Halku and Munni had managed to save only rupees for buying a blanket.
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (c) Five (d) Ten **Ans. (b)**
14. Munni advised Halku to hire himself out as a
 (a) Watchman (b) Farmer
 (c) Labourer (d) Shopkeeper **18A**
Ans. (c)
15. How was all the money that Halku earned spent?
 (a) Buying blanket (b) Buying shoes
 (c) Buying oxen (d) Paying off debts **Ans. (d)**
16. Premchand's book 'soje vatan' was banned by the government.
 (a) Indian (b) British
 (c) French (d) American **Ans. (b)**
17. Premchand focussed chiefly on India.
 (a) Rural (b) Urban
 (c) Industrial (d) Cyber **Ans. (a)**
18. Premchand emphasised on the unity of
 (a) Hindus and Christians
 (b) Hindus and sikhs
 (c) Christians and muslims
 (d) Hindus and muslims **Ans. (d)**
19. Who was Jabra?
 (a) Dog (b) Sheep
 (c) Horse (d) Ox **Ans. (a)**
20. 'Munni' is a character of the story
 (a) The bet (b) January night
 (c) Allergy (d) Love defiled **Ans. (b)**
21. Halku's field was destroyed by
 (a) Nilgais (b) Cows
 (c) Goats (d) Oxen **Ans. (a)**
22. 'Halku' was a **18A**
 Or, 'Halku' worked as
 (a) Poor tenant farmer (b) Businessman
 (c) Afluent farmer (d) Shoe maker **Ans. (a)**

५ पौष शुक्ल मंगलवार २०७३

पंचमी घ० १/३३

April

Paragraph writing -

Tuesday

2nd Week 003-362

03

1. Physical ~~Exercice~~ Exercise शारीरिक व्यायाम

Physical Exercise is very necessary for health. Physical exercise means the exercise of the body. Some people get all they need from their daily work. Farmers and Labourers work hard all day. But teachers, students and office goers sit all day working with their head. They must get some bodily exercise. They may get fat and weak without some kind of exercise. Exercise can be taken in many ways. Playing football, hockey, tennis and cricket are good forms of exercise. Walking suits many people. Perhaps swimming is the best. Physical exercise strengthens the muscles and improves the general health. Such is the importance of physical health for us all.

Work to do

2. Computer - संगणक

A computer is a machine that accepts data as input, processes that data using programmes and outputs the processed data as information. Many computers can store and retrieve information using hard drives. Computers can be connected together to form networks, allowing connected computers to communicate with each other. Computers are two kind Software and hardware. Modern computers are electronic devices used for a variety of purposes ranging (रेंजिंग) from browsing the web, writing documents, editing videos, creating application, playing video games etc. Charles Babbage is the inventor of computer. who is called father of computer.

Work to do

3. The Beggar - मिरवारी

The Beggar is the lowest part of the society. A beggar may be an old man or a woman, a boy or a girl. A beggar lives like a dog. He depends upon his master for food. A beggar puts on dirty clothes. Sometimes he is without a shirt. He has a bag with him. Beggars beg in different ways. Some beg by singing. Some beg in the name of God. Some beg by crying and weeping. They move about in summer or in winter. Generally they sleep at the station. Some of them sleep on the roadside or at other public places. Many beggars suffer from diseases. There is no one to look after them. So, the life of a beggar is hard and miserable.

Work to do

06 Friday

2nd Week - 006-359

May, June

८ पौष शुक्ल शुक्रवार २०७३

अष्टमी घ० ८/५७

4. The best boy of your class

Sudhanshu is the best boy of our class. He is also the first boy in order of merit. He comes to school on suitable time. He wears neat and clean clothes. He respects to elders. His behaviour is very good. His character is also very good. He speaks always truth. He is kind to others. He is honest even in games and sports. He is punctual in the class. He is physically well built. He is a gentle and handsome boy. He always helps to weak students. He has the qualities of a born leader. He will be great in future.

Work to do

२/१०-११ पौष शुक्ल शनि-रवि २०७३

नवमी प्रा० ६/५१/दशमी श० २०४/३६/पुकादशी २०२/१५

May, June

Saturday

2nd Week - 007-358

07

5. The Most wicked Boy of my School.

Pankaj Kumar is the most wicked boy in our school. He has a strong body and devil's mind. He disobeys his father and mother. He teases his teachers. He also slaps (चपला) his younger brother. He steals money from his father's box. Pankaj Kumar was not born wicked. But he was made wicked through the family atmosphere. In his childhood, he was badly beaten by his father. He was ill-treated by his mother. He was insulted publicly before the neighbours. Pankaj Kumar always feels ^{Sunday} ⁰⁸ ^{all} He has lost all self-respect. He looks upon society as his enemy. He always neglects his studies. He doesn't respect his teachers. He misbehaves with his superiors.

Work to do

09 Monday

3rd Week - 009-356

July

१२ पौष शुक्ल सोमवार २०७३
द्वादशी रा० ११/५५

१३ पौष शुक्ल मंगलवार २०७३
त्रयोदशी रा० ११/४०

July

Tuesday

10

3rd Week - 010-355

6. Your Country

India is our country. It is a vast country. It has four names - Aryavarta, India, Hindustan and Bharat. It is our motherland. We love our country most. It is still developing. Our country has a long and glorious history. We were rich and developed. We had great saints and thinkers. We showed the right path to the world in the past. We had the ideals of love and peace. We hated war. The people of our country are gentle and peace-loving. It is the land of Buddha, Gandhi and Nehru. People of all religions live here. We don't hate anybody. We don't believe in violence and bloodshed. We are hard working people. We love our country and the country loves us.

Work to do

7. Important of Leisure. (आकाश की महत्ता)

Life without leisure is no life. We work like machines most of the time. But we cannot work all day and all night like this. We need some free time. We need leisure to regain mental and physical energy. In the past, people did not know the importance of leisure. They worked for longer hours. Now we cut down the working hours in shops and factories, in offices and on farms. So, leisure is very necessary. Every Sunday is a holiday. We feel fresh on this day. We have relief from work. We can do much work after this. Leisure gives us joy and health. A proper use of leisure makes our life longer and happier. So, we need leisure most in life.

Work to do

11

Wednesday

3rd Week • 011-354

JULY

१४ पाष शुक्ल बुधवार २०१३

चतुर्दशी रा० ९/३

8. Unemployment - बेकारी

Unemployment is not only the State and the country but it is a big problem in the world. Essay on this topic is given by the teacher to the children to write in school. Then the children become confused. And think what this is? So, we are writing for children through this article. It will be in different words. You can read as per your requirement. Unemployment means - without employment which means that there is no occupation, that is, it is weak. Such people exist in every country of the world, not only in India. This problem is not only for the educated people, but the farmers of our country are also vulnerable to it.

Work to do

१५ पौष शुक्ल गुरुवार २०१३

पूर्णिमा रा० ५/४४

Thursday

3rd Week • 012-353

12

August

9. A Flood Scene.

बाढ़ का दृश्य

Flood is very terrible thing in the world. It destroys everything, life and property. In 2008 Bihar was fully affected with flood. Almostly whole north Bihar always affects to flood every year. Last year the flood was very dangerous. The water bridge had broken by force of water and drowned many villages. Suddenly many people, men, women, children were drowned in this big destruction of flood. Chief Minister demanded help from other states and countries. They helped at heart. When it rains heavy, the rivers flow up with heavy current and make the scene of flood. We fear to think about it.

Work to do

10. Mobile as a Companion.

मोबाइल एक साथी जैसा

Mobile is an essential device.

Today without it our life is valueless. There are many types of Mobile. Simple and Android.

It helps us to contact all persons.

It gives many information. It gives education to all online.

It sends S.M.S. and other message.

It has many stores as play stores, file stores. It has many functions.

It is a device mainly used for voice call. Presently

technological advancements have made our life easy.

Today with the help of a mobile phone,

we can easily talk or v.d.o chat with anyone across the globe

by just moving our fingers.

Martin Cooper is the inventor of

Mobile. He was born on 26.

December, 1928 in America, He

was an American Engineer.

Work to do

11. The Scene at the Railway Station.

रेलवे स्टेशन का दृश्य

We all have seen the Railway Station.

It is a place where trains stop.

Some stations are big and some are

small. There are platforms. The

trains stop at the platforms. There

is generally a big rush at the

station when the train streams in.

There is rush at the booking counter.

Passengers and others are

moving about. Coolies put on

bed-shirts. Some people sit in the

refreshment room. There are separate

waiting rooms for men and women.

There are stalls selling ^{supplies} books, newspapers and magazines.

There are stalls selling fruits and tea.

Hawkers are also there. The

platform is full of life and

activities when the train arrives.

Children are running and jumping. So, the scenes at the

railway station are always interesting to watch.

Work to do

16

Monday

4th Week - 016-349

September

४ माघ कृष्ण सोमवार २०१७
चतुर्थी घ० २/१

५ माघ कृष्ण मंगलवार २०१७

पंचमी घ० २/२२

Tuesday

4th Week - 017-348

17

12. Street Hawkers (फेरीवाले)

We find the hawkers everywhere. There are hawkers for fruit. There are hawkers for cheap clothes. There are hawkers for sweets and newspapers. They are very clever people. They know their customers at first sight. Some hawkers use beads to draw the attention of children. Some hawkers sell flutes. Some sell balloons and toys. Such hawkers touch the weakest link of our family - the children. They force us to buy something. Most of the hawkers sell things at small profits. There are hawkers in the bus. There are hawkers in the train. There are hawkers in the school. Chat hawkers are in great demand everywhere. Their life is hard and their work is difficult.

Work to do

13. Scene at a Hospital

अस्पताल का एक दृश्य

A hospital is the temple of life and the doctors are the gods of this temple. Sick people are treated in a hospital. The patients go in it, weeping and come out laughing. It is the importance of hospital. Today the ladies admit in it for delivery well. The physicians and the surgeons look after the patients well and do the best treatment. On the need, they do operation successfully. It gives the life of a dying person. It has male and female wards separately along with medical store, X-Ray machines, Ultra Sound, C.T. Scan etc. Really it is just like the temple of human beings.

Work to do

Non-Finites

"The verb form which does not show a particular *tense, person* or *number* is called the Non-finite." *Advanced Learner's Oxford.*

उपर्युक्त परिभाषा की विस्तृत व्याख्या से स्पष्ट होता है कि जब किसी वाक्य के Verb पर Subject के Tense, Person एवं Number का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, तब उसे Non-finite Verb कहते हैं; जैसे—

I want *to read*.

He enjoyed *eating* apples.

She is a *retired* teacher.

Kinds of the Non-finite Verb

Non-finite Verbs तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

- A. Infinitive
- B. Gerund
- C. Participle.

A. Infinitive

"The *Infinitive* or the *Infinitive* form of a verb is the form which does not have *inflection*."

—C.C. English Language Dictionary

"The basic form of a verb is called the Infinitive."

—Advanced Learner's Oxford.

इस तरह Non-finite का वह रूप जिसमें क्रिया का रूप विभक्तिरहित होता है, Infinitive कहलाता है; जैसे—

I want *to play*.

He wants *to play*.

We wanted *to play*.

You wanted *to play*.

Let him *play*.

Let them *play*.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'to play' एवं 'play' Infinitives हैं। कहीं इनके पहले 'to' आया है और कहीं 'to' नहीं आया है।

Kinds of the Infinitive

Infinitive दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. To-Infinitive
2. Bare Infinitive

1. To-Infinitive— जिस Infinitive के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होता है, उसे 'To-Infinitive' कहते हैं। जहाँ तक इसके बनावट का सवाल है तो यह To + M.V. का सम्मिलित रूप है; जैसे—

to come, to go, to eat, to sleep etc.

OFFICIAL LETTER

Official letters formal letter होते हैं जो अनुमति अथवा औपचारिकता के लिए होते हैं।
जैसे—

✓1. Write an application to the headmaster of your school for leave.

Ans.

Date : 4th may, 20..

To

The Principal
Govt. Higher Secondary School
Dalmia Nagar (Rohtas)

Sir/Madam,

Most humbly and respectfully. I beg to state that I am a student of class VIII Section B, of your school. I have an urgent piece of work at home. So I can not attend the school from 05.05.2009 to 08.05.2009.

Therefore, I request you to grant my application. I shall be highly obliged to you for this act of kindness.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently pupil

Shyam

Meaning : Humbly = नम्रता पूर्वक, Respectfully = आदर सहित, Grant = स्वीकार करना, Obligated = कृतज्ञ ।

✓2. Write an application to the headmaster of your school for issue a character certificate.

Ans.

To

Date 10th Feb. 20..

The Principal
Govt. High School
Ara

Sub : "Issue a character certificate."

Sir,

Most respectfully, I beg to say that I am a student of class X, section A, of your school. You will be glad to hear this news that I am an

applicant for the post of a typist clerk in the local Sahara Bank. I have to appear with my character certificate at the time of interview. So please order to issue my character certificate.

Therefore, I request you to grant my application for character certificate. I am grateful to you for this work.

Yours Obediently Pupil
XYZ

Meaning : Issue = निर्गत करना, Character = चरित्र, Certificate = प्रमाण पत्र ।
✓3. Write an application to the principal of your school for issue a transfer certificate.

Date : 3rd April, 20

Ans.

To

The Principal
Govt. High School
Dumraon (Bhojpur)

Sub : "For issue a Transfer Certificate."

Sir,

Most respectfully, I beg to say that I am a student of class IX, section C, of your school. I need to my transfer certificate because my father has been relieved for Ara. He has joined his duty there. All the members of my family are now living at Ara. Here I am alone and I feel difficulty. There is none to look after me. So I want to take admission in any local school of Ara. So please order to issue my transfer certificate.

Therefore, I request you to grant my application for my transfer certificate. I shall be highly obliged to you for this act of kindness.

Yours Faithfully Pupil
XYZ

Roll No.8
Class IX C

Uses of 'To Infinitive'

इसका प्रयोग निम्नलिखित ढंग से होता है—

a. किसी वाक्य के Subject के रूप में; जैसे—

To walk is a good exercise.

To swim is good for health.

b. किसी Transitive Verb के Object के रूप में; जैसे—

Everybody fears to die.

She likes to stay here.

Note: क्रिया सम्पादित करने के तरीके को जानने हेतु भी इसका प्रयोग Object के रूप में होता है और इसके पहले 'how' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

I know how to swim.

She doesn't know how to cook.

c. किसी Auxiliary Verb के Complement के रूप में; जैसे—

They had to work.

Soni had to go to Ranchi.

d. किसी Preposition के Object के रूप में; जैसे—

She is about to come.

The patient is about to die.

2. **Bare Infinitive (Infinitive without 'to')**— जो Infinitive अपने पहले 'to' नहीं लेता है, उसे Bare Infinitive कहते हैं। इसका प्रचलित रूप है—V₁; जैसे— go, come, eat, sleep, laugh etc.

Uses of Bare Infinitive

a. निम्नलिखित क्रियाओं के बाद Bare Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है—

behold, bid, dare not, feel, hear, overhear, know, let, make, need not, see, notice, observe, help, leave, smell, please, watch.

Examples :

We beheld him go there..

They had me gave them all my money.

He dared not say this to my face.

I feel him pass beside me.

I heard him speak on several subjects.

I have known him laugh for nothing.

I let him go back his own house.

He made me come and sit beside him.

You need not send those books to me.

I saw him take aim with his rifle.

We watched him go and return.

b. निम्नलिखित Auxiliaries के बाद भी Bare Infinitive का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

do, does, did, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to used to, need, dare.

Examples :

I *do take* exercise in the morning.

He *will go* to Patna tomorrow.

It *may rain* tonight.

B. Gerund

"The Verb ending in '-ing' used as a Noun is called a Gerund."

—David Green

"A noun in the form of the present participle of a verb (that is, ending in -'ing') is called the Gerund."

—Advanced Learner's Oxford

इस तरह Non-finite Verb जिसके अंत में 'ing' हो और जो Noun की तरह प्रयुक्त हो, उसे Gerund कहा जाता है; जैसे—
playing, dancing, singing, sleeping etc.

वाक्य में प्रयोग

Walking is a good exercise.
My job is *teaching*.

He enjoyed *drinking*.
Mohan is fond of *eating*.

Uses of Gerund

Gerund का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित ढंग से होता है—

1. किसी क्रिया के Subject के रूप में; जैसे—
Swimming is an exercise.
Smoking is injurious to health.
2. किसी क्रिया के Object के रूप में; जैसे—
He *likes singing*.
I *hate drinking*.
3. किसी क्रिया के Complement के रूप में; जैसे—
Her work *was gardening*.
My hobby *is painting*.
4. किसी Preposition के Object के रूप में; जैसे—
Ramesh is fond *of gambling*.
He is addicted *to smoking*.
5. किसी Noun के Apposition के रूप में; जैसे—
Her *thought, serving* the poor, is great.
His *habit, flirting* the young girls, is bad.
6. किसी Pronoun के Apposition के रूप में; जैसे—
It is useless *crying* over spilt milk.

It is nonsense abusing one's subordinates.

Note : Gerund का प्रयोग साधारण Noun की तरह भी होता है, अर्थात् इसमें Article भी लगता है और इसका Plural भी होता है; जैसे—
Meeting — a meeting — meetings.

C. Participle

A Participle is that form of the Verb which partakes of the nature both of a Verb and of an Adjective.

—Wren and Martin

इस तरह Non-finite का वह रूप, जो Verb तथा Adjective दोनों का काम करे, Participle कहलाता है इसका निर्माण मुख्य क्रिया के अंत में -ing, (Present Participle हेतु), -d, -ed, -t, -n, -en (Past Participle हेतु) जोड़ने से होता है। इसके गुण को नीचे उदाहरण द्वारा दर्शाया जा रहा है।

A horse is running. (Verb)

I saw a running horse. (Adj.)

This work has tired me. (Verb.)

Kinds of the Participle

Participle तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

I. Present Participle

II. Past Participle

III. Perfect Participle

I. **Present Participle :** Verb का वह रूप है, जिसके अंत में 'ing' लगा हो, Present Participle कहलाता है; जैसे—
play + ing = playing, dance + ing = dancing, sell + ing = selling etc.

Uses of Present Participle

Present Participle का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित ढंग से होता है—

1. Continuous Tense बनाने में; जैसे—

He is playing.

I was reading a novel.

You will be going to Patna.

2. Adjective के रूप में; जैसे—

I saw a barking dog.

They met a limping girl.

She enjoyed an entertaining movie.

3. Subject complement के रूप में; जैसे—

The film was interesting.

The man went laughing.

4. Object complement के रूप में; जैसे-
He saw *Rakesh playing* cricket.
She kept *me waiting*.
5. Subject के पुनरावृत्ति से बचने हेतु; जैसे-
Carrying our luggage, we boarded the bus. = We carried our luggage,
we boarded the bus.
6. जब समान Subject द्वारा दो क्रियाएँ simultaneously घटित होती हों तो इस action को व्यक्त करने हेतु; जैसे-
The dog went away *barking*. [The dog went away. It was barking]
She came *smiling*. [She came. She was smiling]
7. Absolute phrase के रूप में भी Present participle का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-
It *being* a holiday, we went on a picnic.
God *willing*, I shall become a university professor.

II. Past Participle : Verb का वह रूप है, जिसके अंत में 'd'/'ed' / 't'/'n' / 'en' लगा हो, Past Participle कहलाता है; जैसे—

Main Verb	-	Past Participle
Like	-	Liked
Reject	-	Rejected
Sleep	-	Slept
Arise	-	Arisen
Beat	-	Beaten

Uses of Past Participle

Past Participle का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित ढंग से होता है—

1. Adjective के रूप में; जैसे—
I don't like to eat *rotten* mangoes.
Don't behave like a *depressed* man.
2. Perfect Tense बनाने हेतु; जैसे—
They have *telephoned* her.
She had *informed* me.
We shall have *reached* to Agra by the evening.
3. Perfect Participle बनाने में; जैसे—
Having done his work, he went to school.
Having seen my uncle, I went to him.
4. Subject complement के रूप में; जैसे—
The man looked *worried*.
She appeared *dazzled*.

5. Object complement के रूप में; जैसे—
I found *Lata lost* in her thoughts.
I saw *him fainted* in the sun.
6. Passive Voice बनाने में; जैसे—
The issue *was discussed*.
The old *should be respected*.
- III. **Perfect Participle** : मुख्य क्रिया के तीसरे रूप के पहले जुड़े **Having** या **Having been** के संयुक्त रूप को **Perfect Participle** कहा जाता है; जैसे—
Having done the homework, Having been written a letter etc.

Kinds of Perfect Participle

Perfect participle निम्नलिखित दो प्रकार के होते हैं

- A. Perfect participle Active
- B. Perfect participle Passive

Use of Perfect participle Active

1. जब एक कार्य की समाप्ति के बाद दूसरा कार्य प्रारंभ हो, तो पहले कार्य हेतु **Perfect participle Active** का प्रयोग होता है वशर्ते दोनों कार्य का सम्पादन समान **Subject** के द्वारा ही हो; जैसे—
Having done her homework, she rushed to her school.
Having tied one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out of the window.
Having failed twice, he didn't want to try again.
Having gone to Agra, I saw the Taj.

Use of Perfect participle Passive

1. **Perfect participle Passive** का प्रयोग तब होता है जब बल देकर कहना हो कि participle द्वारा व्यक्त action अगले verb द्वारा व्यक्त action से पूर्व घटित हो, वशर्ते दोनों कार्य का सम्पादन समान **Subject** के द्वारा ही हो; जैसे—
Having been warned (He had been warned) about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.
Having been bitten (He had been bitten) twice, the postman refused to deliver our letter unless we chained our dog up.
Having been written (It had been written) a letter, it must be posted.

NOTICE-WRITING

Q.1. You are the cultural secretary of your school. You have been asked to inform the students of classes IX-XII about an inter school dramatic competition. (Draft a notice in about 50 words. Put the notice in a box)

Ans.

**Patna public school
Notice**

Dated : 4.1.2009

An Inter school dramatic competition is being organised on 20th september 2009 at K.M. hall. Those willing to take part in the items. Our school will be presenting, should come for selection library hall.

Students of classes IX-XII are eligible.

Manohar Kumar

Cultural Secretary

Patna Public school

Q.2. You are Amritlal Mehta the head boy of Golden Flower Public school, Dehri-on-sone. Write a notice informing the students of classes VIII-IX about an inter classes debate competition to be held in school in the 2nd week of January.

Note :—Notice-writing में 50 words से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Ans.

**Golden Flower Public School, Dehri
Notice**

2 January 2009

Students of classes VIII-IX are hereby informed that there will be held an inter classes debate competition in the second week of January, 2009 on "lazy students can complete the competitive exam." at 3 p.m. in the school hall. Interested students are hereby asked to give their names to the undersigned dated by 4 Jan, 2009.

Amritlal Mehta

Head boy

Q.3. Anant Kumar of class X 'B' is the secretary of the Val Vatika school, Bhagalpur in history department. The teacher has asked Anant to put up a notice to invite the students of history to participate in the History Quiz contest to be held after 2nd week in Champa Nagar school. The first prize carries Rs. 1500/- and a trophy.

Ans.

**Val Vatika School, Bhagalpur
Notice**

Win Rs. 1500 in History Quiz Contest

5 March, 2009

Champa Nagar School is holding an Inter School History Quiz contest within nine days. The first prize carries Rs. 1500 and a trophy. Interested History students should see the under signed for it very soon.

Anant Kr.

Head boy

V.V. School

(X)-B

✓11. In a letter to your sister, describe the celebrations of Republic Day in your school.

Bakerganj,
Patna-4
January 31, 2020

My dear Subha,

I have not heard from you for a long time. I am sorry I could not write to you earlier, as I was busy with the preparation for the Republic Day celebrations in our school. I think you would like to know how we celebrated the Republic Day in our school.

On the Republic Day all the teachers and the students gathered in the school-compound early in the morning. The Headmaster of our school hoisted (फहराया) the national flag at 8 a.m. We sang the national anthem (राष्ट्रीय गीत). Then the boys of N.C.C. saluted the national flag. Our Headmaster and some other teachers spoke on the importance of the Republic Day.

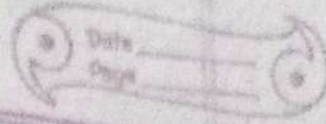
We presented a cultural programme at night. The school building was illuminated (प्रकाशित किया गया). It looked very beautiful. We staged a play. It was appreciated (प्रशंसा की) by the visitors. Our cultural programme was really a great success. In this way we celebrated the Republic Day with great enthusiasm (उत्साह) in our school.

With lots of love,

Yours affectionately,
Mukul

Address—Miss Subhashini Sharan,
C/o Shri Pramod Sharan,
Lalganj,
Arrah

LESSON-03



GILLU (गिळु)

leading → प्रमुख 'MAHADEVI VERMA'

editor → संपादक

works → रचनाएँ

fellow → साथी / सहस्य

unexpectedly → अचानक से

playfully → खेल-कूद में

poking → चुरेदना

beak → चोंच

flowerpot → गमला

engage → व्यस्त

hide & seek → लुकाछिपी

assiduous → प्रमत्त

critique → समीक्षा

mythical → पौराणिक / आल्पमिड

intercept → रोकना

grace → वृत्ति / नम्र

accidentally → संयोग से

considered → समझा गया

prey → शिकार

sustain → भगतना

wound → चोट / धाव

assault → आघात

motionless → गतिहीन

clinging → चिपकना
 survive → अस्तित्व में होना
 Accede → मान लेना
 view → दृश्य, wipe → पोछना
 ointment → मलहम, wick → बारी
 Gipped → मीगा हुआ,
 tending → देखभाल करना
 pour → डालना / उड़ेलना
 Assure → सुनिश्चित
 claws → पैजा, beads → मोलियों
 fur → रोशों, bushy → झाड़ीदार
 Refulgent → चमकीली, antics → अजीब
 व्यवहार
 intellect → बुद्धिमान, devise → विचार करना
 venture → साहस करना, swifly → तेजी से
 curtains → पर्दा, ascend → नीचे उतरना
 break-neck → अंधाधुंध, leaning → झुकने हुए
 radiant → चमकीला, twittering →
 चहकना, transpired → पकट हुआ
 spotted → पाया गया, wire-meshed → आखी-
 युक्त, jeering → झाँकना, nails → कौड़ी
 Thrilled → रोमांचित, step in → प्रवेश
 करना, rush → तेजी से दौड़ना, toe → पैर की
 अँगुली, prancing → इधर-उधर चलना
 daring → साहसी, emerge → पकट होना
 courtyard → आँगन, swing → झूला

Alacrity → फर्ति, scuttle → छोटे चरणों
से कोड़ना।

indisposition → अरु-वस्था

Attendant → परिचारक

Abstain → दूर रखना

tackle → सामना करना

prostrate → जमीन पर बैठना

span → अवधि, Barely → मात्र

lease → पट्टा, icy → शीतल

Natal → जन्म का, departed → मर गया

take off → उतारना / खोलना

hook → डोंग, eternal → स्मर

creep → सतर् / सतक, derive → उत्पन्न होना

in the guise of → ढं-वेश में

B.1

Answer the following questions

(Briefly:

(1) How did 'Gillu' sustain wounds?

Ans - Gillu was wounded by two crows.

(2) Who started calling the tiny baby squirrel as 'Gillu'?

Ans - It was the resident of Mahadevi's house who started calling the baby squirrel as 'Gillu'.

(03) Which ointment was applied on the wounds of the tiny baby squirrel?

Ans:- It was penicillin ointment which was applied on the wounds of the tiny baby squirrel.

(04) What does the transformation from the common to the proper noun imply? What difference does a name make?

Ans:- It implies that how the squirrel become one of the family members. A name gives one a personal identity and brings close to others.

B:2 Answer the following questions Briefly:

(1) How would Gillu inform that he was hungry?

Ans:- When Gillu felt hungry, he would inform the narrator by twittering 'chick-chick'.

(2) What prompted the narrator to set Gillu free?

Ans:- Seeing Gillu sitting near the window and affectionately

peering at the world outside made the narrator to set him free.

(03) What is the life span of squirrels?

Ans - squirrels have a life span of barely two years.

(04) What was Billu's favourite food?

Ans - The favourite food of Billu was Kazu.

(05) When was his swing taken off?

Ans - Billu's swing was taken off after his death.

LESSON-04

'WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIAN

"भारतीय फिल्म की कमी"

Satyajit Ray

- Recognition → पहचान
talent → रचना करना
compose → ~~रचना करना~~ ^{विजकार}
illustrator → ~~रचना करना~~ ^{परिभा}
designer → रूपकार
conferred → प्रदान किया गया
Honorary → सम्मानीय
point out → निडाखना (बताना)
defects → कमियाँ
extremely → बहुत ही
critical → समीक्षालु
confess → सामगी
phenomena → बातनाएँ
potent → प्रभावकारी
versatile → परिभाशाखी
command → निर्देशित करना
combine → जोडना
cold logic → निरुलसाही तर्क
potential → सामर्थ्य
Acclaim → प्रशंसा
mysterious → रहस्यमय

Entity → सना

Blame → आरोप लगाना

fundamental → मूलभूत

coherent → सुसंगत

existing → मौजूदा

misunderstood → गलत समझा गया

queer → अजीब

Improvisational → भाषण सहित प्रदर्शन

Repercussion → अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम

cliches → पुराना विचार

preserve → सुरक्षित रखना

Reveal → प्रकट करना

Background music → पार्श्वसंगीत

Irrepressible → अनियंत्रणीय

penchant → रुझान, जरूर → व्यर्थ ही बात

utterly → पूर्ण रूप से, Variance →

भिन्नता Polish → चमक

Hallmark → प्रमाण-चिह्न

Gloss → चमक, Imagination → इच्छा

शक्ति, integrity → अखण्डता

After all → परिणामतः

Notwithstanding → फिर भी/तब भी

crane → स्तंभ, indispensable →

अनिवार्य, Iconography → मूर्तिविद्या

uniquely → विशिष्ट रूप से
Recognisably → स्वीकार्य रूप से
Replete → भरपूर
Visual dissonances → दृष्टि-संबन्धि-विसंगत
inconsistency → भिन्नता/असंगति
foreground → आग्रभूमि
Blend → मिश्रण करना
Harmonious → सुव्यस्तित
Graphic → प्रबल
Simplification → सरलीकरण
Reside → रहना, prevailing → प्रचलित
Adequate → पर्याप्त, script → लिखावट
convolution → घुमाव
unidirectional → एक ही दिशा का
Sandwiching → दो तहों के बीच रखना
unlyrical → अगीतात्मक
evolution → उद्भव/विकास
distinctive → विशिष्ट
enlightened → पक्षपात रहित
Handful → मुहीमर
Inimitable → अनोखा
individual → व्यक्तिगत
Grasp → पकड़/समझ
filmic → फिल्म का

B.1.3

Answer the following questions very briefly:

(1.)

Who has written this essay?

Ans:- This essay has been written by Satyajit Ray.

(2.)

Which is the most potent and versatile art form?

Ans:- The development of cinema is the most potent and versatile art form.

(3.)

were indian films shown abroad a few decades ago?

Ans:- No, Indian films were not shown abroad a few decades ago.

(4.)

When was the first short produced?

Ans:- The first short was produced in 1907.

(5.)

B.2.2

Have average American films been a bad model?

Ans:- Yes, the average American films have been a bad model because their life does not match to our life.

(02) mention one thing/feature
which indian films need?

Ans- Indian cinema needs more
imagination, more integrity and
more intelligent appreciation
of the limitations of the medium.

(03.) Do indian film makers possess
the primary tools of film-making?

Ans- yes. Indian film-makers possess
the primary tools of film-making.

'polythene Bag'

rurga prasad panda

- Occupy → स्थान रखना
 prominent → प्रसिद्ध
 primarily → मुख्य रूप से
 Linguist → भाषाविद्
 pressing → ज्वलंत
 evil → बुराई
 consequence → परिणामतः
 correlation → अंतरसंबंध
 mundane → वैकार/निरर्थक
 strange → विचित्र
 dissolved → घलना
 squeaky → जोरों की आवाज
 exude → बहना
 pungent → दुर्गंध
 melt-down → पिघल-जाना
 Buried → कब्र दफनाना

B ↓

Answer the following questions very briefly:-

(1) Who has composed the poem?

Ans:- The poem has been composed by Murga Prasad Panda.

(2) Does a polythene bag get dissolved?

Ans:- No, a polythene bag never gets dissolved.

(3) When does a polythene bag make a noise?

Ans:- When we touch, it makes a noise.

(4) What does it give out when it is burnt?

Ans:- When it is burnt, it gives out a pungent smell.

(5) How does it affect environment?

Ans:- It pollutes the environment when it left.

B-2 Answer the following questions briefly.

(1) How do the germs of disease grow?

Ans - The germs of disease grow when polythene bag is left in the garbage bin for a long time.

(2) What does the word 'Hurt' stand for?

Ans - The word 'Hurt' stands for pain.

(3) What causes pain?

Ans - The pain is caused by 'hurt'.

(4) Whose hurt melts down like polythene bag?

Ans - Hurt of the poet melts down like polythene bag.

(5) What comes back again and again?

Ans - The pain caused by the 'hurt' comes again and again.

(6) Where is the polythene bag buried?

Ans - The polythene bag is buried underground.

THINNER THAN A CRESCENT
 "दुज के चाँद से भी पतली"

VIDYAPATI

- depict → चित्रित करना
 pang → टीस
 separation → वियोग / अलगाव
 reveal → उजागर करना
 primarily → मुख्य रूप से
 intense → तीव्र / तेज
 sensuous → इंद्रिय संबंधी
 sensual → कामुक
 Descriptive → विवरणात्मक
 sighs → आँसू
 consequently → परिणाम स्वरूप
 Anonymous → अनाम
 broods → झुंझना
 banish → जायव हो जाना
 cease → रोकना

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

(1) Why is Radha crying?

Ans → Radha is crying due to the absence of madhav.

(2) What two feelings of Radha have been referred to by her friend?

Ans → The two feelings of Radha as referred by her friend have been—

(i) she does not hear, whatever other people say to her

(ii) she only expresses her agony.

(3) To whom does the friend make a report?

Ans → The friend makes the report to Lord Krishna (Madhav).

(4) What do Radha's friends believe in?

Ans → Radha's friends believe that joy may come again.

(5) Why did Radha's friend run to Lord Krishna?

Ans → Radha's friend ran to Lord Krishna to inform him the pathetic condition of Radha.

ALLERGY (एलर्जी)

Reputed → प्रतिष्ठित

Healthcare → स्वास्थ्य

Journalist → पत्रकार

Epilepsy → मिरगी

Neurology → मंत्रिज्ञान विज्ञान

Adversely → प्रतिकूल रूप से

itching → खुजली

sensation → अनुभूति

examine → जाँच पड़ताल करना

Assure → सुनिश्चित करना

malfunction → खराबी

Immune → सुरक्षित करना

Inflammation → सूजन

Symptom → लक्षण

Hay → सूखी घास

Beneficial → वंशानुगत

Trigger → घोंड़ी (बंदूक की)

seemingly → प्रकट रूप से

pollen → पराग

whichever → कुद् भी

drug → नशीला पदार्थ

Anaphylactic shock → सदमा

further more → इसके अलावा

gastrointestinal → पाचन

evolve → विकसित करना

respiratory → श्वसन क्रिया

hyper-reactivity → अत्यंत-प्रतिक्रियाशील

obstruction → बाधा

immunoglobulin → एक प्रकार की प्रोटीन

antibody → रोग प्रतिकारक

inflammatory → उन्मजक

exposure → अनावरण

inhale → सांस लेना

occurrence → घटना

serum → रक्त का पनीय भाग

diagnostic → नैदानिक

detect → पता लगाना

medication → औषधि

pollination → परागण

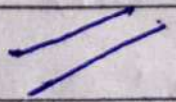
rid → छुटकारा पाना

mildew → फफूँद

mattress → गद्दा

acaricide → कटकीनाशक

pharmaceutical → औषधीय



short questions

(1) What is allergy?

Ans:- Allergy is a malfunction of the human immune system causing a violent reaction against normally harmless substances in our natural environment.

(2) Name some particular disease which are caused due to weather.

Ans:- Eczema, gastrointestinal, cough, fever problems, Asthma, inflammation, small pox, etc are caused due to weather.

(3) What is allergy march? explain.

Ans:- Allergies which start as eczema or gastrointestinal problems may evolve into asthma, frequently involving respiratory symptoms such as hyper-reactivity and obstruction of the airways.

(4) Suggest a few possible ways to avoid allergy.

Ans:- some possible ways to avoid allergy are -

- (a) TO wear a pollen mask when moving on the grass or cleaning house.
- (b) TO stay indoors in the morning and on the windy days.
- (c) to avoid going near certain flowers or plants.
- (d) Bedsheets, mattresses, etc. should be washed with hot water.

* some important points

⇒ There are three general approaches to the treatment of allergic diseases such as allergic rhinitis:

- Avoidance of the allergen,
- medication to relieve symptoms
- and allergy shots.

⇒ Allergens → Any substance capable of producing allergy is called Allergens.

⇒ Allergens are of two types:-

- (a) seasonal allergens
- (b) perennial allergens.

- * Tree pollen occurs predominantly in April to May.
- * Grass pollen occurs in May to June.
- * Ragweed pollen occurs in Aug to Oct.

All are related with seasonal allergens.

- * perennial allergens - perennial allergic rhinitis is caused by indoor allergens, such as house dust mites, Animal dander, cockroaches and indoor mold spores.

THE BET (बाजी)

- Imagine → कल्पना करना
 Autumn → शरद ऋतु
 pacing → चक्कर लगाना
 recalling → ^{पुनः} याद करते हुए
 scholars → विद्वान
 journalist → पत्रकार
 disapproved → अस्वीकार किया
 capital punishment → प्राणदण्ड/मृत्युदण्ड
 life imprisonment → आजीवन कारावास
 Human → मानवोचित
 execution → फाँसी
 by degrees → धीरे-धीरे
 ensued → शुरू हो गया
 Banged → मारा
 fist → मुट्ठी
 stick → रूढ़नी, cell → सेल
 stake → बाजी लगाना, wild → असम्य
 Ridiculous → हास्यपद, rapture → खुशी/प्रसन्न
 voluntary → स्वेच्छा से,
 enforced → बाध्य किए गए
 caprice → स्मरण, undergo → भुगतना
 observation → निगरानी
 thread → कपड़ा/चोरकट

strictly solitary → पूर्ण रूप से एकांत
obligation → बाध्यता

loneliness → एकांतता

boredom → उचार

fantasy → स्वप्न चित्र

comedies → सुखान्त नाट्ये

yawn → अम्हाई लेना

zealously → उत्साह से

fall on → टूट पड़ना

immovable → बिना हिले-डुले

testament → नवविधान

erudite volumes → पाठिसंपूर्ण पुस्तक

theology → ब्रह्मविज्ञान

haphazardly → लापारवाही से

wreckage → मलबे

grasp → पकड़ना

ruined → खर्बद, debts → ऋज

trembling → झंपना, clutch → पकड़ना

despair → निराशा, envious → ईर्ष्यालु

bankruptcy → दिवालीयापन

disgrace → अपमान

penetrating → प्रवेश करने वाली

infection → इरादा, suspicion →

शंका, grasped → तंगीसा

poked → प्रवेश किया

loomed → घुंघुंसा, went out → बुरा गई
 peep → झाँकना, prisoner → कैदी
 stirred → हिला-डुला, tapped → खटखटाया
 Rusty → जंग लगे हुए, hoarse → कंका
 creaked → चरमराहट
 skeleton → हड्डाल, tight-drawn → तन हुए
 curly → घुंघुरावे, sabby → झावेदार
 narrow → संकीर्ण, devil → शैतान
 smother → गला-फवना, trace → चिह्न/निशान
 conscience → विवेक, earthly → पार्थिव
 visionary → दार्शनिक, posterity → पीढ़ियाँ
 immortality → अमरता, waive → छोड़ना
 Despise → घृणा करना है,
 stipulated term → अनुबंध डाल
 violate → उल्लंघन करना, contempt → घृणा
 unnecessary → अनावश्यक, rumours →
 अफवाहें, locked → बंद कर दिया।

short questions

(1) What was the banker's view on capital punishment and life imprisonment?

Ans - The banker's view on capital punishment was that it was more moral and humane than life imprisonment.

(02) What did the banker tell the young lawyer during the supper?

Ans- The banker advised the lawyer to conceal the bet. he told the lawyer that two millions were nothing to him, but he stand to loose three or four of the best years of his life.

(03) What did the banker do to kill the lawyer?

Ans- The banker went to the lawyer's cell stealthily. he removed the seat and opened the lock. he entered the room to kill the lawyer. in the mean time, he found a slip in which the lawyer had written his ambition. so, the banker returned and wept bitterly on his move.

(04) How did the lawyer violate the agreement with the banker?

Ans- The lawyer came out of his prison five minutes before the fixed time and violated the agreement.

(05) What did the ~~man~~ lawyer do in the second half of the sixth year of imprisonment?

Ans:- In the second half of the sixth year of imprisonment the lawyer studied language, philosophy and history.

(06) What was the view of one of the guests at the party on capital punishment and life imprisonment?

Ans:- The view was that capital punishment and life imprisonment both are equally immoral. Both took life away.

→ **Gillu**

1. In the story written by Mahadevi Verma, Gillu was injured by—
- (a) Crows (b) Squirrels
(c) Parrots (d) Mongooses
2. 'Gillu' would inform by twittering—
- (a) tick-tick (b) tring-tring
(c) chik-chik (d) cring-cring
3. "Gillu" is about true friendship between a human being and a/an
- (a) animal (b) alien
(c) micro organism (d) ghost
4. Everyone told the narrator that the squirrel would not after being attacked so badly by the crows.
- (a) move (b) eat
(c) live (d) sleep

19 A
Ans. (a)

19 A

Ans. (c)

18 A

Ans. (a)

18 A

Ans. (c)

5. In the essay 'Gillu' the narrator found an injured baby squirrel in her
- (a) office (b) garden **18 C**
 (c) veranda (d) None of these **Ans. (c)**
6. In the story 'Gillu', the narrator cleaned the wounds of the baby squirrel and applied
- (a) dettol (b) toothpaste **18 C**
 (c) penicillin (d) None of these **Ans. (c)**
7. Gillu was put to eternal rest under the creeper.
- (a) Merigold (b) Sunflower **Ans. (d)**
 (c) Rose (d) Sonjuhi
8. Mahadevi Verma was a leading poetess of the chayabadi school of poetry in
- (a) Hindi (b) Urdu **Ans. (a)**
 (c) English (d) Maithili
9. Squirrels have a life span of barely years. **19 A**
- (a) Three (b) Four **Ans. (c)**
 (c) Two (d) One
10. Everyone remarked that Gillu would not
- (a) Die (b) Survive **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Sleep (d) Depart
11. 'Gillu' is written by
- (a) Mahadevi Verma (b) Toni Morrison **19 A**
 (c) Humayun Kabir (d) Joan Lexau **Ans. (a)**
12. Mahadevi Verma is an poetess.
- (a) African (b) American **Ans. (c)**
 (c) Indian (d) Sri Lankan
13. Gillu was the name of a
- (a) Parrot (b) Dog **Ans. (d)**
 (c) Cat (d) Squirrel
14. Gillu was an
- (a) inclusion (b) exception **Ans. (b)**
 (c) allowance (d) Admittal
15. What was the favourite food of Gillu? **18 A, 18 C**
- (a) Kaju (b) Apple **Ans. (a)**
 (c) Carrot (d) Banana
16. When the narrator down to write, Gillu wanted to catch her
- (a) Finger (b) Bangle **18 A**
 (c) Pen (d) Attention **Ans. (d)**
17. Mahadevi Verma taught Gillu to sit close to her
- (a) Paper (b) Plate **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Table (d) Bed
18. Gillu was thrilled to be
- (a) Free (b) Live Outside **Ans. (c)**
 (c) Liberated (d) Play outside
19. Mahadevi Verma that Gillu sat near the window and looked with great interest at the world outside.
- (a) Liked (b) Noticed **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Advised (d) Confused
20. The narrator believed that on some day, Gillu would come back to life.
- (a) Spring (b) Winter **Ans. (a)**
 (c) Rainy (d) Summer
21. How many wound did Gillu have? **Ans. (b)**
- (a) One (b) Two **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Three (d) Four
22. Mahadevi Verma saw two crows playfully poking their at the flowerpots.
- (a) Fingers (b) Feathers **Ans. (d)**
 (c) Nails (d) Beaks
23. Whenever Gillu was, he made a twittering sound. **Ans. (b)**
- (a) Sad (b) Hungry **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Happy (d) Angry
24. The lesson is about true friendship between a and an animal. **Ans. (b)**
- (a) Alien (b) Human-being **Ans. (b)**
 (c) Foreigner (d) Bird

What is Wrong with Indian Films

1. Satyajit Ray is the writer of— **19A**
(a) What is wrong with Indian Films
(b) What is wrong with Indian Festivals
(c) What is wrong with Indian Foods
(d) What is wrong with Indian Books **Ans. (a)**
2. What our Cinema needs about everything else is a style, an idiom, a sort of cinema which would be uniquely and recognisably Indian. **18A**
(a) finance (b) studio
(c) committee (d) iconography **Ans. (d)**
3. The Cinema in various measures the function of poetry, music, painting, drama, architecture and a host of other arts, major and minor. **18A**
(a) combines (b) destroys
(c) deletes (d) rescues **Ans. (a)**
4. The first short film was produced in
(a) 1907 (b) 1914
(c) 1904 (d) 1920 **Ans. (a)**
5. By the , Indian Film had reached the status of big business.
(a) Fifth (b) Thirteenth
(c) Twenties (d) Nineteenth **Ans. (c)**
6. Film production in india is quantitatively only to Hollywood.
(a) Second (b) Fifth
(c) Third (d) Fourth **Ans. (a)**
7. After all we do possess primary tools of
(a) Writing (b) Acting
(c) Film-making (d) Composing **Ans. (c)**
8. Who has written the essay 'what is wrong with indian Films?' **19A**
(a) R.C. Hutchinson (b) Joan Lexau
(c) Satyajit Ray (d) Aung San Suu Kyi **Ans. (c)**
9. Which is the most potent and versatile art form?
(a) Cinema (b) Music
(c) Chess (d) Cricket **Ans. (a)**
10. The raw material of cinema is it self. **18A**
(a) Light (b) Life
(c) Camera (d) Sound **Ans. (b)**
11. Satyajit Ray was a well known of India.
(a) Doctor (b) Cricketer
(c) TV Actor (d) Film Director **Ans. (d)**
12. In which year the first feature film was performed? **19A**
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1916 (d) 1918 **Ans. (a)**
13. In the essay, Satyajit Ray compares Indian films with films. **18A**
(a) Sri Lankan (b) Nepali
(c) Western (d) Korean **Ans. (c)**
14. India offers a potential market for his own.....
(a) Products (b) Sports
(c) Film (d) Cinema **Ans. (a)**
15. The of our films are replete with 'visual-dissonances'. **19A**
(a) Secondary (b) Majority
(c) Minority (d) Individual **Ans. (b)**
16. What does the technician blame?
(a) Music (b) Action
(c) Tools (d) Story **Ans. (c)**
17. Satyajit Ray earned international recognition for his talent in
(a) Playing cricket (b) Film-making and direction
(c) composing poetry (d) Acting **Ans. (b)**
18. According to the essay 'What is Wrong with Indian Films', which of the following statements is false? **18C**
(a) The Indian music is largely improvisational.
(b) The Film Production in India is quantitatively second only to Hollywood.
(c) The Cinema commands the respect accorded to any other form of creative expression.
(d) The Cinema does not combine the cold logic of science. **Ans. (d)**

→ Polythene Bag

1. 'Polythene Bag' makes noise. 19 A
(a) squeaky (b) chirpy
(c) harsh (d) soft Ans. (a)
2. 'Polythene Bag', when left to itself, environment. 19 A
(a) pollutes (b) decorates
(c) beautifies (d) enriches Ans. (a)
3. A Polythene Bag is for the environment. 19 A
(a) Harmless (b) Useful
(c) Friendly (d) Harmful Ans. (d)
4. The Polythene Bag melts down when a little is applied. 18 A
(a) Cold (b) Warmth
(c) Milk (d) Water Ans. (b)
5. When a polythene bag is, it makes a squeaky noise. 18 A
(a) Burnt (b) Heated
(c) Touched (d) Buried Ans. (c)
6. What has compared to a polythene bag?
(a) Feeling of hurt (b) Feeling of joy
(c) Feeling of surprise (d) Feeling of sad Ans. (a)
7. Who has composed the poem 'polythene bag'? 18 A
(a) Vidyapati (b) Laxmi Prasad Devkota
(c) Puran Singh (d) Durga Prasad Panda Ans. (d)
8. Durga Prasad Panda has occupied a prominent Position in literature.
(a) Hindi (b) Oriya
(c) Bhojpuri (d) Sanskrit Ans. (b)
9. His famous work is
(a) Sawarani (b) Savitri
(c) Padmavati (d) Charulata Ans. (a)
10. 'Polythene Bag' is a
(a) Novel (b) Story
(c) Poem (d) Drama Ans. (c)
11. A polythene bag never gets into the earth's crust.
(a) Continued (b) Dissolved
(c) Resolved (d) Appeared Ans. (b)

12. The word 'hurt' means the feelings experienced by human beings.
 (a) Pleasant (b) Delightful
 (c) Painful (d) Painless **Ans. (c)**
13. If the polythene bag is left to itself, it the environment.
 (a) Cleans (b) Washes
 (c) Crisp (d) Pollutes **Ans. (d)**
14. When polythene bag is burnt, it exudes
 (a) Sweet smell (b) Gentle smell
 (c) Pungent smell (d) Mild smell **Ans. (c)**
15. What happens when we leave a polythene bag on the earth?
 (a) It improves the soil (b) It degrades the soil
 (c) It pollutes the environment
 (d) None of these **Ans. (c)**
16. Where do germs of diseases keep on growing?
 (a) In polythene (b) In water
 (c) In hot milk (d) In garbage bin **Ans. (d)**
17. The feeling of 'hurt' has been compared to
 (a) The earth's crust (b) The environment
 (c) A garbage bin (d) None of these **Ans. (c)**

→ Thinner Than A Crescent

1. To whom does the friend make a report in the poem 'Thinner Than a Crescent'? **18C**
 (a) Lord Siddhartha (b) Lord Krishna
 (c) Lord Mahaveer (d) None of these **Ans. (b)**
2. Where does Radha sit and think about Krishna's absence?
 (a) Seashore (b) Field
 (c) Temple (d) Riverside **Ans. (d)**
3. Due to Krishna's absence Radha is very and confused.
 (a) Pleased (b) Comforted
 (c) Hurt (d) Well **Ans. (c)**
4. Radha is growing each day.
 (a) Fat (b) Thinner
 (c) Thick (d) None of these **Ans. (b)**
5. Radha's joy may come.....
 (a) Again (b) Before
 (c) Back (d) Late **Ans. (a)**
6. O I have come to call you.
 (a) Krishna (b) Lord
 (c) Madhava (d) Bal Ram **Ans. (c)**
7. Radha's tears carved a **19A**
 (a) River (b) Lake
 (c) Pond (d) Well **Ans. (a)**
8. Who has composed the poem 'Thinner than a crescent'? **19A**
 (a) Vidyapati (b) Puran Singh
 (c) William Cowper (d) Alexander Pope **Ans. (a)**
9. Vidyapati was born in the village of
 (a) Bisapi in darbhanga (b) Bisapi in madhubani
 (c) Bisapi in sitamarhi (d) Bisapi in Purnea **Ans. (b)**
10. 'Thinner than a crescent' is a translation of a poem written by vidyapati in
 (a) Bhojpuri (b) Sanskrit
 (c) Maithili (d) Pali **Ans. (c)**
11. The poem talks about Radha's deep love for
 (a) Ram (b) Arjuna
 (c) Sudama (d) Krishna **Ans. (d)**
12. Vidyapati's poem is about **18A**
 (a) Radha and Krishna (b) Radha and Ram
 (c) Radha and Vishnu (d) Radha and Sita **Ans. (a)**
13. Lord Krishna had not met for sometime. **18A**
 (a) Rukmini (b) Radha
 (c) Meera (d) Vidyapati **Ans. (b)**
14. 'Thinner than a crescent' is in the form of
 (a) A report (b) A letter
 (c) A speech (d) A story **Ans. (a)**
15. Radha broods on its bank hurt and
 (a) Happy (b) Confused
 (c) Precised (d) Enlightened **Ans. (b)**

→ Allergy

1. Substances causing a violent reaction to the human immune system are called— **19A**
- (a) Allergy (b) Allergents
(c) Allergens (d) None of these
- Ans. (c)
2. Prem shankar is mentioned in— **19A**
- (a) January Night (b) The Bet
(c) Allergy (d) Quality
- Ans. (c)
3. A person has to exposed to be the particular for some time to become allergic to it. **18A**
- (a) symptom (b) antigen
(c) allergen (d) protein
- Ans. (c)
4. Who was specialisation on 'Allergy'?
- (a) Dr Bed Prakash (b) Dr Rana S.P. Singh
(c) Dr Sunanda (d) Dr Rajaram Singh
- Ans. (b)
5. Who is the author of the lesson 'Allergy'?
- (a) Dr Rana S.P. Singh (b) Dr Rana Pratap Singh
(c) Giridhar Jha (d) Binapani Mohanty
- Ans. (a)
6. The author of 'Allergy' is a
- (a) Teacher (b) Poet
(c) Doctor (d) Novelist
- Ans. (c)
7. What is immunoglobulin E or IgE ?
- (a) Pollen (b) Antibody
(c) Allergens (d) Proteins
- Ans. (b)

8. Antibodies are specific substances produced in the
 (a) Skin (b) Seen
 (c) Blood (d) None of these **Ans. (c)**
9. Many allergies which start as eczema or problems related to the stomach and intestine develop into
 (a) Dengue (b) Asthma
 (c) Malaria (d) Typhoid **Ans. (b)**
10. Genetic and environment risk factors can cause
 (a) Tetnus (b) Cholera
 (c) Allergies (d) Flu **Ans. (c)**
11. There are general approaches to the treatment of allergic diseases.
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Six (d) Eight **Ans. (a)**
12. Asthma can be treated by
 (a) Stay indoors (b) Pollen mask
 (c) Inhaled steroids (d) Caricide chemical **Ans. (c)**
13. The process of developing allergy takes place in stages.
 (a) Three (b) Two
 (c) Four (d) Five **Ans. (b)**
14. Smoking and, too, are responsible for causing allergies.
 (a) Pollution (b) Purification
 (c) Cleanliness (d) Decontamination **Ans. (a)**
15. At first the allergy appears in a form.
 (a) Worrisome (b) Troubling
 (c) Mild (d) Nasty **Ans. (c)**
16. When did uppsala and Baltimore discover a new antibody?
 (a) 1964 (b) 1967
 (c) 1965 (d) 1968 **Ans. (b)**
17. The highest amount of pollen is produced in the
 (a) Evening (b) Noon
 (c) Morning (d) Night **Ans. (c)**
18. What is the most troublesome allergen in North America?
 (a) Sweet pollen (b) Ragweed pollen
 (c) Dry pollen (d) Dust Pollen **Ans. (b)**
19. Immunoglobulin E or IGE was discovered by two scientists named
 (a) Utakal and Baltimore (b) Uppsala and Baladimore
 (c) Uppsala and Baltimore
 (d) Ujwal and Baldra **Ans. (c)**
20. Blankets, mattress pads and sheets should be washed weekly in water. **18A**
 (a) Hot (b) Cold
 (c) Frigid (d) Normal **Ans. (a)**
21. ECP is a
 (a) Vitamin (b) Fat
 (c) Carbohydrates (d) Protein **Ans. (d)**

→ The Bet

1. During the first year of imprisonment the lawyer in 'The Bet'— **19A**
 (a) suffered terribly (b) enjoyed happily
 (c) ate heavily (d) listened to music **Ans. (d)**
2. In the story 'The Bet', what was the weather like on the day the banker went to kill the lawyer? **18C**
 (a) It was raining and very cold.
 (b) It was sunny and very hot.
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these **Ans. (a)**
3. Anton checkov was born on
 (a) 1860 (b) 1850
 (c) 1960 (d) 1940 **Ans. (a)**
4. Who is the writer of the story 'The Bet'? **19A**
 (a) John Galsworthy (b) Anton Chekov
 (c) Premchand (d) Binapani Mohanty **Ans. (b)**
5. Anton checkov is a author.
 (a) Indian (b) Sri Lankan
 (c) Nepali (d) Russian **Ans. (d)**
6. The banker was sure that the lawyer would not agree to stay imprisoned in a cell for years.
 (a) Two years (b) Five years
 (c) Six years (d) Seven years **Ans. (b)**

7. The banker decided to murder the
(a) Teacher (b) Watchman
(c) Lawyer (d) Doctor

Ans. (c)

8. One autumn, the banker threw a
(a) Ball (b) Party
(c) Meeting (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

9. In the party, there was a discussion about capital punishment and life
(a) Imprisonment (b) Security
(c) Rine (d) Rescue

Ans. (a)

10. The lawer said that both these forms of punishment were equally.
(a) Good (b) Wrong
(c) Bad (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

11. Life imprisonment is a form of legal punishment in which a guilty person is put in prison for
(a) Five years (b) Six years
(c) Ten years (d) Entire life

Ans. (d)

12. Anton checkov has written plays and almost six hundred stories.
(a) Sixteen (b) Seventeen
(c) Twenty (d) Forty

Ans. (b)

13. The Bet was stuck between the banker and the
(a) Teacher (b) Engineer
(c) Cricketer (d) Lawyer

Ans. (d)

14. The lawyer was ready to stay in prison for years.
(a) Ten (b) Twenty
(c) Fifteen (d) Thirteen

Ans. (c)

15. How many books the lawyer read in four years?
(a) Two hundred (b) One hundred
(c) Four hundred (d) Six hundred

Ans. (d)

16. On what season the banker gave a party?
(a) Winter season (b) Rainy season
(c) Autumn (d) Summer season

Ans. (c)

17. informed the banker that the lawyer had escaped from the cell.
(a) Passer by (b) Watchman
(c) Prisoner (d) Jailer

Ans. (b)