

ENGLISH TEACHERS' CLUB

BHAVNAGAR RURAL

QUESTION BANK FOR STD-10

SUB.- ENGLISH (016)

MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS

TOPICS

1. UNIT- 1TO 15
2. BLACKBUCK UNIT – 1TO 21
3. POEMS
4. GRAMMAR

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It is our first humble attempt to prepare a question bank for std.10. It covers the MCQ type questions for Part 1. However, Hurculous task we applied to make it mistakeless. Please bring it to our notice if you find any. Your suggestions would be useful for making the material more beneficial to the students. Lastly the purpose of creating this material is not professional one. But an effort to render our experience and knowledge to the students of std. 10.

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GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

With best wishes

TEXT - BOOK
INTENSIVE READING
FROM UNIT-1 TO UNIT-15
MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS

[QUES. NO. 1 TO 7]

[07 MARKS]

UNIT -- 1

The Selfish Giant

Similar		Opposite	
owner	proprietor	soft	hard
sight	scene	rich	poor
really	Indeed	large	small
quietly	silently	happy	unhappy
return	come back	here	there
leave	quit, give up	friend	enemy
start	begin	selfish	selfless
generous	noble minded	high	low
blossomed	bloomed	poor	rich
melted	softened	beautiful	ugly
stretched out	extended	cold	hot
cool smell	fragrance	fast	slow
cruel	wicked	small	big
uproot	destroy	full	empty
fort	castle	strongly	weakly
generous	noble	front	back
used to-	habituated	rude	polite
peep out	look out,	enter	exit
fragrance	sweet smell	love	hate
sight	scene		
selfish	One who thinks only about himself/herself		

→ READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. *It was a large and lovely garden, with soft green grass and beautiful flowers. There were many trees that blossomed in the Springtime and had rich fruits in the Autumn. Birds on the trees sang so sweetly that the children would stop their games and listen to them. "How happy we are here!" they said to one another.*

- The giant's garden was...
(a) excellent and nice (b) large and lovely (c) beautiful and good (d) very small.
- There were many trees that blossomed in.....
(a) winter (b) monsoon (c) summer (d) spring
- The trees had rich fruits in the.....
(a) autumn (b) spring (c) winter (d) summer
- These children said about the giant's garden that..
(a) it was nice (b) they were unhappy there (c) they were happy there (d) it was beautiful

2. *One day the giant came back, He had been with his friend. He was away for many years. As soon as he returned to his castle, he saw the children playing in the garden. "What are you all*

doing here ?” he shouted angrily. The children ran away. “This is my own garden and I will allow nobody to come here.” Said the giant. He was so selfish that he put a notice on the gate.

1. The giant had been with his.....
(a) father (b) sister(c) mother (d) friend
2. As soon as the giant returned, he saw the children.....
(a) jumping (b) singing (c) playing (d) dancing
3. The giant was.....
(a) wise (b) fool(c) selfish (d) wicked
4. The giant put a on the gate.
(a) notice (b) slogan(c) picture (d) writing

3. Then, came the spring. There were little blossoms and little birds everywhere. Only in the garden of the selfish giant, it was still winter. As there were no children, the birds did not like to sing and the trees did not blossom. Once a beautiful flower peeped out from the grass. But it read the notice on the gate; it felt so sorry for the children that it slipped back

into the ground again. It decided not to grow. But only the snow and the cold wind were happy. “Spring seems to have forgotten this garden. We will be able to stay here all the year round.” The snow covered up the grass with her great white coat, and painted all the trees silver.

1. The season mentioned in the above text is the....
(a) spring (b) winter(c) summer (d) monsoon
2. Once a beautiful..... peeped out from the grass.
(a) boy (b) flower (c) girl (d) man
3. The snow covered up the grass with her great white....
(a) shirt (b) coat(c) pant (d) grass

4. Through a little hole in the wall the children had crept in, and they were sitting in the branches of the trees. In every tree there was a little child. And the trees looked to have the children back again. It was a lovely sight. Only in one corner of the garden it was still winter. A little boy was standing under a tree.

1. The giant saw a lovely
(a) flower (b) garden(c) sight (d) gate
2. The little boy was standing under.....
(a) a tree (b) a house (c) a school (d) a root
3. Too small means.....
(a) very little (b) too sad (c) too happy (d) very good

5. And the Giant’s heart melted, “How selfish I have been !” he thought. “Now I know why the spring would not come here. I will put that poor child in the tree. I will knock down the wall. My garden shall be the children’s playground forever .” He was really very sorry for what he had done.

1. The giant’s heart (a) changed (b) melted (c) mould (d) with joy
2. Where did the giant put the child?
(a) in the garden (b) in the tree (c) on the tree (d) under the tree
3. Find out the season mention in the above text from the text ____
(a) winter (b) summer (c) monsoon (d) spring

6. So he went downstairs, opened the front door quite softly and went into the garden. When the children saw him, they were frightened. They all ran away. And in the garden it was winter again. Only the little boy did not run, for his eyes were so full of tears that he did not see the giant. The giant went quietly near him, took him gently in his hand, and put him up into the tree. The tree blossomed at once; soon the birds came back and started singing. The little boy stretched out his arms and put them round the Giant's neck, and kissed him. The other children, when they saw that the Giant was not wicked any longer, came running back,

- (1) The little boy's eyes were full of..... (a) tears (b) water (c) dust (d) bright
- (2) The trees looked..... to have the children back again.
(a) sorry (b) happy (c) sad (d) unhappy
- (3) When the children saw the giant they were____
(a) happy (b) frightened (c) unhappy (d) joyful
- (4) The giant went quietly near him and took him____
(a) tightly (b) strongly (c) quickly (d) gently
- (5) The little boy the giant____
(a) smile (b) kissed (c) slapped (d) gave an apple to
- (6) The children saw that the giant was not _____ then.
(a) good (b) wicked (c) bad (d) nice

Unit -2

The clever shepherd

SIMILAR		OPPOSITE	
Worth	Value	Pleased	Displeased
Summon	Call by order	Servant	Master
Looking for	In search of	Answer	Question
Displease	Annoy	More	Less
Humble	Modest	Difficult	Easy
Learned	Knowledgeable	Able	Unable
Amusement	Fun	End	Begin
Robe	Cloak	Fail	Success
Resemble	Look alike	Death	Life
Wit	Intelligence	Bad	Good
Loyalty	Faithfulness	Present	Absent
Sliced	Cut	Insult	Honour
Ago	Before	Simple	Complicated
Leave	Give up	Long	Short
Pardon	Forgive	Clever	Dull
Bear	Endure / tolerate	Right	Wrong
Image	Picture	Admire	Criticize
Admire	Praise	Lend	Borrow
Ago	Before	Laugh	Cry
Worth	Having value	Rich	Poor
Lucky	Fortunate	Lucky	Unlucky

→ READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. *King John ruled over England seven hundred years ago. The Abbot of Canterbury was one of the priests in his kingdom. King John was displeased with him because people said that he was richer than the king. So the king summoned him to his court.*

- (1) Who ruled over England seven hundred years ago?
(a) King Victor (b) King John (c) King Luis (d) King James
- (2) Find out the opposite to the word 'pleased' ____
(a) dishonor (b) unpleased (c) displeased (d) disorder
- (3) Whom did the king summon?
(a) a courtier (b) the Abbot (c) a poor man (d) a shepherd
- (4) Who was displeased with the abbot?
(a) the king (b) the courtier (c) the queen (d) the shepherd
- (5) 'to summon' means
(a) to ring (b) to call (c) to suggest (d) to call by order

2. *Abbot : No, Your Majesty. I don't. I'm a humble servant of God.*

King : I do not believe you. You can't be so rich. And besides, you shouldn't be so rich. You're a priest. A priest should be learned and wise, not rich. Are you a learned and wise man ?

- (1) Who is a humble servant of God?
(a) the shepherd (b) the king (c) the Abbot (d) the courtier
- (2) What according to the king can't the Abbot be ?
(a) learned and wise (b) rich (c) a humble servant (d) poor
- (3) Find out the opposite word to 'Humble' ... (a) arrogant (b) faithful (c) loyal (d) kind

3. *King : Can't you ? Well then, I've got three more questions for you. Answer them or be ready to die. Are you ready to answer the questions ?*

Abbot : No... yes, Your Majesty.

King : The first question. "How much am I worth ? Exactly how much ? Not a penny more , not a penny less".

- (1) How many questions did the king ask the Abbot?
(a) four (b) three (c) five (d) two
- (2) 'Worth' means (a) good (b) money (c) very (d) value

4. *Abbot : These are very difficult questions, Your Majesty. I'm unable to answer them immediately. I need some time to think,*

King : All right. You are granted three weeks' time.

Abbot : Thank you, Your Majesty.

King : If you fail to answer the questions at the end of three weeks, you shall die. We shall meet after three weeks.

- (1) Who is unable to answer the questions?
(a) the king (b) the shepherd (c) the Abbot (d) the courtier
- (2) How much time did the king grant?
(a) two weeks (b) three weeks (c) four weeks (d) five weeks
- (3) How did the Abbot find the king's questions ?
(a) very easy (b) very hard (c) long (d) not good

(4) When will they meet?

- (a) after 5 weeks (b) after 2 weeks (c) after 3 weeks (d) after 4 weeks

5. *The poor Abbot left the court and travelled far and wide. He met many learned men of the land and tried to get the answers for the king's questions. But no one was able to give him the answers to any of them. So he returned home to say good-bye to his friends and was prepared for death.*

(Near his home, he meets one of his shepherds.)

Shepherd : Welcome home, Lord abbot, welcome. Why are you so sad ? What news do you bring from the court of the king ?

Abbot : Very bad news, my friend. In two days time I must be ready to die.

- (1) What did the Abbot do after leaving the court ?
(a) travelled in the village (b) travelled far and wide (c) thought (d) pondered
- (2) Whom did the Abbot meet?
(a) the king (b) the courtiers (c) learned men (d) a rich man
- (3) Whom did he meet near his home?
(a) the king (b) his wife (c) friends (d) the shepherd
- (4) Why did the Abbot return home ?
(a) to say hello (b) to say good bye (c) to get answers (d) to preach
- (5) What did the shepherd ask ?
(a) why he was sad (b) if he found answers (c) why he was happy (d) how his journey was

6. *Shepherd : Three questions ? Sir, let me hear them. I can find answers to three hundred questions for your Lordship. If you let me change my clothes, I promise to change the king's mind.*

Abbot : Change your clothes ? You don't need my permission for that !

Shepherd : But in this case I do need your permission, because I must change my clothes with yours. Lend me your Abbot's robe for a few days, and send me to king. You know how closely I resemble you.

- (1) Who had been able to find answer?
(a) the Abbot (b) the shepherd (c) the courtier (d) the king
- (2) With whom did the shepherd want to change the clothes?
(a) the king (b) the priest (c) the queen (d) the courtier
- (3) 'resemble' means
(a) to be understood (b) to look alike (c) to look for (d) remember

ETC
The learning material

7. *Shepherd: My answers are ready, butplease pardon me if one or two of them displeased , Your Majesty.*

King : Well, I'll bear that in mind. Now the first question : How much am I worth ? Tell me exactly how much, in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Shepherd : Your Majesty, you're worth exactly...twenty-five shillings.

King : Twenty-five shillings ! This is simply an insult.

Shepherd : Pardon me, Your Majesty, it's only simple arithmetic.

King : What do you mean by that? Explain !

Shepherd : It's quite simple, Your Majesty. A "crown" is five shillings and a "sovereign" is a pound which is twenty shillings. As it carries your image on it, a 'sovereign' with a 'crown' is twenty-five shillings.

1. 'to pardon' means.....
(a) please (b) to forget (c) to forgive (d) to give
2. 'to bear in mind' means....(a) to set (b) to tolerate (c) to remember (d) to request
3. 'to bear' means..... (a) to remember (b) to forget (c) to forgive (d) to endure
4. How much was the king worth?
(a) 25 shillings (b) 24 shillings (c) 22 shillings (d) 23 shillings
5. 'a sovereign' is worth.....shillings.(a) twenty (b) twenty five (c) twenty three (d) forty
6. 'image' means.....
(a) a movie (b) a film (c) a picture (d) a photo

8. King : Well done ! Well done, good Abbot ! That was very clever. What about my second question : How long would it take for me to go round the earth ?

Shepherd : Twenty – four hours, Your Majesty.

King : Twenty-four hours ! How can I believe that?

Shepherd : If Your Majesty rises with the sun and moves along with the sun as fast as it moves across, the sky, I am sure, you can go round the earth in twenty-four hours.

(All the courtiers look pleased)

King : Indeed, Sir Abbot, I wish I could move so fast as that. Now my third and the last question : What am I thinking at this moment ?

Shepherd " Your Majesty, at this moment you think that the man answering your questions is the Abbot of Canterbury ?

King : You're right again.

- (1) How long would it take for the king to go round the earth?
(a) 20 hours (b) 25 hours (c) 22 hours (d) 24 hours
- (2) Who wishes to move as fast as the sun?
(a) the Abbot (b) the king (c) the queen (d) the shepherd
- (3) To rise means... (a) to wake up (b) to get up (c) to increase (d) to rest
- (4) Who are talking here?
(a) the king and the abbot (b) the king and the shepherd
(c) the king and the courtiers (d) the shepherd and the friends

9. King : What ! A shepherd ! Don't carry your jokes too far.

Shepherd : But I'm speaking the truth. Believe me, Your Majesty, I'm one of the shepherd on the Abbot's service.

King : My Lord, who is lucky to have such a servant as this shepherd ? I wish I had at least one ! Can I be your master instead of the Abbot ?

Shepherd : How can I do the duties of an Abbot ?

King : I see you can't. Anyway, I admire your wit as well as your loyalty. Ask me anything you wish.

Shepherd : Your Majesty, I beg you to forgive my master, the Abbot.

King : All right. I grant your wish. Tell the Abbot, he's pardoned and free to live in peace in the kingdom.

- (1) What was the shepherd speaking ? (a) the truth (b) a lie (c) English (d) French
 (2) 'Believe me' means... (a) know me (b) trust one (c) trust me (d) beside me
 (3) Who is lucky to have such a servant as the shepherd?
 (a) the king (b) the shepherd (c) the courtier (d) the Abbot
 (4) 'Loyalty' means.... (a) faithfulness (b) value (c) kindness (d) modest
 (5) 'To grant' means.... (a) give (b) to allow (c) to gift (d) to take

Unit – 3

The Colours of My Nation

Difficult \ Unfamiliar words.

Summit	a meeting between heads of Govt.
Inaugurated	Opened + began – introduced a system / function
Foreign	Of other country
Democracy	A form Govt. in which people play an important role
Culture	Arts – customs
Traditional	Long established customs
Announce	Make a public statement
Organized	make arrangements for.
Government	governing body of a state / country

Word	SIMILAR	OPPOSITE
Inaugurated	Opened – introduced a system / function	Farewell
Academic	Educational	
Founded	Established	
Symbol	Emblem	
Import	To bring from other countries / regions	Export
Announce	Declare / make public statement	
Tradition	Long established customs	Modernity
Covered	included, consisted	
Monarchy	Kingship	Democracy
Prosperity	Richness	Poverty

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

SELECTING THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTIONS:

1. *European Council (Eu.C)-India Summit was held in New Delhi recently. At that time Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, the President of India, inaugurated the academic and cultural exchange programme for school students. The students from U.S., Canada, Russia, China, Japan and England were invited to India. The purpose was to know more about India and to meet one another to create understanding for a better world of tomorrow. This is how the representative introduced themselves and their countries.*

1. By whom was the academic and culture programme inaugurated?
(a) the President (b) the Chief Minister (c) the Prime Minister (d) Eu.C.
2. 'Inaugurated' means _____ (a) opened (b) closed (c) farewell (d) wedding
3. The word _____ is used for education. (a) academic (b) culture (c) inaugurated (d) exchange

2. *Hi ! I'm Jenna from Canada, the second largest country, in area, in the world. I am interested in classical music of India so I have here. Friends, Canada became independent in 1867. The name 'Canada' comes from the word "Kanata" which means 'village or community'. Most of us are immigrants from Britain or France. Our emblem includes three red maple leaves.*

1. Jenna is interested in _____
(a) classical dance. (b) classical music (c) classical instrument (d) classical songs.
2. Canada is the _____ largest country in area. (a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
3. An immigrant is a person _____
(a) who is invited to a country. (b) who has come from another country.
(c) who has been granted his wish. (d) who is an inhabitant of his country.
4. Most Canadians are immigrants from _____
(a) England and Japan (b) China and the UK (c) Bharat and Pakistan (d) Britain and France
5. The Emblem includes _____
(a) a red eleven pointed maple leaf. (b) a maple tree
(c) three red maple leaves (d) wheat and hydroelectricity.

3. *I am Chang from China. We are the largest country in population and third largest in area. We were the first people to develop the compass, paper and silk cloth. Our great wall is famous world over. The name "China" comes from the word "Qin" (pronounced Chihn) an early Chinese dynasty. See our flag, it has five stars. Our emblem shows the Gate of Heavenly peace in Beijing. There is wheel that represents industry.*

1. The name China comes from the word "Qin" pronounced _____
(a) China (b) Chihn (c) Chang (d) Chinese
2. The Chinese flag has _____
(a) five stars (b) a large star (c) five stars chocolate (d) four stars
3. The wheel in the emblem of China represents _____
(a) agriculture (b) industry (c) progress (d) power
4. Which word in the text is used for 'symbol'?
(a) emblem (b) flag (c) national anthem (d) none
5. China is the largest country in _____
(a) population (b) area (c) industry (d) prosperity
6. China is famous for _____
(a) the Chinese people (b) the Chinese noodles (c) the Great wall (d) the Chinese toys

4. Hello, I'm Bob from England. It is a part; of the UK, I'm a class IX student from Manchester. Let me tell you the industrial revolution began in our country. Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of all time, and Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist belong to England. Our flag is known as the Union Jack,

1. Bob is a student of standard -----.(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11
2. The industrial revolution began in _____
(a) China (b) Canada (c) our country (d) England
3. Shakespeare was the greatest -----of all time.
(a) dramatist (b) trader (c) poet (d) writer
4. The English flag is known as _____
(a) the red flag (b) Chakradhvaja (c) Tri color (d) the Union Jack

5. I am Sako from the country of the Rising Sun, Japan. We call our country Nippon or Nihon, which means the land of the Rising Sun. You find the red Sun in our National flag, too. Our National Anthem is "Kimigayo". Japan is famous for "Ikebana", "Origami", "Bonsai". Life in our country reflects the culture of both the East and the west.

1. Japan is known as the land of _____
(a) the red sun (b) the rising sun (c) the Japanese (d) Kimigayo
2. Which is not the Japanese art of the following ?
(a) Ikebana (b) Kimigayo (c) Origami (d) Bonsai
3. Find out the similar word for – "well known " _____
(a) Famous (b) Ikebana (c) Bonsai (d) Origami
4. Japan reflects the culture of _____
(a) the East (b) own traditional (c) the West (d) both the E



6. This is our flag Chakradhvaja or tri-colour. It has three colours. The Saffron, white and green. The wheel placed in the centre of the flag suggests progress.

1. The wheel placed in the centre of our flag suggests _____
(a) industry (b) agriculture (c) progress (d) power

7. The four lions seated back to back in our emblem do not represent power of monarchy. They announced the power of great wisdom, love, peace, compassion and truth.

1. The four lions seated back to back in our emblem do not represent _____
(a) power of monarchy (b) power of great wisdom
(c) power of love and peace (d) power of compassion

8. We shall also visit Shantiniketan a place of learning, founded by Rabindranath Tagor, our great poet. Then we shall fly to Chennai and attend classical dance performances like Bharat Natyam and Kathakali. From there we shall go to Vivekanand Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari. We shall visit the world famous Ajanta Elora caves in Maharashtra and enjoy the beautiful paintings and carvings.

1. Rabindranath Tagore was our great _____
(a) poet (b) scientist (c) religious (d) president
2. The group will fly to Chennai and attend _____ performances.
(a) classical music (b) classical dances (c) classical songs (d) old Hindi film songs
3. The Ajanta - Ellora caves in Maharashtra are in the _____ of India.
(a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

4. In the caves of the Ajanta- Ellora, we can enjoy the beautiful _____
(a) folk dance (b) pictures (c) paintings & carving (d) classical idols

Unit – 4



Bunty's Blue Bike

1. It was the most beautiful bike and it belonged to Bunty's uncle. A magic, kingfisher – blue with a matching pair of baskets and two smart rear-view mirrors ! A real beauty, and the first of its kind in the Neighbourhood. Overnight ,Bunty had become a prince among us.

- (1) What was the colour of the bike? (a) red (b) blue (c) black (d) silver
(2) Bunty had become a prince among his friends because.....
(a) there was a beautiful bike (b) his uncle came to stay his house
(c) he had many friends (d) his father bought him a new bike.
(3) Here 'belonged to' means..... (a) lived at (b) in possession of (c) bearable (d) bought

2. Bunty's uncle had come from Mumbai riding the new motorbike . He was staying for three weeks. Three glorious weeks !Every afternoon when Bunty's uncle slept, we could eye at the blue wonder.

- (1) How many days was Bunty's uncle staying at his house ?
(a) two weeks (b) three weeks (c) one week (d) four weeks
(2) Here ' to eye at' means (a) watch (b) to stare (c) to see (d) to look

3. Bunty had always been a stylist, now he began to walk around like the world's greatest. When we cycled home from school, he would lean over the handlebars, and we knew he dreamed of the blue bike.

- (1) Bunty dreamed of a..... (a) bicycle (b) scooter (c) bike (d) car
(2) Bunty came home from the school.... (a) by bus (b) by car (c) by train (d) on bicycle

4. One Monday morning , when I was busy reading a newspaper. Bunty came and whispered in my ears. "I'm learning to ride it, Montu."

"Come, come" said I, "Your uncle's not such a stupid person". "Want to bet ?" Bunty challenged.

- (1) 'Whisper' means.....
(a) to speak slowly (b) to speak with low tone (c) to tell a lie (d) to make a noise
(2) What was Montu busy with?
(a) whispering (b) reading a story (c) reading a newspaper (d) none
(3) Bunty wanted to..... (a) bet (b) bat (c) batting (d) bade.
(4) Bunty whispered in Montu`s ears about....
(a) learning to speak (b) learning to ride (c) learning to write (d) learning to repair

5. Bunty, like rest of us, knew everything about the bike. Like all grown-ups, his uncle had this belief that fourteen years old could not handle things like bike.

- (1) 'grown ups' means..... (a) youngsters (b) elders (c) elders (d) oldests
(2) Bunty knew everything about..... (a) parts of bike (b) riding a bike (c) repairing a bike (d) servicing a bike

6. One Sunday, after lunch, I remembered Bunty's bet. Since I had nothing special to do, I decided to go and ask him about his bike. I gave my famous thumb and index finger 'ring whistle' under his window. On hearing it, he looked out.

- (1) The writer decided
(a) to learn bike riding (b) to ask about study (c) to ask about car (d) to ask about bike
(2) How did Montu call Bunty?
(a) by a whistle (b) by knocking the door (c) by shouting (d) by calling out his name

7. Noiselessly the bike was wheeled out of the gate. It was pushed down the road three houses away. He swung on the seat, inserted the key, turned on the ignition and petrol tap. He kicked the starter and the engine throbbed. He turned around and signaled me to get on. I felt thrilled as I climbed on to the pillion.

- (1) How was the bike taken out of the gate? (a) noisily (b) noiselessly (c) slowly (d) speedily
(2) Here 'pillion rider' means.....
(a) the person who rides the bike (b) the person who pushes the bike
(c) the person who sits behind the rider (d) the person who drives the bike

8. We cleared the traffic lights that had changed to yellow but Bunty was in no mood to slow down. The light had already changed to red when the bike cleared the crossing. I heard a police whistle. But we sped on and I heard Bunty laugh aloud.

- (1) Bunty was not in a mood to.....
(a) stop the bike (b) help the old woman (c) slow down the bike (d) obey the traffic rules
(2) What did Bunty ignore? (a) the red light (b) the yellow light (c) the blue light (d) the green light

9. The road was nearly empty. After a shaky start, the bike moved smoothly. In no time we reached the Crescent Road. I glanced at the speedometer. It was 100 kmph.

- (1) The road was..... (a) busy (b) empty (c) full of traffic (d) full of cows
(2) The similar word for 'glance at'..... (a) to look at (b) to see at (c) look in (d) look for

10. Bunty tried to step on the brakes. The bike screeched to a halt. But she was knocked down. The onion, potatoes and tomatoes from her bag scattered on the road.

- (1) The old woman's bag was full of
(a) potatoes and tomatoes (b) onions and cabbage
(c) apples and guavas (d) carrots and potatoes
(2) Bunty tried to to save the woman.
(a) apply a leg (b) apply brakes (c) apply ointment (d) apply a plaster

11. "Don't be fool", he said. "I don't want to end up in jail".

"But the lady.....?"

"She is all right. She wasn't badly hurt or anything."

"I was furious. We have to stop and help", said I angrily. "It's so bad to hit and run".

- (1) 'to end up' in jail means.....
 (a) to stay in jail (b) to go to jail (c) to visit jail (d) to end life in jail
- (2) When Bunty didn't stop the bike, Montu was.....
 (a) sad (b) very angry (c) sorry (d) happy

12. I ran across the road to catch a bus. As soon as I saw it coming, I jumped into it. When the conductor started at me, only then I realized I had no money in my pocket. The conductor was angry. So I was asked to get down.

- (1) Montu realized that
 (a) Bunty was wrong (b) Bunty should have been wrong
 (c) he had no money (d) he had been on the wrong bus
- (2) How did the conductor behave with Montu?
 (a) happily (b) rudely (c) sorrowfully (d) sad

Unit – 5 :-

Silence..... Please

OPPOSITE WORDS

loud	-slow
bearable	-unbearable
right	-wrong
pleasant	-unpleasant
increase	-decrease
desirable	-undesirable
harmful	-harmless
wanted	-unwanted
necessary	-unnecessary
minimum	-maximum
tolerable	-intolerable
digestion	-indigestion
fair	-unfair

SIMILAR WORDS

bear	- endure, tolerate
disappointed	- sad
raise	- increase
grumbled	- complained
faintest	- very low
cause	- reason
anxiety	- worry
prevent	- stop
escape	- avoid
to rush to	- to hurry to
bearable	- tolerable
escape	- get away from
get used to	- get habituated to

1. Mr. and Mrs. Dalal were sitting in the verandah and having tea. Suddenly they heard loud music from their children's room and rushed to their room. Jagat and Ved were dancing to the loud music of a film song. Mrs. Dalal shouted, "Reduce the volume of the CD player. It's unbearable."

1. Where were Mr. and Mrs. Dalal sitting?
 (a) in the drawing room (b) in the passage (c) in the verandah (d) in the kitchen
2. What did Mr. and Mrs. Dalal hear from their children's room?
 (a) loud music (b) songs (c) dialogues (d) screaming
3. Give the similar meaning for 'reduce'.....
 (a) Increase (b) decrease (c) low (d) high
4. Find out the opposite meaning to 'bearable'...
 (a) Higher (b) unpleasant (c) unwanted (d) unbearable
5. What were Jagat and Ved doing?
 (a) reading (b) watching TV (c) dancing (d) playing

6. Which sound is unbearable for Mr. and Mrs. Dalal?
(a) loud music of the CD player (b) clatter of machines (c) chiming of bells (d) loud music of DVD player

2. What's wrong with you, mummy? We are listening to our new CD. We need to turn it higher to enjoy the tunes ,said Jagat.

"Boys, it is not music.It is only an unpleasant sound. It is noise.Please , stop it ."Said their father. But the boys continued to dance to rhythm.Their parents left the room disappointed."

1. What were they listening to?
(a) a new CD (b) a music player (c) a new DVD (d) a new tap-recorder
2. What were they enjoying? (a) rhythm (b) sound (c) tunes (d) noise
3. 'Noise' means.....
(a) pleasant sound (b) wanted sound (c) unpleasant sound (d) bearable sound
4. Who left the room disappointed?
(a) Jagat and ved (b) their mummy and papa (c) their friends (d) their uncle
5. 'Disappointed' means.... (a) happy (b) sad (c) disturb (d) joy

3. After a while Mrs.Dalal turned on the electric blender.Mr.Dalal switched on the TV to listen to the news.At the same time their neighbour's son Kishan started his bike and raised it several times to warm it up.A motor car passed by continuously blowing the horn."What a noise!"The boys grumbled and turned their CD player still higher.

1. What did Mrs. Dalal turn on?
(a) a blender (b) a mixture (c) a grinder (d) a CD player
2. 'grumbled' means..... (a) calm down (b) welcomed (c) complained (d) greeted
3. Who started his bike? (a) Jagat (b) Mrs.Dalal (c) Ved (d) Kishan

4. We live in the world of sounds. Some are pleasant, some are unpleasant.Generally, when the sound is too loud and disturbing ,it is noise. It 's something that makes us cover our ears.In fact, any undesirable sound is noise. It is always annoying and harmful.

1. We live in the..... of sounds.
(a) country (b) atmosphere (c) world (d) environment
2. Give the opposite meaning to 'unpleasant' (a) happy (b) sad (c) pleasant (d) desirable
3. Which sound is noise?
(a) tolerable (b) pleasant (c) desirable (d) undesirable
4. Noise is always..... (a) useful (b) desirable (c) harmful (d) harmless
5. Undesirable means.... (a) unhappy (b) unpleasant (c) unwanted (d) pleasant

5. Some experts define noise as "unwanted sound". But what is an unwanted sound for one person may be pleasnt for another. At what level does sound become noise?Noise can be measured scientifically.It is measured in decibels(db).Zero decibel is equal to the faintest sound heard by the human ear.

- 1.Noise means.... (a) happy sound (b) desirable sound (c) unwanted sound (d) pleasant sound
2. Sound is measured in.... (a) ab (b) ml (c) bd (d) db
- 3..... decibel is the faintest sound. (a) zero (b) one (c) two (d) twenty
4. Faintest means.... (a) dim (b) high (c) very low (d) very high

6. It is said that most people speak in a range between 45 and 75 dbs. A sound above 85 dbs damages human ears. It may result in hearing loss. Hearing loss can begin when the sound level goes above 100 dbs and we experience pain in the ears at 140 dbs.Some people may experience pain at lower level, too.

- Most people speak in a range between....and.....
(a) 35 and 45 dbs (b) 45 and 65 dbs (c) 45 and 75 dbs (d) 55 and 75 dbs
- Which sound damages human ears?
(a) above 75 dbs (b) above 80 dbs (c) above 85 dbs (d) blow 85 dbs
- We experience pain in the ears at _____
(a) 130 dbs (b) 135 dbs (c) 140 dbs (d) 139 dbs

7. *The human body never gets used to noise. It causes illness and deafness. After hearing loud noise a person may suffer from high blood pressure, annoyance, anxiety and heart disease. Some sudden and unexpected noise may cause indigestion and gastric problems. No one these days can escape the terror of noise. Noise in all places has been increasing. Noise pollutes our environment as much as smoke, foul water and piles of garbage.*

- 'to get used to ' means...
(a) to get trained to (b) to get habituated to (c) to get tired of (d) to get reduced to
- 'Fear' means.... (a) anger (b) anxiety (c) suffer (d) terror
- What causes illness and deafness? (a) voice (b) noise (c) sound (d) music
- 'Pollute' means.... (a) make clean (b) make dirty (c) make dry (d) make pretty

Unit – 6 :- **A WONDERFUL CREATION**

SIMILAR

feeble	-	weak
concentration	-	attention
utter	-	speak
cure	-	heal
tough	-	difficult, hard
endure	-	tolerate, bear
compromise	-	adjust
genius	-	gifted
complete	-	finish
comment	-	criticize
heal	-	cure
genius	-	highly talented
reason	-	think logically
details	-	information



OPPOSITE

appear	-	disappear
true	-	false
weak	-	strong
possible	-	impossible
tough	-	soft
close	-	open
love	-	hate
with	-	without
refuse	-	accept
available	-	unavailable

1. *The good lord was extremely busy those days. He was into his sixth day of overtime. When he was working with full concentration, an angel appeared and commented, "You are taking too much care for creating this creature."*

- The lord has been working for..... days.
(a) one (b) five (c) six (d) ten
- are taking too much care for creating the creature.
(a) the angel (b) the god (c) the good angel (d) none.
- Here 'extremely' means..... (a) exercises (b) very much (c) much (d) excuse
- Here 'angel' means.....
(a) the messenger of God (b) a miraculous person

(c) the friend of God (d) a wonderful creation of God

5. Here 'concentration' mean_____

(a) conclude (b) attention (c) alert (d) none

2. *Her all parts should be movable and replaceable, too. She has a lap that disappears when she stands up. I have to put a kiss that can cure everything from a broken leg to a broken heart. Moreover, she has to have six pairs of hands; she is able to run on any food available....and....should have three pairs of eyes.*

1.....all parts should be movable and replaceable according to God.

(a) angel's (b) mother's (c) God's (d) mother's had

2.....disappears when mother stands up. (a) a leg (b) a lap (c) a hand (d) a kiss

3 The mother should have.....pairs of eyes according to the god. (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 1

4. Here 'cure' means.....(a) hard (b) heal (c) tolerate (d) care

3. *The angel shook his head slowly and said, "A mighty impossible task, I suppose. Six pairs of hands? No way!"*

"No, these hands are not problem for me. It is three pairs of eyes that the mothers have to have." Lord looked puzzled. "Oh, so you are creating a standard model of mother? But three pairs of eyes? What for?" The angel got interested.

1. God wants to create the..... model of mother. (a) weak (b) standard (c) invisible (d) gentle

2. Here 'without uttering word' means.....

(a) without touching (b) without speaking word

(c) without opening her eyes (d) without giving anything

3. Here 'puzzled' means... (a) confused (b) activated (c) happy (d) none

4. *I have completed most of my work, I have put my best of ideas into this model. Now this mother will heal herself when she is sick. She would be able to feed a family of six members only on half a kilo of cabbage. And she would manage a nine years old child bath, play, study, food and sleep without irritated. The angel went round the mother very slowly. He touched and said, "It's too soft."*

1. The mother will heal herself when she is.....(a) happy (b) sick (c) moodless (d) angry

2... ..would be able to feed a family of six members only a half a kilo of cabbage

(a) God (b) the mother (c) the angel (d) the father

3. Here 'getting irritated' means....

(a) getting strong (b) getting annoyed/angry (c) getting tired (d) getting happy

4.....is too soft. (a) the model of mother (b) the angel (c) god (d) the model

5. The angel went round the model of mother...(a) very happily (b) very slowly (c) very fast (d) fast

6. Give the opposite word to 'soft' (a) hard (b) heavy (c) harsh (d) easy

5. *"But very tough", said the Lord excited. "You cannot imagine what this can do and endure". "Can it think?" "Not only think but reason and compromise too." said the Lord. The angel was impressed. He went closer to the model and moves his finger across the cheek,*

1. The model of mother is very.... a) dull b) tough c) genius d) intelligent

2. The model of mother can do, endure, reason and.....

(a) compromise (b) consider (c) sing (d) research

3. The angel went closer to the model and the cheek

(a) moved his finger across (b) put his finger on (c) replaced his finger (d) put his finger across

4. Here 'compromise' means... (a) care (b) adjust (c) create (d) crash

6. Oh, Lord, her eyes are leaking. How did this happen? It must be a tear. I have not put it there. It is a miracle, the Lord exclaimed. "But what is a tear for, my Lord?" "It is something unique. May be it is for pain, joy, pride, disappointment, loneliness," the Lord explained.

1. Mother's are leaking. (a) eyes (b) legs (c) mouth (d) hands
2. is a miracle (a) a tear (b) mother (c) angel (d) god
3. is for pain, joy, pride, disappointment and loneliness.
(a) unique (b) a tear (c) mother's kiss (d) angel's tear

Unit – 7 BIO-RHYTHM

SIMILAR

adjust	-	compromise
find out	-	search for
instead of	-	in place of
organism	-	animal
mate	-	partner
violent	-	wild, cruel
event	-	incident
occur	-	happen
derived	-	obtained
alertness	-	attention
sensitivity	-	response
action	-	deed
journalist	-	reporter

OPPOSITE

give	-	take
naturally	-	artificially
sunrise	-	sunset
dead	-	live
lower	-	higher
violent	-	non violent
early	-	late
necessary	-	unnecessary
intensive	-	extensive
internal	-	external
balance	-	imbalance
maximum	-	minimum
increase	-	decrease
perfect	-	imperfect
living	-	dead

1. Aarti: Papa, will you please help me with this word? Papa: Sure, dear! What is it?

Aarti: Aklemetize. I even do not know its spelling. Papa: "Means you have heard it somewhere. It is a special word. It spelt as acclimatize but where did you hear it?"

1. What is the spelling of aklemetize? (a) adimatize (b) acclinatize (c) ecalimatize (d) acclimatize
2. Give the opposite meaning to 'displease' (a) happy (b) unhappy (c) please (d) sad
3. Aarti _____ familiar with the word acclimatize. (a) is (b) does (c) doesn't (d) isn't

2. Aarti: I was watching the news on TV and a journalist was asking the manager of the Indian Olympic team, "Why are you taking the team so early to the Olympic city?" "The events are

going to take place after a week or so." In its reply our manager said that it was necessary to acclimatize our sportsmen with the new timing. They have to adjust their clocks and become fit .

1. What was Aarti watching on TV? (a) a movie (b) a film (c) news (d) serial
2. Who was asking the manager? (a) a journalist (b) a press reporter (c) an editor (d) a clerk
3. What did they have to adjust? (a) their body (b) their mind (c) their watches (d) their clocks
4. 'Reporter' means....(a) an editor (b) an agent (c) a journalist (d) a clerk

3. Papa: Let's do one thing. I will give you one article about such clocks. You are a good reader. Read it .Then if you have any questions, we will discuss it.(Takes out a few pages from the file and gives them to Aarti) Take them and learn by yourself. Aarti: So you want me to learn how to learn!

1. What will papa give to Aarti? (a) a lesson (b) a report (c) an article (d) a manager
2. Who is a good reader? (a) papa (b) the journalist (c) Aarti (d) the manager
3. _____ will discuss the question?
(a) papa and the manager (b) papa and Aarti (c) Aarti and the manager (d) papa and a journalist
4. Aarti reads..... (a) a newspaper (b) a magazine (c) an article (d) a novel
5. What does father want Aarti to learn?
(a) what to learn (b) how to learn (c) how learn (d) when to learn

4. Some French scientists did an experiment with squirrels. They put sugar water in a naturally lighted room everyday at 10:00 am. The squirrels came to drink the water exactly at the right time. Then the scientists started putting the sugar water in a room that was artificially lighted for 24 hours.

1. Some French scientists did an experiment with (a) monkeys (b) squirrels (c) donkeys (d) rats
2. When did they put sugar water? (a) at 10.00 am (b) at 10.00 pm (c) at 9.00 pm (d) at 9.00 am
3. Who started putting the sugar water in a room? (a) scientists (b) manager (c) Aarti (d) papa
4. Find out the opposite to 'artificially' _____ (a) modernity (b) naturally (c) ancient (d) modern

5. They put the water at 8:00 pm. It took the squirrels one week to find out the sweet water. But then they started coming in the evening instead of in the morning. Then the scientists took the squirrels to New York. They came out for their food when their bodies told them, but it was only 3:00 pm in New York. Their bodies were still in Paris time.

1. When did the scientists put the water? (a) at 8:00pm (b) at 8:00am (c) at 7.00pm (d) at 5.00pm
2. How much time did the squirrels take to find out the sweet water?
(a) one week (b) two week (c) three week (d) four week
3. When did they start coming? (a) in the morning (b) in noon (c) at night (d) in the evening
4. The squirrels were.... (a) in Paris (b) in London (c) in Surat (d) in New York
5. Give similar meaning for 'in place of'... (a) according to (b) instead of (c) despite (d) in spite of

6. All living organism have a biological clock. Animals and plants are all in rhythm with the natural divisions of time, day and night and the seasons. At sunrise plants open their leaves and begin producing food. At night they rest. As the days grow shorter in winter, the trees shed their leaves.

1. All living organisms have a....clock (a) analog (b) digital (c) biology (d) biological
2. When do the plants begin producing food? (a) at sunset (b) at sunrise (c) at the dawn (d) at night.
3. In.....the days are shorter. (a) summer (b) autumn (c) spring (d) winter
4. The plants rest at..... (a) morning (b) dawn (c) night (d) midnight

5. In winter, the trees shed their... (a) leaves (b) branches (c) leaves (d) lives
 6. Give the opposite to 'stop' from the text_____ (a) start (b) end (c) begin (d) close

7. There is less sunlight during this season. But in spring, leaves and flowers begin to grow. At that time there is a lot of sunlight because the days are longer. In the deserts, rain sets the biological clock of the plants. They appear dead for months and years but when it begins to rain, they come to life. The plants produce seeds quickly before the rain stops.

- 1 There is less ___ during this season. (a) sunrays (b) sunstroke (c) sunlight (d) light
 2. In which season, do leaves and flowers begin to grow?
 (a) autumn (b) spring (c) winter (d) summer
 3. Where does the rain set the biological clock of the plants?
 (a) in gardens (b) in the fields (c) in deserts (d) in farms
 4. In the desert ___ brings life in plants. (a) sunlight (b) moonlight (c) rain (d) dew drops
 5. 'Generate' means _____ (a) save (b) protect (c) produce (d) make

8. Most of the birds wake up with the sunlight. They go to sleep as the sun goes down. When spring arrives, they start searching for a mate. In winter, some birds migrate to warmer places. Their biological clocks tell them it is the time to do all these things. We, the human beings, also have a biological clock that tells us when to sleep and to eat. Blood pressure is lower at night, the heart beats slower and the body temperature is also a little down.

1. When do the birds wake up ?
 (a) in moonlight (b) in light (c) in sunlight (d) with the sunlight
 2. What do the birds start searching for? (a) friends (b) a wife (c) partners (d) mates
 3. In winter some birds migrate to ___ places (a) warm (b) hot (c) warmer (d) cool
 4. 'come' means.... (a) derive (b) start (c) arrive (d) go
 5. Give full form of B.P.....
 (a) Blod Pressure (b) Blood Pressure (c) Blood Presure (d) Bhavnagar Police
 6. Blood pressure is ___ at night . (a) low (b) higher (c) lower (d) high

9. These are some remarkable events which occur in a particular order. More babies are born between midnight and dawn than any other time. More natural deaths occur at night, but more heart attacks happen early in the morning. Most deaths from diseases in hospitals occur between midnight and early morning. It is also reported that there are more violent crimes and traffic accidents when there is full moon.

1. More babies are born between.....
 (a) evening and morning (b) dawn and morning (c) midnight and dawn (d) night and dawn
 2. When does more natural death occur? (a) at night (b) at dawn (c) in noon (d) in the morning

10. Each of us is programmed biologically with rhythm and cycles. A new science called Chronobiology (the biology of time) studies the effects of these cycles on our everyday life. Dr. Franz Halberg is the founder professor of Chronobiology centre at the University of Minnesota, USA.

1. Chrnobiology means _____
 (a) biology of body (b) biology of animals (c) biology of time (d) biology of birds
 2. A new science is called.... (a) anatomy (b) biology (c) chronobiology (d) bio-technology
 3. Who is the founder professor of chrnobiologycenter at the University of Minnesota?
 (a) Franz (b) Halberd (c) Dr.Franz Halberg (d) Mr.Halberg
 4. Where is the Minnesota Uni. situated? (a) in India (b) in the U.S.S.R (c) in the U.K. (d) in the U.S.A

11. *Morning : Alertness gets increasingly sharp. Short term memory is at its best. Sensitivity to allergy is lowest Noon : Body temperature is at the peak, Alertness increases. Mood is at its best. Sight is sharpest. Afternoon : Manual efficiency is high. Flexibility is also high. Long term memory is at its best. Late afternoon : Best time for easy repetitive tasks. Taste and smell are sharpest. Worst time for allergic attacks..*

- 1 The short term memory is at its best in the_____ (a) morning (b) noon (c) evening (d) night
2. When is the body temperature at the peak? (a) in the morning (b) at dawn (c) in noon (d).at night
- 3.____ is the best time for easy repetitive tasks. (a) afternoon (b) morning(c) night (d) late afternoon
4. 'rhythm' means.... (a) agreement (b) harmonium(c) harmony (d) harmonious

UNIT -- 8

Yours Faithfully

➤ **READ THE EXTRACTS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS SELECTING THE PROPER OPTION.**

1. 77, Maruti Society Vijaynagar 3 July 2006

Dear Mr. Rathod I think you should know that your dog came into my garden yesterday and buried a bone right in the middle of my flower-bed. Yours faithfully, Dhaval Sinha.

1. Who has written this letter? (a) Mr. Rathod (b) Mr. faithful (c) Mr. Dhaval Sinha (d) the dog
2. To whom is this letter addressed? (a) Mr. Dhaval Sinha (b) Mr. Rathod (c) the dog (d) the cat
3. What did the dog do?
(a) dug the flowerbed (b) watered the flower bed (c) made the garden dirty (d) ate the bone
4. Mr. Sinha lives in _____ (a) Marutinagar (b) Vijay Society (c) Maruti Society (d) Vijay Maruti Society
5. What did the dog bury in the flower bed? (a) a flower (b) a pot (c) a bed (d) a bone

2. Dear Mr. Rathod, thank you for your letter, I do not like what you say about my dog, he is an old friend in this house and always has two good meals a day. He does not spoil other people's gardens.

Yours faithfully, Dhaval Sinha

1. Which sentence is correct?
(a) Mr. Sinha thanks Mr. Rathod for the letter
(b) Mr. Rathod thanks Mr. Sinha for the letter.
(c) Mr. Rathod thanks for the dog's complaint.
(d) Mr. Sinha complains about Mr. Rathod's dog.
2. Here "He" refers to _____
(a) Mr. Sinha (b) Mr. Rathod (c) the dog (d) none of these
3. The dog gets two meals daily means _____
(a) he gets less to eat (b) he gets enough to eat
(c) he doesn't get anything to eat (d) he gets half to eat
4. What does ,according to Mr. Sinha ,his dog not do?
(a) go to other's garden (b) get enough to eat
(c) spoil other's garden (d) behave properly
5. The similar word for 'spoil' is _____ (a) damage (b) make better (c) enough (d) search

3. Dear Colonel Sinha, thank you for your letter. I am sorry to hear that my dog has damaged your flower-bed. He usually prefers my garden. But perhaps he was leaving the bone for your dog, which often looks hungry.

1. Whose dog has damaged the flower-bed?
(a) Mr. Sinha's (b) Mr. Mishra's (c) Mr. Rathod's (d) Mr. faithfully's
2. What did the dog leave in the flower-bed? (a) a flower (b) a biscuit (c) a bone (d) a dog
3. Here my garden means _____ (a) Mr. Rathod's (b) Mr. Sinha's (c) the owner's (d) the dog's
4. Which is the similar word for 'look'? (a) seem (b) watch (c) often (d) perhaps
5. The word 'prefer' means _____ (a) like (b) love (c) like more (d) love more

4. 78, Maruti Society, Vijaynagar, 6 July 2006

Dear Col. Sinha, Thank you for your letter. I am glade to here that your dog gets enough to eat. I have often worried about it when it comes into my garden and runs round looking for food. It has often chased my cat up a tree and knocked down many flower pots. Perhaps you would keep it under control in future, and apologize.

1. Mr. Rathod is glad because _____
(a) Mr. Sinha's dog is happy (b) Mr. Sinha's dog is looking for food
(c) Mr. Sinha's dog gets enough food (d) Mr. Sinha's dog has knocked down flower pots.
2. This letter is written on _____
(a) July 6 2007 (b) June 6 2006 (c) July 6 2016 (d) July 6 2006
3. Mr. Sinha's dog is looking for _____
(a) fool (b) food (c) pots (d) a cat
4. What does Mr. Rathod want Mr. Sinha to do ?
(a) to give his dog enough food
(b) to keep his dog under control
(c) to keep his dog tied
(d) to keep the dog out of control
5. What has the dog do in Mr. Rathod's garden?
(a) knocked down the tree (b) knocked down the cat
(b) knocked down the flower-pots (d) chased a rat
6. Find out Similar word for 'apologize'
(a) say good (b) say sorry (c) offer sorry (d) feel sorry



5. Your dog has for many years been a great trouble to me in my garden. It makes holes in the hedge through which gets into your garden, and it is often in my garden, digging the ground. Of course, I know that your dog is not a pedigree dog, and mongrels are not easy to control.

1. The dog makes _____ in the fence. (a) a hall (b) a holl (c) a whole (d) a hole
2. Of which breed according to Mr. Sinha is Mr. Rathod's dog ?
(a) Mongrel (b) pedigree (c) ancient (d) hedge
3. Which breed of dogs are troublesome ?
(a) mongrel (b) pedigree (c) Mr. Sinha's (d) Mr. Rathod's

6. But I think things have gone too far now. If I find your dog in my garden again, I shall report the matter to the police.

1. Sinha gives _____ to Mr. Rathod.
(a) a complaint (b) a warning (c) a surprise (d) a support
2. Mr. Sinha will complain to the _____
(a) police (b) soldier (c) Rathod (d) Mr. Dhaval
(b)

7. It does not seem to know the difference between your garden and mine. Perhaps you allow it to dig in your garden, but I do not allow my dog to do such things here. I would like you to know that my dog is not a mongrel. I can show you his pedigree if you like, and I am sure you cannot show me any such thing about the thing you call a dog. Yours Faithfully, Rajiv Rathod

1. Mr. Sinha allows his dog _____
(a) not to dig his garden (b) not to enter the garden

- (c) to dig in his garden (d) to dig in another's garden
- To seem means _____ (a) to look (b) to see (c) to seek (d) to say
 - According to Rajiv Rathod his dog is not _____ but _____
(a) pedigree + mongrel (b) mongrel + pedigree
(c) pedigree + mongral (d) mongral + pedigree

8. Dear Mr. Rathod, thank you for your letter. I think you are a very unpleasant person and should not even be allowed to keep a dog

- How is Mr. Rathod? (a) pleasant (b) unpleasant (c) sorry (d) carefree
- What should Mr. Rathod not be allowed?
(a) buy a dog (b) keep a cat (c) keep a dog (d) keep a letter

9. The hedge at the bottom of the garden, between numbers 77 and 78 Maruti Society, Vijaynagar. A dog is standing on one side of the hedge, and another dog on the other. They are looking at each other. Both dogs are old, quiet and fat.

- Both dogs are at _____ (a) Fence (b) home (c) wall (d) side
- Both dogs were not _____ (a) fine (b) old (c) small (d) young
- The opposite of 'bottom' is _____ (a) top (b) high (c) tall (d) peak
- The dogs were not thin, they were _____ (a) bulky (b) fat (c) heavy (d) none

10. Dog 1: We'd better stay in our own gardens today. My old man is in a bad mood.

Dog 2: Yes, so is mine. He's been so upset all this week! He keeps telling me to stay on this side of the hedge. I don't know what the matter is with him.

- 'My old man' stands for the _____
(a) owner (b) old person (c) guide (d) none of these
- Which one is correct?
(a) Both the old men were in bad mood (b) Both of them were in good mood
(c) One of them was in bad mood (d) None of these
- 'upset' means _____ (a) not set (b) well-set (c) not in a good mood (d) not down set
- Who tells the dogs to stay on their sides?
(a) their owners (b) the dogs (c) other dogs (d) policeman
- The dog knew what the matter was. (a) correct (b) incorrect (c) partly true (d) none

11. Dog 1: My old man has been just the same. I can't understand him. He always seems to be writing letters. When I want a walk, he takes me only to the letter-box down the road.

Dog 2: They haven't enough to do, that's the trouble. I can't understand them – living next to each other all these years and they behave like a couple of cats!

- The dog can't understand his _____ (a) friend (b) pup (c) master (d) police
- Where is the letter box?
(a) near the road (b) down the road (c) by the road (d) beside the house
- 'Trouble' means (a) problem (b) question (c) quarrel (d) tribal
- Who says 'I want a walk' (a) dog-1 (b) dog-2 (c) Mr. Sinha (d) Mr. Rathod
- Mr. Rathod and Mr. Sinha are _____ friends. (a) good (b) not good (c) dear (d) fine

Similar	Opposite	Word	Adj.	Noun
centre		middle	middle	*
hide	*	bury	buried	*
harm	*	damage	*	*
seem	*	look	*	*
*	*	hungry	hungry	hunger
trusted	unfaithful	faithful	faithful	faith
meal	*	food	*	*
make dirty	decorate	spoil	spoiled	*
ask for sorry	*	apologize	*	*
*	*	worried	*	*
go after	*	chase	*	*
search for, find	*	look for	*	*
problem	*	trouble	*	*
fence	*	hedge	*	*
inform	*	report	*	*
disallow	*	allow	*	*

Unit 9

I can....

1. Ranjan: *Mummy, I 'm going to Kiran's house. I'll be late. But please don't keep on ringing Kiran's parents. It looks so bad. Do you think I'm a kid?* **Mummy:** *O.K, I won't. But why do you go there every other day? You can...*

- (1) Ranjan asks her mother.....
 (a) not to disturb her (b) not to send sms to Kiran's parents
 (c) not to inquire about her (d) not to telephone Kiran's parents
 (2) According to Ranjan, she is not... (a) a child (b) a fool (c) a dull student (d) a bad girl

2. Ranjan: *Don't you see books in my hand? Why do you always asks such questions? Well, listen, Kiran and I will sit at the dining table and eat these books...O.K...?* **Mummy:** *But then why have you put on such a fashionable T-shirt?* **Ranjan:** *(Angrily) Oh! Mummy, your questions puzzles me a lot and spoil my mood.* **Mummy:** *Sorry baba....! Please go and read. I'm worried about your Board Examination.*

- (1) How is Ranjan's mood in the extract? (a) happy (b) slack (c) angry (d) joyful
 (2) Ranjan's mummy inquires Ranjan about.....
 (a) wearing jeans (b) wearing a fashionable dress
 (c) wearing a fashionable T-shirt (d) wearing the earrings
 (3) What puzzles Ranjan?
 (a) mummy's scolding (b) mummy's questions (c) mummy's mood (d) mummy's puzzles
 (4) Which sentence is correct ?
 (a) Ranjan's mummy worried about her study.

- (b) Ranjan's mummy is confused
- (c) Ranjan's mummy is worried about her exam.
- (d) Ranjan's mummy is worried about her behaviour.
- (5) Find out similar word for 'spoil' (a) make easy (b) make complex (c) make dirty (d) disturb

3. Ranjan: *(Furiously throws down the books on the floor.) I am not going in such a bad mood. I am going to my room. Don't disturb me. I'm not going to eat anything this evening. I can't tolerate your inquiries. That's all... (Goes into the room, bangs the door)*

- (1) Here 'furiously' stands for..... (a) angrily (b) lazily (c) slowly (d) fearfully
- (2) Ranjan doesn't want to go to Kiran's house because.....
(a) she is feeling unwell (b) she has a headache (c) she is disturbed. (d) she is in a bad mood
- (3) What can't Ranjan bear?
(a) Her mummy's habit (b) Her mummy's questions
(c) Her mummy's mood (d) Her mummy's nature
- (4) What do you understand by the word 'bang' ?
(a) to strike something forcefully (b) to hit something (c) to break something (d) to be angry
- (5) Ranjan doesn't want to ----- this evening.
(a) go out (b) read anything (c) go out side (d) eat anything

4. People who do things I don't like are not bad people. I should not be angry with them just because I don't like what they do or say. Let people say and do whatever they like. I cannot control them or change them. I have to learn to live with them and respect their views and act.

- (1) Why should one not be angry?
(a) because of your not liking of their deeds and saying
(b) because of your not liking of their deeds and words
(c) because of your not liking of doings manners
(d) because of your not liking of their work
- (2) What one has to learn?
(a) to respect other's views and acts. (b) to respect other's religion.
(c) to respect other's views and actions (d) to respect other's parents

5. I am responsible for how I feel and what I do today. Nobody can make me feel sad against my will. If I have a bad day, I am the one who is responsible for it. I cannot expect other people to change to make me feel better. I am the one who is in charge of my moods. Things are usually fine, and if not, I should know how to handle them. I don't have to worry about others.

- (1) What can one not do against one's will?
(a) make feel happy (b) make feel sad (c) make feel sorry (d) make feel jealous
- (2) Which one is incorrect sentence?
(a) We are responsible for our day. (b) We are in charge of our minds.
(c) We should know how to handle the things. (d) Things are not usually fine.
- (3) If things are not fine, -----
(a) We should know how to handle. (b) We should know how to avoid.
(c) We should know how to forget. (d) We should know how to skip.
- (4) Which one is correct opposite to 'responsible' ?
(a) irresponsible (b) imresponsible (c) irresponsible (d) ilresponsible

6. I am capable. I can take care of myself. I don't need someone else to take care of my problems. I can think for myself and take my own decisions. I don't have to depend on somebody else to take decisions on my behalf.

- (1) We are capable to take..... (a) decisions (b) care (c) tea (d) food
(2) 'on behalf' means..... (a) instead of (b) in place for (c) with one's mind (d) depend on

7. I don't have to be stubborn. I should be flexible enough to understand other people's point of view. Everyday is a new day. If I find new things and ideas worthwhile. I should be ready to accept them and change myself.

- (1) One shouldn't be
(a) a flexible person (b) a stubborn (c) an ideal man (d) a crazy fellow
(2) What should we do if we find ideas worthwhile?
(a) trust them (b) avoid them (c) depend on others (d) accept them
(3) This paragraph says that one should be
(a) flexible depended (b) a stubborn (c) flexible (d) great

8. I may have to face difficult tasks and situations. Avoiding them or not facing them boldly is not good. It will take away from me the opportunity to try. I may or may not succeed but I do learn and achieve something if I try.

- (1) What one has to face?
(a) difficult sums (b) difficult situations (c) difficult questions (d) difficult persons
(2) How should we take difficult tasks?
(a) nicely (b) boldly (c) easily (d) carelessly
(3) Everyday is a new day means.....
(a) we know something new everyday. (b) we find many things difficult everyday
(c) we face fresh problems everyday. (d) we take new things everything.

9. Making mistakes is natural. We all make mistakes. Making mistakes does not make a worthless person. I should not get upset if I make mistakes. I should continue trying without losing heart. I should also be ready to accept mistakes of others. [After reading the paper, Ranjan thought for a while, and came out of the room.] Ranjan: Mummy, I am hungry, can I have something to eat? Mummy, Sure dear. Your favourite Batakapauha is ready.

- (1) What is natural?
(a) making new things (b) avoiding mistakes (c) making mistakes (d) finding mistakes
(2) What should one do instead of getting upset ?
(a) continue making mistakes (b) continue trying (c) continue tiring (d) continue being confident
(3) Here 'losing heart' means.....
(a) lose courage (b) lose efficiency (c) lose mistakes (d) become angry
(4) Mistake doesn't make one (a) worthful (b) worthless (c) upset (d) dull
(5) What did Ranjan do after reading the paper ?
(a) became angrier (b) thought for a long time (c) thought for sometime (d) thought and shouted
(6) After reading the paper, Ranjan came out and felt... (a) angry (b) happy (c) sorry (d) hungry
(7) Which is the favourite dish of Ranjan ?
(a) batakavada (b) batakapauha (c) bataka wafers (d) bataka sabji

word	similar	opposite
late		early
kid	child	
go		come
bad		good
slide	insert	
view	opinion	
responsible	accountable	irresponsible
on behalf of	Instead of	
stubborn	obstinate	flexible
worthless	useless	
get upset	get disturbed	
remember		forget
sad		glad
accept		reject
difficult	hard	easy
natural		unnatural, artificial
put on	wear	
keep on	continue	

UNIT-10

Diamonds are forever

1. The students of Standard X are excited today. They are going to make presentation of their projects. Teacher: Chairperson, colleagues and young friends, as you all know, we undertook projects in different areas. The students of Class X worked on different projects. The theme was: India Abroad- Export items of India. Class X-A selected "Diamonds" as Gujarat has a number of diamond factories. Class X-B selected "Fruits and Flowers". The students formed groups, collected information and finally prepared project reports. Let's listen and watch what they have to say and show.

- (1). Students have _____ ready for presentation.
(a) pictures (b) painting (c) projects (d) pamphlets
- (2) _____ talks about the projects made by students.
(a) the chairperson (b) the teacher (c) the principal (d) the leader
- (3) What did class X-A student's select? (a) flowers (b) animals (c) pictures (d) diamond
- (4) Gujarat has a number of diamond factories means_____.
(a) it has good diamond factories. (b) it has many diamond factories.
(c) it has not a lot of diamond factories. (d) it has very few diamond factories.

- (5) "Excited" means _____. (a) Joyful (b) unhappy (c) overjoyed (d) very nice.
- (6) _____ was the theme selected by X-B students.
 (a) Birds and Animals (b) Flowers and Grains (c) Flowers and Fruits (d) Fruits and Nuts.
- (7) The opposite of "export" is _____. (a) emport (b) import (c) inport (d) to send abroad
- (8) The noun form of "to collect" is _____. (a) collector (b) collected (c) collection (d) collecting
- (9) The verb form of "formation" is _____. (a) formed (b) to form (c) to inform (d) from
- (10) The word "finally" is used for _____.
 (a) half done work (b) beginning (c) at last (d) inaugurated
- (11) Who is called a "colleague"? (a) classmate (b) relative (c) co-worker (d) friend.
- (12) "To select" means _____. (a) to elect (b) to complete (c) to choose (d) to let
- (13) What are the students going to do?
 (a) to make projects (b) to make presentation (c) to make decoration (d) to point Pictures.
- (14) Who is called a "Chairperson"?
 (a) a person sitting on a chair (b) a person who makes chairs (c) a chief-guest (d) none of them.

2. About four thousands years ago, perhaps someone bent down to pick up a glittering pebble and by chance found it to be different from other stones. It was a diamond. And from then Man's search for diamond began. Over the years he began to collect and treasure them. He decorated ornaments with them and used them as symbol of love and status.

1. 'Glittering' means _____. (a) getting (b) shining (c) polishing (d) lighting
2. The similar verb for 'to pick up' is _____. (a) to throw (b) to take off (c) to take out (d) to take.
3. How is the diamond?
 (a) same as other stones. (b) different from other stones.
 (c) not different from other stones. (d) very dusty and untidy.
4. What did we begin many years?
 (a) to cut diamonds (b) to treasure diamonds
 (c) to collect and treasure diamonds (d) to polish diamonds.
5. _____ are decorated with diamonds.
 (a) Ornaments (b) Planes (c) Instruments (d) Filaments
6. Diamonds are used as symbol of _____.
 (a) love and treasure (b) love and status (c) love and states (d) prosperity.
7. The opposite of 'to bend down' is _____.
 (a) to get down (b) to sit down (c) to stand erect (d) to stand up
8. 'By chance' can be used for _____.
 (a) without chance (b) accidentally (c) with chance (d) chanceless.
9. What is the adverb form of "to love"? (a) Lovely (b) loving (c) lovingly (d) lover
10. "Many years ago" means _____.
 (a) before many years (b) after many years (c) before some years (d) after a while
11. The noun form of "to decorate" means _____.
 (a) decorating (b) decoration (c) decorated (d) decorative

3. Diamonds are worn in rings, necklaces and watches by millions of men and women. The diamond plays an important role in modern industry, too. As it is known as the hardest substance, it is used in tool for engraving, drilling and cutting. It is used in making bulb filaments, watches, and smoothing of airplane runways.

1. Where do we wear diamonds generally?
 (a) in shoes and sandals (b) in rings and necklaces (c) in caps and hats (d) in vehicles.
2. Diamond is not very _____. (a) soft (b) precious (c) hard (d) light
3. Known means _____. (a) very popular (b) unfamiliar (c) familiar (d) unpopular
4. What can we make out of diamonds? (a) bulb (b) bulb filaments (c) tube light (d) a chain
5. The word "tools" can be used for _____.
 (a) Mechanical instruments (b) various ornaments (c) weapons (d) vehicles.
6. The opposite to "Modern" is _____. (a) Not modern (b) not new (c) ancient (d) very old

7. The adjective form of "to use "is _____. (a) utility (b) using (c) useful (d) usefulness
8. The adverb form of "to smooth "is _____.
(a) smoothing (b) smoothed (c) smoothly (d) smoothness
9. "Diamond is useful for----- (a) trade (b) industries (c) kings (d) status

4. The diamond is nothing but a stone. It is dug from the mines. Chemically it is Carbon (C) in an exceptionally pure form. The only foreign element commonly present in it is Nitrogen (N). The diamond has always attracted people because of its sparkling beauty. Unlike other gems, it never worn out. So it is said: Diamonds are forever.

1. Actually the diamond is _____ (a) a metal (b) an element (c) a pebble (d) a stone
2. From where do we dig out diamonds?
(a) from stones (b) from mines (c) from mountains (d) from sea bottom.
3. Chemically, what is the diamond ? (a) Nitrogen (b) Manganese (c) Carbon (d) Sodium
4. _____ is in pure form in diamond.; (a) Nitrogen (b) Carbon (c) Oxygen (d) Oxide
5. " Only foreign element " means _____.
(a) only other element (b) no elements (c) many elements (d) none of them.
6. Why do we always like diamonds ?
(a) because of its value. (b) because of its sparkling beauty
(c) because of its cut and polishing. (d) because we dug out it .
7. The adjective form of " to attract "is----- (a) attraction (b) attracted (c) attractive (d) attractively
8. The adjective form of " beauty " is _____ (a) beatify (b) beautily (c) beautiful (d) beautifully.
9. The opposite to "forever " is _____. (a) Everlasting (b) never (c) ever (d) none of these

5. Diamonds are found from the mines of Africa, Brazil and Russia by the Site Holder Companies. They distribute the rough diamond to the manufactures. They assort the rough diamonds according to their weight, size, solidity and purity. In factories diamonds are cut, polished and given shape. Finally they are graded and valued according to four Cs i.e. Carat (Weight), Cut (facets and luster), colour and clarity.

1. Where are diamonds found?
(a) from the mines (b) from the mountains (c) from the ocean (d) from the rivers
2. _____ distributes the rough diamonds to the manufacturers.
(a) Merchants (b) site-holders (c) mine-holder (d) producers
3. Who assort the rough diamonds?
(a) site holders (b) manufacturers (c) traders (d) miners
4. Rough diamonds are assorted according to their _____
(a) weight, light, shape, colour (b) weight, solidity, purity, size
(c) hardness, shine, cut, clarity (d) solidity, softness, colour, size
5. Where are diamonds cut?
(a) in factories (b) at sites (c) at mines (d) in show rooms
6. How are diamonds graded?
(a) according to four Cs (b) according to four Ds
(c) according to size and shape (d) according to shine
7. 'carat' is for _____ (a) size (b) colour (c) shape (d) weight
8. 'facets and lustre' are for _____ (a) carat (b) cut (c) colour (d) clarity
9. The adjective form of 'solidity' is _____ (a) softness (b) solidify (c) solidification (d) solid
10. The verb form of 'weight' is _____ (a) weighed (b) weighing (c) to weigh (d) to wait
11. The noun form of 'to distribute' is _____
(a) distribute (b) distribution (c) distributing (d) distributed

6. India has a major share in the world diamonds and jewelery business. It is said that 9 out of 10 diamonds set in jewelery are polished in India. We import rough diamonds, cut and polish them and export them to other countries. Our export is increasing significantly.

1. What does India have in the world of diamonds?
(a) a minor share (b) big market (c) a major share (d) minor part
2. Out of _____ diamonds _____ are polished in India. (a) 19-10 (b) 11-9 (c) 10-9 (d) 9-8
3. Which one is the correct sentence?

- (a) we import rough diamonds (b) we import polished diamonds
 (c) we import jewellery (d) none of these
4. India's export of diamonds is not _____ (a) downing (b) increasing (c) too much (d) decreasing
5. The opposite of 'major' is _____ (a) minor (b) small (c) tiny (d) little
6. Significantly means _____ (a) considerably (b) slowly (c) mainly (d) scientifically
7. Where are diamonds set? (a) in machines (b) in jewelery (c) in gems (d) none

7. Ragini: How did India progress, Sir? Mr. Bakshi: With globalization the world market was opened to exporters. The government made the import of rough diamonds duty free and encouraged the export of polished diamonds. Moreover, our business persons took part in International Trade fairs and improved the quality.

1. Who is answering here? (a) Ashish (b) the teacher (c) Ragini (d) Mr. Bakshi
2. What was opened to exporter?
 (a) only the diamonds market (b) the world market (c) import market (d) none
3. Find out the opposite to 'to encourage' _____ (a) dicourage (b) discourge (c) decourage (d) diccourage
4. 'To participate' is the similar verb for _____
 (a) not to take (b) to take out (c) to take part (d) to take away
5. The opposite to 'rough' is _____
 (a) coloured (b) shaped (c) polished (d) size

8. Mr. Bakshi: Some training institutes of international standards have been set up. These institutes have prepared skilled persons. Secondly, the diamonds industry is using modern machinery and technology, too. We are earning a good amount of foreign exchange. Remember my words: India will be the gems and jewellery capital of the world within some years.

1. 'standard' means _____ (a) level (b) portion (c) measure (d) height
2. Who are called 'skilled' persons?
 (a) well trained (b) self inspired (c) untrained (d) none of these
3. Which machinery is used by diamonds industry?
 (a) rough (b) modern (c) ultra modern (d) olden
4. What are we earning? (a) national exchange (b) foreign exchange (c) local exchange (d) none
5. 'Within some years' means _____
 (a) in coming years (b) in past years (c) with many years (d) in some years
6. The adjective form of 'to train' is _____ (a) training (b) trained (c) trainer (d) trainee
7. The opposite to 'to learn' is _____ (a) to gain (b) to spend (c) to get (d) lost
8. 'Remember my word' means _____
 (a) don't delete my words (b) don't forget my words (c) never remember by words (d) none of these

9. Chairperson: Teachers and students, Let me first congratulate the teachers and students on their excellent performance. It was a very interesting theme. The students presented it effectively. All of us will remember it for a long time. Let me also add one more thing, Friends, you are also diamonds. Learn more and more this way and you will shine one day. All the best.

1. Whom does the Chairperson congratulate?
 (a) the teachers (b) the principal (c) the students (d) the teachers and students
2. Participants' performance was not _____
 (a) excellent (b) good (c) dull (d) fine
3. How was the theme?
 (a) interesting (b) good (c) interesting (d) bad
4. The opposite of 'to add' is _____
 (a) to get (b) to help (c) to delete (d) to hire
5. 'To shine' means _____ (a) to glitter (b) to light (c) to smile (d) to let
6. Here, pupils are compared with _____ (a) Gold (b) gems (c) diamonds (d) ornaments
7. 'You will shine' means _____
 (a) your future is bright (b) you are bright (c) your present is bright (d) you were bright

UNIT-11

Eleven and a half day

1. Our Christmas vacation had just begun. I had finished my secondary school education. We were at the Lima airport, my mom, Sarah and I, Juliane. We boarded flight no. 508 to reach Pucalpa, a jungle town across the Andes. My father lived there in a jungle hut. He was an ecologist. He was doing some research there. We had planned to enjoy the Christmas vacation together.

1. 'Vacation had just begun' means _____
(a) it had just started (b) it had just ended (c) it had started earlier (d) none of these
2. What had the girl just finished?
(a) primary education (b) secondary education (c) graduation (d) higher education
3. Who narrates the event? (a) Sarah (b) Julian's father (c) Juliane (d) Juliane's friend
4. Where was Juliane? (a) at Pucalpa (b) in the jungle (c) at Lima airport (d) at home
5. Flight No 508 was ready _____
(a) to reach Lima (b) to reach Pucalpa (c) to reach Andes (d) to reach the jungle
6. Where is the town Pucalpa?
(a) at the Andes (b) across the Andes (c) near the Andes (d) behind the Andes
7. Where did Juliane's father live?
(a) in a big hotel (b) in a jungle hut (c) in a small hut (d) in a jungle
8. What was Julian's father? (a) a zoologist (b) a scientist (c) an economist (d) an ecologist
9. 'To board' means _____ (a) to get in (b) to get out (c) to get on (d) to get up

2. Just before the noon on 24th December 1971 our plane took off from Lima. I was sitting near a window enjoying the most beautiful view of the snow-covered Andes. It was a clean, bright day. Everyone was enjoying breakfast and coffee. Now, we were over a jungle, flying at the height of 3000 meters. Suddenly, our plane entered a huge cloud. I could not see anything for a while. There was a flash of lightning. The rain on the window blurred the sight.

1. The plane took off _____
(a) just at noon (b) just before the noon (c) just at night (d) just before morning
2. The plane took off from _____ (a) Pucalpa (b) Lima (c) Andes (d) Paris
3. Where was Juliane sitting?
(a) near her mother (b) near the pilot (c) near a window (d) near her friend
4. Juliane was enjoying the sight of _____
(a) the snow covered Andes (b) high mountains (c) beautiful jungles (d) plenty of clouds
5. How was that day? (a) clean and neat (b) clear and clean (c) bright and clean (d) not much bright
6. The plane was flying at the height of _____ meter. (a) 4000 (b) 3000 (c) 5000 (d) 1000
7. The rain _____ the sight (a) cleared (b) cleaned (c) made clear (d) blurred
8. The similar word for 'sight' is _____ (a) dew (b) seen (c) view (d) slight
9. The adverb form of 'bright' is _____ (a) brightly (b) brightly (c) brightly (d) brightness
10. 'For a while' is similar to _____ (a) for a long time (b) for a moment (c) just before (d) for a minute

3. *I looked at my mother. She just said, "It is the end of everything." Next moment, I found myself outside the plane, falling down still bound to my seat. I can remember turning over in the air. I remember that the jungle trees below looked like cauliflowers. Then I fainted. When the rain woke me up, there was still some light. I was lying under a seat turned upside down. There was no sign of my mother or any other passenger or even of the plane. All I could hear were frogs croaking, and the rain pouring. I found that a bone had come out from my neck. One eye was so swollen that I could not see well. There was nobody around. I felt very lonely.*

1. 'The end of everything' suggests _____
(a) destruction-time (b) construction-time (c) sudden-destruction (d) none of them
2. Juliane was _____ to a seat while falling. (a) bound (b) stuck (c) clung (d) struck
3. How did the jungle trees look like ?
(a) more beautiful (b) like a green mat (c) like cauliflowers (d) like a sun flower
4. The opposite word to 'below' is _____ (a) on (b) above (c) across (d) under
5. _____ woke up Juliane. (a) the light (b) the bird (c) the heat (d) the rain
6. Where was Juliane lying? (a) under a tree (b) on the seat (c) under a seat (d) near the lake
7. Juliane's mother _____ in the plane crash. (a) was still alive (b) died (c) injured (d) fainted
8. What could Juliane hear?
(a) quaking of ducks (b) croaking of frogs (c) buzzing of bees (d) singing of birds
9. Juliane couldn't see well because. _____
(a) she lost her spectacles (b) her one eye was swollen (c) it was very dark (d) none of these
10. Juliane was _____ in the jungle. (a) happy (b) alone (c) with her mom (d) very sad
11. The opposite to 'bound' is _____ (a) freedom (b) freely (c) free (d) to free

4. *Next morning, I slipped out slowly. I saw small packet. I opened it. It had some sweets and a Christmas cake. I started looking for my mother but couldn't find her. I was so exhausted that I had to take rest after a few steps. After hours of wandering I heard a gentle sound of a brook. My father has told me once, "If you are lost in a jungle, look for a stream, streams lead to rivers and rivers to people." I decided to stay closer to the stream.*

1. What did the girl see?
(a) a small pocket (b) a small packing (c) a small packed jar (d) a small packet
2. _____ were in the packet.
(a) a cake and a pastry (b) a cake and sweets (c) sweets and fruits (d) a cake and a chocolate
3. The similar word for 'to look for' is _____ (a) to research (b) to search (c) to found (d) searched
4. 'The girl was exhausted' means _____
(a) she was not tired (b) she was too tired (c) she was tireless (d) none of them
5. Why had the girl to take rest?
(a) because she was said to do so (b) because she was much tired
(c) because she wanted it (d) none of them
6. How was the sound of a brook? (a) gentle (b) gently (c) roaring (d) noisy
7. 'Brook' stands for _____ (a) a river (b) a stream (c) a fall (d) a canal
8. Which is the proper link to come out from jungle?
(a) trees, a stream, a river (b) a river, a stream, people
(c) a stream, a river, people (d) a fall, a river, people
9. What did Juliane decide?
(a) to stay far from the river (b) to stay nearer to the stream
(c) to stay away from the stream (d) to stay closer to the river
10. The adverb form of 'gentle' _____ (a) gently (b) gentleman (c) kindly (d) very gentle
11. Find out the opposite to 'lost' _____ (a) find (b) founded (c) finding (d) found

5. *On the third day, I heard the noise of an air-craft. I yelled, "Help Help....." over and over again, but in vain. I felt lonely but not disheartened. Though my foot was injured I could walk. On the fourth day, I finished the sweets. I was worried but continued walking.*

1. It was Juliane's _____ day in the jungle.
(a) first (b) third (c) second (d) fourth
2. What did Juliane hear?
(a) the noise of a boat (b) the noise of a ship
(c) the noise of an air-craft (d) the roar of a lion
3. 'over and over again' means _____
(a) repeat a day (b) much higher (c) more over (d) on and over
4. The girl was lonely but did not lose _____ (a) courage (b) the way (c) temper (d) none
5. The girl was able to walk _____ she was injured (a) but (b) because (c) as (d) though
6. When were the sweets finished?
(a) on the first day (b) on the fourth day (c) on the fifth day (d) on the last day
7. The girl continued walking _____ she was worried. (a) even (b) and (c) though (d) as
8. The noun form of 'injured' is _____ (a) injury (b) to injure (c) injurious (d) none

6. The next day I was delighted to see my stream meeting a large river. I saw parrot, monkeys and humming bird. Suddenly a rabbit stood before me, looked at me for a second and disappeared into the bush. I was happy to see life around me. I also felt that jungle is a place where life and death go hand in hand.

1. Why was the girl delighted?
(a) she saw a river (b) she saw her stream meeting a river
(c) she saw a river meeting to a sea (d) she saw a boat
2. How was the river? (a) large (b) small (c) not very large (d) nice
3. _____ stood in front of Juliane. (a) A monkey (b) A rabbit (c) A fox (d) A deer
4. Find out the opposite to 'to appear' _____ (a) to reappear (b) to disappear (c) to diappear (d) none
5. Juliane was happy _____
(a) to see her father (b) to see life around her (c) to see the stream (d) to see her friends
6. 'life and death go hand in hand' means _____
(a) life is without fears (b) lesser chances dies either to live or to die
(c) enough chances either to live or to die (d) none of above
7. The noun form of 'happy' is _____ (a) unhappy (b) be happy (c) happiness (d) happily
8. The similar word for 'delighted' is _____ (a) nice (b) glad (c) fully lighted (d) lightened

7. The open wound on my foot was getting worse. Every time the flies stung, it caused pain. The river water was a boon to me. I washed my wound and had some relief. Late one afternoon I was looking for a spot to lie down. Darkness comes down very fast near the Equator. I saw a boat lying on the river bank. And there was a path which led me to a small hut. I went in; I saw a can of petrol in the corner. I hoped that someone would come back.

1. The wound on girl's foot was
(a) getting the worst (b) getting worse (c) getting recovery (d) none of above
2. Find out the opposite to 'worse' (a) good (b) nice (c) fine (d) better
3. What caused pain to the girl? (a) sting of flies (b) sting of bees (c) hot water (d) thrones
4. Which water was a blessing to the girl? (a) stream water (b) river water (c) falling water (d) cold water
5. How did the girl have some relief?
(a) on taking bath (b) by washing her wound (c) after taking rest (d) none of them
6. What was the girl looking for?
(a) a place to sit down (b) a spot to lie down (c) a spot to stand erect (d) a place to sleep
7. Why was Juliane looking for a spot? (a) to stand (b) to lie down (c) to lay down (d) to sit
8. Where was a boat? (a) into the river (b) on the bank of a river (c) near the stream (d) near the girl
9. What was there in the corner?
(a) a can of diesel (b) a barrel of petrol (c) a can of petrol (d) a tank of petrol
10. The path led Juliane to (a) a small boat (b) a big house (c) a small hut (d) a stream
11. Juliane hoped that.....
(a) someone was sure to come (b) someone should return

- (c) no one would come (d) someone wouldn't come
12. The adjective form of 'To hope' is..... (a) hopeful (b) hoped (c) hopefully (d) hopely

8. *Nobody came till the next morning I could have used their boat. But I didn't because it belonged to someone else. It started raining so I stayed in the hut. In the afternoon I heard human voice. I was greatly thrilled when I saw a group of three persons walking to the hut. They saw me. They were talking in Spanish. They were moved to see my condition. They washed my wounds with salt-water and offered me some food.*

1. Who came the next morning? (a) everybody (b) somebody (c) nobody (d) all
2. Why didn't the girl use a boat?
(a) because it needed repairing (b) because she didn't like a boat
(c) because it was damaged (d) because it belonged to someone else
3. 'Belonged to' means..... (a) owned by (b) hired by (c) rented by (d) taken by
4. As it started raining, the girl.....
(a) stayed in the hut (b) stood under a tree (c) sat under a roof (d) took out her umbrella
5. When did the girl hear human voices?
(a) in the morning (b) in the evening (c) in the afternoon (d) at night
6. 'Greatly thrilled' means..... (a) extremely excited (b) very glad (c) happy (d) overjoyed
7. How many persons were coming towards the hut? (a) two (b) three (c) five (d) four
8. Here, "Spanish" stands for
(a) Spanish language (b) Spanish citizen (c) Spanish food (d) Spanish talk
9. How were girl's wounds washed? (a) with water (b) with salt-water (c) with sour water (d) with salty-water
10. Whom was some food offered?
(a) to the girl (b) to the girl's father (c) to the girl's friend (d) to none of these
11. The adjective form of 'thrilled' is (a) to thrill (b) thrilling (c) thrilful (d) thrilly

9. *Next day we started our journey by boat. It took me about eleven and a half days to reach Pucalpa. Daddy arrived. He hugged me and we wept. Then I looked into his eyes and asked, "Mom ...?" He was speechless. He pressed his lips and looked up into the sky.*

1. The journey was started ... (a) by car (b) by ship (c) by boat (d) by plane
2. Juliane reached Pucalpa after and a half days. (a) eleven (b) ten (c) twelve (d) eighteen
3. Who arrived to meet the girl? (a) her mom (b) her father (c) her uncle (d) her sister
4. 'To hug' means (a) to hang (b) to embrace (c) to have (d) to embody
5. Why was the girl's father speechless?
(a) because the girl got injured (b) because the girl's mom died
(c) because he was dumb (d) none of above
6. The noun form of 'arrive' is (a) arrival (b) arriving (c) to arrive (d) none

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UNIT-12 Magic

1. There is a state-level Science Fair in our school. It is jointly organized by our Science Club and the Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training (GCERT). About one hundred and fifty schools are taking part in it.

1. Which is the short form of Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training
(a) GSEB (b) GERT (c) GCERT (d) GCET
2. What is held in the school?
(a) a state level science fair (b) a state level fun fair
(c) a district level science fair (d) a school level science fair
3. How many schools are taking part in science fair? (a) 100 (b) 250 (c) 150 (d) 125
4. 'Organized' means.....
(a) make arrangements for (b) make disarrangements for (c) opening ceremony (d) make untidy

2. Janki: Let's go to the section of "Magic of Science". Vinay: Sure. It must be interesting. Joseph: Wow! Look at that paper fish. How swiftly it floats and swims!

1. Which section did they visit?
(a) energy (b) magic of science (c) pollution (d) science and technology
2. What did Joseph show them?
(a) a paper fish (b) a underwater boat (c) a science fair (d) a table tennis ball
3. Which word in the text means 'move on the surface of water'?
(a) float (b) swiftly (c) swim (d) a paper fish
4. What is Janki's proposal?
(a) to see fun fair (b) to see science fair (c) to see the section of magic of science (d) to see different sections

3. Participant girl: Do you know why it is moving? I: is it due to the magic liquid? Participant girl: Yes, but it is a magic of science too. This magic liquid is nothing but dishwashing liquid. When I put a drop of it into the hole, it spreads at the rear part.

1. The magic liquid was.....
(a) kerosene (b) Gangajal (c) petrol (d) dishwashing liquid
2. Where did the participant girl put a drop of liquid?
(a) into the hole (b) into the hall (c) in to the hale (d) none
3. Which word in the text is used for "contributor"?
(a) a participant (b) different (c) liquid (d) spread
4. What disturbs the surface tensions?
(a) kerosene (b) dishwashing liquid (c) petrol (d) water

4. Participant boy: see, here is a transparent container filled with water. Now I make a small boat out of aluminum foil, paper and a toothpick. Now I put it on the surface of the water. Look, what happens? I: The boat floats as well.

1. The underwater boat_____
(a) moves (b) floats (c) sinks (d) stands
2. Find out which means : "able to be seen through"
(a) container (b) float (c) transparent (d) surface
3. A transparent container_____ with water.
(a) felled (b) filled (c) filed (d) felt

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5. Participant boy: *Exactly. Now I take a transparent plastic cup and place it over the boat and give it a gentle push down. Vinay : The boat goes down. Janki: See, it is moving under water. Participant boy: Yes, it also works on the principle of force caused by trapped air.*

1. Principle means_____ (a) chief (b) headmaster (c) theory (d) principal
2. On which principle is the underwater boat based?
(a) energy and water (b) force caused by trapped air
(c) science and technology (d) pollution

6. Joseph: *Table-tennis balls. Participant girl: Now, I hang them on a ruler with the help of threads and a cello tape. I keep a distance of about 6 to 7 centimeters between them, o.k.? To Janki may I know your name, please? Janki: I am Janki. Participant girl: Janki, come forward. Now I hold the ruler in front of your face. I keep a distance of about thirty centimeters. Now blow at the balls.*

1. Which thing did the participant girl hang on a ruler?
(a) table tennis balls (b) cricket balls (c) volley balls (d) none
2. The participant girl kept the distance of _____ centimeters between two balls.
(a) 30 (b) 60 (c) 15 (d) 6 to 7
3. _____ blows at the balls.
(a) Janak (b) Joseph (c) Janaki (d) The narrator

7. Participant boy: *See, here is a transparent container filled with water. Now I make a small boat out of aluminium foil, paper and a toothpick. Now I put it on the surface of the water. Look, what happens?*

1. How is the container?
(a) of aluminium (b) transparent (c) non-transparent (d) fill with paper and a toothpick.

8. Participant girl: *Exactly. How did it happen? Janki: Is it again the force of air? Participant girl: Yes. It's due to imbalance created by air. When you blow at the balls, the air between the two balls moves away.*

1. It happened _____ imbalance created by air.
(a) inspite of (b) on account of (c) instead of (d) according to
2. When we blow at the balls _____
(a) the air moves away (b) the air creates pressure
(c) the air between the balls rushes in (d) the air blows the two balls
3. 'imbalance' is opposite to _____ (a) balans (b) balance (c) balanse (d) balance

9. Joseph: *How did you make it? Can you show it to us? Participant girl: Sure. It's very simple. You need a small bowl, a pair of scissors, water, thick paper and a bottle. Bipin: What is there in the bottle? Participant girl: It is a magic liquid. See, I take a piece of thick paper and cut it out into a fish shape. I cut a small hole in the center. Then place the paper-fish carefully into the bowl filled with water. See, it floats but it doesn't move. Now, I'll use the magic liquid. I put a drop of it into the centre circle.*

1. Which one is correct?
(a) paris of a scissors (b) a scissors (c) a pair of scissors (d) a pairs of scissor
2. What did a participant girl take?
(a) a piece of paper (b) a peace of paper (c) a piese of paper (d) a peice of peper
3. "To place" means _____ (a) to take (b) to put (c) to cut (d) to please

Unit-13 Journey to Jurassic

1. We take utmost care for everything. You have to stand at a fixed spot. We have to guard the lives of all the creatures. Not even a small ant should be killed. You never know the result of an unwanted destruction. Mind you, Mr. Rana. You have to follow Amogh's instruction strictly. Never forget that he is our Safety Officer.

1. Amogh is _____ (a) a safety officer (b) a safety instructor (c) a police officer (d) a police inspector
2. Which statement is true _____
(a) Mr. Abhishek has to follow Amogh's instruction (b) Mr. Rana has to follow Amogh's instructions
(c) Amogh has to follow Mr. Rana's instruction (d) safety officer has to follow Mr. Rana's instruction
3. Creature means _____ (a) a bird (b) an insect (c) an animal (d) a creator
4. We should know the result of _____
(a) an unwanted sound (b) killing creatures (c) killing an ant (d) killing an insect

2. He promptly took down his gun from his shoulder and shot two rockets at the giant. These rockets were developed in the later half of the 21st century. Amogh's aim was perfect. The animal felt a strong jerk and fainted for some time.

1. With the help of rocket the animal _____
(a) felt a glimpse (b) animal felt cold (c) felt a strong jerk (d) animal felt grief
2. When did the rocket develop?
(a) later half of the last century (b) later half of the 18th century
(c) later half of the 20th century (d) later half of the 21st century
3. Find out the similar word for "lost senses" ____ (a) unwanted (b) fainted (c) perfect (d) aim

3. The officials walked along the same trail and came back to the Shuttle. They were worried about Digvijay. Abhishek had picked up Digvijay's camera. They were putting the rifles back on the shelf when they saw Digvijay all covered with mud. Everyone looked at him with a sense of anger.

1. What had Abhishek picked up? (a) a camera (b) a compass (c) a bullet (d) a gun
2. Find out the similar word for "all around" _____ (a) with (b) without (c) covered (d) among
3. Everyone looked at him with a _____
(a) sense of humour (b) sense of guilty (c) sense of power (d) sense of anger

4. Digvijay Rana got into that strange looking complex vehicle. He was accompanied by three other men on the vehicle- Abhishek Dutt, the Guide; Amogh Radia, the Safety Officer and Jignesh Parmar, the Jurassic Programme Officer.

1. Who was Jurassic programme officer?
(a) Digvijay Rana (b) Abhishek Dutt (c) Jignesh Parmar (d) Amogh Radia
2. Which word in the passage means unusual? (a) common (b) strange (c) rocket (d) vehicle
3. Mr. _____ was the guide.
(a) Amogh Radia (b) Jignesh Parmar (c) Abhishek Dutt (d) Digvijay Rana
4. How many people are traveling in the shuttle? (a) one (b) four (c) three (d) two

5. *They looked around. It was not the same home. The man sitting at the table in the laboratory was an unknown person. When they looked out from the window of the laboratory, they saw a vast stretch of desert all around. There was not a single tree, no grass, no water...only scorching hot sun.*

1. What did they see out of window? (a) the land (b) the animals (c) the vast desert (d) the trees
2. Where was the man sitting? (a) in the laboratory (b) in the lavatory (c) in the library (d) in the room

6. *Digvijay was the last one to come out from TS-1. The moment he climbed down, everyone stared at his mud- covered body, and a lump of grass on his dirty shoes. The grass had a dead butterfly stuck to it. Digvijay also looked at his muddy shoes and said mockingly, "Oh! Only a worthless butterfly." Jignesh, now could not control his temper. He shouted at him, "You stupid creature! Come out and see the result!"*

1. _____ can't control his temper. (a) Digvijay (b) Jignesh (c) Abhishek (d) Amogh
2. Who was coming last from the Shuttle-1? (a) Jignesh (b) Digvijay (c) Abhishek (d) Amogh
3. Say which sentence is true?
(a) Amogh has mud covered body (b) Jignesh has mud covered body
(c) Digvijay has mud covered body (d) Abhishek has mud covered body

7. *Its legs were thicker than five trunks of big trees. Its super-size belly would take in thirty elephants at a time. A foul smell spread in the square. Without any reason it suddenly gave a mighty roar. It terribly frightened Digvijay. His legs became weak. He would have fallen down if he had not been supported by someone. Just then the animal let out another roar-louder this time. Digvijay could not stand this roar. He saw death before his eyes. He could not hold the camera. It dropped. Digvijay ran for his life. In no time, he disappeared into the forest.*

1. Its legs were thicker than five _____.
(a) trunks of elephants (b) trunks of creature (c) trunks of trees (d) giants
2. Give the opposite to "louder" _____. (a) weaker (b) lower (c) smaller (d) upper
3. Its super-size belly would take in _____ elephants at a time. (a) 20 (b) 40 (c) 30 (d) 13

8. *The strange vehicle called Time Shuttle-1 was not a plane. It was a wonder of science specially made to travel across time. This was the year 2094 A.D. and TS-1 was still an experimental vehicle. It was used only by scientists and researchers. But Digvijay managed to enter the shuttle to visit the Jurassic age and see the dinosaur.*

1. The strange vehicle called _____ (a) time shuffle (b) time shuttle (c) time table (d) time shuttle
2. What could the time shuttle do?
(a) travel in the sky (b) travel across the sea (c) travel across time (d) travel in the space
3. Find out the correct sentence
(a) time shuttle was used by ordinary men (b) time shuttle was used by scientists and researches
(c) time shuttle was used by society members (d) time shuttle was used by pilots

9. *TS-1 started with a boom from the laboratory. For a few minutes it moved making a tremendous noise. But as it gained super-photon speed (a speed more than that of the light-speed), it travelled smoothly. Now Jignesh started explaining the programme to Digvijay. "See, Mr. Rana, we have fixed a dinosaur for you. When we last came here, we marked it with infra-red paint. We have to be very careful about the life of all living creature- from a giant dinosaur to a tiny moth.*

1. How did TS-1 start? (a) with a boon (b) with a boom (c) with a bolt (d) with a bhoom
2. Here tremendous means _____.
(a) extremely powerful (b) extremely painful (c) extremely good (d) extremely high
3. The word super-photon speed means _____.
(a) a speed more than that of light speed (b) a speed more than sound speed

- (c) a speed more than that of a jet plane (d) a speed more than a rocket
4. How did TS-1 travel? (a) smoothly (b) nicely (c) speedily (d) easily
5. Instructions are given to _____
 (a) Digvijay Rana (b) Abhishek Dutt (c) Jignesh Parmar (d) Amogh Radia
6. How was the dinosaur is marked?
 (a) with photon (b) with x ray (c) with ultra sound (d) with infra red
7. The similar word for "tiny". _____ (a) little (b) very small (c) short (d) hat tall

10. The manager has explained the importance of all living things. We won't be able to face the result of unnecessary loss of any life. If you kill a bird or even an insect thoughtlessly, it might damage the whole eco-cycle. So Mr. Rana, you are not allowed to move away from the trail. Among explained at length.

1. The manager has explained the importance of _____
 (a) living things (b) living animals (c) living birds (d) living human beings
2. Killing of any insects thoughtlessly will create.
 (a) eco- cycle problems (b) eco- bicycle problems (c) eco cicle problems (d) ecology problems
3. The word "trail" means _____ (a) rail (b) path (c) rain (d) train

Unit-14 I love you teacher

1. Here Helen Keller talks about how her teacher helped her to learn. Helen Keller became deaf and blind when she was very young. Since she was deaf, she did not learn to speak. So her parents were extremely worried. Once they found Miss Sullivan, a teacher for the deaf and blind. That changed Helen's life. Here is an account of the turning point in her life in her own words.

1. Who talks about how her teacher helped her to learn?
 (a) Helen (b) Sullivan (c) Helen's sister (d) Helen's mother
2. ----- became deaf and blind. (a) Sullivan (b) Helen (c) Helen's mother (d) Mr. Sullivan
3. Why did Helen not learn to speak?
 (a) since she was blind and deaf (b) since she was lame
 (c) since she was deaf (d) since she was healthy
4. Whom did Helen's parents find for Helen?
 (a) Mr. Sullivan (b) Miss Sullivan (c) George (d) Anne
5. Who changed Helen's life? (a) Her father (b) Her mother (c) Her sister (d) Sullivan
6. Give the opposite meaning to 'old' ----- in the text. (a) new (b) young (c) grow up (d) aged

2. I still clearly remember that morning of the year 1887. I was just seven years of age then. My teacher Anne Sullivan came to our house that day. Next day she led me into her room and gave me a doll. I played with it for a while. Then Miss Sullivan made some finger movement on my palm. It was an exciting experience. I got interested in that play and started imitating the movements she made with her finger. When I finally succeeded in doing that correctly, I was thrilled. I didn't know that I was spelling d-o-l-l.

1. How old was Helen at that time ? (a) five years (b) six years (c) seven years (d) eight years
2. ----- came Helen's house on that day. (a) Mr. Sullivan (b) Miss Sullivan (c) Her friend (d) her uncle
3. What did Sullivan give to Helen? (a) a toy (b) a doll (c) a top (d) a book

4. Where did Miss Sullivan make some finger movement?
(a) on Helen's back (b) on Helen's palm (c) on Helen's legs (d) on Helen's cheeks
5. Give the similar meaning for "copy" _____ (a) remember (b) play (c) imitate (d) interest
6. Which spelling did Helen not know? (a) toy (b) top (c) dog (d) doll

3. Some days later, we were walking in our garden. Suddenly my teacher put my hand under the water tap. As the cool flow of water ran over one hand, she spelt w-a-t-e-r on my other palm. We played this game everyday touching different objects. It awakened my soul. I came to know that everything had a name. Now each name gave birth to a new thought. Every object I touched seemed to throb with life. Aha! I was connected with the world through all the words.

1. Helen and her teacher were walking in _____
(a) a farm (b) a drawing room (c) a garden (d) a class
2. Where did the teacher put her hand?
(a) under the fountain (b) under the water tap (c) under the tree (d) under the table
3. How was the water? (a) hot (b) warm (c) cool (d) normal
4. Which spelling did her teacher write on her palm? (a) doll (b) dog (c) water (d) tap
5. What did it awake? (a) her body (b) her mind (c) her heart (d) her soul
6. Each name gave birth to a new _____ (a) idea (b) thinking (c) thought (d) creation
7. Give the opposite meaning to "connect" _____
(a) unconnect (b) disconnect (c) anticonnect (d) in connect

4. Miss Sullivan used to take me to long walks every morning. I had lot of questions to ask, I would write something on her palm and in turn she would talk into my palm as people talk into a baby's ear. My teacher satisfied my curiosity. Now everything around me was full of life, love and joy.

1. When did miss Sullivan use to take Helen to long walks?
(a) morning (b) evening (c) dawn (d) noon
2. What did Helen have? (a) answers (b) thoughts (c) ideas (d) questions
3. Who satisfied her curiosity? (a) Miss Sullivan (b) her father (c) Mr. Sullivan (d) her mother
4. How did Helen learn?
(a) writing on her palm (b) speaking (c) talking in the ear (d) writing on her back
5. Give the similar meaning for "eagerness" ____ (a) satisfy (b) love (c) curiosity (d) eager

5. The second stage of our learning was more difficult. It was also based on the sense of touch. Miss Sullivan would speak a word, and ask me to touch her lips and throat slowly. I learnt to speak through the movements of the lips and the vibration in the throat.

1. The second stage of learning was more _____ (a) easy (b) difficult (c) medium (d) none
2. The second stage was based on the sense of _____ (a) listen (b) speak (c) touch (d) learn
3. What did Helen do when Miss Sullivan spoke a word?
(a) she touched Sullivan's lips (b) she touched Sullivan's mouth
(c) she touched Sullivan's lips and throat (d) she touched Helen's mouth
4. She learnt to speak through the movement of _____ and the vibration of _____
(a) lips -- throat (b) throat --- lips (c) lips ---tongue (d) throat --- tongue.

6. When I uttered my first word, it gave me boundless delight. Now I started talking with my toys, stones, trees and birds in the garden. I felt amazed and delighted as my sister ran to me when I called her, and my dog obeyed my commands. I was able to speak, It was a miracle!

1. "to utter" means _____ (a) to tell (b) to listen (c) to speak (d) to hear
2. What did the first word give to Helen?
(a) boundless sorrow (b) boundless happiness (c) boundless delight (d) boundless sadness
3. When did she feel amazed and delight?

- (a) when her dog ran to her (b) when her sister ran to her
 (c) when her mother ran to her (d) when her teacher ran to her
 4. Who obeyed Helen's commands? (a) her doll (b) her cat (c) her dog (d) her sister
 5. Give the similar for "limitless" _____ (a) amazed (b) boundful (c) boundless (d) miracle

7. Even when I studied seriously, it seemed more like play than work. Whenever anything delighted or interesting me, Miss Sullivan would talk about that as if she were a little girl herself. She taught subjects like science by making it so interesting that I remembered everything she had taught.

1. When she studied seriously, how did it seem?
 (a) more like play than work (b) more like work than play
 (c) most like play than work (d) play as like as work
 2. How would miss Sullivan talk about?
 (a) as if she were a little girl (b) as if she were a teacher
 (c) as if she were a doctor (d) as if she were a friend
 3. Miss Sullivan taught her in ____ way. (a) a boring (b) an interesting (c) a beautiful (d) a nice

8. I remember my first day at Radcliff College. I knew there were difficulties in my way but I was eager to overcome them. The professors looked as away as if they were speaking through a telephone. The lectures were spelled into my palms as rapidly as possible. I would note down whatever I remembered when I went back home.

1. Which day did Helen remember?
 (a) 2nd day at the college (b) 3rd day at the collage (c) 1st day at the college (d) 21st day at the college
 2. Give the name of college. _____
 (a) Oxford college (b) Shamaldas college (c) Radcliff college (d) M.J. college
 3. Give the similar meaning for "win over" _____ (a) win (b) overcome (c) abroad (d) defeat
 4. Where were the lectures spelled?
 (a) into her hand (b) into her book (c) into her palm (d) into her notebook
 5. The professors looked as away as if they were speaking through _____
 (a) a mobile (b) a microphone (c) a telephone (d) a telegram

9. Then came a dark cloud in my sky. I was very much worried about that. My teacher's eyes were becoming weak, therefore, she could not see clearly. She was brave and fought against it. But I was sorry because she did not pay any attention to herself and continued to help me. She sacrificed her sight for me. I tried to persuade her to take rest and get her eyes treated but she would not listen. What a great sacrifice it was! If she had not been there, I would not have enjoyed the beauty of the world. I cannot think myself apart from her. My heart always speaks: I love you, teacher.

1. What came in her sky? (a) silver cloud (b) a golden cloud (c) a dark cloud (d) a cloud
 2. Whose eyes were becoming weak?
 (a) Helen's eyes (b) her teacher's eyes (c) her sister's eyes (d) her friend's eyes
 3. Who was brave? (a) Miss Sullivan (b) Helen (c) Her father (d) Her mother
 4. Miss Sullivan sacrificed her _____ for Helen. (a) mind (b) family (c) sight (d) herself
 5. Give the similar for "convince" _____ (a) clearly (b) commit (c) persuade (d) attention
 6. With whose help did Helen enjoy the beauty of the world?
 (a) Anne Sullivan (b) her mother (c) her friend (d) her father
 7. Give the similar meaning of "separate from" _____
 (a) apart from (b) apart for (c) continue for (d) search for
 8. What did Helen's heart speak?
 (a) I hate you, teacher (b) I like you, teacher (c) I love you, teacher (d) she loves her, teacher

Unit-15 Test Of True Love

1. *"Six minutes to six," said the clock above the information desk in New York's Grand Central Station. A tall, young lieutenant lifted his face, narrowed his eyes, and noted the time. His heart was beating fast. In six minutes he was going to see the woman who had been in his thoughts for the past thirteen months. He had never seen the woman, yet her words written in her letter had meant a great deal to him: Of course there will be times when you are afraid.... imagine you can hear my voice saying to you: I shall fear not even death in battle.*

1. What time was it in New York's Grand Central Station?
(a) six minutes to six (b) six seconds to six (c) six minutes to five (d) five minutes to six
2. How was the lieutenant? (a) tall and active (b) tall and old (c) tall and young (d) active and young
3. What did the lieutenant note? (a) unusual (b) time (c) price (d) something different
4. His heart was beating fast because of ---- (a) tension (b) anxiety (c) worry (d) fear
5. Give the opposite to "wide" _____. (a) above (b) for (c) narrow (d) even
6. Give the similar word for "very much" _____. (a) a lot of (b) a great deal (c) lost of (d) a deal
7. Whose words had meant great deal to Blandford?
(a) a friend's word (b) the woman's word (c) the lieutenant's words (d) a soldier's words

2. *He had remembered these words and they had given him new strength. Now he was going to hear her real voice. It was four minutes to six. A girl passed by him, and lieutenant Blandford looked closely. She was wearing a flower, but it was a white rose. He was to recognize his friend by a red rose. Besides, this girl was only about eighteen, and Meynell had told him she was thirty.*

1. Whom had the words given new strength? (a) a woman (b) a colonel (c) a lieutenant (d) a soldier
2. What time was it? (a) six to six (b) four minutes to six (c) four to six (d) five minutes to six
3. Give the similar word for "in addition to" _____. (a) beside (b) besides (c) besides (d) behind
4. Give the name of the lieutenant _____. (a) Meynell (b) Blandford (c) Blendford (d) Blandfrod
5. What colour of a rose was Meynell to wear? (a) pink (b) red (c) off white (d) white
6. The girl was only about _____. (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18
7. How was Blandford to recognize Meynell?
(a) by a pink rose (b) by a red rose (c) by a white rose (d) none

3. *His mind went to the book he had read in the training camp. Of Human Bondage was the title of the novel, and throughout its pages were notes in a woman's hand-writing. He had never believed that a woman could understand a man's thoughts so well. Her name was inside the cover of the book; Hollis Meynell. He had found her address in a New York telephone directory. He had written her a letter and she had answered. The next day his army group had moved overseas but he and Hollis Meynell had continued writing to each other.*

1. The title of the novel was _____.
(a) Human Bondage (b) Of Human Bondage (c) Human Bond (d) Of Humanity Bondage
2. He had _____ "Of Human Bondage" in the training camp.
(a) read (b) purchased (c) wrote (d) written
3. A woman could understand ___ thoughts well. (a) a boy's (b) an aged man's (c) a man's (d) men's
4. Give the name of the woman. (a) Hollis (b) Meynell (c) Hollis Meynell (d) Anne

5. Where had Blandford found Meynell's address?
 (a) in a New York telephone dictionary (b) in a New York directory
 (c) in a New York telephone directory (d) in a New York dictionary
6. Give the similar for "across the sea" _____
 (a) other country (b) overseas (c) oversas (d) throughout

4. For thirteen months she had written to him regularly. Even when his letters did not arrive, she kept on writing. Now he believed that he loved her and that she loved him. She had refused all his requests for her photograph. She had explained. "If your feeling for me has any reality, my looks won't matter. Suppose I'm not pretty then I would always fear that you were writing to me because you were lonely. No, don't ask for my picture. When you come to New York, you shall see me."

1. What had Meynell written to Blandford? (a) chits (b) letters (c) lettars (d) latters
2. Give the opposite to "accept" ____ (a) except (b) refuse (c) really (d) expect
3. Find out two similar words in the text.
 (a) nice and beautiful (b) nice and pretty (c) beautiful and pretty (d) beautiful and nice
4. She had ---- her photograph to Blandford.
 (a) promised to give (b) forgotten to send (c) refused to give (d) carried
5. Find out the correct statement.
 (a) Meynell was lonely (b) Meynell was alone
 (c) Blandford was lonely (d) Blandford and Meynell were lonely
6. Find out two similar words from the text.
 (a) a photograph and an image (b) a photograph and a copy
 (c) a photograph and a picture (d) a photograph and a picture

5. One minute to six... And Blandford's heart leaped. A young woman was coming towards him. She was tall and slender. Her eyes were as blue as flowers. Her lips and chin had a gentle firmness. In her green suit she was like springtime itself. He started walking towards her. But then he noticed she did not have a rose. As he moved, she smiled sweetly, "Going my way, soldier?" She murmured.

1. _____'s heart leaped. (a) Meyner (b) Meynell (c) Blandford (d) Blendford
2. How was Meynell?
 (a) tall and slim (b) tall and beautiful (c) tall and slender (d) beautiful and slender
3. Her _____ had a gentle firmness. (a) eyes (b) face (c) lips (d) lips and chin
4. Find out the season's name from the text. (a) autumn (b) winter (c) springtime (d) monsoon
5. What did Blandford notice?
 (a) she had a rose (b) she had not a rose (c) she is beautiful (d) she had flowers

6. He took one step closer. Then he saw the woman with the rose. She was standing behind the girl- a woman past forty her greying hair pulled under an old hat. She was rather heavy. But there was no mistake about the red rose on her untidy coat. The girl in the green suit was walking quickly away.

1. Blandford saw the woman with the _____. (a) lotus (b) rose (c) marigold (d) sunflower
2. What did the old woman wear? (a) a hat (b) an old hat (c) a new cap (d) an old cap
3. How was the coat? (a) neat (b) clean (c) tidy (d) untidy
4. The girl was walking _____ (a) slow (b) quick (c) slowly (d) quickly
5. Give the opposite to "push" _____ (a) behind (b) heavy (c) rather (d) pull

7. Blandford's attention was divided between the two. He felt a strong urge to follow the girl. Yet he also had a deep longing for the woman who had given him great courage and strength.

And there she stood. He could see that her pale, plump face was gentle and kind. Her grey eyes were warm and friendly.

1. What was divided between the two?
(a) Meynell's attention (b) Sullivan's attention (c) Blandford's attention (d) Anne's attention
2. Give the similar meaning for "desire" _____ (a) courage (b) strength (c) follow (d) urge
3. Her grey eyes were _____ and _____
(a) warm and lovely (b) warm and beautiful (c) warm and friendly (d) friendly and beautiful
4. He felt strong desire to follow the girl. (a) false (b) true (c) none of these

8. Lieutenant Blandford did not hesitate. He fingers held Of Human Bondage, which was to show who he was. He thought about their relationship. This would not be love he decided but it would be something precious. It would be a friendship for which he would always be grateful. He stood straight, saluted, and held the book towards the woman. As he spoke, he thought how different she was from the girl he had expected.

1. Precious means _____ (a) valuable (b) not valued (c) precise (d) none of these
2. Give the opposite to "grateful" is _____ (a) ungrateful (b) in grateful (c) disgraceful (d) grateless
3. Blandford thought the relation as _____
(a) sign of friendship (b) sign of love (c) something precious (d) none of these
4. Blandford would be grateful for _____
(a) Meynell's love (b) Meynell's friendship (c) Meynell's book (d) Meynell's gift

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BLACK BUCK

[SUPPLEMENTARY READER]

FROM READ-1 TO READ-21

[QUES. NO. 8 TO 17]

[10 MARKS]

READ 1

1. Blackbuck is the fastest of all the antelope. It is found mainly in India, but also in parts of Pakistan, Nepal and some other countries. In India it is found mainly in Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In Gujarat, black bucks are seen in Saurashtra. Its original habitat is open plain and not dense jungles. There is the famous Black Buck National Park at Velavadar in Bhal region of Saurashtra.

Que. (1) No other antelope is _____

- (a) as fast as Blackbuck (b) faster than Blackbuck
(c) slower than Blackbuck (d) so slow as Blackbuck

Que. (2) Generally Blackbuck don't live in _____

- (a) open meadows (b) open plains (c) dense jungles (d) rainy jungles

Que. (3) We find Blackbucks in _____ in Gujarat.

- (a) Kutch region (b) Northern region (c) Saurashtra region (d) Southern region

Que. (4) The word "famous" means _____

- (a) fully known (b) well-known (c) unfamiliar (d) fair

Que. (5) The word "habitat" means _____

- (a) hiding place (b) leaving place (c) living place (d) habit

2. Let's know something about the Blackbuck National Park at Velavadar. Blackbuck National Park at Velavadar is situated in the Bhavnagar District of Gujarat state, India. Established in 1976 in the Bhal region of Saurashtra, the park is located around 72 km from the district headquarter city of Bhavnagar. Though the park is open throughout the year, the period between monsoon and winter normally, mid- June to March-end is a good period to see the blackbuck. The best time to visit this park is from December to March.

Que. (1) Blackbuck National Park is in.....

- (a) the kutchh region (b) the Bhal region (c) the any region (d) the Gir region

Que. (2) Bhavnagar city is locatedkms from Velavadar

- (a) 62 (b) 72 (c) 70 (d) 52

Que. (3) is, generally a good time to visit Velavadar Park.

- (a) May to July (b) July to August end (c) June to March end (d) January to June end

Que. (4) 'open throughout' means.....

- (a) ever closed (b) never open (c) seldum closed (d) ever open

Que. (5) Find out the opposite to 'the worst'

- (a) more better (b) the best (c) good (d) bad

3. Bhavnagar airport is connected with the international airports of Mumbai and Ahmedabad with daily flight frequency. The closest railway station is at the town of Dhasa, which is about 50 km from the park. The historical town of Vallabhipur is about 30 km away. The blackbuck is also known as Krishna Jinka in Telugu language. It has been declared the state animal of Andhra Pradesh. Other local names for the species include Kala hiran, Sasin, Iralai maan, Krishna Mirga in Kannada and Kalveet in Marathi.

Que. (1) _____ is the nearest railway station from the park.

- (a) Dhola (b) Dhasa (c) Vallabhipur (d) Sihor

Que. (2) Vallabhipur town is _____ the park

- (a) far away (b) closer to (c) beside (d) between

- Que. (3) _____ has declared the blackbuck 'The state animal'
 (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat
- Que. (4) _____ local names of the blackbuck are given here.
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- Que. (5) The word "Krishna" suggests the _____ color.
 (a) white (b) purple (c) black (d) brown

4. According to the Garuda Purana Krishna Jinka brings prosperity in the areas where they live. The blackbuck is famous for its spiral horns. The distinctive horns of the blackbuck are ringed with 1 to 4 spiral turns. They can be as long as 28 inches. In the male, the upper body is black and the belly and eye rings are white. The light-brown female is usually hornless.

- Que. (1) _____ says that blackbucks bring prosperity.
 (a) Garud Purana (b) Vishnu Purana (c) Varah Purana (d) Brahma Purana
- Que. (2) The blackbuck's horns are ringed with _____ spiral turns.
 (a) 1 to 5 (b) 5 to 1 (c) 1 to 6 (d) 1 to 4
- Que. (3) Which is the incorrect one?
 (a) The belly of the male is white (b) Blackbuck has spiral horns
 (c) The female has long horns (d) The upper-body of the male is black
- Que. (4) The word 'hornless' means _____
 (a) with horns (b) without horns (c) less horns (d) more horns
- Que. (5) The _____ blackbuck has spiral.
 (a) female (b) male and female (c) male (d) younger

5. On the open plain, the Blackbuck is one of the fastest animals and can outrun most predators over long distances. It can run 80 mph when necessary. Cheetah is said to be a threat for the blackbuck. Other wild animals such as wolves and wild dogs also prey upon the blackbuck. The blackbuck is an herbivore. It lives in grass plants, flowers and fruits. The maximum life span recorded is about 16 years.

- Que. (1) No other animal is _____ the cheetah.
 (a) more fast than (b) the fastest as (c) so fast as (d) as fast as
- Que. (2) "herbivore" doesn't live on _____
 (a) grass (b) fruits (c) grains (d) plant-leaves
- Que. (3) Blackbuck are said to be threaten by _____ in speed.
 (a) the lion (b) the tiger (c) the wild-dogs (d) the cheetah
- Que. (4) The blackbuck is able to run _____ when needed.
 (a) the lowest (b) the slowest (c) the fastest (d) fastest
- Que. (5) Blackbucks' life-span is recorded of about _____. (a) 15 (b) 17 (c) 16 (d) 19

6. The blackbuck is hunted for its flesh and skin. Although Indian law strictly prohibits their hunting, there are still occasional incidents of illegal hunting. Their natural habitat is taken away by us for cattle and building houses. Like most wild animals, blackbuck is in principle protected in India by the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. It is also our duty to save this beautiful animal.

- Que. (1) It is strictly prohibited _____ blackbuck.
 (a) to bring (b) to hunt (c) to carry (d) to feed
- Que. (2) Plains of grass is _____ of blackbuck
 (a) artificial (b) un-natural (c) non artificial (d) natural
- Que. (3) For _____, the blackbuck is killed.
 (a) bones (b) horns (c) skin and flesh (d) blood
- Que. (4) Hunting the blackbuck is not _____

- (a) unlawful (b) illegal (c) legal (d) undesirable
 Que. (5) The act of 1972 is for _____ of the wild life.
 (a) reservation (b) preservation (c) protection (d) guidance

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READ 2

1. I was in the fifth standard at the government school. One day, I went to school with four rupees in my pocket to pay the school fees. When I got there I found that the teacher who collected the fees, Master Ghulam Mohammed, was on the leave and so the fees would be collected the next day. All through the day the coins simply sat in my pocket, but once school got over and I was on my way, they began to speak.

- The boy was studying in _____
 (a) high school (b) nursery (c) primary school (d) none.
- Four rupees were for _____
 (a) exchange (b) buying jalebis (c) school fees (d) saving.
- The teacher who collected the fees was _____
 (a) at the school (b) not at the school (c) in the class-room (d) not in the Office
- The boy found that the teacher was _____
 (a) not on leave (b) present (c) absent (d) none
- The boy didn't go to school _____ four rupees.
 (a) without (b) within (c) with (d) none

2. The coins were so keen on being spent that day, they kept up their attempts. Finally I rushed to the shop. Terrified I was, but quickly I told the halwai to weigh a whole rupee worth of jalebis. The halwai opened up a whole newspaper and heaped a pile of jalebis on it. I clutched the jalebis to my chest and ran into a gali. When I reached a safe corner, I began to devour the jalebis. I ate so many... so many jalebis.

- The coins were ready _____
 (a) to be spent (b) to get out (c) to be sent (d) to get on
- "Rushed" means _____
 (a) went silently (b) run slowly (c) ran quickly (d) none
- A pile of 'jalebis' was heaped _____
 (a) in the plate (b) in the paper dish (c) on the news paper (d) on the table
- The boy thought that a 'gali' would be a _____ place for him.
 (a) good (b) fine (c) unsafe (d) safe

5. 'clutched' means _____
(a) took easily (b) held tightly (c) held loosely (d) none

3. Master Ghulam Mohammed announced that the fees would be taken during the recess. When the recess bell rang, I left the school and walked on and on. Finally, I reached the railway station. I started praying to Allah Miyan. "Just this once save me. Order a farishta to pass by and drop just four rupees in my pocket. I promise I will use them only to pay my fees and not to eat jalebis. There was a shade-giving tree beside the railway tracks. Earlier the entire matter seemed so simple: jalebis with the fees money and the fees with the scholarship money. I had known that I would get the scholarship the next month, I would have postponed my jalebi eating programme to the next month as well. Now for the crime of eating a few jalebis, for the first time in my life I was absent from school.

1. The boy left the school _____
(a) when the recess was over (b) when the recess started
(c) when the school was over (d) none of them
2. The boy started praying "Allah Miyan" _____
(a) to grant scholarship (b) to give him books (c) for four rupees (d) for "jalebis"
3. The boy was absent from school _____
(a) for he wasn't well (b) to help his friend
(c) for the crime of eating jalebi (d) to complete home work
4. The word "crime" is related with _____
(a) cream (b) criming (c) criminal (d) creation
5. "Beside" means _____ (a) near (b) far (c) by the side (d) here

Read-3

1. Mr. Jones was very fond of climbing on mountains, so one year he went to Switzerland for his holidays. He was climbing a peak with his guide. "Be careful here", the guide said. "This is a dangerous place. You can easily fall, and if you do, you will fall straight down a very long way. But," he continued calmly, "if you do fall here, don't forget to look to the right while you are going down. There is a quite extraordinary beautiful view there- much more beautiful than the one you can see from here."

1. Mr. Jones went to spent his holidays to _____
(a) Swaziland (b) New Zealand (c) Switzerland (d) Holland
2. _____ was with Mr. Jones while climbing hills.
(a) a gardener (b) his friend (c) his partner (d) a guide
3. "Don't forget" means _____
(a) Please forget (b) remember (c) Don't try (d) don't remember
4. The word "view" means _____ (a) site (b) sight (c) side (d) few
5. "Be Careful" means _____
(a) be careless (b) don't try to care (c) don't be careless (d) don't care

2. A warrior killed his master. He repented immediately but the deed was done and he knew that if he was caught he would be put to death. So he ran away. He reached a remote village that was separated from the rest of the world by a mountain. The murderer decided to repent for his sin by single-handedly cutting a road through the mountain to connect the village with the rest of the

world.

1. The nearest meaning of the word "warrior" is _____
(a) fighter (b) war-head (c) war-man (d) brave
2. The village wasn't _____
(a) connected (b) separated (c) disconnected (d) agreed
3. "Single-handedly" means _____
(a) with the help of a single person (b) without anybody's help
(c) with a single hand (d) without hand-work
4. The warrior decided firmly _____
(a) to kill his master (b) to repent for his sins
(c) to separate the village (d) to cross the mountain
5. 'To put to death' means _____ (a) to kill (b) to murder (c) to hunt (d) to die

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READ - 4

1. Growing up with a father in Railways means moving often. This school in Bharuch was my fifth school. I was always considered as 'a new girl'. Once or twice I managed to make friends. But before we could know each other, I had to move to a different school, again as a 'new girl.'

One day in August 1967 I stood in the doorway of my newest classroom. As always my stomach ached with some unknown fear. I shivered (trembled) and tried to hold back my tears. Thirty five boys and girls stared at me. I tried hard to keep my eyes on the floor to avoid strange looks. Then I saw a girl smiling like warm sunshine at me. She actually seemed to welcome me. When the teacher told me to sit next to Manisha my frozen terror began to melt.

- [1] How was the writer considered to be ?
(a) a new girl (b) a clever girl (c) an old girl (d) a strange girl
- [2] Panni's father was in the _____ (a) railways (b) airport (c) S.T. (d) bank
- [3] _____ smile was like warm sunshine.
(a) Panni's (b) Manisha's (c) Sun's (d) Teacher's
- [4] 'stared at' means _____ (a) shivered (b) pointed at (c) ticked (d) looked at
- [5] Manisha managed to make _____
(a) a new project (b) unknown fear (c) friends (d) frozen fear

2. *"Hi, I'm Manisha," Her voice had warm ring, her face was long, her eyes were bank dank and soft and hair long and brownish.*

And I learned by the end of the day that her heart was 24 carat gold. She helped me with assignments, introduced me to her friends praising me, "Panni is a real nice girl". On the very first day, an unspoken promise had been made. Manisha and I knew we would be best friends.

- [1] Manisha's face looks _____ (a) round (b) long (c) short (d) dark.
[2] What did Panni learn about Manisha ?
(a) Her heart was 24 carat gold (b) Manisha was cunning.
(c) Manisha's voice had warm ring. (d) Panni is a real nice girl.
[3] Manisha helped her with _____
(a) 24 carat gold (b) unspoken promise (c) assignments (d) home work
[4] _____ introduced Panni to her friends.
(a) Priti (b) The teacher (c) Manisha's friend (d) Manisha
[5] 'Praise' means _____ (a) price (b) prize (c) admire (d) pray

3. *Both of us would always move together out in the silent railway tracks, or in the garden behind the school. We explored the forest in the vacation, did camping on Mount Abu, and participated in Navratri festivals. She was tall and slim(thin). I was short and plump (fattish). She was good at Maths, I liked reading novels. She was a good athlete and dragged me into some games. We talked and sang and quarrelled and wept and yet sat together on one bench.*

- [1] Both the friends move together _____
(a) on the silent railway tracks. (b) in the garden near house
(c) in the garden near house (d) in the forest.
[2] Both did camping on _____ (a) forest (b) Mount Abu (c) garden (d) railway tracks
[3] Manisha was good at _____ (a) reading (b) music (c) singing (d) maths
[4] Manisha was _____ and Panni was _____
(a) tall, short (b) plump, thin (c) short, tall (d) short, plump
[5] Find out opposite to 'slim'. _____ (a) short (b) plump (c) tall (d) thin

4. *Three years flew by – the miracle years with fun, growth, discovery and intence (strong and deep) feelings. Manisha's father got a promotion and they had to move to Assam.*

As promised, Manisha and I wrote occasional letter. Long distance phone calls were out of question in those days. Her last letter came when I was in T.Y.B.Sc. She had fallen in love with a doctor. She married him and had just given birth to a beautiful baby girl.

- [1] Three years flew by – means _____
(a) three years passed (b) three years disspeared
(c) years had wings (d) years are like birds.
[2] Manisha's father get the _____
(a) promoter (b) promotion (c) promote (d) promosion
[3] "out of question" means _____ (a) answer (b) question (c) not available (d) available
[4] Panni received Manisha's letter when she was in _____
(a) F.Y.B.Sc. (b) T.Y.B.Sc. (c) S.Y.B.Sc. (d) T.Y.B.Com
[5] Manisha married with _____ (a) a lawyer (b) a doctor (c) a teacher (d) an engineer

5. *I wrote back immediately but didn't get any answer. I wrote again and again. Finally my letters were returned with a stamp 'address unknown'. How I worried about her! To be married at the age of 19 and have a baby ! I knew she would be a wonderful mother.*

I got my M.Sc. degree. Worked as a lecturer, and got married. My children grew up, went to college and my daughter was now a mother. I would often talk about my friendship with Manisha. My family members knew all about my best friend.

- [1] Manisha get married at the age of _____
(a) 18 (b) 19 (c) 20 (d) 21
- [2] The writer was sure that her friend would be a _____
(a) friend (b) daughter (c) 24 carat gold (d) wonderful mother
- [3] Panni worked as a _____
(a) professor (b) lecturer (c) friend (d) doctor
- [4] Panni's family member knew all about _____
(a) her best friend (b) friendship (c) college (d) M. Sc.
- [5] Find out word which means 'at last' _____
(a) grew up (b) college (c) finally (d) immediately

6. Before thirty five years we had said good-bye, she had found me. She was in Sweden. Shorting through pules of paper and old suitcases she had opened an ancient box marked 'letters'. My letter of 1975 was in it.

Immediately she called everyone surnamed Bhatia who lived in Bharuch. Nobody knew my address, she didn't give up. She called to my college. After much begging and pleading (explaining to get a favour), the in-charge teacher of 'Old-students' union' gave her my phone number.

1. Where was the writer's friend ?
(a) Madras (b) Sweden (c) India (d) Bharuch
2. What did Manisha short through ?
(a) piles of paper (b) piles of paper and old suitcase (c) old suitcases (d) an ancient box
3. "Confined" means. _____ (a) gave up (b) gave into (c) gave in (d) gave out
4. _____ gave Panni's phone number to Manisha.
(a) The in charge teacher of old students union (b) The teacher (c) Panni (d) Bhatia
5. "Begging" means. _____ (a) beggar (b) asking for (c) looking into (d) looking for

7. In that Diwali vacation Manisha and her husband Ashok came to India. They spent a few days with us in Anand. My Manisha looked exactly the same. She was overflowing with the same warmth (affection) and love. She missed me as much as I missed her. She had faced difficult time, but as always had managed to find good in life. Twenty-four carat gold does not get rusted, you know!

- [1] _____ came to India in that Diwali vacation.
(a) Bhatia (b) Manisha (c) Panni (d) teacher
- [2] _____ had faced difficult time.
(a) Manisha (b) Ashok Bhatia (c) Panni (d) Bhatia
- [3] Panni lived in _____ now.
(a) Bharuch (b) madras (c) Anand (d) Sweden
- [4] Manisha was overflowing with _____
(a) warmth (b) love (c) love and warmth (d) difficult time
- [5] "Passed time" means _____
(a) over flowing (b) warmth (c) spend (d) spent

Read-05

1. You need some stress in your life! Does that surprise you? Perhaps so, but it is very true. Without stress, life would be dull and unexciting. Stress adds flavor, challenged and opportunity to life. But too much stress affects our physical and mental health. In this world many people suffer from stress, so let's learn to say 'No' to stress. While you can't live completely free of stress, you can minimize its effect. Thus we can live a healthy life.

1. Do we need much stress in our life for good health?
(a) yes (b) no (c) not sure (d) yes, sure
2. Our life wouldn't be _____ without some stress.
(a) dull (b) brighter (c) weak (d) nice
3. It is necessary for us to learn _____.
(a) to well-come more stress (b) to say 'yes' to stress
(c) to maximize stress (d) to say 'no' to stress
4. We can live a healthy life by _____ stress-effect.
(a) maximizing (b) reducing (c) increasing (d) creating
5. The word "physical" is related with _____.
(a) physics (b) thoughts (c) body (d) mind

2. If your problem is serious, and you cannot solve or change it, leave it aside. Don't fight the situation. Learn to accept what it is. Later on you will find some solution. You are special. Get enough rest and eat well. If you don't eat properly, you will have less ability to solve your problems. If stress doesn't allow you to sleep, you should meet your doctor.

1. 'To leave aside a problem' means _____.
(a) to forget it for a while (b) to live with problems (c) to create problems (d) none of these
2. 'Later on' means _____.
(a) before sometime (b) after sometime (c) for a while (d) for a moment
3. We shall have more abilities if _____.
(a) we don't eat properly (b) we eat properly (c) we neglect eating (d) we eat without time
4. If stress is less and allow us to sleep, we _____.
(a) need to meet a doctor (b) should meet a doctor (c) need not to meet a doctor (d) must meet a doctor
5. 'To learn to accept what it is' is helpful _____.
(a) to solve our problems (b) to create problems (c) not to find any solution (d) to leave problem

3. A good cry can be helpful. It will give you relief. It also helps you stop headache and other physical troubles. Take some deep breaths. They also release tension. The best way to avoid stress is to learn how to relax. For a while, don't pay attention to your worries. Find activities that give you joy. It can also be good for your mental and physical health. Forget about always winning. Focus on relaxation, enjoyment and health. Follow the method that works for you. And thus you can say 'No' to stress.

1. A good cry can help us _____ our tension.
(a) to create (b) to release (c) to solve (d) to increase
2. _____ helps us to avoid stress.
(a) attention (b) tension (c) relaxation (d) fixation
3. Joyful activities are helpful for _____.
(a) only mental physical health (b) only physical health (c) mental and physical health (d) none of them
4. 'For a while' means _____.
(a) for a longer period (b) for a long - time (c) not for a short-period (d) only for a short time

5. Paying more attention to _____ brings tension.

- (a) relaxation (b) worries (c) joy (d) enjoyment

4. A person cannot take care of all the things at a time. If you try so, you may not finish anything. It leads to stress. The better way is to make a list. Do them one by one. Give importance to the most important ones and do those first. Do other people upset you particularly when they don't do things your way? Try co-operation instead of opposing. It is better than fighting and always be "right". A little give and take on both side will minimize stress. It will help you be happy.

1 Taking care of all the things at a time leads us to _____.

- (a) happiness (b) less-stress (c) worry (d) stress

2. It is much better _____ the things to be done.

- (a) to entitle (b) to enlist (c) to encash (d) to finish

3. Opposing the people is not better than _____

- (a) quarreling (b) fighting (c) helping (d) guiding

4. _____ is needed to minimize our stress.

- (a) consolation (b) tension (c) compromise (d) nothing

5. Find out opposite to 'minimize' is _____

- (a) non-minimize (b) in minimize (c) maximum (d) maximize

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READ - 07

1. Dr. Jagdish Chandra Bose (1858-1937) was a great Indian scientist. He surprised the whole world with the declaration that the plants too live like other living beings. He also discovered that like other living beings, plants are also hurt and shocked. By another experiment he also showed that the plants could also be made unconscious by some strong intoxicant (poisonous chemicals). With his experiments a new world of plant-kingdom was discovered.

[1] Dr. Jagdish Chandra Bose was born in _____
(a) 1857 (b) 1858 (c) 1937 (d) 1758

[2] Find out noun form of "declare"
(a) declaration (b) decoration (c) announce (d) declared

[3] "try out new things" means _____
(a) experiment (b) unconscious (c) intoxicant (d) declaration

[4] _____ too live like other living beings.
(a) birds (b) stone (c) plants (d) animals

[5] The plants can be made _____ by some strong intoxicant.
(a) conscious (b) aware (c) unconscious (d) responsive

2. In 1902 Dr. Jagdish Chandra Bose wrote many articles about his experiments on plants kingdom. He published them in his book, 'The Reaction of Living and Non-living.' He also did many

experiments to prove that plants act like human and animals. Plants breathe without lungs. They digest food without stomach. They also remain busy in other activities without muscles.

- [1] Where did he publish his articles in?
(a) a book (b) novel (c) magazine (d) story
- [2] _____ breathe without lungs.
(a) birds (b) plants (c) animals (d) stones
- [3] The plants remain busy in other activities without _____.
(a) lungs (b) muscles (c) stomach (d) legs
- [4] The title of the book published by Bose was _____.
(a) experiment (b) articles (c) plants (d) the reaction of living and non – living
- [5] The plants act like _____ and _____.
(a) human and stones (b) animals and birds (c) human and animal (d) animals

3. Dr. Bose invented an instrument. It is called 'Optical Pulse Recorder.' It can record the process of contraction in plants. He also recorded the internal activities of the plants by this instrument. Thus he showed the similarity in the behavior of lizards, frogs and tortoise; fruits, vegetables and plants. He also discovered that the plants also generate (produce) electric waves and feel tired like all other living beings. During one of his experiments he found that a dying plant released a strong electric current.

- [1] "A tool" means _____.
(a) invented (b) contraction (c) an instrument (d) an experiment
- [2] The instrument records the process of _____ in plants.
(a) contraction (b) activity (c) behavior (d) electric waves
- [3] A dying plant released a _____.
(a) strong electric current (b) electric waves (c) electric energy (d) behaviour
- [4] "Similarity" means _____.
(a) likeness (b) disparity (c) difference (d) contradiction
- [5] "Create something new" means _____.
(a) invent (b) find (c) discover (d) instrument

4. He also proved that the carbon dioxide affects the life of plant very badly. Excess intake of carbon dioxide can cause death to the plants. They can be survived by providing oxygen like human beings. Be one of his outstanding experiments he proved that the plants also feel intoxication on giving some narcotic (substance causing sleep/ drowsiness). He also proved that the activities of plants occurred with the energy gathered by the plants. They collected this energy from their surroundings. They stored this energy in them.

- [1] _____ affects the life of plant very badly.
(a) carbon dioxide (b) nitrogen (c) oxygen (d) ozone
- [2] Plants can be survived by providing _____.
(a) carbon dioxide (b) nitrogen (c) oxygen (d) ozone
- [3] 'exist' means _____. (a) survive (b) occur (c) affect (d) energy
- [4] Plants collected the energy from their _____.
(a) food (b) survived (c) intoxication (d) activity
- [5] 'Happen' means _____. (a) energy (b) surrounding (c) occur (d) death

5. In 1918, Dr. Bose developed a new instrument. It was called "Crescograph". It enlarged the movements of the plants ten thousand times. It also noted down the changes occurred in the plant within one minute.

About Dr. Bose's work, a French thinker Henry Bergson said that the Bose's work gave speech to the mute plants. His work helped us to understand the plants world. Now we know what

the plants want, when do they suffer, and what pleases them. We can feel the voice and breathing of plants by an instrument. Thus he proved that the plants are living, breathing beings.

- [1] Henry Bergson was a French _____
(a) thinker (b) teacher (c) scientist (d) philosopher
- [2] The instrument enlarged the movements of the plants _____ times.
(a) 5000 (b) 6000 (c) 10000 (d) 9000
- [3] Bose's work gave speech to the _____ plants.
(a) mute (b) deaf (c) dead (d) suffering
- [4] "Unable to speak" means _____ (a) deaf (b) mute (c) dead (d) blind
- [5] "Make larger" means _____ (a) suffer (b) larger (c) largest (d) enlarge

6. The world physics Congress was held in 1900 in Paris. Bose presented his views. The people were surprised at his views. He explained that the physical events could not be confined to any limit. The difference between the living and non-living was not so vast. It was also not impenetrable (that can't be known any means) as we mostly thought.

The people of those time did not consider his views authentic (to be true). They called his views meaningless. So Dr. Bose published his experiments. He also gave practical demonstrations. Then people were greatly amazed.

- [1] The world physics congress was held in _____
(a) 1900 (b) 1918 (c) 1858 (d) 1937
- [2] "to be true" means _____ (a) false (b) consider (c) authentic (d) amazed
- [3] "astonish" means _____ (a) view (b) thought (c) amaze (d) meaning full
- [4] "believe think" means _____ (a) meaningful (b) view (c) consider (d) authentic
- [5] "explain" means _____ (a) give reason (b) practical jokes (c) views (d) confine

7. In 1917 the British Government in India honored him with the title of "Sir". On his 59th birthday, Bose founded a research institute in Kolkatta.

Dr. Bose believed that the whole nature is full of life and feelings. The nature expresses itself in mysterious ways. We can communicate with it if we understand it correctly.

- [1] The British Government honored him with the title of _____
(a) sir (b) doctor (c) scientist (d) teacher
- [2] Dr. Bose founded a research institute in _____
(a) Kolkatta (b) Bombay (c) Surat (d) Ahmedabad
- [3] "establish" means _____ (a) found (b) believe (c) find (d) correctly
- [4] The ways of nature are _____ (a) romantic (b) life (c) mysterious (d) feelings
- [5] 'great respect' means _____ (a) title (b) honor (c) research (d) communicate

READ – 08

1. QT-1. known as "Cutie", was different. The Earthman put his hand on Cutie's shoulder. The metal was cold and hard to the touch.

"Cutie," he said, 'I'll explain something to you. You are the first robot who had asked, "Who am I?" I hope your special intelligence (power of brain) will help you to understand."

- [1] The earthman put his hand on Cutie's _____ (a) head (b) stomach (c) shoulder (d) neck
- [2] The metal was _____ and hard to the touch.
(a) cold (b) soft (c) hot (d) tough
- [3] QT-1 has special _____ (a) eyesight (b) power (c) intelligence (d) metal

- [4] "expect" means _____ (a) accept (b) hope (c) explain (d) intelligence
 [5] _____ helps Cutie to understand.
 (a) robot (b) shoulder (c) intelligence (d) QT

2. The Earthman opened a square window looking into space. The strong, clear glass showed deep black space, studded (fully packed) with stars.

"What do you think is that ?? asked the Earthman.

"Exactly what it looks," replied Cutie. "A black material just beyond the glass, and there are lot of bright blinking (twinkling)

- [1] The Earthman opened a _____ (a) square (b) triangle (c) round (d) space
 [2] The deep black space was studded with _____ (a) sun (b) stars (c) moon (d) planets
 [3] The black material was _____ the glass
 (a) behind (b) beyond (c) over (d) under
 [4] There were lots of _____ blinking dots.
 (a) bright (b) soft (c) dark (d) twinkling
 [5] "a small round mark" means _____ (a) blinking (b) dot (c) material (d) glass

3. Now listen carefully. The blackness you see is emptiness. Vast endless emptiness. The little gleaming (burning bright) dots are huge masses of energy-filled matter. We call them stars. Some of them are millions of kilometers in diameter. This space station where we are now, is only one kilometer in diameter. The dots seem tiny because they are so far off. Some of these dots are not stars, but they are planets. Worlds that human beings live on. The one you see in the bottom right-hand corner of the window is our own planet. Good old Earth. More than six billion (100 crore) human beings live there, Cutie."

- [1] The blackness is vast endless _____ (a) empty (b) emptiness (c) journey (d) gleaming
 [2] The stars are huge _____ of energy filled matter.
 (a) masses (b) gas (c) guess (d) gleaming
 [3] The space station is only _____ kilometer in diameter.
 (a) one (b) three (c) two (d) four
 [4] Dots look tiny because they are very _____ off.
 (a) near (b) small (c) far (d) big
 [5] Globes means _____ (a) stars (b) squares (c) spheres (d) round

4. The red light of Cutie's electronic eyes looked at the Earthman. "Do you," said Cutie slowly, "think I will believe any such imaginary (not real) tale as you have just told me?" Do you think I'm stupid? Globes of energy ... millions of kilometers away ... worlds with six billion humans on them, endless emptiness rubbish!"

Listen, I'm not a fool to believe such things. A dot is a dot ... Now, look at you. The material you are made of is soft and loose. It lacks in strength. You depend for energy on the wasteful consumption (use by eating or drinking) of vegetables and meat." He pointed a finger at the remains of a sandwich.

- [1] Cutie pointed a finger at the remains of a _____
 (a) sandwich (b) material (c) pavbhaji (d) vegetables
 [2] The material the Earthman is made of is _____ and loose.
 (a) meat (b) soft (c) sandwich (d) tough
 [3] The material the Earthman is made of _____ in strength.
 (a) soft (b) wasteful (c) lakhs (d) lacks
 [4] 'rely on' means _____ (a) material (b) consumption (c) depend (d) imaginary
 [5] _____ is similar for 'stupid'
 (a) daze (b) stun (c) bewilder (d) fool

5. You pass regularly into a coma you call sleep, the least change in humidity (water vapour in atmosphere) or temperature decreases your abilities. I am sure, you are a temporary arrangement. When a better model comes, they will throw you away." He rose erect straight, without bending). "on the other hand, I am perfectly made. I absorb (take in) energy directly and I use it without wastage. I am made of strong metal. I am continuously awake, and can deal with extremes of conditions quite easily. It is certain you'll agree: that not one can create another creature that is superior to the maker. So your silly explanation is nothing!"

- [1] "Coma" means _____. (a) illness (b) sleep (c) awake (d) rise
 [2] Cutie is made of _____ metal.
 (a) soft (b) golden (c) tough (d) strong
 [3] Find out opposite to "permanent" _____.
 (a) long time (b) forever (c) temporary (d) long lasting
 [4] "decrease" means _____.
 (a) increase (b) make greater (c) become smaller (d) a rise in size
 [5] 'least' means _____.
 (a) smallest (b) biggest (c) wastage (d) extreme

READ – 09

1. Honeybees are special insects that live in large families in hives (the place where honey bees live) or honeycombs (a wax-structure of six sided cells made by bees). There are three sections in them. In each section families of different forms or castes live. They are : queens, drones (male bee), and worker bees. Thus, a bee colony has one queen, hundreds of drones and more than one lakh workers.

- [1] A drone means a _____. (a) female bee (b) male bee (c) worker bee (d) none
 [2] A bee colony has _____ workers
 (a) hundreds (b) thousands of (c) millions (d) numbers of
 [3] Sections mean _____. (a) parts (b) colonies (c) units (d) sides
 [4] Honey bees are _____ insects
 (a) common (b) dangerous (c) special (d) poisonous
 [5] Worker bees are about _____. (a) one million (b) one hundred (c) one lakh (d) one thousand

2. The queen bee is nearly 2.5 times longer and 2.8 times heavier than a worker bee. Her function (duty) is reproduction. She lays 1000 to 2000 fertilized eggs every day. Some of the eggs will develop into worker bees or into queens. But this depends on the size of the wax cell in which eggs are laid and on the type of food given to the larvae (first stage of insect's life-Singular: Larva). The queen also lays unfertilized eggs from which only drones develop, the bees cannot live long without a queen. So when the queen dies, the bees choose some three-day-old eggs and hatch them from that pearl like egg a larva comes out. It is taken to a big cell and fed with royal jelly (sweet substance produced by worker-bees). Therefore it develops into a queen.

- [1] The bee lays eggs – about _____. (a) 1000 to 2000 (b) 2000 to 4000 (c) 5000 to 6000 (d) 3000 to 4000
 [2] Give synonyms for "Chose" _____. (a) make (b) guess (c) select (d) chase
 [3] Give similar words for 'reproduction' _____.
 (a) research (b) reproduce (c) regenerate (d) reformed
 [4] Find opposite word to "heavy". _____.
 (a) large (b) light (c) great (d) small
 [5] Complete the sentence – "The bees cannot live long _____.
 (a) without worker bees (b) without honey bees (c) without drones (d) without queens

3. The function of drones is to fertilize the queen. A drone cannot get food for himself. It is completely dependent on the worker bees. The drone has baskets on its legs to collect pollen and its mouth has not parts to such nectar (sweet liquid found in flowers). Drones do not work at all. They just play around, fly out in the middle of the day chasing the young queen and mating with her in flight.

- [1] The drone has no _____
(a) bag (b) basket (c) bucket (d) legs
- [2] They met with her in _____
(a) night (b) flight (c) swing (d) day
- [3] Who cannot get food for himself ?
(a) drone (b) queen (c) workers (d) none
- [4] Drones fly out in the _____ of the day.
(a) middle (b) start (c) end (d) beginning
- [5] Here completely means _____
(a) commonly (b) totally (c) strictly (d) carefully

4. And here are some other amazing facts about honey-bees. They have a wonderful communication system. The explorer bees tell their sisters about direction and distance of flowers through definite movements which we can call 'dances'. A round dance suggests that the bees should be ready for a long flight. Certain other movements are also used to indicate (point out) even the direction of the nectar source of flowers.

- [1] They have a _____ of flower.
(a) great (b) beautiful (c) wonderful (d) none of these
- [2] To indicate means _____ (a) notice (b) pick out (c) point out (d) pluck out
- [3] Who have a wonderful communication system. ?
(a) drones (b) worker bees (c) honey bees (d) queens
- [4] To indicate means _____
(a) pick up (b) point out (c) point in (d) point out
- [5] The round dance suggest that _____
(a) the flower are here (b) the flowers are hear
(c) the flower are there (d) the flowers are at distance

5. Now let's look into their eyes. Bees have five eyes : two compound ones and three simple ones. The surface of a compound eye of a worker bee has nearly 5000 hexagonal facets, whereas drones have about 8000. But surprisingly bees are poor in identifying (distinguishing – recognizing) colours. They can identify blue, yellow and white colours only. They cannot see the red colour at all!

The famous scientist Darwin studied the bees for many years and said that only a stupid person would not be amazed by the structure of a honey-comb. Bees invented an engineering skill of building a house. They use the minimum amount of building material (wax) to create maximum amount of space.

- [1] How many compound eyes does a bee have ?
(a) five (b) two (c) one (d) three
- [2] Drones have _____ facets.
(a) 5000 (b) 2000 (c) 8000 (d) 800
- [3] Bees can identify only _____ colour.
(a) three (b) two (c) one (d) four
- [4] Who studied about bee ?
(a) Darwin (b) Darling (c) Daring (d) drawing
- [5] Bees have an _____ skill.
(a) educational (b) doctorate (c) engineering (d) professional

READ - 10

1. After the death of Krishna, the Pandavas along with Draupadi felt that life was not worth living. They lost interest in everything. They made Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu, the emperor and decided to leave Hastinapur for great journey. Dressed in tree barks (rough skin) and deer skin, they stopped at the palace where the people of the city bade them farewell (said good bye).

The Pandavas travelled towards the north. In a few days, they reached the Himalayas. They started climbing the mountains. When they came to the mountain Meru, all of them were tired and exhausted (used up all energy). And then, a dreadful (terrible) thing happened. Draupadi fell down dead. The pandavas were shocked, but they could do nothing. They had to continue their journey. Sahadeva was the next to fall. "He was proud of his wisdom. This is why he had to die," said.

- [1] The Himalaya is in the _____ of India. (a) south (b) west (c) north (d) northeast
- [2] Dreadful means _____. (a) fearful (b) ordinary (c) amazing (d) terrible
- [3] Who was the first to fall down? (a) Draupadi (b) Bhima (c) Arjuna (d) Nakul
- [4] Pandavas came to mountain _____. (a) Meru (b) Alps (c) Himalaya (d) Girnar
- [5] Sahadeva was proud of his _____. (a) wit (b) proud (c) clever (d) wisdom

2. Bheema and Yudhishtira continued walking. Bheema was the last to fall. He called out to Yudhishtira, "Why should I fall? What have I done?" Yudhishtira said, "My dear Bheema, I have always loved you. But you also had one fault. You always boasted (talked with too much pride) about your strength." Leaving them behind Yudhishtira went on and on he went alone, in search of peace.

A dog had been following Pandavas since they left Hastinapur. It accompanied them all through the journey. It followed Yudhishtira even when he was left alone.

- [1] _____ continued walking.
(a) Bhima and Nakula (b) Bhima and Yudhistir (c) Yudhistir and Arjuna (d) Nakul and Yudhistir
- [2] Pandava's left _____. (a) Hastipur (b) Hastinapur (c) Hastagiripur (d) Haldipur
- [3] Yudhistir said to Bhim, "I have always _____ you.
(a) hated (b) loved (c) wished (d) liked
- [4] Who followed Pandava's? (a) a dog (b) a cat (c) a man (d) a monkey
- [5] The Pandvas went in search of _____. (a) peace (b) present (c) seek (d) piece

2. Yudhishtira continued to climb up the mountain-path. When he was at the end of his journey, he saw a strange light all around him. He recognized Indra the king of gods, coming towards him in his chariot. When he came close, Indra stepped down from the chariot and said, "Get into the chariot, Yudhishtira. I have come here to take you to heaven." But Yudhishtira refused to do so because he did not want to go to heaven without his brothers and Draupadi. He, therefore said, "if they all do not come with me, I will not go with you."

When Indra heard this, he smiled and said, " My dear Yudhishtira, why do you worry about them? They are already in heaven. You alone will be allowed to enter heaven with your living body. Please get into the chariot."

- [1] Who saw a strange light all around ? (a) Bhima (b) Arjuna (c) Yudhishtira (d) Nakula
 [2] Indra, the king of _____. (a) lord (b) gods (c) men (d) heaven
 [3] Get into means _____. (a) to enter (b) to start (c) to take (d) to go
 [4] Give similar word for " refuse" _____. (a) say no (b) accept (c) get (d) excuse
 [5] Who smiled and said to Yudhishtir ? (a) Bhima (b) Indra (c) Dharma (d) Arjuna

3. When Yudhishtira was about to take his seat in the chariot, he saw the dog following him. Then suddenly Yudhishtira turned to Indra and said, " Please let me take this dog into the chariot. It has been with me ever since I left Hastinapur. I would not like to go to heaven without him." Indra laughed at his love for dog. He said, " How can a dog enter the heaven? Leave it alone and come with me," Yudhishtira, however remained unmoved (Firm). He shook his head and said, " My lord, I cannot do that. This dog has shared all my troubles so far. He has been faithful to me. I cannot leave him behind. If I do so, all the good I have done so far will be destroyed."

- [1] Indra laughed at his _____ for the dog.
 (a) kindness (b) love (c) sympathy (d) cruelty
 [2] "This dog has shared all my troubles so far" said _____.
 (a) Bhima (b) Pandavas (c) Yudhishtira (d) Nakula
 [3] Give the Opposite to Faithful... (a) kind (b) cruel (c) unfaithful (d) unkind
 [4] Destroyed means _____. (a) collapsed (b) vanished (c) destructed (d) disappeared
 [5] Shook his head means _____.
 (a) nodded his head (b) with his head (c) circled his head (d) twisted his head

4. As soon as Yudhishtira uttered these words, a strange thing happened. The dog standing beside Yudhishtira took the shape of his father, Dharma. He addressed Yudhishtira, " My son, I am proud of you. You have always observed 'dharma' in your life. Even today you've observed it. It was a kind of a test and you have been successful. Go with Indra to the heaven, you deserve it."

- [1] Find out similar words for spoke _____. (a) happen (b) uttered (c) tested (d) deserved
 [2] Who was the father of Yudhishtira ? (a) Bhima (b) Rama (c) Karma (d) Dharma
 [3] Strange Means _____. (a) unknown (b) known (c) strict (d) well known
 [4] Give synonyms for beside _____. (a) behind (b) front of (c) over (d) quite near
 [5] Who observed Dharma in life ? (a) Yudhishtira (b) Dharma (c) Arjuna (d) Bhima

READ – 11

1. Perhaps you've noticed (observed) that on some evenings your little brother will work for a long time putting the pieces of a puzzle together. Other times he gets mad (angry) at the puzzle and throws the pieces across the room.

[a] Pick five days when your brother takes a nap. After dinner on those days give him a puzzle to put together. Count how many pieces he uses before giving up (leaving)

[6] Pick five days when your brother misses his nap. After dinner on those days give him a puzzle to put together. Count how many pieces he uses before giving up.

- [1] Noticed means _____. (a) observed (b) obtained (c) get (d) watched
[2] Give the synonyms for give up....(a) to left (b) to leave (c) to miss (d) to get
[3] When he take afternoon nap
(a) he loses patience (b) does not lose patience(c) become impatience (d) got impatience
[4] Pick _____ days when he takes nap. (a) one (b) two (c) four (d) five
[5] He throws pieces _____.
(a) near the room (b) across the room (c) alone in the room (d) after the room

2.[5] Tell someone what you found :

Your parents might be interested. Your elder brother or sister might like to know. What you learned might help your mother to handle (deal with) your little brother.

Everywhere you look, there are questions. You could use the scientific method to answer them.

Which kind of food does your dog like best ?

Does your mother go to bed earlier on weekday nights or on weekend nights ?

Do you eat more food on days when you go to school or on days when you stay home ?

Does your father drive the car or ride the bike more on weekdays or on weekends ?

Do dishes really get cleaner if you wash them in hot water instead of cold water ?

Is your older sister more likely to help you if your say 'Please' ?

- [1] Give similar word for "Stay" _____ (a) left (b) live (c) leave (d) lift
[2] Who likes to know ? (a) parents (b) uncles (c) elder brother (d) neighbour
[3] We could use a _____ method to answer the question.
(a) practical (b) logical (c) easy (d) scientific
[4] To handle means _____.
(a) to deal (b) to dealt (c) to pick (d) to drill
[5] Here find out the similar word for " clean". _____(a) wash (b) walk (c) wish (d) work

3. There are thousands of questions you can ask and answer. You might learn some surprising things. You might learn something your parents or teacher didn't know. You might even learn something no one else ever knew. That's what science exciting. All kind of new discoveries can be made. All you have to do is to ask the right question and know how to answer it.

- [1] Find out similar word for ' amazing' from the text _____
(a) surprising (b) curious (c) tragic (d) effective
[2] All you have to do is to ask _____.
(a) a right question (b) a wrong question (c) both type of questions (d) how to answer the question
[3] Give the synonyms for "discovery" _____(a) develop (b) invention (c) research (d) observe
[4] We might learn some _____.
(a) common things (b) special things (c) surprising things (d) specific things
[5] How can we learn new things ?
(a) by reacting (b) by asking (c) by history (d) through social study

READ - 12

1. In the middle of the last century, areas on the boundary of Maharashtra were full of thieves and dacoits (robbers). They used to raid (attack) the villages, terrify people and take away their valuables. The police could not protect (guard) the people. The villages had to do something to save themselves.

One such dacoit was Makhkhansinh. He was dangerous and had a strong gang. He had now become very bold. He sent advance warning to the people about his raid. If anyone tried to play any trick, he gave them severe punishment. The villagers tried to resist (stop) the decoits but they failed.

- [1] What did the decoits do ? (a) loved people (b) pleased people (c) terrified (d) none of these
- [2] Give the name of the decoit . (a) Makhkhansinh (b) Makhansinh (c) Mohansinh (d) Gabbarsinh
- [3] How was Makhkhansinh ? (a) a good man (b) knowledgeable (c) a politeman (d) a dangerous man
- [4] What did makhkhansinh give the people ?
(a) light punishment (b) severe punishment (c) punishment (d) none of these
- [5] Give the similar words for "stop"... (a) raid (b) protect (c) resist (d) none of these

2. One day a richman named Bapurao received a warning : "Your house would be attacked tonight." He also received a usual warning ; 'Not to hide the valuables and not to inform the police.'

Bapurao became pale when he heard it. He had a big haveli and many servants. His cupboards were full of precious things. He was worried. But his wife Parvatibai was a brave and clever woman. When he told all this to her, she asked him "What do you plan to do ?"

"Surely I will not surrender (give up) to Makhkhansinh I will fight with them with my men and servants. What do you think?"

"I think it is useless to give fight to the dacoits because they are more powerful."

"But what else can we do?" asked Bapurao.

"I think we should outwit the dacoits by some plan." said Parvati thoughtfully.

- [1] What did Bapurao receive ? (a) a chit (b) a message (c) a warning (d) none of these
- [2] Bapurao became pale because –
(a) he had precious things (b) he had many servants
(c) he had much gold (d) he had many animals
- [3] Give the name of Bapurao's wife. (a) Savtridevi (b) Parvatiben (c) Parvatibai (d) Munnibai
- [4] How was Parvatibai ?
(a) bold and beautiful (b) brave and beautiful (c) brave and clever (d) bold and clever
- [5] Give the similar for "Give in"... (a) surrender (b) outwit (c) thoughtfully (d) valuable

3. Bapurao felt a little relaxed. He went to the town to search the men to help him and Parvatibai sat for long time thinking. Soon it was evening. Bapurao came back and told his wife "I have collected about twenty – men. We will hide in the woods near the village border. We will attack the dacoits before they can enter the village."

It was now dark and the whole village was silent.

Parvatibai then called her servants and the two cooks. She ordered them to cook a royal meal for fifty people. "The meal should be ready by midnight." She said to the chief cook,

The servants were surprised but they started their work. She supervised the work. An arrangement was made for the meal. She put on a new sari. She arranged all the ornaments except the mangalsutra in thali and stood waiting.

- [1] Where did Bapurao go ? (a) to the village (b) to the town (c) to the city (d) to the market
- [2] How many man did Bapurao collect ? (a) 22 (b) 25 (c) 29 (d) 20
- [3] Where will they hide ? (a) in the garden (b) in the farm (c) in the village (d) in the woods
- [4] What did Parvatibai order her servants and cooks to prepare ?
(a) a royal diner (b) a royal meal (c) Pav-bhaji (d) meal
- [5] Which ornament was put in a thali ? (a) a bangle (b) bracelet (c) a mangalsutra (d) a gold ring

4. When it was midnight. She heard some noise. Horses were coming. Soon the noise came closer. Suddenly there was a loud knock on the door. She was scared but the next moment she became calm. She quickly went to the door and opened it. A big man with a violent look and with a gun in his hand stood before her. Parvatibai was scared but with courage she said sweetly.

"Welcome, brother. Please, do come in."

Makhhkhansinh was surprised to hear this. She further said : "I have been waiting for you and all these brothers since this evening. The decoits were surprised at this unusual welcome.

"Please, come in. Don't waste time. You must be tired. Wash your hands and feet. The supper is ready. Have a tasty meal and then do your work."

- [1] What did Parvatidevi hear that midnight ? (a) a cry (b) songs (c) some noise (d) none of these
- [2] Where did Parvatidevi go to ? (a) the garden (b) the door (c) the porch (d) none of these
- [3] How was Parvatidevi ? (a) happy (b) unhappy (c) bold (d) scared
- [4] What did Parvatidevi offer to decoits ? (a) breakfast (b) meal (c) supper (d) dinner
- [5] The decoits were surprised because of _____
(a) usual welcome (b) unusual welcome (c) warm welcome (d) welcome

5. Makhhkhansinh was still hesitating (not certain) but she asked them to sit. She ordered the servants to serve hot food. While they while they finished their supper, she brought the thali full of valuables. She placed it in front of the dacoit chief. Then she told him : "Brother this is all that I have, but I have kept back only one piece for myself. She showed her mangalsutra on her neck and said. "It is sacred (holy) symbol that I wear for the long life of my husband. I request you not to take it.

- [1] Give the similar for "uncertain" _____ (a) hesitating (b) sacred (c) serve (d) certain
- [2] What did Parvatidevi order the servant ?
(a) to serve hot food (b) to serve food (c) to serve breakfast (d) to serve chief food
- [3] _____ is a sacred symbol. (a) Bangles (b) Earrings (c) Mangalsutra (d) Bracelet
- [4] What did Parvati place in front of dacoit chief ? (a) thali (b) spoon (c) pen (d) glass
- [5] Give the synonyms for "behind" _____ (a) back (b) besides (c) near (d) close

5. The dacoit chief could not control himself. With emotion in his voice he said :

"Of course, I will not take it. We have eaten your salt. And you have called me 'brother' and given me a brother's welcome. From today you are my sister and I will take care of you." Saying this he returned the thali of valuables to her. He also ordered his men to free her husband whom they had caught outside the village.

The villagers were surprised to hear this story next morning. Since then no dacoit attacked Parvatibai's house. Even today they narrate this story to the village children.

- [1] What did Parvatibai call the dacoit ? (a) friend (b) brother (c) neighbours (d) father
 [2] The dacoit returned the "Thali" of _____ (a) ornament (b) valuable (c) valuables (d) salt
 [3] Whom do the people narrate this story ?
 (a) to the village pupils (b) to the village boys (c) to the village children (d) to the village people
 [4] What do you think about the decoit chief ?
 (a) a good person (b) a kind person (c) a cruel person (d) a gentle person

READ - 13

1. It was just not their day! In Munich Olympics 1972, the Basketball final match was being played between Russia and America. The Russians were winning by 49-48 Americans started jumping with joy at their unexpected victory. Just then, a Bulgarian referee pointed out that there was still one second left before the game finished. The Americans played for one more second and went back to their celebration. Then came a British referee who declared that there were still 3 seconds left. Americas had no choice to go back to the field for the third time. It was in these three seconds that Alexander Belov, a Russian player, managed to score 51-50 and won the gold medal for his country.

- [1] When was Munich Olympics held ? (a) 1972 (b) 1882 (c) 1927 (d) 1977
 [2] Which game is mentioned here ? (a) basketball (b) cricket (c) volley ball (d) hockey
 [3] Who won the gold medal ? (a) America (b) Russian (c) India (d) Japan
 [4] Find out which of the following means "announce" _____
 (a) Unexpected (b) celebration (c) declare (d) referee
 [5] Find out the opposite to "defeat"... (a) won (b) declare (c) one (d) victory

2. Is it possible for anyone to win a silver medal without taking part in games? R.A. Christie was chosen for Indian Hockey team which was to play Asian Games at Jakarta in 1962. Later on, due to non availability of foreign exchange, Christie could not accompany the team though his name was very much in the list of players. It so happened, the hockey team played without Christie and won a silver medal. And Christie whose name was still in the list got the medal, sitting at home.

- [1] Where was Asian Games in 1962 held ?
 (a) New Delhi (b) Munich (c) Jakarta (d) Malaysia
 [2] Which team has won the silver medal ?
 (a) India (b) America (c) China (d) Russia
 [3] R. A. Christie was chosen for Indian _____ team.
 (a) Cricket (b) Basketball (c) hockey (d) volleyball
 [4] Find out which of the following means – "because of" _____
 (a) according to (b) due to (c) instead of (d) on behalf of
 [5] Find out which of the following means – "Participate" _____
 (a) take part (b) accompany (c) take part in (d) medal

3. In World Cup 1990, Holland was cent percent sure of its victory. So confident were they, that even before the team had won the final, the over-enthusiastic officers in Holland got printed a million postage stamps saying 'Netherlands, 1990 world Cup Winners.' Unfortunately, Holland could not win the finals and those one million stamps had to be destroyed.

- [1] _____ was cent percent sure of its victory.
 (a) Holland (b) North America (c) soccer (d) USA
 [2] 'million' means _____ (a) 10,00,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 1,00,000 (d) 1,000
 [3] Give similar for 'Unlucky' _____ (a) enthusiastic (b) printed (c) unfortunately (d) destroy

- [4] _____ could not win the finals. (a) Holland (b) Russia (c) India (d) America
 [5] Find out which of the following means – “undoubtedly true.” _____
 (a) destroy (b) confident (c) sure (d) perfect

4. In 1936 Olympic at Berlin, everyone was expecting the previous year winner Stella Walls of Poland to retain the gold medal in 100 metre race. Much to their disappointment, at the last moment, Helen Stephens of America won the race. The angry Polish accused (someone to put a charge against) Helen of being a fraud (dishonest). They accused her of being a man disguised as woman to resolve (provide solution) the controversy the judges decided to have her physically examined by lady officer. Only after passing this test, she was declared the winner.

- [1] 1936 Olympic games were held in _____
 (a) Berlin (b) Holland (c) Munich (d) Poland
 [2] _____ won the 'race'. (a) Stella Walls (b) Poland (c) Helen (d) R. A. Christie
 [3] Helen Stephens belonged to _____ (a) Berlin (b) America (c) Poland (d) Holland
 [4] Give similar for "deceive". ... (a) disguise (b) examine (c) fraud (d) accuse
 [5] Helen Stephens won the _____ metre race. (a) 100 (b) 400 (c) 1000 (d) 4000

READ - 14

1. The emotions through me as I stood on the summit (the highest point) of Everest. Looked over miles of panorama (view of wide area) below us and exclaimed, "It's all over!" instead of being happy, there was a shade of sadness because I had already done the ultimate (final) in climbing. There would be nothing higher to climb. All roads hereafter would lead down.

- [1] 'Strong feeling' means _____ (a) summit (b) emotions (c) arouse (d) through
 [2] Find out which of the following means – 'in place of' _____
 (a) because of (b) instead of (c) due to (d) according to
 [3] There was a shade of _____ (a) happiness (b) panorama (c) sadness (d) submit
 [4] The narrator stood on the summit of _____ (a) Everest (b) Gerner (c) Abu (d) Himalay
 [5] The narrator looked over miles of panorama _____ US
 (a) below (b) under (c) in (d) on

2. Memory of climbing the summit of Everest lasts a lifetime. The experience changes you completely. After getting down from the summit, the physical tiredness had gone. I asked myself "Why had I climbed Everest?" a question came in my mind, "Why do people climb mountains?" others have said, "Because it is there." It presents great difficulties. Man takes delight in overcoming obstacles (difficulties) in climbing a mountain. A climb to a summit means tolerance, hard work and will – power. The demonstration of these qualities is very exciting.

From my childhood I have been attracted by mountains. I was unhappy, lost being away from them. Mountains have nature, beauty, majesty and great challenges.

- [1] What changes the author completely ?
 (a) climbing girnar (b) climbing the summit (c) climbing the Everest (d) climbing the hills
 [2] Find the similar word for 'joy' _____ (a) delite (b) delight (c) dimlight (d) light
 [3] The author asked about _____
 (a) climbing a tree (b) climbing mountains (c) overcoming obstacles (d) climbing peaks

- [4] What does man take overcoming in climbing a mountain ?
 (a) obstacles (b) delight (c) tolerance (d) difficulties
- [5] Mountains have _____
 (a) nature and challenges (b) nature and majesty (c) change and challenges (d) beauty and changes

3. What is a typical climb? you are sharing a rope with another climber. He cuts the steps in the hard ice. Then he fixes a rope and you go your way up. You use every drop of energy as you take a step. Breathing difficult. There are moments when you feel like going back. It would be complete relief to go down, instead of up. There is something in you that does not let you give up the struggle. And you go on. Your companion (partner) keeps up with you. Just another fifty feet or hundred, may be. You ask yourself. Is there no end? You look at your companion and he looks at you. You draw inspiration from each other. And then, you are on the summit.

- [1] Typical climbing means _____
 (a) sharing a rope with another climber (b) sharing a rope with one self
 (c) cuts the steps in the hard ice (d) fixes a rope.
- [2] What would be complete relief ?
 (a) to go up (b) to go down (c) to go straight (d) to step easily
- [3] What is there in you that does not let you give up struggle ?
 (a) something (b) nothing (c) everything (d) anything
- [4] The climber draw inspiration from _____
 (a) each other (b) one another (c) one the other (d) most other
- [5] The similar word for 'companion' _____
 (a) partner (b) painter (c) preacher (d) climber

4. Looking round from the summit you tell yourself that is was important. Other silvery peaks appear through the clouds. If you are lucky the sun may be on them. The surrounding peaks (the top of hills) look like a jeweled (decorated with jewels) necklace around the neck of your summit. Below, you see vast valleys sloping into the distance. It is a thrilling (exciting) experience to look down from the summit. You bow down to the God.

The experience of climbing the summit changes you completely.

There is another summit in your own mind. You must climb it to reach a fuller knowledge of yourself. The inner summit is fearful and hard to understand. It cannot be climbed by anyone else. You yourself have to do it. The effects of both the climbs are the same. They teach you much about the world and yourself. The internal (of inside summits are higher than Everest.

- [1] How do the surroundings peaks look alike ?
 (a) jeweled neckless (b) jeweled ring (c) jeweled bangles (d) jeweled anklets
- [2] It is a thrilling experience _____
 (a) to look down from the terrace (b) to look down from summit
 (c) to look up the summit (d) to look up into obstacles
- [3] What is fearful and hard to understand ?
 (a) our soul (b) our inner summit (c) our thoughts (d) our limitation
- [4] Which summit is higher ?
 (a) the internal one (b) the Everest (c) the external (d) none
- [5] "fearless" is opposite to _____ (a) fearful (b) bold (c) dreadful (d) awesome

READ - 15

1. "Mom! I'm home!" John slammed (closed with force) the door and dropped his books on a nearby chair.

"Hi, John, home already?" his mom welcomed him. She had just placed a plate of fresh-naked cookies (sweet biscuits) on the counter near the open window.

John took a cookie and looked outside. Pop-Pop, John's grandpa came through the door.

"Spring is here," Pop-pop said. "And you know what it means."

"Sure," John agreed. "Our annual fishing trip is coming up."

- [1] Where did Johan drop his books ? (a) on a table (b) on the chair (c) on a stool (d) on the floor
[2] Who welcomed John ? (a) His father (b) His mother (c) His friend (d) His sister
[3] What did his mother place ?
(a) a plate of biscuits (b) a plate of cookies (c) a plate of wafers (d) a plate of batakas
[4] Who came through the door ? (a) grandmother (b) uncle (c) father (d) grandpa
[5] _____ means "our annual fishing trip is coming up."
(a) summer (b) autumn (c) spring (d) monsoon

2. "I was thinking go our annual cleaning." John's mom suggested. "Tomorrow, john, you have no school and I can expect some help, okay?"

"Okay, okay," John agreed.

The next day John and his mom cleaned the house. They cleaned upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside until everything was spotless (without any dirt). Pointing to Pop-Pop's chair, John's mom exclaimed: "Oh my! That old chair had got to go. We'll buy Pop-Pop a new one."

- [1] Give the similar for 'hope of'.... (a) expect (b) accept (c) except (d) none
[2] Who cleaned the house ?
(a) John and grandpa (b) John (c) mother (d) John and his mom
[3] What did John's mother expect from John ?
(a) some lessons (b) some cookies (c) some help (d) biscuits
[4] Where did John's mom point to ?
(a) a new chair (b) a chair (c) an old chair (d) a table

3. It was true, John had to agree. The chair was faded and worn and in some places even torn.

"John, come and help me, we'll take the chair to the footpath. Tomorrow the garbage truck is going to come."

As they attempted to move the chair. Pop-Pop came through the door, "Oh, no!" he objected "You can't take my chair."

"But Pop, we'll buy you a new one," john's mom said.

"I don't want a new one."

"Pop-Pop, why do you want to keep such a dirty chair?" John asked when his mother left the room. "It's so old."

- [1] How was the chair ?
(a) new and shiny (b) old and dull (c) old and dull (d) none of these
[2] Where did they take the chair ?
(a) to porch (b) to garden (c) to footpath (d) to market
[3] Who objected against moving the chair ?
(a) John (b) his mother (c) his grandpa (d) his father
[4] What did they buy him ?
(a) a new chair (b) a new table (c) an old chair (d) a table

- [5] Find out the similar for 'opposed' _____
(a) attempted (b) faded (c) objected (d) worn.

4. "You don't understand, John." Pop-Pop shook his head from side to side and after a long pause he said, "I sat in this chair, when I proposed your grandma to marry me. It was so long ago, but when I sit this chair and close my eyes I feel she is near." The old man passed his hand gently along the arm of the chair.

"And the night your father was born, I sat in this chair. I was nervous. I was scared when they placed the tiny baby into my arms, yet I was very happy."

"I think I'm beginning to understand," John said thoughtfully.

- [1] Whom did Pop-pop propose to marry him ?
(a) girlfriend (b) grandpa (c) aunt (d) a woman
- [2] What did Pip – pop shake ?
(a) his hands (b) his legs (c) his head (d) his fingers
- [3] Where did he sit when his father was born ?
(a) on the table (b) in a new chair (c) in an old chair (d) none
- [4] Whom did Pip-pop feel near ?
(a) John (b) his father (c) grandma (d) none
- [5] The old man passed _____ gently along the arm of the chair
(a) his legs (b) his elbow (c) his hand (d) none

5. "Many years later", Pop-Pop voice broke and he paused (stopped for a while) for a moment and said, "I sat in this chair when the doctor called and told me that your grandma was dead, I was lost without her but the chair gave me comfort and warmth"

"I'm sorry, Pop-pop." John looked at his grandfather and said, "I understand now This is not just any old chair. This chair is more like your friend."

"Yes, we've lived a lot together." Pop-Pop said.

That night, when John and Pop-Pop were asleep, John's mom and dad carried the chair out to the footpath.

- [1] How was Pop- Pop's voice ? (a) happy (b) sad (c) broken (d) confused.
- [2] What did the chair give Pop - Pop ?
(a) happiness (b) peace (c) comfort (d) comfort and warmth.
- [3] Give the similar for 'stopped for a while.' _____
(a) warmth (b) paused (c) stopped (d) none
- [4] Where did John's mam and dad carry the chair out to?
(a) a temple (b) the footpath (c) the market (d) the road

6. The next morning, when John came downstairs, Pop-Pop stood by the window and looked outside. A tear rolled down the hollow cheek, John saw the snow covered chair at

the footpath out on the street. The sound of the garbage truck was coming closer. He ran outside. "What ! Don't take the chair." he shouted. Then he ran back inside and faced his mom.

"Look at Pop-Pop mom. You can't throw out his chair. This is not just a chair. This chair has been with Pop-Pop for a very long time. The chair is like his friend."

- [1] Where did Pop- Pop stand by ? (a) the door (b) the porch (c) the window (d) the stair.
- [2] What was the chair covered with ? (a) ice (b) snow (c) dust (d) fog
- [3] The sound of _____ was coming closer. (a) garbage tempo (b) garbage truck (c) car (d) none
- [4] Whom did John face ? (a) his mom (b) his dad (c) his grandma (d) his grandpa.
- [5] "The _____ is like Pop-Pop's friend" (a) table (b) chair (c) desk (d) TV

7. John's mom turned and looked at the old man. Slowly she walked towards him. With her ring finger, she wiped away a tear. And then said, "I'm sorry. Pop -Pop. I just didn't realize how much the chair meant to you. John and I will bring your chair back inside."

They brushed of the snow with their hands and pushed the chair back inside the house.

Jhon and Pop-Pop whole – heartedly [fully] agreed that the living room looked dull without that old chair.

- [1] Whom did John's mom walk towards ? (a) Jhon (b) his dad (c) his grandma (d) his grandpa
[2] Who brought the chair back ? (a) Jhon and his mom (b) his grandma (c) Jhon's parents (d) His grandma
[3] Jhon's mother wiped away _____ with her finger. (a) spit (b) ear (c) tear (d) eye

Read – 16

1. When I was quite young, my family had one of the first telephone in our neighborhood. The shiny receiver hung on the box, I even remembered the number – 105. I was too little to reach the telephone, but used to listen with fascination when my mother talked into it. Once she lifted me up to speak to my father, who was away for business. Magic! Then somewhere inside that wonderful device lived an amazing person. Her name was "Information Please" and there was nothing that she did not know. My mother could ask her for anybody's number and whenever our clock stopped, information please immediately supplied the correct time.

- [1] Who had the first telephone ? (a) the author (b) father (c) mother (d) his family
[2] How was the receiver ? (a) good (b) dull (c) shiny (d) nice
[3] What was the number of the author's telephone ? (a) 108 (b) 100 (c) 101 (d) 105
[4] Give the similar for 'attraction' (a) shiny (b) fascination (c) amazing (d) wonderful
[5] Who was away for the business ? (a) the author (b) his mother (c) his father (d) friend

2. My first personal experience with this genie- in the – receiver came one day while my mother was visiting a neighbor. While I was playing in the basement (cellar), I hit my finger with a hammer. The pain was terrible, but there didn't seem to be of much use crying because there was no one home to offer sympathy (share the feelings, show concern). I walked around the house sucking (sipping) my throbbing finger, finally arriving at the stairway. The telephone! Took the receiver and held it to my ear. "Information please," I said. And a sweet clear voice spoke into my ear. "Information" "I hurt my finger" I cried with pain into the phone. The tears came readily. There was somebody to hear me. "Isn't your mother home?" came the questions. "Nobody's at home but me". "Are you bleeding?". "No." I replied. "I hit it with the hammer and it hurts". "Can you open your icebox?" she asked. I said I could. "Then take a little piece of ice and hold it on your finger. That will stop the pain. Be careful," she advised. "And don't cry. You'll be all right."

- [1] Where was his mother visiting ? (a) a friend (b) a neighbour (c) an uncle (d) grandfather
[2] The author hit his figure with _____ (a) a stick (b) a hammer (c) a spade (d) a nail
[3] Where did the author finally arrive? (a) in the garden (b) in the kitchen (c) at the stairway (d) none
[4] How did she speak to the author ?
(a) in a hard voice (b) a in sweet voice (c) a in harsh voice (d) none

[5] What did the author hurt ? (a) head (b) leg (c) hand (d) finger

[6] The author held _____ on his finger .

(a) a piece of paper (b) a piece of cloth (c) a piece of ice (d) a piece of cotton

3. After That I called information Please for everything. I asked for help with my Geography and she told me where Philadelphia was. She helped me with my Arithmetic, she also told me that a pet squirrel - I had caught, would eat fruits and nuts. And there was the time that Petey, our pet canary (name of a bird) died. I called information Please and told her the sad story. She listened, then said things that grown-up say to soothe (to calm) a child. But it did not help much. Why should birds sing so beautifully and become a heap of feathers, on the bottom of a cage? She must have felt my sorrow, for she quietly said, "Paul, always remember that there are other worlds to sing in." Somehow, I felt better.

[1] For what did the author call information please ?

(a) something (b) nothing (c) anything (d) everything

[2] About which city did she tell the author ?

(a) Philippines (b) New York (c) Philadelphia (d) London

[3] Give the similar for 'elder' _____ (a) canary (b) grandmother (c) grown up (d) grawn up

[4] Give the name of the writer _____ (a) Patey (b) crawly (c) Paul (d) Philip

[5] What did the writer catch ?

(a) a parrot (b) a squirrel (c) a peacock (d) a cat.

4. Another day I was at the telephone. "Information." Said the now familiar voice. I asked, "How do you spell fix?" F-I-X." At that instant (moment) my sister, who took unholy joy in searing (frightening) me, jumped off the stairs at me with a shriek (high-pitched cry) - "Yaaaaaaaaaaaaa! I fell off the stool, pulling the receiver out of the box. We were both terrified. Information Please was not longer there. I was not at all sure that I hadn't hurt her when I pulled the receiver out. Minutes later, there was a man on the porch. "I'm a telephone repairman. The operator said there might be some trouble at this number." He reached for the receiver in my hand. "What happened?" I told him. "Well, we can fix that in a minute or two." He opened the telephone box and worked for a while. Then spoke in to the phone. "Hi. This is Pete. Everything is under control at 105. The kid's sister scared him and he pulled the cord out of the box." He hung up, gave me a pat on the head and walked out the door. All this took place in a small town."

[1] Which spelling did the writer ask information ?

(a) information (b) moment (c) fix (d) feed

[2] Who was on the porch ?

(a) a stranger (b) an operator (c) a repairman (d) a doctor

[3] What did the writer pull out ?

(a) a telephone (b) a wire (c) a receiver (d) a receiver

[4] Give the name of the repairman. _____ (a) information (b) Paul (c) Pete (d) Peter

[5] Where did the writer live ?

(a) in a city (b) in a village (c) in a small town (d) none of these

[6] How much time did the repairman take to repair ?

(a) a minute (b) five minutes (c) an hour (d) five seconds

5. Then when I was nine years old, we moved to Boston- and I missed information please a lot. Information please belonged in that old wooden box back at home. As I grew into my teens, the memories of those childhood conversation never really left me. Often in moments of doubt I would recall (remember) the sense of security I had. Because I knew that I could call Information Please and get the right answer. How very patient, understanding and kind she was!

- [1] How old was the author when they moved to Boston ?
(a) 9 years (b) 10 years (c) 8 years (d) 15 years
- [2] Where did the author move ?
(a) New York (b) Boston (c) Philadelphia (d) London
- [3] How was "Information" ?
(a) patient and kind (b) patient and beautiful (c) kind and nice (d) patient and helpful
- [4] What did the writer not forget ?
(a) childhood mischief (b) childhood (c) childhood conversation (d) none of these
- [5] Whom did the writer miss at Boston ?
(a) friend (b) grandmother (c) information (d) sister

6. A few years later, on my way back to college, my plane landed in Seattle. I had about half an hour and I spent 15 minutes or so on the phone with my sister who lived there now. Then, without thinking what I was doing, I dialed my hometown operator and said, "Information Please". Miraculously, I heard again the sweet, clear voice that I knew so well: Information, could you tell me, Please; how to spell the word 'fix'?" There was a long pause. Then came the softly spoken answer. "I guess," said Information Please, "that your finger must have healed by now." My voice choked. I tried to laugh. "So it's really still you. I wonder if you have any idea how much you meant to me during all that time..." "I wonder," she replied, "If you know how much you meant to me? I never had any children, and I used to look forward to your calls. Sally, wasn't it?" I told her how often I had thought of her over the years, and I asked if I could call her how again when I come back to visit my sister when the semester was over. "Please do. Just ask for Sally." "Goodbye Sally." It sounded strange for Information Please to have name. "If I find any squirrel, I'll tell it to eat fruits and nuts." "Do that" she said "Well good bye."

- [1] Where did the author's plane land ?
(a) Boston (b) New York (c) Seattle (d) Seattle
- [2] Whom did the author dial after talking with his sister?
(a) mother (b) father (c) information (d) friend
- [3] How many children did information have ?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) none
- [4] Give the name of "information please"
(a) Paul (b) Sally (c) Shally (d) Seattle
- [5] How much time did the writer have in Seattle ?
(a) an hour (b) half an hour (c) two hours (d) 15 minutes

7. Just three months later, I was back again at the Seattle airport. I dialed, a different voice answered, "Information," and I asked for Sally. "Are you a friend?" "Yes," I said, "An old friend." "Then I'm sorry to tell you, Sally had only been working part time in the last few years because she was ill. She died five weeks ago," she said, "Wait a minute. Are you Paul?" "Yes," "Well, Sally left a message for you. She wrote it down." "What was it?" I asked, almost knowing in advance what it would be. "Here it is, I'll read it- 'Tell him there are other worlds to sign in. He'll know what I mean?'"

I thanked her and hung up. I did know what Sally meant by that.

- [1] When was the author back at the Seattle airport ?
(a) 2 months later (b) 3 months later (c) 3 years (d) 3 years later
- [2] Sally had been working part time because _____
(a) she had no interest (b) she was busy (c) she was ill (d) she was busy
- [3] Sally died _____ ago.
(a) 4 weeks (b) 3 weeks (c) 6 weeks (d) 5 weeks
- [4] What did the author get from Sally?
(a) a letter (b) a poem (c) a chit (d) a message
- [5] The writer knew ---
(a) what Sally thought (b) what Sally meant (c) what Sally felt (d) none

READ – 17

1. *Eva was walking firmly (with determination) back to her hostel. My dad was watching her with a strange (difficult to understand) look in his eyes. I did not know what he was thinking. It made no difference to me. I loved Eva and would marry her as soon as possible.*

- [1] How was Eva walking back to her hostel?
(a) Determination (b) Strongly (c) Firmly (d) weakly
- [2] Whom was dad watching with a strange look? (a) Eva's mother (b) Eva (c) Evan (d) Eva's friend
- [3] What made no difference to the as fast? (a) a nice look (b) a strange look (c) strange (d) none

2. *We sat in the car and went out of that blind school. I wished my father should meet Eva before I marry her. But the meeting had failed. My father angrily said, "You can't marry her like that. She is blind..." This made me furious (very angry). "Then do something so that she can see" I shouted.*

Dad was confused. He had thought of Eva as a blind, helpless creature (person,) who had stolen my heart.

"What are you going to do?" I asked bitterly.

- [1] Where did they sit? (a) on the mother-cycle (b) in the car (c) in the garden (d) in the farm.
- [2] How was Eva ? (a) blind (b) helpful (c) deaf (d) kind
- [3] Who was confused? (a) Eva (b) dad (c) the author (d) Eva's friend
- [4] Who had stolen the author's heart? (a) a person (b) the authoress (c) Eva (d) Evan

3. *Dad didn't reply. A terrible attack of coughing shook him. But fortunately he could control the car. Neither of us spoke till we reached home. I left the car silently and entered the house. I went to my room and threw myself on the bed. I felt that my father would never understand me and my feeling. But my mom understood me and my feeling. But my mom understood me. She had met Eva some weeks back and had liked her very much. Although she hoped that I would change my decision. Mom came into my room. "Of all people Eva understands me the best. She says I have brought sunshine in her life. Now if left her, she would sink back in darkness." I said to her.*

- [1] A _____ attack of _____ shook him.
(a) horrible , coughing (b) terrible , coughing (c) terrible , fever (d) terrible , headache.
- [2] Who could control the car ? (a) Eva (b) The author's Dad (c) the author (d) Eva's lover
- [3] How did the author leave the car ? (a) slowly (b) furiously (c) angrily (d) silently
- [4] _____ understood the author best . (a) Eva (b) the author's mother (c) Dad (d) friend
- [5] Who had liked Eva very much ? (a) Dad (b) Mother (c) the author (d) her friend

4. *"Your father cared for your happiness more than you know. Don't get angry with him, it is bad for his health." She said lovingly.*

"Oh, sorry! Is he really sick?" She came nearer to me and whispered, "Now I should tell you, your father has lung cancer... you have heard him cough – so be careful what you do." She turned and left my room. I was stunned (shocked and surprised) and puzzled.

- [1] How did the author's mother say ? (a) angrily (b) furiously (c) lovingly (d) hurriedly
- [2] Which disease did the author's father have? (a) blood cancer (b) brain tumor (c) lung cancer (d) cancer
- [3] Who cared for the author's happiness ? (a) Eva (b) Dad (c) Mother (d) his friend
- [4] Give the similar meaning for 'shocked'. _____ (a) turned (b) stunned (c) lung (d) puzzled

5. *Two Months later Eva and I were sitting on a stone-block near her school. She was excited (thrilled with emotions). She wanted to tell me something. I put my hand in my pocket to make sure*

that the ring was there. Her dark glasses looked at me. She touched my knee softly. "You look sad," She said.

"sad? But you can't see me!"

"Yes, but I can feel you are sad. What's wrong Please tell me.

- [1] Where were the author and Eva sitting ? (a) on a stone (b) on a bench (c) on chairs (d) on a stone block
- [2] How was Eva ? (a) angry (b) happy (c) sad (d) excited
- [3] What was there in the author's pocket ? (a) a watch (b) an earring (c) a ring (d) a bracelet
- [4] What did Eva touch ? (a) his hand (b) his knee (c) his cheeks (d) his leg
- [5] Eva wanted to tell _____.(a) anything (b) everything (c) something (d) nothing

6. My voice was serious as I said, "Dad is seriously ill. We went to the hospital, and saw him. The doctor didn't look happy. I know dad hasn't much of a chance." "How terrible!" she said and sat still. I looked at her and felt happy. How can I leave this angel? To me she was perfect. I took her hand and slipped the ring in her finger."

- [1] How was the author's voice ? (a) happy (b) sad (c) serious (d) confused.
- [2] Where did they go to ? (a) school (b) hospital (c) garden (d) church
- [3] Who didn't look happy ? (a) Eva (b) dad (c) The doctor (d) the author
- [4] What did the author do with Eva ? (a) gave the ring (b) slipped the ring (c) took the ring (d) none

7. I stared at her. It was a cold evening but I felt sweet on my neck, "What do you mean?" I asked.

"That's what I wanted to tell you." She said, "I'm going to the hospital to have new eyes. Someone who is dying has donated (gave in charity) both the eyes to me. I have no idea who it is ... but God bless him. Even I don't understand why that person is donating eyes to me?"

I just stared at her. My heart was beating hard and loud with unspeakable joy. But sorrow was equally great.

- [1] Whom did the author stare ? (a) Eva (b) Dad (c) mother (d) friend
- [2] How was the evening ? (a) cool (b) hot (c) cold (d) snowy
- [3] What did a dying man donate to Eva ? (a) his lung (b) his heart (c) his eyes (d) none
- [4] Eva was going to hospital to---
(a) meet dad (b) have appointment with the doctor (c) have new ears (d) have new eyes

8. One month later I was going back from my farm. The oranges in my basket looked beautiful and yellow in the sun. I was eager to see Eva waiting for me at my home. But suddenly I stopped looking at a grave.... He was looking at me from under the ground. I knew he was there. "I must say thanks," I said with a stream of feeling into my heart. "You always had a kind heart and you really showed that with your last breath. Each time Eva looks at me with those lovely eyes.. I feel your caring presence... I love you, dear Dad!"

- [1] What were there in the author's basket ? (a) apples (b) flowers (c) fruits (d) oranges
- [2] Who donated eyes to Eva ? (a) the author (b) his dad (c) her dad (d) mother
- [3] Who had a kind heart ? (a) the author (b) Eva (c) Dad (d) mother
- [4] The writer's father had a _____ (a) stout arms (b) kind heart (c) kind feelings (d) good habits

READ – 18

1. Thinking is rather a painful activity for most of the people. Many avoid thinking in their day-to-day life. We call them dull. Even if you are not brilliant, you can act as genius (having higher mental ability) by applying right mental skills.

Dr. Edward de Bono, a psychologist and professor of medicine at Cambridge University, England had suggested some steps to improve (to make better) thinking. He believes : Thinking skills help solving the problems of everyday life-and everyone can learn them. Here are seven steps suggested by him.

- [1] According to the author thinking is rather ...
(a) useful (b) painful (c) genius (d) dull
- [2] What do many people do in their day-to-day life ?
(a) think painfully (b) think positively (c) avoid thinking (d) apply thinking
- [3] What can we act as, however brilliant we are not ?
(a) skillful (b) genius (c) dull (d) bright
- [4] Which sentence is correct according to the above text ?
(a) most people act as genius. (b) most people avoid thinking
(c) you will feel painful if you think (d) most people are dull
- [5] What is Edward de Bono ? (a) a lecturer (b) a psychologist (c) a teacher (d) a psycho
- [6] Dr. Edward works at _____
(a) Cambridge school (b) Oxford university (c) Cambridge college (d) Cambridge university
- [7] Thinking can help us in _____
(a) taking decisions (b) writing well (c) solving problems (d) solving riddles
- [8] Who suggested seven steps to improve thinking ?
(a) a psychology (b) a teacher (c) Dr. Edward de Bono (d) Dr. Edward de Beno

2.(1)plus-minus, Interesting (PMI):

The first step for better thinking is to see things without limiting your vision. Try this experiment. Look around the room for red objects (Don't read further until you have done so.) Now close your eyes and ask yourself how many green objects there are. Look again. Surprised? You focused attention on red. It kept you away from noticing things of another colours.

It is the same with an idea. When most of us first hear a new idea on a new solution to a problem, we react (give response) either liking it or disliking it. Then we use our intelligence to support that idea. An easy way to escape this trap is to do a PMI. One normally presents his/her reaction about the idea presented immediately.

- [1] In the first step we should think without _____
(a) limiting our thoughts (b) limiting our ideas (c) limiting our vision (d) limiting our needs
- [2] In the experiment the doctor Edward ask us to _____
(a) close our eyes (b) close our hands (c) find blue objects (d) find different objects.
- [3] When we focused on red, it kept us away from _____
(a) noticing things of another shape (b) noticing worthwhile things
(c) noticing thoughts (d) noticing things of another colours
- [4] How do we react when we hear a new idea ?
(a) either liking or disliking it (b) either liking and responding
(c) either liking or not loving (d) either liking or rejecting
- [5] What do we use to support the idea ? (a) intelligence (b) intellectual (c) intolerance (d) power
- [6] The -P M I is useful in _____
(a) escaping the trap (b) escaping idea (c) escaping the situation (d) escaping disliking

3. Using PMI, think about your school. Spend three minutes writing down every good point you can make about it. Every bad point and every point that is neither good, nor bad but simply interesting.

The aim of doing a PMI is to achieve broad-mindedness (openness) in our thinking. This saves us from becoming the obedient servant of own prejudices. To put it another way: the PMI is an attention expander: it prevents us from seeing only red.

- [1] The writer suggested to write for _____ on very good point
(a) two minutes (b) three minutes (c) three hours (d) three days
- [2] What is the purpose of doing a PMI ?
(a) To achieve – broadness (b) To achieve broad –mindedness
(c) To achieve prejudice (d) To achieve good attention.
- [3] How can we get rid of our prejudices?
(a) by doing PIM (b) by doing attention (c) by doing P M I (d) by being obedient
- [4] The PMI is also _____
(a) an attention expander (b) an attention (c) an attention (d) an attention builder
- [5] Which one is correct regarding a P M I ?
(a) It helps us broaden our mind (b) It helps creating prejudices
(c) It removes our worries (d) It helps us seeing different objects.

4.(2) Considering All Factors (CAF):

This step helps one think of everything that might be relevant in making a decision. Suppose you are thinking of buying a new school –bag. Do a CAF and think about size, cost, facilities and other minor things such as stickers on it, colour of the zips etc.

(3) Consequences (results) & Sequel (C&S)

We differ from animals in our ability to imagine the results of our actions. We can greatly improve this ability by learning to use it in a systematic way. The de Bono technique is to imagine the probable outcome of a decisions in the future: immediate, short term (1 to 5 years), medium term (5 to 25) and long term (over 25 years).

Ask yourself these questions : "What if the world runs out of oil?" or "What if a new electronic robot replaces human labour in factories?" Imagine the consequences. Are you surprised to see your predictions of immediate and short term effects? Now perceive longer term possibilities. Soon you will learn to apply the method to decisions in your own lives.

- [1] How do we differ in ability from animals ?
(a) imagining the results of our aims (b) deciding what is right and what's wrong
(c) imagining the results of our actions (d) living in families in houses
- [2] What is de Bono technique?
(a) The decisions at four distances in the future (b) To imagine the probable outcome of a decisions
(c) To imagine about future (d) To imagine about our ability
- [3] The de Bono technique covers the result of _____
(a) four distant (b) four distances (c) four terms (d) four actions
- [4] The medium term is from _____ to _____
(a) 5, 25 (b) 1, 10 (c) 20, 35 (d) 25 , 35
- [5] Which question should we ask ?
(a) what if the world runs out of food . (b) what if the earth perished .
(c) what if a new electronic robot handles us. (d) what if the ward runs out of oil .

READ - 19

1. I am Jane. I have a son. We call him Laurie. He studies in class six. One day Laurie return from school. He opened the door with a kick, threw his cap on the floor and shouted in harsh voice. "Is there anybody around?"

At lunch he spoke rudely with his father and spilled milk.

"How was school today?" I asked.

"Alright," he said.

"Did you learn anything?" his father asked.

"Nothing. The teacher scolded a boy and made him stand in a corner."

The Next day Laurie remarked at lunch, "Well, Charles was bad again today." With a strange smile he added. "Today he hit the teacher.

- [1] In which standard does Laurie study ? (a) 5th (b) 7th (c) 4th (d) 6th
- [2] Laurie opened the door with ____ (a) a key (b) a saw (c) kick (d) a hammer
- [3] What did Laurie throw on the floor ? (a) a hat (b) a bag (c) a cap (d) a belt
- [4] In this text, Laurie's mood is ____ (a) pleasant (b) joyful (c) angry (d) sad
- [5] What did Charles do to the teacher ? (a) hit him (b) praised him (c) slapped him (d) criticized him
- [6] Which sentence is correct according to the text?
(a) The teacher made the boy stand. (b) The teacher made the boy captain.
(c) The teacher hit the boy. (d) The teacher helped the boy.

2. "Why?" I asked.

"Because she asked Charles to colour in red crayons, but Charles wanted to colour with green. So he hit the teacher and the teacher spanked (punished) him and told everybody not to play with Charles, but everybody did."

The third day Charles had hit a seesaw on the head of the little girl and the teacher made him stay inside the class for the whole recess. Next day Charles was asked to stand in a corner during story time because he kept pounding (thumping) his feet on the floor. On Friday Charles threw a chalkstick at the teacher,

My husband and I were worried about the effect of bad boys like Charles on our Laurie.

- [1] Charles wanted to colour in ____
(a) red crayons (b) blue crayons (c) green crayons (d) yellow crayons
- [2] What did the teacher tell everyday ?
(a) not to play with Charles (b) not to talk with Charles
(c) not to sit with Charles (d) not to make friendship with Charles
- [3] What did Charles hit the little girl ?
(a) a stone (b) a see-saw (c) a chalkstick (d) a pebble
- [4] What was the punishment to Charles for hitting the girl ?
(a) stayed inside the class for the whole recess (b) stood on the bench
(c) had to write answer 5 times. (d) had to stand in a corner
- [5] The couple was worried about ____
(a) the affect of bad boys (b) the affect of bad teachers (c) the affect of environment (d) none of these.

3. On Monday Laurie came back and shouted. " Charles, ... Charles was bad again today. He yelled (gave a sharp cry) so loudly that a teacher from the nearby class came and scolded him. Charles had to stay after school and all the children stayed to watch him."

Then suddenly he stood up on his chair and spoke in a strange tone, "Hi, Pop, you old dust mop!

"What does this Charles look like?" Asked my husband "He is bigger than me, he does not have an eraser and he never wears a jacket!". came the answer "What are they going to do about Charles?" Laurie's father asked. "Laurie said, 'Throw him out (drive a way) of the school, I guess."

"You mean that bad boy?"

During the third and fourth week Charles seemed to be changing. Laurie reported at lunch. " Charles was so good today that the teacher gave him an apple."

- [1] Why did the teacher come from the nearby class ?
(a) because of Charles' laughter (b) because of Charles' yell.
(c) because of Charles' cry (d) because Charles' sobbing
- [2] What did he speak standing on the chair ?
(a) "Hi, Everybody, how are you ?" (b) "Hi ! Pop you old dust mop!
(c) "Hi ! Pop, you old man !" (d) Hi ! thom you old dust mop !
- [3] Charles appears like _____
(a) bigger than Larry (b) bigger than Laurie (c) smaller than Larry (d) happier than Laurie
- [4] What was Laurie's suggestion?
(a) Throwing him out of the school. (b) Throwing him out of the class.
(c) Throwing him out of group. (d) Throwing him out of the bus.
- [5] What was Charles reward for being good ?
(a) a banana (b) an apple (c) a toy (d) a pen

4. "What ?" I could not believe, and my husband added.

"You mean that bad boy?"

"Yes, Charles!" Laurie said. He gave the crayons around and he picked up the books afterwards and the teacher said he was her helper."

I asked my husband. "Can this be true?" Can something like this happen? In the next PTA meeting I'm going to talk to Charle's mother.

The news on Monday next week was : Charles said dirty words three or four times and therefore he was asked to wash his mouth with soap each time. He also threw chalk,

"Invite charle's mother over a cup of tea after the meeting," my husband told me.

"If only she's there," I said hesitatingly.

At the PTA meeting I sat restlessly (uncomfortably), watching each worrying face. None of the ladies looked so stressed. No one stood up and apologized for her son's bad behavior. No one mentioned Charles.

- [1] What was she surprised about ?
(a) Charle's being bad (b) Charle's being better
(c) Charle's being good (d) Charle's being lazy
- [2] Why was charles asked to wash his mouth ?
(a) forsaying dirty words (b) being dirty (c) because of spot on the face (d) because of his dirty mind.
- [3] Who invited Charles' mother over a cup of tea ?
(a) Larie's mother (b) Laurie's father (c) Charle's teacher (d) Laurie's friend

[4] Where was charle's mummy sitting restlessly ?

(a) at the PAT-meeting (b) at the PTA meeting (c) at the PTI meeting (d) at the POT meeting

[5] Find the similar word for 'uncomfortably' ?

(a) wrestlessly (b) restless (c) restlessly (d) ruthless

Prepared by
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READ - 21

1. Phatik chakravarti was the ringleader among the boys of his village. One day he planned for a new mischief. There was a heavy log lying on the bank of the river. Phatik's plan was to roll it away with the help of his friends. The owner of the log would be angry but they would all enjoy the fun. Everyone liked the idea.

But Phatik's younger brother, Makhan, sat down on the log. Phatik was very angry. "Makhan", he cried. "Get up just now. If you don't. I'll thrash you !"

Makhan didn't care. So, Phatik's friend pushed the log and Makhan fell down. The other boys began to laugh but Phatik and them went home crying.

[1] Who was the ring leader ? (a) Phatik (b) Chakravarti (c) Makhan (d) Phatik Chakravarti.

[2] What did he plan for ? (a) a new mischief (b) a game (c) a mischief (d) none.

[3] Give the similar for 'beat' _____ (a) push (b) thrash (c) attack (d) frighten

[4] What was there lying on the bank of the river ? (a) a log (b) a piece of wood (c) a heavy log (d) a trunk.

[5] Give the name of Phatik's brother _____ (a) Makhan (b) Makkhan (c) Mahi (d) none

[6] What did Phatik's friends do ? (a) beat Makhan (b) pull the log (c) pushed the long (d) None of these

2. Phatik wiped his face. He sat down on the log and began to nibble a piece of grass. A boat stopped on the bank and a middle aged man came to the boy. He asked the boy where the Chakravarti lived.

"Go and find out." said Phatik and continued nibbling. Then servant came to call Phatik at home. His mother blamed him for beating Makhan. Phatik refused. But Makhan complained again and again. Phatik couldn't beat this injustice and beat him for telling lies. Then Phatik cried.

But the mother took Makhan's side. She pulled Phatik away and beat him. At this moment that middle-aged man arrived and asked what had happened. Phatik looked ashamed.

[1] Where did Phatik sit ? (a) on a table (b) on a log (c) on a tree (d) on a chair

[2] Who came to Phatik ? (a) an old man (b) a boy (c) a middle aged man (d) an aged man.

[3] Here the word 'refused' means..____ (a) say no (b) ask for sorry (c) rested (d) refreshed

- [4] Who came to call Phatik at home ? (a) Makhan (b) his friend (c) a servant (d) his father
[5] Whose side did mother take ? (a) Makhan's (b) Phatik's (c) a middleaged man's (d) none

3. Mother was surprised looking at the stranger. He was Bishamber, Phatik's maternal uncle (DFDF). She welcomed him and touched his feet. Bishamber came to see his sister after many years.

The brother asked about the studies of the two boys. The sister said that Phatik was a nuisance (trouble) for her. He was disobedient and wild. But Makhan was very good and gentle and very fond of reading. Bishamber kindly offered to take Phatik to Kolkata and educate him there with his own children. The widowed mother agreed readily.

Phatik agreed to go to Kolkata joyfully. He was vry eager for that at night he lay awake most of the time. As a parting gift he gave Makhan his fishing-rod, kite and his marbles.

- [1] _____ was the stranger. (a) Phatik (b) Makhan (c) Bishamber (d) none
[2] _____ was a nusance and _____ was gentle and good.
(a) Makhan and Phatik (b) Phatik and Makhan (c) Phatik and Bishamber (d) Makhan and Bishmber
[3] Find out the correct sentence.
(a) Phatik has parents (b) Phatik has father (c) Phatik has no mother (d) Phatik has no father
[4] What gift did Bishamber give to Makhan ?
(a) marbles (b) a fish (c) an iron rod (d) none of these

4. Phatik reached Kolkata with his uncle. He met his aunt for the first time. She was not happy seeing Phatik. Her own three boys were difficult to manage. Phatik soon realized that he was an unwelcome guest at his aunt's house. His cousins mocked at him and his aunt always found fault with him.

Even in his new school. Phatik was the most backward (dull) boy. He stared and remained silent when the teacher asked him questions. He caned (beaten) almost daily. While the other boys were playing in the evening, he would think of his village home. He would stand sadly by the window, and gaze (keep looking) at the roofs of distant houses. His heart asked to go back to his village.

- [1] How was Pathik treated at his uncle's house? (a) nicely (b) badly (c) unfriendly (d) warmly
[2] Phatik was a _____ guest at his uncle's house.
(a) famous (b) unwanted (c) undesirable (d) unwelcome
[3] Give the similar for "laugh at" _____ (a) caned (b) smiled (c) mocked (d) none
[4] Who was the most backward boy in school ?
(a) Phatik (b) Makhan (c) his cousin (d) none

5. The next morning Phatik was nowhere to be seen. It rained all night. Those who looked for the boy were wet. At last Bishamber informed the police.

At nightfall a police van stopped at the door of the house. It was still raining and the streets were flooded two constables carried Phatik out in their arms and placed him before Bishamber. He was all wet covered with mud. He had fever and his limbs were trembling.

Bishamber took him inside the house. His wife exclaimed: "What a heap of trouble this boy has given us. (Better send him home)

- [1] Whom did Bishamber inform ? (a) his sister (b) the police (c) his neighbor (d) none
[2] How many constables carried Phatik out ? (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

- [3] Phatik had a _____ (a) headache (b) fever (c) toothache (d) cough
 [4] Who took Phatik inside the house.? (a) a constable (b) his wife (c) Bishamber (d) his cousin

6. One day he asked his uncle boldly. "Uncle, when can I go home? "His uncle answered. "Wait till the holidays come." But for that long time to wait till October.

One day Phatik lost his lesson book, Even he couldn't do his lessons with the help of books. But now it became impossible. Day after day the teacher caned him cruelly. At last Phatik told his aunt that he had lost his book,

"You country rude" She cried deep hatred.

"How can I buy you new books five times a month? "

That day, on his way back from school. Phatik had a bad headache. At night he had a shivering fit (sudden shaking). He felt that he was going to have fever.

- [1] What was impossible for Phatik ?
 (a) to read a book (b) to do his homework (c) to reach school (d) to show the book to teacher
 [2] " you country rude !" this statement shows Phatik's aunt's _____
 (a) pleasure (b) appreciation (c) sadness (d) hatred
 [3] The Phatik punished Phatik for _____ (a) a day (b) week (c) a moment (d) everyday
 [4] When did Phatik feel that he was going to have fever?
 (a) at 2 O'clock (b) on the way to his school (c) at home (d) at night
 [5] Phatik's aunt seemed to be _____ .
 (a) very kind (b) very generous to him (c) very helpful (d) very cruel to him

7. Phatik heard her words and sobbed aloud : "Uncle, I was just going home; but they dragged me back again."

The fever quickly increased. Bishamber brought in a doctor. Phatik opened eyes. he looked up of the ceiling and said, "Uncle, haven't the holidays come yet ?"

Bishamber wiped the tears from his eyes. He took Phatik's thin burning hands in his own. He sat by his side whole night. "Mother don't beat me like that." the boy kept in uttering (speaking in low voice) "Mother ! I am telling the truth.

- [1] Whose words did Phatik hear ? (a) Makhan's (b) his mother's (c) Bishamber's (d) none
 [2] Whom did Bishamber bring ? (a) a constable (b) a policeman (c) His mother (d) a doctor
 [3] _____ was telling the truth. (a) Makhan (b) Phatik (c) Bishamber (d) his mother.
 [4] Who sat by Phatik's side the whole night ? (a) his mother (b) Bishamber (c) Makhan (d) none

8. The next day for a short time Phatik became unconscious. His eyes wandered round the room to search somebody. Bishamber read the boy's thoughts. He bent down his head and whispered. Phatik, I have sent for your mother."

Phatik's hands stopped beating up and down. Very slowly his eyes opened. He could no longer see the people round his bed. At last he murmured. "Mother, the holidays have come." "Is Phatik alive or dead ? What does he mean by holidays have come?"

- [1] Whom did Phatik's eyes wonder round the room ?
 (a) his father (b) his mother (c) Bishamber (d) Makhan
 [2] Here **sent for** means _____ (a) called (b) summoned (c) sent a message (d) none
 [3] What does Phatik mean by 'holidays have come'? (a) life (b) alive (c) dead (d) die
 [4] Who sent for Phatik's mother ? (a) Phatik (b) Bishamber (c) his aunt (d) none

UNSEEN PASSAGES

[QUES. NO. 18 TO 22]

[05 MARKS]

&

NON VERBAL

COMPREHENSION

[QUES. NO. 28 TO 30]

[03 MARKS]

**READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
SELECTING THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTIONS:QUE.18 TO 22 [05]**

[1] *The rain forests are full of water. The forest absorbs the heavy and frequent rain, like a giant sponge and slowly releases it in the form of little streams that twist and turn along their way until they join the mighty Amazon. So there is a weblike network of these streams flowing through the thick forest. Some plants in the forest produce a dye. This dye falls into the water of these streams and the water of these streams becomes coffee brown. You cannot see through the water but this water is perfectly clean and good to drink.*

1. The rain forests are _____ (a) full of water (b) full of water (c) full of air (d) full of water
2. What do the plants produce? (a) a die (b) a lye (c) a dye (d) a dy
3. In which form does the forest release rain ?
(a) streams (b) brooks (c) little streams (d) big streams
4. Find out the similar for 'combine oneself' _____ (a) release (b) absorb (c) twist (d) and
5. The water of the streams becomes coffee brown because _____
(a) the die falls into the water of the streams (b) the water falls into the dye of the streams
(c) the dye falls into the water of the streams (d) none of these

[2] *A smile costs nothing but gives much. It makes those happy who receive, without making those poorer who give. It takes a moment to smile, but the memory of it sometimes lasts forever. A smile brings happiness in the home, helps in making friends and makes business successful. It brings rest to the tired person. It cannot be bought, begged nor borrowed or stolen. Some people don't like to give a smile. Give them one of yours, as such a person needs your smile the most.*

1. What is the price of smile? (a) everything (b) something (c) nothing (d) priceless
2. How much time does a smile take to smile?
(a) a movement (b) a moment (c) a minute (d) a second
3. The smile can _____ borrowed _____ stolen.
(a) either.....or (b) not only...but also (c) neither...nor (d) from...to
4. Find out the similar for 'value' from the text. _____ (a) price (b) prise (c) cost (d) receive
5. Which person needs your smile?
(a) a person likes to give a smile (b) a person doesn't like to give a smile
(c) a person likes to beg a smile (d) a person don't like to give a smile

[3] *The coconut trees has a tall trunk, It is roughly twenty meter tall. It has no branches. We drink sweet from the tender coconut. It's soft flesh inside the shell is tasty. When it is ripe, the soft becomes thick and the water inside dries up. Then it is called 'Copra'. We get coconut oil from its skin. We can also make coir ropes from its skin. Every part of a coconut tree is useful. So it is called 'Kalptaru'.*

1. Which tree has a tall trunk?
(a) the mango tree (b) the coconut tree (c) the ashoka tree (d) the bamboo tree
2. What is the height of the the coconut tree? (a) 25 meter (b) 20 meter (c) 20 cm (d) 60 feet
3. When the coconut is ripe, it is called _____ (a) kalptaru (b) kalpvruksh (c) copra (d) cobra
4. The water of the tender coconut is _____ (a) sour (b) sweet (d) sweat (d) tasty
5. Find out another name of the coconut tree from the passage.
(a) copra (b) kalpteru (c) kalptaru (d) kelptaru

[4] Sir Issac Newton was a famous scientist. He was born in 1642 in England. His father died a few weeks before his birth. As a school boy he was at the bottom of his class, but slowly he went up with hard work. When he was at Trinity college, Oxford, he became a brilliant student of Mathematics. He became a professor of Mathematics in that college in 1669 and remained there for 30 years. He liked to work in the laboratory for hours. He invented the laws of motion and gravitation at the age of 24. He also invented a new mathematical system to prove his theories. He died at the age of 85 and was buried in Westminster Abbey in London.

- When and where was Newton born?
(a) 1645, U.S.A. (b) 1642, England (c) 1642, Britain (d) 1645, England
- Trinity college is situated in _____ (a) Cambridge (b) New York (c) Oxford (d) Howard
- How was Newton when he was in the school? (a) clever (b) average (c) dull (d) brilliant
- Where was Newton buried?
(a) in Westminster Abbey (b) in Westminister Abbey (c) in Eastminister Abbey (d) none of these
- Newton invented the law of motion and gravitation at the age of _____
(a) twenty (b) twenty one (c) twenty three (d) twenty four

[5] Once a mountain and a squirrel had a quarrel. The mountain hated the squirrel. He called it "Little Prig". The squirrel spoke very wisely. It said to the mountain, "You are no doubt, very big. But all sort of things, big and small, are needed to make up this world. I am not ashamed of my small size. If I am not as large as you, you are not so small as I. You are not half so active as I am. Different things have different qualities. God has made everything well and wisely. If I cannot carry forests on my back, you can't crack even a nut."

- Who had a quarrel?
(a) a mountain and squirrel (b) a mountain and a squirrel
(c) a mountain and an ant (d) a squirrel and ant
- Which sentence is correct?
(a) the squirrel is ashamed of its small size (b) the squirrel is not ashamed of its small size
(c) the mountain is ashamed of its big size (d) the mountain loved the squirrel
- What did the mountain call the squirrel? (a) little pig (b) little prig (c) small prig (d) small pig
- How has God made everything? (a) wise and well (b) well and wisely (c) well (d) wisely
- The mountain can't crack _____ (a) a fig (b) a nut (c) a ground nut (d) an almond

[6] Kisa, poor widow who was highly grieved due to her only son's untimely, sudden death went to Gautam Buddha and pleaded him to give dead son a new life. Touched by the sorrowful weeping of the woman, the sage gave her solace and said to her, "Death is the common lot of all." To lessen her grief he also asked her to bring him a handful of mustard from the house where death has never entered.

- Find out the name of a widow. _____ (a) Kisna (b) Kisha (c) Kisa (d) Kica
- Whom did she meet? (a) Gautam (b) Gautam Swami (c) Gautam Budha (d) Gautam Buddha
- Find out the similar for 'a wise man' _____ (a) widow (b) grief (c) sage (d) solace
- What did Buddha ask her to bring? (a) grain (b) nuts (c) wheat (d) mustard
- Find out the noun of 'grieve' _____ (a) greif (b) grif (c) grief (d) none of these

[7] In fact, the sun itself is a star. Like any other star, it is a ball of very very hot gases. Like other stars, it has its own light and heat. The planets moving round the sun, do not have their own light and heat. They receive them from the sun. The earth too shines on borrowed light. It is comparatively close to the sun.

There are nine planets circling the sun. They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Besides, there are thousands of very small planets which move around the sun.

1. What is the sun? (a) a planet (b) a satellite (c) a star (d) none of these
2. How many planets move round the sun? (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 8
3. What do the planets receive from the sun? (a) light (b) heat (c) light and heat (d) none of these
4. The sun is a ball of hot_____ (a) guess (b) gas (c) ges (d) gass
5. Find out the similar for 'moving around' _____ (a) circle (b) move (c) circling (d) shining

[8] A computer is the most modern scientific invention. The four main features of a computer are speed, storage, accuracy and ability to do many different functions. If an average man takes a minute to add up 7 digit numbers, in the same time a computer can add up 1000 million or more numbers.

It is difficult to find where a computer is not used. Banks, Telephone companies, factories, big offices use computers. Railway or Air booking is done on the computers. Computers are used in big hotels and department stores. Computers can forecast weather. They can set and print newspaper and books. They can be used to find out criminals who run away. Traffic is controlled by computers.

1. What is this paragraph about ? (a) bank (b) railway (c) computer (d) Air booking
2. How many features are there in a computer? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
3. Which sentence is incorrect?
(a) Traffic is controlled by computers (c) Computer is used everywhere
(b) Big offices use computers (d) Computers can forecast weather
4. How is a computer useful to police?
(a) To print a diary (b) To confirm crimes (c) To find criminals (d) To forecast weather
5. How much time can a computer add up a thousand million numbers?
(a) a moment (b) a second (c) a minute (d) an hour

[9] Rabindranth Tagore was a great poet of modern India. His father Devendranth Tagore a great religious leader of Bengal. As a boy, Rabindranath disliked school. For him, a school was like a jail. He loved to be free like a bird. He was a lover of nature. He loved hills, rivers and forests. He took his education at home. He spent his boyhood in reading books and wandering among trees. He started writing poetry in his young age. Tagore's love for nature made him a great poet. Well known writers of his time admired his poems. Tagore also wrote plays, stories, novels and essays. We are proud of this son of India.

1. Who was a great poet of modern India ?
(a) Devendranath (b) Ravindranath (c) Rabindranath (d) Satyendranath
2. Devendranath was a great _____ of Bengal. (a) a poet (b) a leader (c) a religious leader (d) a lover
3. According to Tagore, a school was like _____ (a) a school (b) a prison (c) a jail (d) a temple
4. What made Tagore a great poet? (a) love for birds (b) love for nature (c) love for poems (d) love for poetry
5. Where did Tagore take his education? (a) at school (b) at temple (c) at home (d) at ashram

[10] Many many years ago there lived in Greece a beautiful young woman called Atlanta. She was left by father in a jungle to die. But she was taken care of by a boar. She was then brought up by hunters so she became a brave huntress. She was interested in sports and games from her childhood. She was a fast runner too. No man or woman could run so fast as she.

She did not want to marry. She liked to live alone as a hunters. To avoid marriage, she laid down a condition which couldn't be fulfilled easily. She said that she would marry the man who could run faster than she in a running race. And if the man failed to win, he would be put to death.

1. Who was Atlanta?
(a) a young girl (b) a beautiful woman (c) a beautiful young woman (d) a young woman
2. Where did her father leave her? (a) in a garden (b) in a school (c) in a jungle (d) in a farm
3. Why did she become a brave huntress?
(a) as she could run fast (b) as she was brought up by hunters
(c) as she liked to live alone (d) as she was a fast runner
4. _____ was a fast runner. (a) a hunter (b) Atlanta (c) a huntress (d) none of these
5. What was the condition of her marriage?
(a) a man could run faster than her (b) a man could run faster than she
(c) she could run faster than a man (d) a man could run slower than her

[11] The 25th Olympic Games organized in Barcelona in Spain was a great sport Festival. About 11,000 sports persons from 125 countries took part in different games and competitions and many earlier records were broken.

The Olympic Games held every four years, have a long history. They began in their great god Zeus. Since the games were held on the plains of Olympia, they were known as Olympics. Ancient Olympic Games, attracting, thousands of people and many athletes from all over Greece, were stopped by a Roman emperor in 304 AD. After that the Games were almost forgotten.

About a hundred years ago a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, impressed by the idea behind the games, tried to revive them. As a result of his efforts the Modern Olympic Games were born. Baron Coubertin is rightly called the father of Modern Olympics.

1. Where was the 25th Olympic Games held?
(a) In China (b) in Germany (c) in Barcelona (d) in England
2. How many athletes took part in different games?
(a) 10000 (b) 11500 (c) 11000 (d) 125
3. Give the name of the great god _____. (a) Zeus (b) Jupiter (c) Zeus (d) Zues
4. Who was the founder of the Modern Olympics?
(a) Zeus (b) Baron (c) Baron Couberteem (d) Baron Coubertin
5. Ancient Olympics Games were stopped in _____. (a) 304 BC (b) 304 AD (c) 302 AD (d) 301 AD

[12] Abraham Lincon, the former president of the U.S.A. guided the nation. Some people complained about him but he listened to them without anger. Some people worked against him but he did not pay attention to them. His great heart was full of sympathy. He was strong and determined to go higher and higher. Slowly, the ordinary people of the country began to know that in the White House, there was a great president who loved them. Abraham Lincon was easily moved by a mother's tears, a baby's cry and a story of misfortune.

1. What was Abraham Lincon?
(a) the President of U.S.A. (b) the former President of U.S.A
(c) the acting President of U.S.A. (d) a common man
2. The heart of Abraham Lincon was full of _____. (a) love (b) hatred (c) sympathy (d) curiosity
3. How was Lincon? (a) strong (b) weak (d) week (d) alone
4. How did he listen to people?
(a) without passion (b) without hesitation (c) without anger (d) none of these
5. Find out the similar for 'common' _____. (a) extra ordinary (b) determined (c) sympathy (d) ordinary

[13] *Jim Corbett was great English Writer. He was a lover of wild life. He loved Indian jungles so he wandered in them with great interest. He loved Indian people too. He was very kind and generous. He lived among the people of Himachal Pradesh and shared their experiences. Jim Corbett has written many interesting stories reflecting the lives of the natives and the wild life. His books are the landmarks for the lovers of nature because they are full of information about nature. A sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh is named after him-Jim Corbett National Park,*

1. What was Jim Corbett? (a) a poet (b) a writer (c) a painter (d) a novelist
2. How was Jim by nature? (a) kind (b) generous (c) cruel (d) kind and generous
3. Where did Jim live in? (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Haryana
4. The stories of Jim reflect the lives of _____ and _____.
(a) wild life, natives (b) natives, wild life (c) animals, trees (d) natives, animals
5. Jim's books are the landmarks for the lovers of nature because _____.
(a) they are full of information about jungle (b) they are full of information about nature
(c) they are full of information about animals (d) they are full of information about birds

[14] *Gandhiji's satyagraha inspired freedom fighters all over the world. His American Negro disciple, Martin Luther King carried on black men's struggle against the whites in the way of Gandhiji. He too fell to a murderer's bullet. To Indians, Gandhiji taught how a person should give himself. Body and soul, to the service of truth and goodness. As Jawaharlal Nehru said. "The only fit memorial for him is to follow the path he showed us and do our duty in life and death."*

1. What inspired freedom fighters all over the world?
(a) Martin's satyagraha (b) Gandhiji's satyagraha (c) Jawahar' satyagraha (d) none of these
2. Find out the similar for 'follower' _____. (a) disciple (b) discipline (c) desciple (d) discipel
3. Who carried on black men's struggle against the whites in America?
(a) Gandhiji (b) Jawahar (c) Martin Luther (d) Martin Luther King
4. How was Martin dead? (a) natural death (b) murderer's bullet (c) accident (d) none of these
5. Whom is this paragraph for? (a) Gandhiji (b) Martin (c) Jawahar (d) Martin Luther King

[15] *Wise people say that laughter is the best medicine. If you laugh, you may remain healthy. It is true that a smiling face is always admired and welcomed everywhere. Even your critics will admire you. Gandhiji gave a lot of importance to laughter. During the serious discussions he never missed a single chance to laugh at certain follies. He used to collect money for the "Harijan Welfare Fund." He gave his autograph by charging one rupee from the visitor. When Sardar Patel asked about it, he simply said that he was a 'bania'. And Sardar Patel along with Nehru burst into a hearty laughter!*

1. Which is the best medicine? (a) laugh (b) laughed (c) laughter (d) laughing
2. Your critics will admire you because of _____.
(a) laughing face (b) ugly face (c) smile face (d) smiling face
3. Who gave a lot of importance to laughter? (a) Gandhiji (b) wise man (c) wise people (d) critics
4. What was the charge of Gandhiji's autograph? (a) 2 rupees (b) 3 rupees (c) 5 rupees (d) 1 rupee
5. Gandhiji was a _____ by caste. (a) vania (b) harijan (c) bania (d) patel

NON-VERBAL

Read the following data and answer the questions selecting the most appropriate options.

1.

<i>INFORMATION FORM</i>	
Name	: Natique Kazi
Age	: 11 years
Class	: Five
School	: Daxinamurti Primary School
Teacher	: Mr. D.P.Gohil
Address	: Waghawadi Road, Bhavnagar (Gujrat)

1. What is the surname of Natique?
(a) Mr. Gohil (b) Kazi (c) Mr. Kazi (d) Gohil
2. Natique studies in std. _____
(a) 11th (b) 5th (c) 9th (d) 6th
3. Where does Natique study?
(a) Daxinamurti High School (b) Daxinamurti Vinay Mandir
(c) Daxinamurti Primary School (d) Daxinamurti School
4. How old is Natique?
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 12 years (d) 11 years
5. Find out incorrect sentence from the following.
(a) Natique is a std fifth student. (b) Natique lives in Bhavnagar.
(c) Natique is an eleven years old boy. (d) Natique's sir's name is Kazi

2.

Sale.....Sale.....Sale.....
RUSHIL SARI CENTRE
20% Discount on all saris
9, Hill Park, Shak Market, Botad.

1. What is this advertisement about?
(a) about Sambhu Park (b) about sale of saris (c) about the discount (d) about the second hand saris
2. The sale is at _____
(a) Rushil Sari Centre (b) Rushil Cutpiece Centre
(c) Rushil Matching Centre (d) Rushil Readymade Store
3. Which one is true according to the advertisement ?
(a) The sale has limited saris (b) The sale has no discount
(c) The sale has 20% discount on cotton saris (d) The sale has 20% discount on all saris
4. Where is the Rushil Sari Centre situated?
(a) at Hill Park, Bhavnagar (b) at Hill Park, Botad (c) at Heel Park, Botad (d) at Hil Park, Botad
5. What can one get from this sari centre?
(a) blouse pieces (b) readymade garments (c) saris (d) second hand saris

3.

ONIDA TV

The first wonderful international Colour TV

Come and see its wonderful result.

Change the way you see the world!

“ PERFECTION IS THE MOTTO ”

Exclusive picture quality

Various models-flat, square and round with remote control

Contact the nearest dealer in the town.

1. The brand name of TV is _____ (a) Oneeda (b) Onida (c) Wonderful (d) Colour
2. The TV sets sold here are _____ (a) come and see (b) wonderful (c) perfect (d) exclusive
3. The punch line of the product is _____
(a) perfection is the profit (b) performance is the motto
(c) perfection is the motto (d) perfection is the benefit
4. What kind of TV sets are not available here? (a) Flat (b) Square (c) LCD (d) round
5. Find out the similar word for 'special' from the following _____
(a) perfect (b) change (c) exclusive (d) motto

4.

BOOK POST

To JARJIS A KAZI
ATA-E-RAB TOWER,
KHOJANI WADI,
BOTAD.
MO.9924712292

FROM: MEHUL K. BHAL
SONGADH HIGHWAY, SIHOR DIST. BHAVNAGAR
MO. 9824977047

1. The recipient of this letter is _____ (a) Mehul (b) Manoj (c) Chandu (d) Jarjis
2. What is the contact no. of Jarjis ? (a) 9924812292 (b) 9924712293 (c) 9924712292 (d) 9824977047
3. One can find _____ near Mehul's house? (a) village path (b) highway (c) state road (d) trail
4. Who has sent this envelope? (a) Jarjis (b) Harshad (c) Mehul (d) Manish
5. Ata-A-Rab Tower is the place where _____
(a) one can read time (b) one can live (c) one can climb and see the city (d) one can get mo. coverage

5.

Ph.:(R) 27487278 (M) 9898989898

Harshadbhai Pathak

Advocate

C/7, Shubham Tower, Hill Drive,
Bhavnagar- 364001

1. What is Mr. Harshadbhai Pathak? (a) an advocate (b) a teacher (c) a doctor (d) a builder
2. The Pin Code No. of Bhavnagar is _____ (a) 27487278 (b) 364710 (c) 364001 (d) 364010
3. In which area does Mr. Harshadbhai Pathak live?
(a) Bhavnagar (b) Surat (c) Shubham Tower (d) Hill Drive
4. Which sentence is incorrect?
(a) Harshadbhai is a lawyer (b) Harshadbhai's surname is Pathak
(c) Harshadbhai has no telephone at home (d) Harshadbhai's cell-phone no.9898989898
5. Here '(R)' means _____ (a) Reside (b) Residence (c) Resident (d) Residential

6.

INVITATION

Mr. & Mrs. Pathak.....

Request the pleasure of your company

On the auspicious

Occasion of the wedding of our son

RAJ with RAJVEE

(Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patel)

At the Grand Bhagvati, S.G.Highway, On Sunday,
The 25 December,2010 at 12:00 noon

You are cordially invited to join us for the lunch after the ceremony

(No presents please)

1. Raj weds with _____ (a) Rajvi (b) Radha (c) Rajvee (d) Rushi
2. Where will the marriage ceremony take place?
(a) The Grand Bhagvati, S.G.Road (b) The Grand Bhagvati, S.C.Highway
(c) The Grand Bhagvati, S.G.Highway (d) The Grand Bhagvati, G.S.Highway
3. Find out the correct sentence
(a) The presents are cordially accepted (b) The presents are not accepted
(c) The presents are sent after ceremony (d) The presents are accepted in advance
4. Rajvee is the daughter of _____
(a) Mr. & Mrs. Bhatt (b) Mr. & Mrs. Bhal (c) Mr. & Mrs. Patel (d) Mr. & Mrs. Pathak
5. This data is called _____ (a) an invitation card (b) a visiting card (c) an entry pass (d) a receipt

7.

No	Player	Name of the Country	Centuries scored
1	Sir Don Bradman	Australia	29
2	Gavaskar	India	34
3	Allan Border	Australia	26
4	Tendulkar	India	43
5	Ricky Ponting	Australia	38
6	Steeve Waugh	Australia	32
7	Gary Soobers	West Indies	26

- Who has scored the highest number of centuries?
(a) Gavaskar (b) Ponting (c) Steeve Waugh (d) Tendulkar
- We can find _____ players from India. (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 4
- Who is from West Indies ? (a) Alan Border (b) Gary Sobers (c) Gery Sobers (d) Ricky Ponting
- Which country has very good batsmen ? (a) Australia (b) India (c) West Indies (d) England
- The list covers _____ countries. (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) none of these

8.

NAIN STATIONARIES

40% off on all second-hand books

Story books, notebooks and all kinds of stationery available

16, M.G. Road, Nr. Railway Station, Botad.

- What is the name of the shop ?
(a) Nain Stationers (b) Nain station (c) Nain Stationary (d) Nain Stationaries
- How much discount can one get ? (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 40% (d) 10%
- Find out the incorrect sentence from the following.
(a) One can get second hand books (b) All type of stationery available
(c) One cannot get story books (d) One can get discount on second hand books
- The shop is situated at _____ (a) M.J. road (b) Bus Station (c) M.G. market (d) Railway Station
- Here 'available' means _____
(a) can easily be got (b) can easily be sold (c) can easily be sent (d) cannot be got

9.

Name	Age	Occupation	Ph. Number
Mohan Bhatt	30	Teacher of English	9898303030
Ashaben (wife)	25	Housewife	2432764
Raj (son)	5	Study	-
Vipulbhai (father)	56	Advocate	9067757575

- Which subject does Mr. Bhatt teach?
(a) Social Science (b) Gujarati (c) English (d) History
- What is the name of Mr. Bhatt's son?
(a) Raju (b) Ram (c) Vipul (d) Raj
- Who of the following has no contact no.?
(a) Raj (b) Vipulbhai (c) Ashaben (d) Mohan
- How many members are there in the family? (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- What is the age of Ashaben? (a) 25 (b) 56 (c) 30 (d) 26

10.

RAJ SANDAL SOAP

Net Weight When Packed : 100 grams
Max Retail Price : Rs.13.75
Packed : December, 2009

Manufactured by : J.K.Raj Industries, Vartej, Gujarat

1. This advertisement is for ?
(a) a sandal soap (b) Raj shop (c) Raj sandal soap (d) Raj sandle soap
2. How much does this soap of cake cost ?
(a) Rs.13.70 (b) Rs. 13.75 (c) Rs. 13.60 (c) Rs.13.80
3. The manufacturer of the soap is _____
(a) Vartej Industries (b) J.K.Raj Industries (c) Gujarat Industries (d) Raj Industries
4. What is the weight of the cake of soap?
(a) 200 grms. (b) 1375 grms. (c) 209 grms (d) 100 grms
5. Which of the following is not correct for the soap?
(a) The soap was packed on December,2009 (b) The soap is produced in Gujarat
(c) The fragrance of soap is sandal (d) The price of the soap is 14/75

11.

Savings Account				Date 24-11-2010
PAY...M.K.Bhal.....				OR BEARER.
RUPPEES.....Ten Thousand Only.....				Rs. 10,0000
L	F	A/C No.	3929010003118	
Dena Bank Station Road, Bhavnagar-364001				Jarjis Kazi
444741 380012061				

1. How much amount will M.K.Bhal get?
(a) Rs.100000 (b) Rs.10 (c) Rs.10000 (d) Rs.1000
2. When was the cheque drawn?
(a) on 24-11-2009 (b) on 24-11-2010 (c) on 24-12-2010 (d) 23-11-2010
3. The cheque can be encashed by M.K.Bhal as well as _____
(a) his wife (b) his sons (c) the bear (d) the bearer
4. The branch is situated _____
(a) station road (b) tower road (c) Gadhada road (d) bander road
5. Who has written this cheque?
(a) M.K.Bhal (b) the bearer (c) Jarjis Kazi (d) the manager

12.

No.	Name	Designation	Date of Birth
1	J.A.Kazi	Manager	27-10-1974
2	M.K.Bhal	Assistant Manager	14-07-1972
3	K.M.Trivedi	Supervisor	10-08-1954
4	K.M.Pandya	Clerk	04-02-1972
5	H.P.Pathak	Clerk	07-11-1970
6	P.G.Patel	Peon	07-03-1971

1. Who is holding the highest position?
(a) K.M.Trivedi (b) P.G.Patel (c) J.A.Kazi (d) M.K.Bhal

2. Who is the youngest among the staff?
(a) J.A.Kazi (b) M.K.Bhal (c) K.M.Trivedi (d) K.M.Pandya
3. What is Mr.H.P.Pathak?
(a) manager (b) supervisor (c) clerk (d) peon
4. Who is the assistant manager?
(a) J.A.Kazi (b) P.G.Patel (c) M.K.Bhal (d) H.P.Pathak
5. When was Mr. P.G.Patel born?
(a) 27-10-1974 (b) 10-08-1954 (c) 07-03-1970 (d) 07-03-1971

13.

NOTICE BOARD
LIBRARY

*Students of class VIII are informed that the
Textbooks will be given on following days*

Time : 09.00 to 11.00

Std.VIII.A. On Monday	Std. VIII B. On Tuesday
Std.VIII C On Wednesday	Std. VIII D. On Thursday

Librarian

1. The text book will be given _____ to _____
(a) 9 to 11 (b) 9 to 10 (c) 9 to 12 (d) 11 to 9
2. The students of Std. VIII-B will get text-books on _____
(a) Thursday (b) Monday (c) Tuesday (d) Wednesday
3. This notice is written by _____
(a) the librarian (b) the principal (c) the students (d) the supervisor
4. On Monday the students of _____ will get text-books.
(a) VIII-A (b) VIII-B (c) VII -A (d) VIII- D
5. Which class will not get books during four days?
(a) VIII-A (b) VIII-B (c) VIII-B (d) VIII-D

14.

CROSS WORD
BACK TO SCHOOL FESTIVAL
10th June to 10th July 2010
10% off on all back to school products
School Bags, Pencil Boxes, Water Bottles, etc.

Books/Music/Movies/Toys/Stationary/CD Roms/Magazines/Cafe

Cross Word, Iskon four Roads, Ahmedabad-3800009.

1. How much discount is offered?
(a) 100% (b) 10% (c) 20% (d) 30%
2. Which thing of the following can't we get at the cross word?
(a) CD Roms (b) books (c) sweets (d) toys
3. What is there at the cross word?
(a) a Back to home festival (b) a Back to school festival
(c) a Back to back festival (d) a Back to house festival
4. This festival will last for _____
(a) 10 days (b) 1 month (c) 10th June (d) 1 week
5. The festival will be kept open on _____
(a) 10th July (b) 10th June (c) 10th January (d) 10th March

POETRY SECTION

QS. 28 TO 30

03 MARKS

& BHALSIR

&

GRAMMAR

SECTION

QS.31 TO 50

20 MARKS

READ THE FOLLOWING STANZA AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS SELECTING THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTIONS. QS. 28 TO 30 [03 MARKS]

Poem – 2

I went begging from door to door on a village path, When your golden chariot appeared in the distance like a grand dream, and I wondered who was this king of all kings.

- [1] What was the poet doing on a village path ?
(a) singing (b) begging (c) wandering (d) walking
- [2] The poet saw _____ at a distance.
(a) a horseman (b) a golden chariot (c) a dream (d) a village path.
- [3] The similar word for 'grand' is _____
(a) glorious (b) majestic (c) great (d) golden
- [4] In the above stanza the poet's condition is _____
(a) pathetic (b) surprised (c) good (d) grand

*My hopes rose high
and I thought my bad days were over,
I stood waiting for alms
And for wealth to be scattered all over.*

- [1] 'My hopes rise high' means
(a) The poet became worried (b) The poet was confused
(c) The poet became ambitious (d) The poet was wealthy
- [2] What were over according to the poet ?
(a) bad dreams (b) bad days (c) hopes (d) bad things.
- [3] The poet wanted to get _____ from the lord.
(a) bag (b) alms (c) good luck (d) blessings.
- [4] Here 'Scattered' means _____
(a) here and then (b) here and now (c) here and there (d) now and then.

*Your chariot stopped where I stood,
you glanced at me and came down with a smile,
I felt the luck of my life had come at last.*

- [1] Where did the chariot stop ?
(a) where he was begging (b) where he was singing
(c) where he was standing (d) where he was sitting
- [2] He 'glanced' means..... (a) stared (b) talked (c) stopped (d) went
- [3] Find out the correct sentence.
(a) The poet came down with a smile. (b) The poet felt that his friend came at last.
(c) The lord laughed at the poet. (d) The poet thought that his luck had come at last.

*I was confused and stood undecided,
And then from my little bag,
I took out two grains of corn
and gave them to you*

- [1] The poet was _____ (a) happy (b) confused (c) doubtful (d) sorry
- [2] What did the lord give to the poet ?
(a) two coins (b) two grains of corn (c) two rupees (d) two corn
- [3] The poet stood undecided means
(a) The poet waited for decision (b) The poet was dumbfounded
(c) The poet was waiting (d) The poet couldn't decide anything

*But how great was my surprise,
When at the day's end
I emptied my bag on the floor to find
Two little grains of gold in the heap.*

- [1] When did the poet empty his bag ?
(a) In the noon (b) In the evening (c) in the afternoon (d) at midnight
- [2] The poet found _____
(a) two grains of wheat (b) that he was rewarded well
(c) that he was greedy (d) two little golden grains.
- [3] Which of the following statement is 'True' ?
(a) The poet was happy at the end of the day. (b) The poet was sorry at the end of the day.
(c) The poet was very unhappy at the end of the day. (d) The poet was feeling well.

Poem – 5

*If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley – but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.*

- [1] Find out the biggest thing among the following .
(a) a pine (b) a hill (c) a bush (d) a scrub
- [2] If we can't be a pine tree, we should try to be ---
(a) a hill (b) a little tree (c) a scrub (d) a rill
- [3] 'By the side' means _____ (a) near (b) in front of (c) on (d) in the centre

*If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star,
It isn't by the size that you win or you fail
Be the best of whatever you are.*

- [1] 'trail' means _____
(a) a small narrow way (b) a long way (c) a highway path (d) a way in the village
- [2] What does the poet advise us to be ?
(a) be better (b) be the sun (c) be the best (d) be a trail
- [3] What is not considered in winning ?
(a) shape (b) size (c) the sun (d) the star

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of grass. And some highway happier make, If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass but the liveliest bass in the lake !

- [1] A highway can be happier by _____
(a) a bit of paper (b) a bit of grass (c) a bit of bush (d) a muskie
- [2] Which one is bigger between a muskie and a bass ?
(a) a bass (b) a muskie (c) a fish (d) neither
- [3] What kind of a bass does the poet want us to be ?
(a) small (b) big (c) lively (d) happy
- [4] The word 'grass' rhymes with the word.
(a) make (b) lake (c) bass (d) bush

*We can't all be captains; we've got to be crew,
There's something to do for all of us here.
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is near*

- [1] The word 'crew' means _____
 (a) persons working on a farm. (b) persons working on the boat
 (c) persons working on a ship (d) persons working in a hotel.
- [2] The opposite work to 'bigger' is _____
 (a) lesser (b) taller (c) happier (d) shorter
- [3] 'there is something for all of us here' means
 (a) Everyone has the work according to his capacities (b) Everyone has bigger work to do
 (c) Everyone has no work (d) Everyone has his own value

Poem – 6

*Whose woods these are I think I know,
His house is in the village though,
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.*

- [1] Whose house is in the village ?
 (a) The poet's uncle's (b) The poet's (c) The owner of the farm (d) The poet's friend's
- [2] The woods are filled up with _____ (a) ice (b) snow (c) birds (d) trees
- [3] What will the owner of the woods not see ?
 (a) The poet's standing (b) The poet's stopping (c) The poet's house (d) The poet's sitting

*My little horse must think it queer,
To stop without a farm house near,
Between the woods and frozen lake,
The darkest evening at the year.*

- [1] The poet stops near _____
 (a) in the woods (b) at the frozen lake (c) near a farm house (d) between the frozen lake and the woods
- [2] Here the word 'queer' rhymes with _____
 (a) lake (b) year (c) near (d) woods
- [3] Here the word 'queer' means _____
 (a) familiar (b) strange (c) quite (d) lake
- [4] Why does the horse think the poet's stopping queer?
 (a) as there is no hotel near (b) as it is snowing
 (c) as it is very dark (d) as there is no farm house near
- [5] Which group of words do you find in the stanza?
 (a) darkest, a horse, year. (b) queer, frozen, waste
 (c) evening, below, little (d) woods, between, lack

*He gives harness bell a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.*

- [1] What does the horse do?
 (a) gives a shake to its tail (b) gives a shake to its legs
 (c) gives shake to its master (d) gives a shake to its harness bell

- [2] Why does he give a shake to his harness bell?
 (a) To ask the poet about his stoppage. (b) To ask the poet if there is any mistake
 (c) To inform him that he is hungry. (d) To tell him that he was felling cold.
- [3] 'downy flake' means. _____
 (a) filling snow (b) falling water (c) falling rain (d) falling ice
- [4] Which sounds are heard?
 (a) of wind and sweep (b) of wind and downy flake
 (c) of bell and sound (d) of snow and rain

*The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
 But I have promises to keep,
 And miles to go before I sleep,
 And miles to go before I sleep.*

- [1] The woods seem _____
 (a) dark, deep and loving (b) lovely, dark and decorated
 (c) deep, dark and long (d) lovely, dark and deep
- [2] What does the poet have to keep?
 (a) wealth (b) promises (c) premises (d) miles
- [3] Here 'miles to go' means
 (a) the poet has to travel for (b) The poet has to perform many worldly duties
 (c) The poet has to live (d) The poet has to go fast.
- [4] 'Lovely' can be replaced by _____
 (a) long (b) loving (c) beautiful (d) dense
- [5] _____ the poet the woods are lovely dark and deep.
 (a) Instead of (b) With the help of (c) According to (d) On behalf of

Poem – 7

*I love you
 Not only for what you are
 I love you
 Not only for what you have made yourself
 But for what you are making of me.*

- [1] The poet loves his friend because _____
 (a) what he is making of the poet. (b) what he is
 (c) what he has made himself (d) what he is thinking
- [2] "You are making of me" means _____
 (a) you are advising me (b) you are moulding me
 (c) you are making fun of me (d) you are listening to me

*I love
 Because you have done more
 Than my creed could have done to make me good
 And more than any fate
 Could have done to make me happy.*

- [1] Find out the correct sentence from the following .
 (a) The poet's friend has done nothing for himself (b) The poet's friend is very intelligent
 (c) The poet's friend has done more to make him good (d) The poet is very lazy.
- [2] According to the poet the fate ...
 (a) could have made him happy. (b) could have made him unhappy.
 (c) could have made him wealthy. (d) could have made him great.

- [3] What do you mean by 'creed'?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) a very large group of animals. | (b) a very large group of friends. |
| (c) a very large group of people. | (d) a very large group of birds. |

You have done it without a touch

Without a word without a sign

You have done it by being yourself

Perhaps that is what being a friend means after all.

- [1] How has the poet's friend made him happy ?
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) without telling | (b) with a word and a sign. |
| (c) without advising | (d) without a touch, a word and a sign |
- [2] The poet's friend has made him happy by _____
- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) being himself | (b) being a good guide | (c) being a teacher | (d) being a philosopher |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|

GRAMMAR SECTION

□ FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORMS OF THE VERBS GIVEN IN THE OPTIONS. (QUES. NOS. 31 TO 35) ----- [05]

- [1] There 31 once a great emperor. His army 32 in a battle. He 33 and hid in a house. As he sat there, he 34 sad. At that time he noticed an ant trying 35 a grain.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 31 (A) were | (B) was | (C) had | (D) is |
| 32 (A) defeated | (B) to defect | (C) defeating | (D) was defeated |
| 33 (A) escaped | (B) to escape | (C) escaping | (D) was escaped |
| 34 (A) was feeling | (B) feeling | (C) felt | (D) was felt |
| 35 (A) pulling | (B) to pull | (C) pulled | (D) was pulling |

- [2] Abraham Lincoln's neighbours 31 his company very much because he was always full of jokes. Once he 32 along a road to the town. He 33 a horse-cart pass him. He 34 the cart. He said to the man driving it, " 35 you take my coat into town for me?"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31 (A) enjoying | (B) enjoyed | (C) to enjoy | (D) were enjoying |
| 32 (A) was walking | (B) walked | (C) had walked | (D) to walk |
| 33 (A) seen | (B) see | (C) saw | (D) had seen |
| 34 (A) to stop | (B) had stopped | (C) stopping | (D) stopped |
| 35 (A) shall | (B) will | (C) would | (D) should |

- [3] Rohan 31 a horrible dream one night. He saw that he 32 into a dark tunnel. He 33 by a black figure in between. The black figure tried 34 Rohan. At that time Rohan's mother 35 him up and felt relaxed when he realized that it was a dream.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 31 (A) seen | (B) saw | (C) seeing | (D) had seen |
| 32 (A) was going | (B) gone | (C) to go | (D) went |
| 33 (A) stopped | (B) was stopped | (C) to stop | (D) had stopped |
| 34 (A) killing | (B) killed | (C) to kill | (D) was killed |

35 (A) woke (B) wake (C) awake (D) waking

[4] The teacher entered the class and 31 that some of the pupils 32 loudly. So she 33 them to stop 34. The pupils 35 into small groups and assigned some activities.

31 (A) to see (B) seen (C) saw (D) has seen
32 (A) talked (B) were talking (C) talking (D) not talking
33 (A) asks (B) asking (C) asked (D) to ask
34 (A) talks (B) talkies (C) talking (D) to talk
35 (A) were divided (B) was divided (C) divided (D) had divided

[5] Last evening I 31 to go to my friend's house 32 him. When I reached his house, I 33 that he 34 to the market. His mother said, "He 35 home after an hour." So I waited for him.

31 (A) had decided (B) decided (C) had decided (D) to be decided
32 (A) see (B) to see (C) seen (D) saw
33 (A) told (B) was told (C) was telling (D) had told
34 (A) had gone (B) have gone (C) went (D) was going
35 (A) returned (B) return (C) returning (D) will return

[6] Big potatoes 31 from the market and then they are cleaned well. The potatoes. 32 and peeled carefully. They 33 with a knife. The slices 34 in the boiling salt water. They are dried in the sun for some time. They 35 in a dry container.

31 (A) are bought (B) bought (C) to buy (D) buying
32 (A) dried (B) are dried (C) had dried (D) to dry
33 (A) have sliced (B) had sliced (C) slice (D) are sliced
34 (A) has put (B) were put (C) are put (D) was put
35 (A) are stored (B) were stored (C) stored (D) storing

[7] Mangesh usually 31 his homework in the afternoon. But yesterday he 32 time in the afternoon. He 33 to the market by his mother. She 34 some things. Then he 35 his work at night.

31 (A) do (B) does (C) did (D) done
32 (A) don't get (B) hadn't get (C) didn't get (D) got
33 (A) send (B) was sent (C) to send (D) was sending
34 (A) wanted (B) want (C) wanting (D) has wanted
35 (A) did (B) had done (C) do (D) doing

[8] There 31 a good library in my school. There are many books in it. Every year the school 32 new books. Thirty new books 33 last year. We 34 books regularly. Our principal always tells us 35 as many books as we can.

31 (A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) are
32 (A) buying (B) buys (C) to buy (D) bought
33 (A) bought (B) were bought (C) has bought (D) buying
34 (A) to take (B) takes (C) take (D) taking
35 (A) to read (B) reading (C) read (D) will read

[9] Mansi not 31 to school daily. Last week she 32 there on a bicycle. After a week she 33 to school about the exam. She 34 an ambitious girl since 2000. She wants a doctor. 35

31 (A) do go (B) do goes (C) does go (D) does goes
32 (A) went (B) gone (C) go (D) going
33 (A) was written (B) wrote (C) write (D) to write
34 (A) has been (B) had been (C) had been (D) been

35 (A) to be (B) to being (C) to become (D) became

[10] Sachin Tendulkar 31 'The Master Blaster'. From his childhood he 32 in cricket. He 33 in the international cricket at a very young age. He 34 very consistent in his game up to now. He has some injury problems but we expect that all these problems 35 very soon.

31 (A) called (B) was called (C) called (D) is called
32 (A) interested (B) was interested (C) to interest (D) had interested
33 (A) introduce (B) was introduced (C) introduced (D) to introduce
34 (A) is (B) being (C) has been (D) been
35 (A) will solve (B) solved (C) solving (D) will be solved

[11] Once a patient went to his family doctor and 31 him that he 32 from stomach pain for the last five days. He 33 by the doctor. The doctor 34 some medicines and advised him that he 35 the medicines regularly.

31 (A) was told (B) told (C) tell (D) telling
32 (A) suffers (B) suffered (C) to suffer (D) had been suffering
33 (A) examined (B) was examined (C) to examine (D) had examined
34 (A) prescribes (B) prescribed (C) prescribing (D) to prescribe
35 (A) should take (B) should be taken (C) should be take (D) should taken

[12] 31 you ever read the stories about Nasruddin? My friend, Sohan 32 the stories of Nasruddin. I often 33 to his house and find him 34 his stories. On my demand, he can not help 35 me the stories of Nasruddin.

31 (A) Did (B) Has (C) Have (D) Are
32 (A) like to read (B) like to read (C) liked to read (D) like reading
33 (A) goes (B) gone (C) went (D) go
34 (A) reading (B) to read (C) read (D) is reading
35 (A) tell (B) telling (C) to tell (D) told

[13] There 31 a dramatic change in India since the year 2000. Though newspapers 32 regularly about wildlife problems, the tiger is facing a threat. Though Project Tiger 33 years ago, tigers are not safe. There are pressures on forest resources. They 34 in extinction of many species. Cheetah is one such species. If we as citizens show some awareness, tigers 35 better chances of survival.

31 (A) is (B) has been (C) was (D) will be
32 (A) writes (B) writing (C) are writing (D) have written
33 (A) launched (B) to launch (C) was launched (D) had launched
34 (A) results (B) are resulting (C) result (D) resulted
35 (A) have (B) will have (C) won't have (D) shall have

[14] I am fond of 31 films. Yesterday, I decided 32 'Krish' 33 with my friends in the first show. Instead of 33 to school, we 34 the theatre 'City Gold'. When we arrived there, the film 35 already 35

31 (A) to watch (B) watching (C) watch (D) watched
32 (A) seen (B) to see (C) saw (D) seeing
33 (A) gone (B) goes (C) going (D) went
34 (A) reach (B) had reached (C) to reach (D) reaching
35 (A) begun (B) had begun (C) has begun (D) have begun

[15] Today, the word is moving at supersonic speed. Thing 31 at a frantic speed. It 32 that if you do not have the will to change yourself, your companions

33 you light years behind. One must strive for excellence and never 34 with second best. Keep yourself 35 fit.

- 31 (A) are changing (B) changes (C) change (D) keep changing
32 (A) proves (B) proved (C) proven (D) is proved
33 (A) leave (B) will leave (C) leaves (D) leaving
34 (A) satisfy (B) satisfied (C) satisfying (D) to be satisfied
35 (A) fighting (B) to fight (C) fought (D) has fought

[16] **History tells us that the students 31 an effective in all the revolution of the country. If illiteracy 32, a number of national problems 33. The government should encourage the student 34 lively atmosphere of education among illiterate people 35 them better facilities.**

- 31 (A) play (B) played (C) had played (D) have played
32 (A) removes (B) removed (C) to remove (D) removing
33 (A) solved (B) solving (C) have solved (D) will be solved
34 (A) creating (B) to create (C) created (D) create
35 (A) provide (B) provided (C) to provide (D) providing

[17] **Last Sunday, I 31 Manubhai's house. Everybody in his house 32 busy. Manubhai 33 a letter and his wife 34 food. His son 35 his homework.**

- 31 (A) was visiting (B) visited (C) has visited (D) had visited
32 (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) been
33 (A) typed (B) is typing (C) was typing (D) to type
34 (A) was cooking (B) cooked (C) has cooked (D) to cook
35 (A) is doing (B) was doing (C) done (D) did

[18] **Last week, we 31 the 25th Annual Day of the school. The school building 32 beautifully 33. Mr. Joshi a famous educationalist 34 as the chief guest. He 35 the cultural programme. The programme began at 9 p. m.**

- 31 (A) celebrate (B) celebrated (C) celebrating (D) had celebrated
32 (A) were (B) was (C) is (D) had
33 (A) decorated (B) has decorated (C) to decorate (D) decorating
34 (A) invited (B) was invited (C) has invited (D) to invite
35 (A) has inaugurated (B) will inaugurate (C) inaugurate (D) inaugurated

[19] **Every day, I 31 to school on a bicycle. But yesterday, I went by bus because my bicycle 32 for 33. Tomorrow it may be 34. Than I 35 it for going to school again.**

- 31 (A) am going (B) goes (C) go (D) gone
32 (A) given (B) is given (C) gave (D) was given
33 (A) to repair (B) repairing (C) repaired (D) to be repaired
34 (A) repaired (B) to repair (C) has repaired (D) repairing
35 (A) will (B) must (C) should (D) am

[20] **A Japanese Emperor 31 twenty flower-pots. He was very fond of them. One of his officers 32 one by accident and 33 to death. Before the sentence was carried out, an old man 34 to the king. He said that he had a secret for 35 a broken flower-pot.**

- 31 (A) collected (B) was collected (C) have collected (D) had collected
32 (A) broke (B) had broken (C) broke (D) has broken
33 (A) sentenced (B) have sentenced (C) has sentenced (D) was sentenced
34 (A) said (B) had said (C) was said (D) was saying
35 (A) repair (B) repairing (C) to repair (D) repaired

[21] Our class teacher said to us, "Friends, a state level elocution competition 31 in our school tomorrow." He also 32 us that about 35 participants 33 in the competition. He said, "Mr. A.D. Patel 34 as a chief guest." He informed us that the winner 35 prizes at the end of the competition.

- 31 (A) holding (B) is held (C) will held (D) will be held
 32 (A) told (B) telling (C) was told (D) to tell
 33 (A) participate (B) participating (C) participated (D) are participating
 34 (A) is invited (B) has invited (C) invited (D) to invite
 35 (A) will give (B) will given (C) will be given (D) will have given

[22] One day my master 31 me into town where he had to do some work. We did not 32 until late. It was very dark and soon it 33 to rain heavily. A strong wind 34, and thunder 35 in the sky.

- 31 (A) drove (B) drive (C) had driven (D) has driven
 32 (A) returned (B) return (C) returning (D) had return
 33 (A) begin (B) was began (C) began (D) has begun
 34 (A) blew (B) to blow (C) was blown (D) was blowing
 35 (A) crashed (B) was crashing (C) had crashed (D) was crashed

[23] On the fourth evening, when I was 31 at sunset after visiting the buffalo on the ridge. I 32 round a bend. I 33 I was in danger. I said to myself. "I must 34 perfectly still with my eyes 35 on the upper edge of the rock.

- 31 (A) return (B) returned (C) returning (D) to return
 32 (A) come (B) comes (C) came (D) coming
 33 (A) felt (B) feel (C) was feeling (D) has felt
 34 (A) be stand (B) to stand (C) stand (D) stood
 35 (A) fixed (B) fixing (C) to fix (D) to be fixed

[24] David's mother 31 some noise. She 32 out of the window and said, "David, what are you 33?" David 34, "Mother, we are 35 for our flat".

- 31 (A) hearing (B) heard (C) to hear (D) was hearing
 32 (A) looked (B) was looking (C) to look (D) has looked
 33 (A) done (B) do (C) doing (D) did
 34 (A) reply (B) replies (C) was replied (D) replied
 35 (A) looked (B) looking (C) to look (D) look

[25] A few days later, the people heard the bell 31. They were 32 because the bell had not 33 for a very long time. So some of them 34 to the market place to 35 what had happened.

- 31 (A) ringing (B) was ringing (C) rang (D) still ringing
 32 (A) to surprise (B) surprise (C) surprising (D) surprised
 33 (A) ring (B) rang (C) rung (D) rings
 34 (A) ran (B) had run (C) was running (D) run
 35 (A) seen (B) see (C) seeing (D) saw

[26] Certain wild animals can 31 easily. Sometimes it 32 very funny to watch the bear 33 a bicycle. Some trainers 34 them a special training. 35 different tricks in the circus.

- 31 (A) train (B) trained (C) training (D) be trained
 32 (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) will be
 33 (A) to ride (B) riding (C) rode (D) was riding
 34 (A) giving (B) given (C) give (D) gave
 35 (A) performing (B) to perform (C) performed (D) perform

➤ **SELECT THE PROPER OPTION FOR THE GAPS.**

(QUES. NOW. 36 TO 38) -----[04]

[1] Don't spend your time in36 work. It is very37 to use time38.

We must choose our work properly.

- 36 (A) senseful (B) senseless (C) sensing (D) senselessly
37 (A) wisdom (B) wisely (C) wise (D) otherwise
38 (A) meaning (B) means (C) meaningfully (D) meaningless

[2] Do you want to take admission? Well, go to the clerk. He will 36 you. He will also 37 you about 38 courses. You can choose a course of your own.

- 36 (A) guiding (B) guided (C) guidance (D) guide
37 (A) tales (B) tells (C) tail (D) tell
38 (A) different (B) differs (C) difference (D) defferented

[3] Sardar was the real architect of 36 India. He could feel the 37 of his country. He also decided to lead a 38 life. Simplicity became the mantra of his life.

- 36 (A) modern (B) ancient (C) new (D) ultramodern
37 (A) poorness (B) poverty (C) poor (D) poor some
38 (A) simply (B) simplicity (C) simple (D) simpling

[4] Pollution creates 36 imbalances. 37 people are not able to control pollution. It is becoming 38 day by day. Many viral fevers have started due to pollution.

- 36 (A) environment (B) environmental (C) environmentally (D) environmenting
37 (A) Fortunate (B) Unfortunate (C) Fortunately (D) Unfortunately
38 (A) died (B) dead (C) deadly (D) dead like

[5] An 36 person is a great asset to the country. He can bring about new 37 in the country. He can break the 38 which has made our country lazy. He will not show satisfaction unless his country progresses.

- 36 (A) educate (B) educated (C) educating (D) education
37 (A) reforms (B) reforming (C) reformed (D) reformation
38 (A) monotonous (B) monotony (C) monothing (D) monotonously

[6] Gandhiji believed in 36 and 37. As a student he was 38. He believed in punctuality.

- 36 (A) truthful (B) true (C) truth (D) truly
37 (A) violent (B) violence (C) non-violent (D) non violence
38 (A) dishonest (B) honest (C) honestly (D) honesty

[7] In the 36 match, India defeated Shree-Lanka very easily. The 37 of sending Pathan at no 3 also proved fruitful. Rahul Dravid also played a very 38 innings of 85 for 63 balls. Our spinner Harbhajansinh and Kartik bowled very accurately.

- 36 (A) opened (B) opening (C) opens (D) to open
37 (A) decision (B) decide (C) decided (D) deciding
38 (A) sense (B) sensible (C) senseless (D) senseful

[8] Let us forget all our 36 and work 37. Will you all promise to remain 38 to our country? Freedom is very valuable for any country.

- 36 (A) differ (B) different (C) difference (D) differences

- 37 (A) unitedly (B) united (C) unite (D) uniting
 38 (A) disloyal (B) loyal (C) loyalty (D) disloyalty

[9] Switzerland is a very 36 country. It is in Europe. Its lakes and mountains are 37 adorned. It is also 38 for organizations like the Red Cross. Switzerland is a free country now.

- 36 (A) beauty (B) beautiful (C) beautifully (D) beautify
 37 (A) nature (B) real (C) naturally (D) nurture
 38 (A) famous (B) fame (C) famed (D) be famous

[10] Everyone knows that 36 is achieved through 37 and 38 efforts. It also brings joy in life.

- 36 (A) success (B) succeed (C) successful (D) successfully
 37 (A) regularity (B) irregularly (C) regularly (D) regular
 38 (A) sincere (B) sincerely (C) sincerer (D) sincereness

[11] Sir, it's 36 to be with you. You are highly 37 in society, what is the secret of your 38. So that I can easily understand

- 36 (A) pleased (B) pleasant (C) pleasure (D) displeased
 37 (A) respectful (B) to respect (C) respected (D) respecting
 38 (A) success (B) succeed (C) successful (D) successfully

[12] The 36 in the seminar was quite 37. It 38 the knowledge of all who were present.

- 36 (A) discussed (B) discussion (C) discuss (D) discussing
 37 (A) informative (B) information (C) to inform (D) informing
 38 (A) riched (B) enriched (C) enrichment (D) to enrich

[13] Mr. Narendra Modi is an 36 Chief Minister of Gujarat. He leads a life of 37. He follows the rules and regulations 38. He is always punctual in his work. He is praised by all for his honesty.

- 36 (A) ambitioned (B) ambitious (C) ambition (D) ambitiously
 37 (A) simplify (B) simply (C) simple (D) simplicity
 38 (A) strictly (B) strict (C) strictness (D) not-strictly

[14] Ours is a 36 country. We have 37 to vote. We 38 our representatives.

- 36 (A) democate (B) democracy (C) democratic (D) democratically
 37 (A) wright (B) right (C) write (D) riot
 38 (A) elected (B) election (C) electing (D) elect

[15] Last Sunday, I saw a 36 accident. I heard a shrill scream. Immediately all eyes turned towards it. A 37 truck had collided with a scooter. The scooter driver was 38 injured. People ran for his help.

- 36 (A) danger (B) endangered (C) dangerous (D) dangerously
 37 (A) speeding (B) speed (C) speedy (D) speedily
 38 (A) serious (B) seriously (C) seriousness (D) seriousness

[16] Sagar is clever boy. He does his work 36 and 37. He behaves with others 38. He is known for his punctuality.

- 36 (A) carefully (B) careful (C) careless (D) carelessly
 37 (A) accurate (B) accuracy (C) accruing (D) accurately
 38 (A) politeness (B) politely (C) polite (D) impolite

[17] Our heart is a 36 pump. It works with great 37. It pumps the blood into the complex network of tubes 38. The heart keeps the blood circulating in our body. The function of heart is very important.

- 36 (A) marvel (B) marveled (C) marvelous (D) marvelous
37 (A) efficiency (B) efficient (C) efficiently (D) unefficient
38 (A) continue (B) discontinue (C) continuous (D) continuously

[18] Once a 36 man visited a business firm to seek 37. The manager said, "There is no 38 right now. The young man was disappointed.

- 36 (A) youth (B) youthful (C) young (D) old
37 (A) employed (B) employ (C) employee (D) employment
38 (A) vacant (B) vacancy (C) vacancy (D) vecant

[19] 36 of trees is one of the method of reducing 37. According to a study, "Trees 38 reduce the sound levels, particularly the continuous sound of vehicles".

- 36 (A) Planted (B) To plant (C) Planting (D) Plantation
37 (A) polluted (B) pollution (C) polluting (D) to pollute
38 (A) strength (B) strong (C) strongly (D) strengthen

[20] Know this clerk. Her name is Pinalben. She is praised for her 36. She works 37. She is 38 in her talk with people. She writes her accounts books in clear hands and keeps them with care.

- 36 (A) regularity (B) regular (C) regularly (D) irregular
37 (A) punctual (B) punctually (C) punctuality (D) punctuation
38 (A) cheered (B) cheer (C) cheerful (D) cheerly

[21] When Rip Van Winkle woke up, he found himself on the 36 hillside. He rubbed his eyes, for it was a 37 sunny morning. The birds were 38 and chirping among the bushes and an eagle was flying high above his head.

- 36 (A) green (B) greenery (C) greened (D) greening
37 (A) brightly (B) bright (C) brightness (D) brightless
38 (A) hop (B) hoped (C) hopping (D) to hop

[22] "Please take away my wish," said Midas. He heard 36. He looked up. God was not there. Midas got up 37. It was a 38 night and the sky was gull of golden stars.

- 36 (A) laughed (B) laughing (C) to laugh (D) laughter
37 (A) to slow (B) slowing (C) slowly (D) solved
38 (A) darkness (B) darkened (C) not dark (D) dark

[23] While working he used to think a lot and his views 36 began to change. He never became rich again, but with his 37 behavior and 38, he gained many friends. He was known for his kindness and generosity.

- 36 (A) gredual (B) gradually (C) gradual (D) gradually
37 (A) decent (B) decency (C) decentful (D) indecency
38 (A) honest (B) honesty (C) honestly (D) dishonesty

☺ *SELECT THE PROPER OPTION FOR THE UNDERLINED PHRASES.*

(QUES. NOS. 39 TO 41) --- [03]

[1] A rich person came across 39 a beggar in a street. The beggar was searching for 40 food. The rich man took pity on 41 the beggar and gave him some money to buy the food.

- 39 (A) come across (B) met (C) meet (D) had met
40 (A) looking at (B) looking to (C) looking for (D) looking in
41 (A) pitied to (B) sympathized with (C) helped with (D) with sympathy

[2] He gazed out 39 of the window and saw the beautiful river. The water of the river was calm. Suddenly a big fish came up 40 to surface. It let out 41 a big pearl on the sand.

- 39 (A) a looked at (B) looked to (C) looked out (D) looked into
40 (A) a repapered (B) appeared (C) reappeared (D) disappeared
41 (A) thrown (B) had thrown (C) was throwing (D) threw

[3] There was a girl named Tina. She was suffering from Polio. Because of 39 Polio she could not do everything normally as her friends could. She didn't get discouraged 40 but determined 41 to help the government in removing polio from our country by bringing awareness.

- 39 (A) due to (B) dew to (C) drew to (D) view to
40 (A) lost heart (B) lose heart (C) loosing heart (D) had lost heard
41 (A) made up her heart (B) made up her things (C) made up her mind (D) made up her mind

[4] The police tried to find out the culprit. But their effort was fruitless. 39 Then they started searching for 40 some evidence. They continued 41 searching with the help of the dog squad.

- 39 (A) in vein (B) with vain (C) out of vain (D) in vain
40 (A) looking out (B) looking for (C) looking in (D) looking at
41 (A) keeping on (B) keep on (C) kept on (D) has kept on

[5] He made up his mind 39 to work hard. Many difficulties came in his way. But he did not leave 40 the way. He laid down his life 41 for that.

- 39 (A) decided (B) had decided (C) was to decide (D) deciding
40 (A) gave up (B) given up (C) giving up (D) give up
41 (A) scarifying (B) had scarified (C) sacrificed (D) was to scarify

[6] King John ruled over England seven hundred years ago. 39 The abbot of Canterbury was one of the priests in his kingdom. King John was displeased 40 with him. So he summoned 41 him to his court.

- 39 (A) fore (B) before (C) more (D) after
40 (A) annoyed (B) annoying (C) was annoying (D) has annoyed
41 (A) called with help (B) called by request (C) called by order (D) called politely

[7] "Hey? Bunty, stop?" I yelled, 39 gripping 40 his shoulders. "Don't be a fool, 41 " he said. "I don't want to end up in jail."

- 39 (A) shouted loud (B) shouted slowly (C) shouted high (D) shouted loudly
40 (A) holding strongly (B) holding nicely (C) holding tightly (D) holding roughly
41 (A) stupidly (B) stupid (C) miserly (D) befool

[8] **Friends, European Council (Eu.C). India Summit was held 39 in New Delhi recently 40. At that time Dr. APJ Kalam, the President of India, inaugurated 41 the academic and cultural exchange programme for school students.**

- 39 (A) arranged (B) to be arranged (C) arranging (D) to get arranged
40 (A) at presently (B) at present (C) in present (D) to present
41 (A) is to open (B) was to open (C) opened (D) opening

[9] **The human body never gets used 39 to noise. It causes illness and deafness. 40 It is also a fact that one can't escape 41 the terror of noise.**

- 39 (A) habituates (B) becomes habituated (C) get habituates (D) gets habituate
40 (A) loss of listening (B) loss of deafness (C) loss of hearing (D) loss of sight
41 (A) get up from (B) get away of (C) get away to (D) get away from

[10] **King Midas was very rich. He had a vast 39 kingdom. He had a beautiful daughter. He was not satisfied 40 with all his wealth and possessions 41.**

- 39 (A) enlarge (B) enlarged (C) large (D) larger
40 (A) contented (B) discontented (C) de-contented (D) discontented
41 (A) some of his riches (B) all his riches (C) none of his riches (D) all his kingdom

[11] **"We should not drag 39 others into our own problems. We should bear 40 them ourselves." Said Vatsal and completed 41 his speech.**

- 39 (A) involved (B) involve (C) involving (D) to involve
40 (A) tolerance (B) tolerated (C) tolerate (D) to be tolerated
41 (A) finished (B) was to finish (C) finishing (D) to finish

[12] **The modern culture differs a lot from the olden one. In olden days people wished 39 to save money, but today we do not wish to keep 40 money for future purposes. Our forefathers judged the importance 41 of things.**

- 39 (A) are desired (B) desired (C) had desired (D) to be desired
40 (A) to store (B) store (C) storing (D) to be stored
41 (A) valuation (B) valued (C) value (D) valuing

[13] **Anil participated 39 in the elocution competition. He chose 40 the subject "pollution in big cities." He spoke fluently 41.**

- 39 (A) taken part (B) to take part (C) taking part (D) took part
40 (A) selected (B) selecting (C) was selected (D) didn't select
41 (A) lucid (B) lucidity (C) lucidly (D) lucidy

[14] **Neelam can compromise 39 with her needs and can endure 40 any tough 41 situation.**

- 39 (A) adjust (B) adjusted (C) be adjusted (D) adjusting
40 (A) bearing (B) bear (C) bears (D) to bear
41 (A) difficulty (B) easy (C) defaulting (D) difficult

[15] **Fatimabibi wanted to get rid 39 of an old cat. He asked 40 her husband to take the cat to a nearby forest and leave her. Mulla was narrating 41 this incident to his friend.**

- 39 (A) get free from (B) set free from (C) to be free from (D) not to be free
40 (A) was telling (B) told (C) was told (D) has told
41 (A) to tell (B) told (C) to be told (D) telling

[16] **Mr. Joshi is a well known 39 architect. He is really a genius 40 in this field. He has built 41 many high-rise buildings in the city.**

- 39 (A) flames (B) famouse (C) famous (D) femous
40 (A) telnet (B) talented (C) talented (D) telented
41 (A) establishing (B) to establish (C) established (D) establishment

[17] Man first came 39 on earth half a million years ago. Then he was a little more than an animal; but early man had many 40 big benefits 41 over the animals.

- 39 (A) to appear (B) appeared (C) reappeared (D) to be appeared
40 (A) more (B) less (C) several (D) none
41 (A) advantages (B) disadvantage (C) advantage (D) disadvantages

[18] The ostrich is the biggest 39 living bird. But the humming bird is the tiniest 40 bird. It makes a humming bird noise when it comes to a flower to pull out 41 the nectar.

- 39 (A) highest (B) largest (C) tallest (D) finest
40 (A) little (B) small (C) smallest (D) minor
41 (A) suck (B) sauck (C) suk (D) sucks

[19] Gopal was a school boy. He came back from 39 school. He was very thrilled 40. He asked his sister where father was. He said, "I have some great 41 news for him."

- 39 (A) had to returned (B) was to return (C) had to return (D) returned
40 (A) exciting (B) got excite (C) excited (D) to be excite
41 (A) wonderful (B) wondering (C) wondrous (D) to wonder

[20] Once upon a time there lived a poor Brahmin in Ujjain. He had an unattractive 39 looking daughter. No young man was ready to marry her. The poor Brahmin tried his best to find out a proper 40 bridegroom for his daughter. Finally, 41 he got her married to a blind man.

- 39 (A) ugliness (B) unbeautiful (C) ugly (D) uglid
40 (A) improper (B) appropriated (C) appropriating (D) appropriate
41 (A) At last (B) To last (C) At the last (D) To the final

[21] The prince asked 39 his friends to help him. Sharpeyes looked all around. 40 Them he said, "I can see her sitting on the top of a mountain." So the prince asked Longlegs to fetch 41 her back. Before dark.

- 39 (A) was requested (B) was to make a request (C) requesting (D) made a request
40 (A) on and over (B) over and over (C) here and there (D) again and again
41 (A) to bring up (B) to bring and go (C) to go and bring (D) to be gone to bring

[22] The news of Rosa's arrest spread all over 39 the town. The black people of Monotogomery decided 40 to fight for her to come out of the jail. In place of 41 fighting with the police, they decided to fight with the bus company.

- 39 (A) crossing (B) across (C) in side (D) all across
40 (A) make up their mind (B) made minds up (C) made up their mind (D) for the place
41 (A) instead of (B) for the lace (C) inspite of (D) placed for

[23] The Titanic was sinking quickly 39. Another ship called Carpathia heard the Titanic's calls and sailed fast 40 towards her. Sadly 41, the Carpathia was far away and she took three hours to reach there.

- 39 (A) rapidly (B) rapidly (C) rapid (D) rapidness
40 (A) in full speed (B) to full speed (C) on fast speed (D) at full speed
41 (A) unfortunately (B) unwillingly (C) fortunately (D) unsadly

☺ **SELECT THE PROPER OPTION FOR THE FOLLOWING GAPS.**

(QUES. NOW. 42 TO 44) ----- [03]

[1] 42 I heard a loud noise in my room, I went there 43 found 44 my son had broken the flower vase.

- 42 (A) Then (B) When (C) Now (D) Just
43 (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) so
44 (A) this (B) if (C) that (D) whether

[2] Work is a very important condition for success 42 you work hard, there is no hope 43 work sincerely is also important. You get success only 44 working hard.

- 42 (A) Unless (B) If (C) Whether (D) Even if
43 (A) but also (B) also (C) not only (D) only
44 (A) before (B) fore (C) besides (D) after

[3] The boy started crying 42 the mother left the room 43 the servant went to the room 44 sat there to look after it.

- 42 (A) as well as (B) as soon as (C) no sooner (D) very soon
43 (A) so (B) or (C) at (D) as
44 (A) but (B) that (C) and (D) near

[4] The actor 42 nature was very generous, helped those poor people 43 nobody helped 44 those people worshipped him.

- 42 (A) his (B) he is (C) whose (D) who is
43 (A) him (B) whom (C) whose (D) who
44 (A) otherwise (B) or (C) but (D) so

[5] I opened the cupboard 42 took out the jacket 43 was given to me by my uncle 44 had come from USA last year.

- 42 (A) after (B) and (C) but (D) so
43 (A) that (B) of (C) which (D) this
44 (A) who (B) whom (C) how (D) what

[6] 42 the peon rang the bell, our teacher was teaching. 43 he finished lesson 44 it was a recess time.

- 42 (A) What (B) When (C) At (D) On
43 (A) As (B) At (C) So (D) And
44 (A) because (B) so (C) therefore (D) for that

[7] Here is the teacher 42 teaches sincerely and 43 all the pupils and staff members respect because he is the person 44 thoughts and actions always go together.

- 42 (A) whose (B) whom (C) what (D) who
43 (A) why (B) how (C) whom (D) who
44 (A) which (B) that (C) where (D) whose

[8] 42 of these boys is your friend 43 we met yesterday and 44 book was stolen last week?

- 42 (A) That (B) Who (C) Which (D) Whom
43 (A) whom (B) what (C) him (D) to him
44 (A) his (B) whose (C) who is (D) who

[9] Last week, we visited the National Book Fair 42 was held at the University ground. It was advertised in the newspaper, 43 I didn't notice it. It was good 44 my friend Mehul informed me.

- 42 (A) this (B) at (C) that (D) what
43 (A) but (B) though (C) yet (D) even
44 (A) why (B) which (C) that (D) these

[10] It is a great truth 42 the flowers 43 the almighty God has made are the sweetest things 44 God has forgotten to put a soul into.

- 42 (A) what (B) if (C) that (D) those
43 (A) whose (B) which (C) whom (D) what
44 (A) so (B) yet (C) even (D) but

[11] I heard a loud noise in the kitchen 42 found 43 a big rat was eating the 'samosas' 44 I prepared for breakfast.

- 42 (A) but (B) then (C) when (D) and
43 (A) at (B) in (C) that (D) on
44 (A) which (B) that (C) it (D) its

[12] My father always says to me that you cannot achieve anything in life 42 you work hard. Those people 43 are committed to their work, succeed in life. He also says, "You should be punctual, hard working and sincere 44 you may reach your goals in life."

- 42 (A) if (B) unless (C) or (D) therefore
43 (A) which (B) they (C) whom (D) who
44 (A) so... that (B) so that (C) that's why (D) in order

[13] Can you tell the difference 42 a bee and a wasp. At first sight, these little creatures are quite like 43. In many ways, 44, the wasp and the bee are unlike.

- 42 (A) from (B) of (C) along (D) between
43 (A) one another (B) each other (C) different (D) one the other
44 (A) however (B) even if (C) whatever (D) but

[14] When India was 42 the British rule, Britain supplied all the engines 43 our railways. 44 India became free, our leaders met together to plan a great future for our country.

- 42 (A) under (B) below (C) down (D) in
43 (A) in (B) by (C) or (D) with
44 (A) When (B) At (C) Before (D) After

[15] Can you tell me the reason 42 the boy 43 has won the first prize looks so unhappy 44 disappointed?

- 42 (A) what (B) how (C) why (D) when
43 (A) that (B) who (C) he (D) he is
44 (A) but (B) with (C) yet (D) and

[16] The villagers did not allow the minister to enter their village 42 had remained very backward for a long time 43 no help from the government reached it 44 the people and the Sarpanch were displeased. (march- 2007)

- 42 (A) that (B) it (C) which (D) what
43 (A) as (B) so (C) that (D) because
44 (A) otherwise (B) even (C) so (D) but

➤ **SELECT THE PROPER OPTION FOR THE FOLLOWING GAPS.**

(QUES. NOS. 45 TO 50) ----- [04]

[1] I agree45 my friend46 says 47 gardens are important. The gardens increase our love48 the trees and plants. But a gardener knows these trees and plants better49 common people. The children get50 place for playing in a garden. The trees give shade to the people. They release oxygen from the air.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 45 | (A) to | (B) with | (C) at | (D) on |
| 46 | (A) why | (B) what | (C) which | (D) who |
| 47 | (A) which | (B) this | (C) that | (D) these |
| 48 | (A) of | (B) for | (C) to | (D) at |
| 49 | (A) than | (B) then | (C) then | (D) now |
| 50 | (A) am | (B) many | (C) much | (D) some |

[2] Mira is 45 best girl of the class. She is fond 46 reading books. She has read a 47 of books. She has read a lot of books 48 science. It opened a 49 new world for her. She found that there are some people on the earth 50 devote themselves to research. They work for the welfare of mankind.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 45 | (A) a | (B) an | (C) the | (D) at |
| 46 | (A) of | (B) from | (C) for | (D) to |
| 47 | (A) numbers | (B) numerous | (C) number | (D) number |
| 48 | (A) of | (B) which | (C) about | (D) with |
| 49 | (A) hole | (B) hall | (C) whole | (D) halt |
| 50 | (A) what | (B) whom | (C) who | (D) they |

[3] Darius hated the Greeks, 45 they gave him a lot of trouble. Many Greeks lived 46 the islands. 47 the Islanders were not happy with 48 rulers. They 49 revolted. The Greeks grew so 50 that they marched into the Persian City. Darius decided when he would teach them a lesson.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 45 | (A) so | (B) sow | (C) at | (D) that |
| 46 | (A) on | (B) at | (C) from | (D) there |
| 47 | (A) and | (B) but | (C) or | (D) when |
| 48 | (A) their | (B) theirs | (C) them | (D) there |
| 49 | (A) ever | (B) always | (C) often | (D) never |
| 50 | (A) howled | (B) bald | (C) bold | (D) ball |

[4] I have a friend 45 name is Rahul. 46 mother's nature is good. She always speaks 47. Rahul is a poor boy 48 he works 49 50 he is a poor boy, he stands first among the Students. He is really a sincere student.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 45 | (A) who | (B) what | (C) whose | (D) how |
| 46 | (A) His | (B) Its | (C) Her | (D) Him |
| 47 | (A) polite | (B) politely | (C) politeness | (D) impolite |
| 48 | (A) but | (B) or | (C) for | (D) of |
| 49 | (A) honest | (B) dishonest | (C) honestly | (D) dishonestly |
| 50 | (A) Though | (B) But | (C) If | (D) Unless |

[5] Before 1947 we were not a 45 country. We could neither salute 46 national flag nor sing our national anthem. We 47 salute the flag of our rules. Now we 48 independent. We 49 our national flag 50 national anthem. But that is not enough. We must make India a strong nation. For that we should work hard.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 45 | (A) free | (B) freed | (C) freely | (D) to be free |
| 46 | (A) our | (B) their | (C) my | (D) your |
| 47 | (A) have to | (B) has to | (C) had to | (D) will have to |

- 48 (A) are (B) were (C) will be (D) was
 49 (A) has (B) had (C) have (D) hadn't
 50 (A) and (B) or (C) so (D) but

[6] I am Chang from China. We are the 45 country in population and the 46 largest in area. We were the first people 47 develop the compass, paper and silk cloth. 48 Great wall is famous world 49. The name 'china' comes 50 the word 'Qin' an early Chinese dynasty. We were ruled by kings but now we are people's Republic. See our flag. It has five stars.

- 45 (A) larger (B) largest (C) large (D) enlarge
 46 (A) three (B) third (C) there (D) fourth
 47 (A) to (B) at (C) in (D) for
 48 (A) We (B) Us (C) Our (D) Ours
 49 (A) over (B) under (C) above (D) in
 50 (A) of (B) from (C) by (D) side

[7] I agree 45 my friend 46 says 47 the zoos are important. The zoos give us some basic knowledge 48 animals and birds. But they are known better 49 a prison house 50 animals. The animals do not have much room to move about freely.

- 45 (A) with (B) without (C) within (D) with hold
 46 (A) who (B) whom (C) whose (D) how
 47 (A) this (B) those (C) if (D) that
 48 (A) of (B) from (C) about (D) by
 49 (A) then (B) than (C) them (D) that
 50 (A) at (B) four (C) for (D) fore

[8] The Himalayas are beautiful mountains in the..... 45 of India. They stretch 46 two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam. 47 of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The highest peak is Mount Everest. The tops 48 the mountains are covered 49 snow 50 the year. Therefore, we call them the Himalayas or 'the abodes of snow'. The environment and the scenery of these mountains are so charming that people have developed many hill stations there.

- 45 (A) south (B) east (C) north (D) south east
 46 (A) for (B) of (C) among (D) at
 47 (A) Many (B) Some (C) Any (D) Such
 48 (A) of (B) off (C) for (D) with
 49 (A) without (B) with (C) within (D) in
 50 (A) through (B) throughout (C) out (D) though

[9] Ali Baba was a poor man 45 lived near a forest. Every morning he went to 46 forest with his donkeys. 47 cut wood and took 48 to the town. One day he saw 49 men 50 together in the forest. He climbed up a tree and hid himself among branches. They got off their horses and tied them to the trees.

- 45 (A) who (B) whom (C) whose (D) none of these
 46 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) at
 47 (A) He (B) His (C) Him (D) Her
 48 (A) their (B) there (C) them (D) they
 49 (A) some (B) much (C) any (D) most
 50 (A) ridding (B) riding (C) to ride (D) ride

[10] Trees 45 our best friends. They breathe 46 carbon dioxide and breathe 47 oxygen. Trees 48 the air and make the environment clean and pure. People go 49 picnic 50 there are many trees. They enjoy the cool breeze.

- 45 (A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were
 46 (A) out (B) in (C) or (D) on

- 47 (A) out (B) at (C) in (D) over
 48 (A) purely (B) pure (C) purring (D) purify
 49 (A) from (B) for (C) fore (D) four
 50 (A) there (B) where (C) at (D) away

[11] Once an old man was passing 45 a graden. He 46 a small child crying. 47 old man went 48 him and 49 him very lovingly. O! my 50, sweet child, why are you crying? What is wrong with you? Can you tell me the place where, you live?

- 45 (A) over (B) away (C) though (D) at
 46 (A) hearing (B) hear (C) to hear (D) heard
 47 (A) An (B) The (C) A (D) One
 48 (A) towards (B) to (C) at (D) by
 49 (A) asked (B) told (C) said (D) ask
 50 (A) friend (B) lovely (C) dear (D) brother

[12] A mother mouse and 45 baby were playing in the corner. They 46 it would be a human being, 47 it 48 a cat. The cat ran 49 the mother mouse. The mother mouse hid 50 the fridge, took a deep breath and shouted Bow, Bow. ”

- 45 (A) she (B) her (C) his (D) him
 46 (A) hope (B) hoping (C) hoped (D) to hope
 47 (A) but (B) and (C) so (D) or
 48 (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) will be
 49 (A) after (B) before (C) later (D) behind
 50 (A) at (B) behind (C) fore (D) in front of

[13] One morning..... 45 the giant was 46 in bed, he heard some 47 music. He thought it 48 be king's musicians. 49 it was only 50 bird singing outside his window. "Oh! The spring has come at last."

- 45 (A) before (B) then (C) when (D) since
 46 (A) lying (B) lieing (C) laying (D) lay
 47 (A) loving (B) lovingly (C) lovely (D) loved
 48 (A) may (B) can (C) might (D) must
 49 (A) And (B) Or (C) So (D) But
 50 (A) a big (B) he (C) a little (D) tiny

[14] King Mahabali was a great king 45 ruled over Kerala many years 46. He 47 his people very much. People loved him 48 they loved God. They 49 him like a God 50 Gods did not like this so they drove him out.

- 45 (A) whom (B) who (C) to whom (D) whose
 46 (A) ago (B) before (C) fore (D) later
 47 (A) loves (B) loving (C) loved (D) love
 48 (A) as many as (B) as much as (C) as fine as (D) as good as
 49 (A) worshipped (B) worship (C) worshipping (D) were worshipping
 50 (A) but (B) and (C) so (D) as

[15] Emperor Ashoka wanted to bring the 45 of India 46 his rule. 47 he came to the throne, he fought battle 48 battle to get 49 territory. The battle 50 Kalinga, however, changed his life. Though he won the battle, he experienced no joy.

- 45 (A) hall (B) whole (C) hole (D) holy
 46 (A) down (B) in (C) under (D) below
 47 (A) when (B) as soon as (C) whole (D) then
 48 (A) after (B) behind (C) before (D) over
 49 (A) more and more (B) many and many (C) much and much (D) too many
 50 (A) to (B) of (C) with (D) at

KAZISIR & BHALSIR

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