



निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु मॉड्यूल

2021–22

विषय : अंग्रेजी

कक्षा : 9वीं

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन) लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र.

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल

//आमुख//

आगामी परीक्षा की तैयारी एवं श्रेष्ठ परीक्षा परिणाम हेतु यह रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु मटेरियल तैयार किया गया है। जिसके उपयोग से शिक्षक अपने समस्त छात्रों को बेहतर अंक प्राप्त करने एवं अगली कक्षा में जाने हेतु समर्थ बना सकेंगे। त्रैमासिक परीक्षा में डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों का चिन्हांकन आपके द्वारा कर लिया गया होगा। यदि आपके स्कूल में एक से अधिक सेक्शन है तो विद्यार्थियों के ग्रेड के आधार पर सेक्शन में विद्यार्थियों का पुनर्वितरण कर दें। तथा एक ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों को एक सेक्शन में रखें ताकि उन विद्यार्थियों को उनके स्तर के अनुरूप पढाया जाये।

प्रदेश के समस्त हाई/हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों के प्राचार्य एवं संबंधित शिक्षकों से अपेक्षा ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे उक्त माड्यूल से शाला के छात्र-छात्राओं को अंग्रेजी विषय का नियमित निदानात्मक कक्षाओं में अभ्यास करायेंगे।

शिक्षकों से अपेक्षित कार्यवाही –डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों को आगामी 2 माह तक इस मॉड्यूल अनुसार अभ्यास कराएं। विद्यार्थियों को प्रत्येक प्रश्न को किस तरह लिखना है इसे समझाएं। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की जा रही गलतियों को सुधारें।

ढॉड्यूल बनाने में सहभागी रिसोर्स पर्सन

श्रीढती राजेश्री शंडगे, प्राचार्य

विषय विशेषज्ञ, स्टेट असेसमेंट सेल, लोक शिक्षण (ढ.प्र.)

श्री पंकज मिश्र, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षक

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शासकीय हाई एवं हायर सेकेन्डरी विद्यालयों में निदानात्मक कक्षाओं (Remedial teaching) का संचालन

रेमेडियल टीचिंग अर्थात् निदानात्मक शिक्षण का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों की पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी कठिनाईयों का निदान करना, उनकी कठिनाईयों/समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता के लिए आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करना है, ताकि विद्यार्थी अगली कक्षा में जाने के लिए तैयार हो सकें। रेमेडियल टीचिंग के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि शाला के प्राचार्य नियमित कक्षाओं की तरह रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन तथा इसके उद्देश्य के अनुरूप कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें –

- विमर्श पोर्टल पर त्रैमासिक परीक्षा परिणाम की प्रविष्टि की गई है। त्रैमासिक परीक्षा परिणाम का विश्लेषण करें।
- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं के परिणाम के आधार पर कक्षा 9 तथा कक्षा 10 में औसतन 50 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी, एवं कक्षा 11 एवं 12 में भी लगभग 30 से 35 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड में हैं। अतः ऐसी स्थिति में सभी कक्षाओं (9वीं, 10वीं, 11वीं एवं 12वीं) के लिए रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन अनिवार्य होगा।
- राज्य स्तर से समस्त शिक्षकों, प्राचार्यों एवं अधिकारियों का उन्मुखीकरण शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा। अधिकारियों से अपेक्षा है कि वे अपने जिले के शिक्षकों एवं प्राचार्यों के साथ रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन पर एक बैठक 25 नवम्बर तक आयोजित करने की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

1. ग्रेड आधार पर सेक्शन बनाना— त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों के ग्रेड के आधार पर सेक्शन पुनः बनाये जाएँ।

- ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ एक से अधिक सेक्शन हैं वहाँ सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पृथक सेक्शन बनाया जाए ताकि विद्यार्थियों के स्तर के अनुरूप पठन-पाठन हो सके।
- ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ एक ही सेक्शन हैं वहाँ सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के आधार पर शिक्षक द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाएगा कि उसे किस तरह पढ़ाना है। यदि कक्षा में अधिकांश विद्यार्थी सी डी ई ग्रेड में हैं तो उन्हें रेमेडियल टीचिंग मॉड्यूल ही पढ़ाया जाएगा एवं बी ग्रेड के विद्यार्थी को अलग से पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।
- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं में ई ग्रेड को भी दो भागों E_1 एवं E_2 में बाँटा जाता है, ताकि विद्यार्थियों के वास्तविक स्तर की जानकारी शिक्षक को हो सके। वह विद्यार्थियों को इस तरह पढ़ाये कि विद्यार्थी न्यूनतम दक्षता प्राप्त कर सकें।

2. रेमेडियल कक्षाओं हेतु सामग्री—

- निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु कक्षा 9 एवं 10 के लिए हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, गणित, विज्ञान एवं सामाजिक विज्ञान कुल पाँच विषयों के मॉड्यूल विमर्श पोर्टल पर भी उपलब्ध करवाये जायेंगे।
- निदानात्मक कक्षाओं हेतु तैयार मॉड्यूल को वार्षिक परीक्षा के ब्लू-प्रिन्ट को ध्यान में रखकर विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें अध्याय के लिये प्राथमिकता का क्रम तैयार किया गया है। जिसके अनुसार ही रेमेडियल टीचिंग का पठन पाठन कराया जाना अनिवार्य होगा।
- कक्षा संचालन हेतु शिक्षक विभागीय यू-ट्यूब चैनल (Vimarsh MP SED) पर उपलब्ध शैक्षणिक वीडियो का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। इन वीडियो की लिंक रेमेडियल मॉड्यूल में भी प्रदान की जायेगी।

3. रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन—

- रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन 09 दिसम्बर से सतत किया जाएगा।

- त्रैमासिक परीक्षाओं का विश्लेषण विमर्श पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं जो प्राचार्यो द्वारा परीक्षा परिणाम के आधार पर भरा गया है। प्रत्येक शाला के पास डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों की सूची उपलब्ध है। ई ग्रेड में भी दो श्रेणियाँ बनाई गई है, E₁ ग्रेड अर्थात ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने 20 से 33 प्रतिशत के मध्य अंक प्राप्त किये है, तथा E₂ ग्रेड अर्थात ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने 0 से 20 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त किये है। E₁ श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जावे ताकि ये विद्यार्थी न्यूनतम दक्षता प्राप्त कर सकें।
- रेमेडियलकक्षाएँ उन्हीं शिक्षकों के द्वारा लीजाए जिन शिक्षकों द्वारा कक्षा में संबंधित विषय का अध्यापन कराया जाता है क्योंकि उन्हें यह पता होगा कि किस विद्यार्थी का स्तर क्या है तथा किन टॉपिक्स में उन्हें समस्या है।
- ऐसी शालाएं जहाँ डी एवं ई ग्रेड के अलग-अलग सेक्शन निर्मित है वहाँ सभी कालखण्ड में रेमेडियल टीचिंग के मॉड्यूल से ही पढ़ाया जायेगा। अर्थात विषयमान से लगाए जा रहे कालखण्ड में भी तथा रेमेडियल टीचिंग के 2 कालखण्ड में भी। ऐसे सेक्शन के लिए प्रत्येक दिवस किन्ही 2 विषयों के लिए 80-80 मिनट के कालखण्ड एवं शेष 4 विषयों के 40-40 मिनट के कालखण्ड होंगे। 80 मिनट वाले कालखण्ड के विषय प्रतिदिन परिवर्तित रहेंगे। अर्थात यदि प्रथम दिवस हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी के 80 मिनट हैं तो अगले दिन विज्ञान एवं गणित के 80-80 मिनट के कालखण्ड होंगे। इस आधार पर समय-सारणी को तैयार करने का दायित्व प्राचार्य का होगा।
- यदि सी, डी एवं ई ग्रेड के विद्यार्थियों का पृथक सेक्शन न बना हों तो कक्षा 9वीं में तीसरा एवं चौथा कालखण्ड (80 मिनट) तथा कक्षा 10वीं में दूसरा एवं तीसरा कालखण्ड (80 मिनट) निदानात्मक/रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के लिये होगा। कक्षा 11वीं एवं 12वीं के लिए शैक्षणिक कैलेण्डर अनुसार निदानात्मक/रेमेडियल कक्षाओं का संचालन किया जायेगा।

4. ऐसी शालाएँ जहाँ विषयमान से शिक्षक नहीं है वहाँ

- एक परिसर एक शाला वाले स्कूलों में शिक्षकों का उपयोग उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाए।
- ऐसे शिक्षकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए जहाँ स्कूलों की आपस में साझेदारी हो सकती है। उदाहरण के लिए यदि एक स्कूल में गणित के शिक्षक उपलब्ध है, किन्तु अंग्रेजी के नहीं हैं, जबकि निकटस्थ किसी स्कूल में अंग्रेजी के शिक्षक उपलब्ध है किन्तु गणित के नहीं, ऐसी स्थिति में दोनों स्कूलों के विषय शिक्षकों की सेवायें साझा कर ली जायें। विषय शिक्षण की इस साझेदारी व्यवस्था कराने को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।
- जहाँ साझेदारी न हो सके वहाँ भी शिक्षक व्यवस्था अन्य विद्यालयों से विषयमान से पूर्ण की जाये।
- उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था में शिक्षकों को सप्ताह में 03 दिवस अपने विद्यालय में तथा 03 दिवस निकट के विषय शिक्षक विहीन विद्यालय में सेवायें देनी होगी। संबंधित दोनों विद्यालय (शिक्षक की मूल शाला तथा आवंटित शाला दोनों) के लिए इस व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखकर उचित प्रकार से समय-सारणी निर्धारित करेंगे तथा संबंधित विषय के शिक्षक अपनी मूल शाला एवं आवंटित शाला दोनों स्थानों पर अपने विषय का पठन पाठन पूर्ण करायेंगे। अर्थात मूल शाला में शैक्षणिक कार्य भी प्रभावित न हो यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा। जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा इस संबंध में आदेश जारी किये जाएंगे। इन शिक्षकों की उपस्थिति दोनों स्कूलों में ली जावे तथा निर्देश का पालन न करने वालों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जावे।
- इस प्रकार की गई व्यवस्था में प्रयुक्त शिक्षक को नियमानुसार माह में न्यूनतम 10 दिवस की अन्य शाला में उपस्थिति के लिए आवागमन व्यय 'रेमेडियल टीचिंग मद' से रु. 1500 प्रतिमाह दिया जायेगा।
- यदि निकटस्थ स्कूल से व्यवस्था न हो सके, तो, प्राचार्य निदानात्मक शिक्षण कालखंड के दौरान कक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों को लैपटॉप, फोन या स्मार्ट टीवी के माध्यम से डिजिटल सामग्री द्वारा अध्ययन करने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। अध्ययन संबंधी डिजिटल सामग्री बुकलेट में उपलब्ध करवाई गयी है।
- कक्षा 11 एवं 12 के लिए प्रश्न बैंक प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

5. अभ्यास

- प्रत्येक विषय हेतु रेमेडियल कक्षाओं की प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी की एक अलग कॉपी बनवाई जायेगी। जो शिक्षक अध्यापन करायेंगे वे प्रतिदिन की दिनांक एवं टॉपिक कॉपी पर लिखवाएँगे।
- विद्यार्थियों से बार बार अभ्यास कराकर उन्हें उस दक्षता में दक्ष बनाया जायेगा। निदानात्मक कक्षाओं का मूल उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों से सतत अभ्यास करवाकर उन्हें दक्ष बनाना है। अतः सिर्फ मॉड्यूल के पढ़ाने से समस्या का हल नहीं होगा अपितु पढ़ाई के साथ अभ्यास कराने से विद्यार्थियों के स्तर का उन्नयन होगा।
- शिक्षक सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि विद्यार्थियों को विद्यालय एवं घर पर अभ्यास हेतु पर्याप्त समय मिले।
- ग्राफ/चित्र/मॉडल, प्रयोग करके दिखाना/करवाना, वर्कशीट से अभ्यास कराया जायेगा।
- प्रतिदिन निदानात्मक शिक्षण से सम्बंधित विषय पर अलग से कक्षा कार्य एवं गृह कार्य देना और जांच कर त्रुटियों को सुधरवाया जायेगा।

6. मूल्यांकन-

- विद्यार्थियों का प्रति सप्ताह टेस्ट लिया जायेगा तथा उसका रिकार्ड रखा जायेगा।
- टेस्ट के आधार पर विद्यार्थी क्या सीख नहीं पाया इसका आकलन कर उन विद्यार्थियों को पुनः उसी टॉपिक को पढ़ाया जायेगा।
- निरीक्षणकर्ता विद्यार्थियों की कॉपी देखकर रेमेडियल टीचिंग का अवलोकन करेंगे।
- अर्द्धवार्षिक एवं प्री-बोर्ड परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम शैक्षणिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार ही होगा।

7. निरीक्षण/मॉनिटरिंग -

- समस्त विद्यार्थियों की काउंसलिंग की जायेगी। प्राचार्य प्रत्येक सप्ताहिक बैठक में शिक्षकवार, विषयवार, विद्यार्थी वार समीक्षा करेंगे। जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को आने वाली कठिनाईयों पर विशेष चर्चा करेंगे। इस पूर्ण कार्यवाही के अभिलेखों का संधारण करेंगे।
- रेमेडियल टीचिंग के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि शाला के प्राचार्य नियमित कक्षाओं की तरह रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन की जवाबदेही तय करें एवं इस ओर ध्यान दें तथा समुचित रूप से उद्देश्य के अनुरूप कार्यवाही करें एवं सभी विद्यार्थियों को न्यूनतम दक्षता हासिल करवाना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।
- **जिला स्तरीय टीम द्वारा आकस्मिक मॉनिटरिंग** - जिला स्तर से अकादमिक दल के अतिरिक्त नियमित रेमेडियल कक्षाओं के संचालन की व्यवस्था की मॉनिटरिंग हेतु टीम गठित की जाएगी जो आकस्मिक रूप से शालाओं का निरीक्षण कर यह सत्यापित करेंगी कि प्रत्येक शाला में रेमेडियल कक्षा चल रही है या नहीं।
- इस सम्पूर्ण कार्य की मॉनिटरिंग का दायित्व जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, अतिरिक्त जिला परियोजना समन्वयक एवं विकास खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी का होगा।

आयुक्त
लोक शिक्षण म.प्र.

कक्षा 9वीं
हाईस्कूल परीक्षा वर्ष 2020-21
 ब्लूप्रिंटBlueprint(प्रश्न पत्र का स्वरूप)

कक्षा-9वीं
 विषय-अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक - 80

रेमेडियल टीचिंग हेतु प्राथमिकता का क्रम

सेक्शन	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	कुल प्रश्न				
				1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	5 अंक
Bridge Course	Letter Writing (Formal / Informal)	4				1		1
	Grammar (Fill in the Blanks)	5	5					1
Reading	Unseen Passages-I	5	5					1
	Unseen Passages II	5	5					1
Writing	Note- Making	4				1		1
Text Books	Textual Mcqs from Beehive	6	6					1
Writing	Composition (Essay)	5					1	1
Text Books	Extracts from Prose/ Poetry	6	6					1
Grammar	Do as directed	5	5					1
	TOTAL	45	32	0	0	2	1	9
Text Books	Short Answer Questions from Prose (Beehive)	12		6				1
	Short Answer Questions from Poetry (Beehive)	4		2				1
	Short Answer Questions from Moments	4		2				1
Writing	Picture guided composition	3			1			1
Text Books	Long Answer Questions from Prose (Beehive)	6			2			1
	Long Answer Questions from Poetry (Beehive)	3			1			1
	Long Answer Questions from 'Moments'	3			1			1
	TOTAL	35	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Grand Total	80	32	10	5	02	01	16

नोट - रेखांकित गहरे काले भाग के ऊपर की विषय वस्तु का परीक्षा तक अध्यापन कराना तथा छात्रों को अभ्यास कराना अनिवार्य होगा ।

विषय— अंग्रेजी
कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु

क्र.	पुस्तक / विषयवस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किए गए अध्याय / विषयवस्तु का नाम
1	Beehive	5 7 11	The Snake and the Mirror Packing If I Were You
2	Moments	2 3 6 8 9 10	The Adventures of Toto Iswaran the Storyteller Weathering the Storm in Ersama A House Is Not a Home The Accidental Tourist The Beggar
3	Poetry		. The Lake Isle of Innisfree . A Legend of the Northlan

अनुक्रमणिका

क्र.			Page no.
1.	Bridge Course	Letter Writing & Grammar	10-16
2.	Reading	Reading Comprehension	17-20
3.	Writing	Note-Making	20-21
4.	Text Books	Textual MCQs	21-25
5.	Writing	Essay	26-28
6.	Text Books	Extracts from Prose/Poetry	28-35
7.	Grammar Text Books	Do as directed	35-36
8.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Prose (Beehive)	36-38
9.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Poetry (Beehive)	38-39
10.	Text Books	Short answer questions from Moments	39-40
11.	Writing	Picture Guided Composition	40-41
12.	Text Books	Long answer questions from (Beehive & Moments)	41-42

Section- (Bridge Course)

Letter Writing

गतिविधि:-

इस खण्ड को समझाने के लिए छात्रों से निम्न प्रश्नों के माध्यम से चर्चा करे।

1. क्या वर्तमान समय एवं पूर्व के समय के पत्रों को लिखने के तरीके या माध्यम में कोई अंतर है?
 2. पूर्व के समय में पत्र किस प्रकार के माध्यम से लिखे जाते थे।
 3. क्या आपने कोई पत्र/आवेदन पत्र लिखा है ?
- उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों पर चर्चा करने के बाद किसी एक पत्र/आवेदन पत्र की विषयवस्तु के बारे में छात्रों से चर्चा करें।

Letters दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

1. Informal Letters –

- a. यह मित्र, संबंधी अथवा रिश्तेदारों को लिखा जाता है।
- b. इसकी भाषा अनौपचारिक होती है।

2. Formal Letters –

- a. यह किसी अधिकारी अथवा संस्था को संबोधित कर लिखा जाता है।
- b. इसकी भाषा औपचारिक होती है।
- c. सामान्य भाषा में इसे Application भी कहा जाता है।

Informal letter

Informal letter के Format को विद्यार्थियों से प्रश्न पूछकर विकसित कर सकते हैं। जैसे –

What is your address?

What is the date today?

Who are you writing this letter to?

What is the message?

Teacher will write address of some students on the board. Teacher can ask some questions to get format from students.

1. Whom are you writing a letter?
 2. Who is addressing you?
 3. Where does XYZ live?
 4. Where are you residing?
- Explain them House No. Street, city, state postal code etc.

Application/Letter Marking Scheme:-

Sender's / Receiver's Address +Salutation - 1 marks

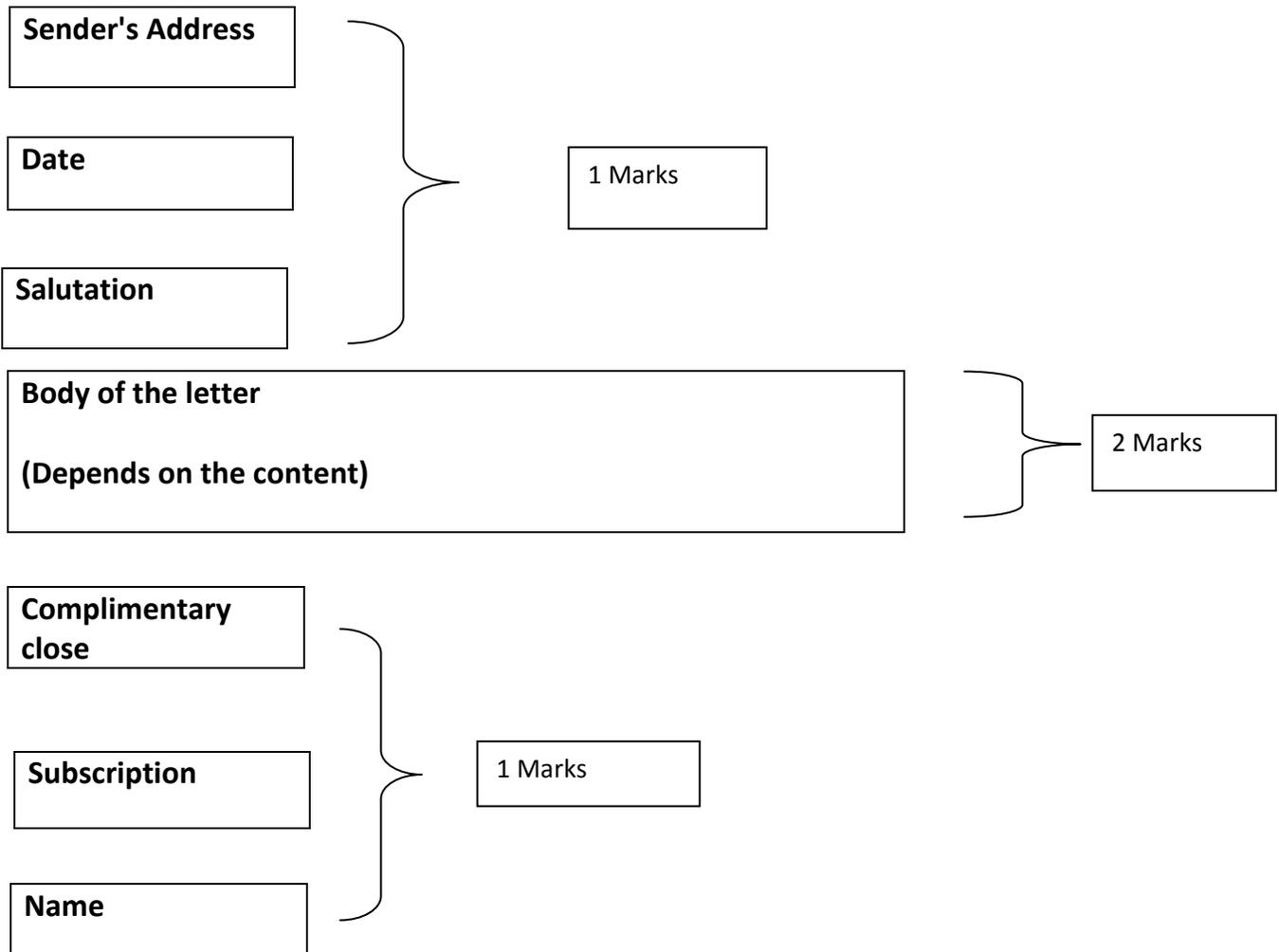
Body/content - 2 marks

Subscription - 1 mark

Informal letter

Presentation:- Teacher will show the format of informal letter on the board and tell them about the given marks distribution.

FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER



Class work:-

Q. You are Pratibha Dubey, living at A-10 Astha Parisar, Adhartal, Jabalpur. Write a letter to your friend Aarti telling her about your summer holidays programme and invite her to join you.

Answer:-

A-10 Astha Parisar,
Adhartal Jabalpur

24 March 2021

My dear Aarti,

I have received your letter few days back. I was delighted to know that you have done your papers well and your vacation has started.

So, I invite you to come to my place and spend your holidays with me.

I am sure you will like this place very much. Hope to see you soon.

Your loving friend

Pratibha

Key Points:-

1. **Salutation** –Dear, My loving friend, (Greeting)

2. **Opening** –

- a. How are you?
- b. I hope that you are doing well.
- c. I am well here and hope the same for you.

Write 3-4 lines according to subject (friendly tone)

3. **Ending** –

- a. See you soon,
- b. With regards
- c. Lots of love
- d. Best wishes
- e. I am looking forward to meeting you soon.

Practice:

1. Distribute some slips with, Jumbled words and ask the students to correct it and write on black board Ex. [arde, lysince, llwe, opeh, oury]
2. According to format distribute some slips salutation, opening, ending, name, address, and to ask them to arrange them in sequence with examples.
3. Teacher will explain the difference between formal and informal letters.

Homework:-

1. Teacher will give 2 letters for writing practice.
2. Fill in the Blanks.

.....
.....
.....
.....Deepti

..... You will be glad to know that my elder brother/sister is going to be married next week on 20th November 2018.

..... To attend the marriage ceremony

.....
.....

Format for Formal Letter:-

To,

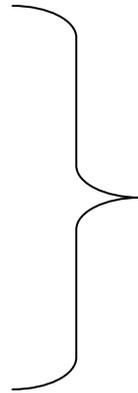
Address of sender

Date :-

Address of receiver

Subject :-

Salutation



1 Marks

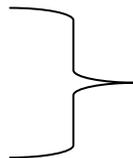
Body of letter (Content as per the question)



2 Marks

Thanking you

Sender's name



1 Mark

Sample Application

The teacher will write an application for leave on the board and explain it. The students will note down the writer application as it is.

Q. Write an application to the Principal of your school asking three days leave as you are ill.

25 May, 2021

To,

The Principal,
Govt. H.S. School
Bhopal

Subject :- An application for leave.

Sir,

I am a student of class Xth. I am ill. I cannot come to school for three days. I want three days leave. Kindly grant me leave for three days.

Thanking you

Yours obediently,

Name:

.....

The teacher will evaluate the work and make sure that all corrections should be done in the students note book in the class.

Provide the Content to the students to prepare some other application {Exercises for students }

- 1) Content of Transfer Certificate/School Leaving Certificate application :- I am a student of class IXth. I have to leave the school due to some reason. I cannot continue my study here. I need my transfer certificate.
So I request you to issue my transfer certificate.
- 2) Content of Character Certificate application :- I am a student of class IXth I have to leave the school for some reason. I can not continue my study here. I have to take admission in another school and have to submit my character certificate.
So I request to issue my character certificate.
- 3) Content of fee concession application : - I am a student of class IXth. My father is a poor farmer. He cannot pay my fee. I want to continue my study.
So I request to grant me full fee concession.

R- Revise your draft

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

Section-(Grammar)

Q-7 Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets. (1×5=5)

1. _____ Sun rises in the East. (a/an/the)
2. I didn't buy _____ mangoes. (some/any)
3. He is _____ engineer. (a/an/the)
4. We _____ to watch the movie yesterday. (go/went)
5. There is not _____ water in the pool. (much/many)
6. They _____ completed their work. (has/have)
7. Christmas is celebrated _ 25th Decmber. (in/on)
8. How---- pages did you read? (much/many)
9. The bank ----- some interest for your money. (give/gives)
10. The rainy season starts _ the summer. (before/after)
11. Hindi _____the official language of Madhya Pradesh. (is/are)
12. Sharad-----watching TV when the power went off. (was/were)
13. He is an American but his wife is ----- European (a/an/the)
14. Honesty is ----- best policy. (a/an/the)
15. Walk carefully ----- you will fall down. (but/ and/ otherwise)
16. ----- she works hard, she will fail. (If/Unless)
17. Anita is taller ----- Sanjay (from/than)
18. How ----- water is left in the bottle? (much/many)
19. We need -----money (some/any)
20. _____ I take your pen? (may/can)
- 21.Ravan was killed _____ Ram (from/ by)
- 22 .We were making kites when Father_____(arrive/arrived)

- 23 He wanted to _____ an engineer.(become/becomes/becoming)
- 24 _____ is a good exercise (Walk/Walking)
- 25 The book is _____ the table. (on/upon)
- 26 I am not going to office _____ I am ill. (and/so/because)
- 27 Sumit is the _____ student in the school. (wise/wiser/ wisest)
- 28 He is _____ M. A. in English (a/an/the)
- 29 Health is _____ than wealth.(good/better/best)
- 30 Every year thousands of people die_____ malaria (of/from/than)
- 31 Physics ----- not a difficult subject. (is/are)
- 32 The chair was----- by the student. (break/broken)
- 33 We _____ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)
- 34 How _____ students are present today? (many/much)
- 35 How _____ sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
- 36 They have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for)
- 37 We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (since/for)
- 38 Did you see _____ lion in the forest? (some/any)
- 39 He did not work hard _____ he failed. (so/because)
- 40_____ you taken my pen? (have/has/did)

Answer key

Grammar (Fillers)

1	the	11	Is	21	By	31	Is
2	any	12	Was	22	Arrived	32	Broken
3	an	13	A	23	Become	33	should
4	went	14	The	24	Walking	34	Many
5	much	15	Otherwise	25	on	35	Much
6	have	16	Unless	26	Because	36	Since
7	On	17	Than	27	Wisest	37	For
8	Many	18	Much	28	An	38	Any
9	Gives	19	Some	29	Better	39	So
10	after	20	may	30	of	40	have

Reading-

Reading Comprehension:(2 passages X 5 Marks each = 10 Marks)

Comprehension के लिए पाठ्यक्रम में 10 अंक आवंटित है जिसमें 2 Unseen Passages दिये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक passage में 5 questions objective type होते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लिये यह सेक्शन अत्यन्त ही आसान एवं scoring होता है। क्योंकि प्रत्येक question का answer उसी Passage में होता है।

Q.1. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

Q.2. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

- Unseen Passage को पढ़ाने के लिए शिक्षक कक्षा-10 वीं की Beehive तथा Moments का उपयोग TLM के रूप में कर सकते हैं।

गतिविधि :-

- शिक्षक छात्र की समझ Comprehension को परखने के लिए Yes/No Type questions पूछ सकते हैं।

1. इस खण्ड के अभ्यास हेतु छात्र को Wh questions जैसे What, Why, When, Where, How, Whom, Who, Whose का अर्थ समझाये। इनसे शुरू होने वाले प्रश्नों को बनाकर छात्रों से इनका उत्तर देने को कहे।

passage में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने का कौशल (skill) निम्नलिखित Question word के माध्यम से विषय शिक्षक समझाएंगे तथा अभ्यास कराएंगे।

What	—	क्या	—	object	वस्तु
Where	—	कहाँ	—	place	स्थान
When	—	कब	—	time	समय
Which	—	कौनसा	—	thing	वस्तु
Who	—	कौन	—	person	व्यक्ति
Why	—	क्यों	—	reason	कारण
How	—	कैसे	—	manner	तरीका

गतिविधि – उदाहरणार्थ Who से प्रारंभ होने वाले प्रश्नों का उत्तर संबंधित वाक्य के कर्ता से प्राप्त होगा।
Sanket teaches English.

Q. Who teaches English?

Ans. Sanket

इसी प्रकार अन्य Wh question words का अभ्यास छात्रों को कराये।

- कक्षा 9वीं की Bridge Course Book द में दिए गए Passages का अभ्यास करवाएँ। अगले दिन शिक्षक उन उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें एवं गलती होने पर उन बिन्दुओं पर शिक्षक सुधारात्मक चर्चा करें।

(उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के मूल्यांकन के लिए शिक्षक Peer group की सहायता भी ले सकते हैं।)

नीचे दिए गए कुछ Unseen Passages बोर्ड पर लिखकर बच्चों को उसके प्रश्नों को हल करने का अभ्यास कराएँ—

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the basis of comprehension of the passage-

Passage-1

Lalita sowed some tomato seeds in her garden. The seeds grew into little plants after a few days. She removed every weed. She never allowed any insect near her pet plants. When the days were hot, she watered the plants. She put compost under the plants. The flowers grew and became big. The tiny green tomatoes began to show. Lalita and her sister watered the plants daily. A very large beautiful tomato grew in the plant. Her father said, "It is the finest tomato I have ever seen". The sisters were very happy.

- (i) What did Lalita sow in her garden?
a) Plants b) seeds c) trees d) grass
- (ii) What did she not allow?
a) birds near plants b) insects near plants
c) flies near plants d) pets near plants
- (iii) What did she put under the plants?
a) Water b) Compost c) Weeds d) Flowers
- (iv) Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'tiny'?
a) large b) big c) small d) giant
- (v) Why were the sisters happy?
a) because flowers grew in their garden b) because a tomato grew in their garden
c) because plants grew in their garden d) because their father was happy

Ans. i-b, ii-b, iii-b, iv-c, v-b

Passage-2

Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers. Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

- (i) What kind of landform is Ladakh?
a) Hot desert b) Cold desert c) Dry desert d) Hot and Dry desert

(ii) Who was Chewang Norphel?

- a) a retired principal b) a retired activist
c) a retired social worker d) a retired civil engineer

(iii) Ladakh is at an altitude of metres above sea level.

- a)2000-2500 b)1500-2000 c)3000-3500 d)2500-3000

(iv)Find the word in the paragraph which means the same as 'a body of dense ice'.

- a) river b) desert c) glacier d) all the above

(v) Severe shortage of water is the result of-

- a) climate changes b) changes in rainfall c) changes in snowfall patter d) all the above

Ans.i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b, v-d

Passage-3

There seems to be a general opinion in this country that Sardar Patel was slightly of harsh and rough temperament. Men called him the 'Iron man of India'. He was no doubt, an iron man in the sense that one could rely on him for strict and efficient administration. But as a man, to those who had the good fortune of coming into close contact with him, he was kind and considerate. At time, he even became emotional where his personal friends and followers were concerned. However, it goes without saying that the Sardar Patel had the great skill for organizing affairs. He knew the way of picking people and putting them in their proper place. Once he judged a man and found him correct, he trusted him fully and got him to do anything he wanted.

Question:

i)Sardar Patel was called----- of India.

- (a) diamond (b) iron man (c) steel man (d) all of these

ii) Sardar Patel had the great skill for-----

- (a) making (b) keeping (c) organising (d) all of these

iii) Which of these is the opposite of the word 'rough'?

- (a)harsh (b)solid (c) smooth (d) kind

iv)One could rely on him for strict and efficient:

- (a) treatment (b) work (c)administration (d) arrangement

(v) Find out the word from the passage which means-'luck'

Ans. i- b, ii-c, iii-, iv-c, v- fortune

Passage-4

Helen Keller lost her eye-sight and hearing at the age of two because of an illness. She became deaf. She also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. At first, it seemed impossible that she would never understand other's or be understood by them. Hers was thus a lonely world. But she was helped by a wonderful teacher named Miss Sullivan who had herself been blind as a child but recovered her eye-sight by an operation. Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen later went to a university and gained a degree. She then spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

i) We learn to speak---

(a) by reading (b) by writing(c) by imitating(d) all of these

ii) Miss Sullivan helped Helen to-----

(a)speak (b) write(c) read (d) all of these

iii) Who was Helen's teacher?

(a) Mary (b) her mother (c) Miss Sullivan (d) Her father

iv) When did Helen Keller lose her eye-sight and hearing?

(a) at birth (b) at the age of two(c) at the age of four

v) Which word in the passage means 'One who is not able to see'?

(a) deaf (b) sight (c) blind

Ans.i- c, ii- d, iii-c, iv-b, v-c

Note Making

1. सबसे पहले passage को कम से कम तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए।
2. पहली Reading जिससे हम passage के main ideas के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है इस reading से हमें passage का title भी मिल सकता है।
3. दूसरी Reading करते समय passage में आये main points/key words को identify करके under line करना चाहिए।
4. तीसरी Reading में main points/key words से related details को समझकर उनको लिखना। ये हमारे points होंगे।

Writing:-

अब हमारे द्वारा passage में चिन्हित किए गए main points को logical sequence में निर्धारित format में लिखेंगे। Main points से related details को point में लिखना है। Main points एवं points को margin से एक समान दूरी पर लिखें।

Notes बनाते समय abbreviations का प्रयोग करें।

Format of Note- Making

Title..... 1. Heading 1.1 Sub- heading 1.2 Sub- heading 1.3 Sub- heading 2. Heading 2.1 Sub- heading 2.2 Sub- heading 2.3 Sub- heading 3. Heading 3.1 Sub- heading 3.2 Sub- heading 3.3 Sub- heading

Use of abbreviations:

Examples - dvlpmnt. for development; mrng. for morning; M.P. for Madhya Pradesh; e.g. for example; O₂ for Oxygen etc.

Text Books-

Textual MCQs from Beehive

1×6=6

1. What did Tommy find?

- a) an old book with yellow crinkly pages b) a tele book
c) a brand-new book d) a diary

2. Where did Tommy find the book?

- (a) in the library (b) in Margie's house (c) in his house (d) in his friend's house

3. How old is Margie?

- (a) 10 years (b) 11 years (c) 12 years (d) 13 years

4. What does Yellow woods mean?

- (a) falling leaves (b) forest with yellow leaves (c) wood yellow in colour (d) none

5. Who is the poet of this poem 'The Road Not Taken'?

- (a) James (b) William James (c) William Wordsworth (d) Robert Frost

6. Which award was given to Evelyn in 1991?
(a) painter of the year (b) teacher of the year (c) soloist of the year (d) student of the year
7. Which foreign languages did Evelyn learn?
(a) French (b) Chinese (c) Basic Japanese (d) Both (a) and (c)
8. Where did Bismillah play the Shehnai on 15th August 1947?
(a) Ganga Ghat (b) Banaras (c) Red Fort (d) Montreal
9. Which national award was conferred on Ustad Bismillah Khan?
(a) Padmashri (b) Padma Bhushan (c) Padma Vibhushan (d) all of these
10. Shehnai is a refined version of which instrument?
(a) musical instrument (b) mouth organ (c) Guitar (d) Pungi
11. Where was the Shehnai played traditionally?
(a) In temples (b) in wedding ceremonies (c) auspicious ceremonies (d) all the above
12. Who breaks the shutters of the window?
(a) Children (b) A girl (c) A naughty boy (d) Wind
13. Kezia's father could not play because
(a) He was a giant (b) He was old (c) He was too tired after work (d) He had no holidays
14. Why did Kezia tear the papers?
(a) to play (b) to clean her room (c) to fill the cushion (d) all of these
15. What did Kezia's grandmother ask her to make?
(a) chapati (b) snacks (c) a gift of pin cushion (d) none of these
16. What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?
(a) Busy schedule (b) Daily routine (c) Raindrops falling on the roof (d) None of these
17. What does starry spheres mean?
(a) light (b) Sky filled with stars (c) circles (d) all of these
18. Who are darling dreamers in the poem?
(a) Children (b) Mothers (c) Family members (d) Poet's memories
19. What did Albert's classmates call him?

(a) a genius(b) dull(c) brother Boring (d) stupid

20. What did Einstein love to play with?

(a) Plastic Toys(b) Mechanical toys(c) Friends(d) his sister

21. Who is the author of the lesson “My Childhood”?

(a) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (b) Katherine Mansfield (c) Isaac Asimov (d) Deborah Cowley

22. Where was Kalam born?

(a) Rameswaram, Madras State(b) Tamil Nādu(c) Karnataka(d) Chennai

23. Who was Kalam’s close friend?

(a) Ramanadha Sastry(b) Samsuddin(c) His father(d) his brother

24. What are the things in nature that a man needs to live with?

(a) sun(b) air(c) water and plants(d) all of these

25. How is man’s vision clouded?

(a) by hate and narrow thinking(b) by other people(c) by other countries

26. What is the duck’s wish?

(a) to be in the pond(b) to hop like a kangaroo (c) to fly in the sky(d) to play with the other ducks

27. Why does the duck praise kangaroo?

(a) for its ability to hop and move (b) for its size(c) for its appearance(d) for its beauty

28. Which incident showed that Santosh was concerned about her team mates?

(a) giving artificial respiration to them

(b) help during climbing

(c) giving sticks during climbing

(d) greeting during climbing

29. Why did Santosh leave home for Delhi?

a) to roam about

b) to meet a friend

c) to get proper education and avoid marriage

d) to tease her parents

30. What happened when Santosh scaled up the mount Everest for the first time?

- a) she won
- b) she hoisted the flag
- c) she became the youngest woman to achieve the feat.
- d) None of the above

31. Sharapova loved reading novels of

- (a) Sydney Sheldon(b) Charles Dickens(c) William Shakespeare(d) Arthur Conan Doyle

32. What's Sharapova's mantra for success?

- (a) being competitive(b) working hard(c) respecting her job(d) All of the these

33. What helps the tree to grow?

- (a) earth(b) air(c) gardener(d) none

34. How do the trees die?

- a) when they don't get water
- b) when they don't get manure
- c) when their roots are uprooted
- d) when we cut it with knife or jab

35. What does the poet equate killing trees with?

- a) killing animals(b) killing insects(c) killing human beings(d) None

36. Whom did the author get by accident?

- (a) a dog(b) baby tiger(c) a sloth bear(d) none

37. Whom did the author present the bear as a gift to?

- (a) his friend(b) his children(c) his parents(d) his wife

38. What was the name given to the bear

- (a) Tinu(b) Chiku(c) Bruno(d) Merino

39. Who chased the snake?

- (a) man(b) Mongoose(c) crocodile(d) eagle

40. Where did the snake go and disappear?

(a) in the ripples of water among green reeds(b) in the bushes(c) in a hole

41. Why does the author find himself unable to tear away from the square?

(a) the flute music was very sweet

(b) there were many things to eat

(c) he was watching a magic show

(d) he was buying flutes

42. Which famous Hindu temple is situated in Kathmandu?

(a) Jagannath(b) Kedamath(c) Pashupatinath(d) Deenanath

43. Kathmandu is the capital city of

(a) China(b) Nepal(c) Bhutan(d) Bangladesh

44. What sealed the poet's spirit?

(a) a joke (b) a victory (c) a slumber (d) a prize

Answer key (MCQs)

1-a	12-d	23-a	34-c
2-c	13-c	24-d	35-c
3-b	14-c	25-a	36-c
4-b	15-c	26-b	37-d
5-d	16-c	27-a	38-c
6-c	17-b	28-a	39-a
7-d	18-a	29-c	40-a
8-c	19-c	30-c	41-a
9-d	20-b	31-d	42-c
10-d	21-a	32-d	43-b
11-d	22-a	33-a	44-a

Writing-

Essay Writing

Essay एक long composition होता है, जो किसी एक विषय पर लिखा जाता है। एक अच्छे Essay में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होनी चाहिए।

- unity
- coherence
- brevity
- personal touch

एक Essay में कुछ paragraphs logically एवं orderly तरीके से arrange होते हैं। एक Essay की भाषा simple direct एवं clear होना चाहिए।

Essay writing के सुझावात्मक process बहुत सारे हैं। जिनमें से एक process है 'CODER' (इसका मतलब है।)

C - collect your ideas किसी भी topic/picture पर group work/pair work में discussion कर उससे related ideas को collect करें।

O- Organize your ideas - अब जो ideas collect किए गए हैं, उनको logical sequence में organize करें।

D - make the first draft - अब ideas को thoughts/words/phases की सहायता से paragraph के रूप में लिखें।

E - Edit the first draft - अब पहले draft को अपने classmate/partner के साथ exchange करके देखें की कोई spelling/grammatical mistake तो नहीं है। यदि है। तो उसे सुधारकर organize करें।

R- Revise your draft

Activity for class room

आपके द्वारा लिखे गए draft को revise करने के बाद rewrite करें।

शिक्षक - आज हम Indian festival के बारे में discuss करेंगे।

(शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों से इस पर सोचने एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए कहेंगे।)

विद्यार्थियों भारत में मनाए जाने वाले विभिन्न त्योहारों के बारे में सोचेंगे एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे। शिक्षक छात्रों द्वारा बताए गए त्योहारों में से दीवाली को चुनकर उस पर प्रश्नोत्तर कर चर्चा कर त्योहारों से related information को board पर लिखेंगे। उसके पश्चात् CODER विधि के द्वारा दीवाली पर Essay लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे।

Collection of ideas

Questions

By the teacher

Q.1 What is the importance of festival?

Q.2 Which is the festival of light?

By the students

Ans. Festivals are an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for our daily routine.

Ans. Diwali is the festival of light. It is a great Indian festival.

- Q.3 When do we celebrate Diwali? Ans. We celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November or Amavasya of Kartika month every year.
- Q.4 Why do people celebrate Diwali? Ans. It is believed that Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile.
- Q.5 How do people prepare for it? Ans. People clean and white wash their houses. They paint and decorate their shops as well. They buy decorative items, new dresses, sweets and fire crackers.
- Q.6 How do we celebrate Diwali? Ans. - People worship GoddessLakshmi on this day. They decorate their houses with electric series, earthen lamps and flowers. Some people give presents to their friends and relatives.
- Q. 7 What are the advantages of it? Ans. Diwali is enjoyed by the people of all religions which strengthens the National unity. Indians living inforeign countries also remember their motherland by celebrating Diwali. Cleaning of houses and surroundings is also an advantageof Diwali.
- Q. 8 What are the disadvantages of it? Ans. Some people gamble and drink on this day. It is a bad practice. Playing with crackers carelessly affects badly over ones pocket, property and environment.
- Q. 9 Why do you like to celebrate Diwali? Ans. Diwali is a festival of national importance. It brings similar happiness for the rich and poor. If planned properly then sweets, crackers, new dresses and gifts make this festival memorable.

3 Organization of ideas and drafting:

Now the teacher will ask the student to organize all the information received from them. He/she can ask them to write the first draft.

4 Editing:

After writing this information the teacher will ask them to edit the write up so that the missing information can be added.

5 Redraft:

After editing, the teacher will ask the students to rewrite the refined content which will be in the form of a composition. The final draft may be like this-

An Indian Festival Diwali

Introduction: Festivals are an important part of our life. All the festivals recharge us for daily routine. Diwali is a great Indian festival. It is the festival of light; we celebrate Diwali in the month of October or November on the Amavasya of Kartik month every year.

Reason of Celebration: It is believed that on this day Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya from his fourteen years exile. People of Ayodhya gave him a warm welcome. They decorate their houses with earthen lamps and distribute sweets. So we celebrate this day in his memory.

Preparations: People clean and white wash their houses. The shops are painted and reset. Decorative items make the market look very beautiful.

The Celebration: Diwali starts with Dhanteras. On this day, people buy new clothes, utensils and crackers. They buy sweets, fruits, crackers and gifts to present their friends and relatives. On the day of Amavasya, people worship Goddess Lakshmi. They pray to her to shower her blessings and wealth upon them. The Diwali night becomes the brightest night because of electric series, earthen lamps, decorative lightings etc. Children burst crackers.

Advantages: Diwali is enjoyed by all the people of every caste and religion. It strengthens the national unity. People in foreign countries also remember their motherland by celebrating Diwali.

Disadvantages: Some people gamble and drink on this day. This certainly is a bad practice. Likewise bursting crackers carelessly causes great damage and loss of property and environment.

Conclusion: Diwali is a festival of national importance. It brings happiness for both the rich and the poor. We should be careful in planning the expenditure for it to make it memorable.

Practice: The teacher will ask the students to write other essays on the same pattern.

Text Books- (Extracts from prose & poetry)

Method :- Teaching of extracts

ब्लू प्रिंट के प्रश्न क्र. 10 में Beehive में Prose/Poetry के कुल दो extract पूछे जायेंगे। यह खण्ड कुल 6 अंक का है जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 01 अंक निर्धारित है, सभी प्रश्न वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के होंगे।

- प्रमुख Lessons के एवं Poems के मुख्य-मुख्य खण्डों को छांटकर उनका अभ्यास कराया जाये।
- extract में आए हुए Keywords को Underline कर उनके अर्थ बताते हुए Synonyms एवं Opposite words का अभ्यास भी कराया जाये।
- सभी पाठों के लेखक एवं कवियों के नाम छात्रों को याद कराये जाये।
- इनके साथ-साथ Section A- Reading Comprehension में सुझाई गई तकनीकों का इस Section में भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

Answer:

1. (3) at 14
2. (2) At the end of his recital
3. (4) Shehnai

Passage-3

In 2001, Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. With the coveted award resting on his chest and his eyes glinting with rare happiness he said, "All I would like to say is: Teach your children music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition; even the West is now coming to learn our music."

Questions:

1. Which award was given to Ustad Bismillah Khan?
(a) The Bharat Ratna (b) The Arjuna Award
(c) FilmFareAwards (d) Padmashree
2. is Hindustan's richest tradition.
(a) Dance (b) Music
(c) Cricket (d) Painting
3. The antonym of the word 'happiness' is-
(a) Sadness (b) Kindness
(c) Foolishness (d) Selfishness

Answers:

1. (a) The Bharat Ratna
2. (b) Music
3. (a) Sadness

Passage-4

The Macdonalds lived next door. They had five children. Looking through a gap in the fence the little girl saw them playing 'tag' in the evening. The father with the baby, Mao, on his shoulders, two little girls hanging on to his coat pockets ran round and round the flower-beds, shaking with laughter. Once she saw the boys turn the hose on him-and he tried to catch them laughing all the time.

Questions:

1. The Macdonalds hadchildren.
(a) one (b) two
(c) four (d) five
2. The name of the baby with the father was
(a) Mao (b) Macdonald
(c) Tag (d) Rose
3. The little girl saw
(a) children playing 'tag' (b) children playing cricket
(c) children playing 'hide and seek' (d) children playing cards.

Answers:

1. five
2. Mao
3. children playing 'tag'.

Passage-5

In 1900, at the age of 21, Albert Einstein was a university graduate and unemployed. He worked as a teaching assistant, gave private lessons and finally secured a job in 1902 as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern. While he was supposed to be assessing other people's inventions, Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret. He is said to have jokingly called his desk drawer at work the "bureau of theoretical physics."

Questions:

1. At the age of 21, Einstein was a university.....
(a) graduate (b) scholar
(c) doctor (d) lawyer
2. Einstein worked as a technical expert in
(a) Berlin (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Bern
3. Einstein also worked as-
(a) an office boy (b) a security officer
(c) a teaching assistant (d) a professor

Answers-

1. (a) graduate
2. (d) Bern
3. (c) a teaching assistant

Passage-6

Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. I had three close friends in my childhood- Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families.

Questions:

1. Abdul Kalam had close friends.
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four
2. Abdul Kalam inherited from his father.
(a) honesty and self-discipline (b) deep kindness
(c) faith in goodness (d) self character formation
3. How many brother and sisters did Abdul Kalam have?
(a) two brothers and two sisters (b) one brother and three sisters
(c) two brothers and two sisters (d) three brothers and a sister

Answers:

1. (c) three
2. (a) honesty and self-discipline
3. (d) three brothers and a sister

Passage-7

The girl was given the name ‘Santosh’, which means contentment. But Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts. Looking back, she says now, "From the very beginning I was quite determined that if I chose a correct and a rational path, the others around me had to change, not me."

Questions:

1. The meaning of the word ‘Santosh’ is -
(a) tradition (b) beginning
(c) determination (d) contentment
2. Santosh lived her life-
(a) on her own terms (b) to please others
(c) as her father wanted (d) as her friends suggested
3. Santosh preferred wearing-
(a) traditional dresses (b) trousers
(c) shorts (d) Indian dresses

Answers:

1. (d) contentment
2. (a) on her own terms
3. (c) shorts

Extracts from Poetry

Name of the poem	Name of the poet
1. The Road not Taken.	Robert Frost
2. Wind	Subramania Bharti
3. Rain on the Roof	Coates Kinney
4. No Men Are Foreign	James Kirkup
5. On Killing a Tree	Gieve Patel
6. The Snake Trying	W.W.E. Ross

Extracts from Poetry: -

Extract -1

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage- chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

Questions:

(i). From which poem the above extract has been taken?

(a) The Road Not Taken (b) Rain on the Roof (c) Wind

(ii). The opposite of the word 'bliss' is-----

(a) wish (b) curse (c) desire

(iii) Where do the shadows hover?

(a) on pillow (b) on starry spheres (c) on rainy tears

Ans.i-b, ii-b, c-a

Extract-2

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down once as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth

Questions:

i) What does 'yellow wood' mean?

(a) spring (b) autumn (c) winter

ii) Why was the traveller feeling sorry?

- a) because he could not travel
- b) because he could not travel both the roads
- c) because he could travel

iii) From which poem the above lines have been taken?

(a) Wind (b) The Road Not Taken (c) Rain on the Roof

Ans. i-b, ii-b, iii-b

Extract-3

Now in memory comes my mother

As she used in years ago,

To regard the darling dreamers

Ere she left them till the dawn:

O! I feel her fond look on me

As I list to this refrain

Which is played upon the shingles

By the patter of the rain.

Questions:

i) Which sound is the poet listening to?

(a) sound of wind (b) sound of insects (c) sound of rain

ii) The sound reminds the poet of-

(a) his father (b) his mother (c) his brother

iii) Which word in the extract means "the ability to remember things"?

Ans. i-c, ii-b, iii-memory

Extract 4

Wind, come softly

Don't break the shutters of the windows

Don't scatter the papers

Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

Questions:

i) Whom does the poet request in the above lines?

(a) rain (b) wind (c) storm

ii) What does wind do?

(a) shakes trees (b) breaks windows (c) breaks doors

iii) Which of these means "thrown in different directions"?

(a) break (b) scatter (c) throw down

Ans. i-b, ii-b, iii-b

Grammar

Do as directed

(1×5=5)

1. Children are playing in the park. (Change into present perfect tense)

Ans. Children have played in the park.

2. our / we / protect / should / forests.

(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)

Ans. We should protect our forests.

3. If you don't study regularly, you won't learn your lessons.

(Rewrite using 'Unless' in place of 'If')

Ans. Unless you study regularly, you won't learn your lessons.

4. Simran knows the answer to the questions. (Make Negative)

Ans. Simran does not know the answer to the questions.

5. The train was delayed. The weather was bad. (Combine the sentences using 'because')

Ans. The train was delayed because the weather was bad.

6. He is very tired. He cannot work anymore. (Combine using 'so---that')

Ans. He is so tired that he cannot work anymore.

7. your pen? / Can / give me / you

(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)

Ans. Can you give me your pen?

8. He worked very hard. He could not pass the exam. (Combine the sentence using 'but')

Ans. He worked very hard but he could not pass the exam

9. Anita cut her finger. (Change into negative)

Ans. Anita did not cut her finger.

10. He eats bananas. (Change into passive voice)

Ans. Bananas are eaten by him.

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

Ans. He is rich yet He is not happy

12. I have taken tea. (Change into interrogative)

Ans. Have you taken tea?

Text Books-

Short answer type questions from prose (Beehive)

Answer the following questions in 30 words-

1. What did Margie write in her diary?

Ans. Margie wrote in her diary about the real book that Tommy had found.

2. What is a tele book?

Ans. A telebook is a book that can be read on screen.

3. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?

Ans. Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers. They had large black screens on which all the lessons were shown and questions were asked.

4. How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of music?

Ans. When Evelyn went there, she was around seventeen years old.

5. When was Evelyn's deafness noticed?

Ans. Evelyn's deafness was noticed when she was eight years old.

6. Who helped Evelyn to continue with music?

Ans. Ron Forbes helped Evelyn to continue with music.

7. How did Evelyn hear music?

Ans. Evelyn heard music by sensing the notes in different parts of her body. She learnt how to open her mind and body to sounds and vibrations. It was sheer determination and hard work.

8. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?

Ans. Aurangzeb banned the playing of the pungi because it had a shrill and unpleasant sound.

9. How is a Shehnai different from a Pungi?

Ans. Shehnai is an improved version of pungi as it has a better tonal quality than pungi. It is a natural hollow stem pipe with seven holes on its body.

10. Who were the people in Kezia's family?

Ans. The people in Kezia's family were Kezia, her father, her mother and her grandmother.

11. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

Ans. Kezia was afraid of her father because he never spoke to her with love.

12. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?

Ans. Einstein called his desk drawer at the patent office "Bureau of Theoretical Physics." because the drawer was the place where he used to store his secretly developed ideas.

13. Where was Abdul Kalam's house?

Ans. Abdul Kalam's house was on the Mosque Street in Rameswaram.

14. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

Ans. Abdul Kalam earned his first wages by helping his cousin.

15. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

Ans. First she began to climb hills in the village. Then she took admission in Uttar Kashi's Institute of mountaineering.

16. What shows Santosh's concern for the environment?

Ans. When Santosh returned from the Mount Everest, she had collected 500 kgs. of garbage from the Himalayas. She wanted to keep it clean. This shows her concern for the environment.

17. Who is Maria Sharapova?

Ans. Maria Sharapova is a Russian tennis player.

18. Why was Santosh Yadav sent to the local School?

Ans. She was sent to the local village school due to the prevailing custom in the family.

19. What was the achievement of Santosh Yadav?

Ans. Santosh Yadav scaled Mt. Everest twice. It was a great achievement.

20. Who was Bruno?

Ans. Bruno was a baby bear.

21. Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu?

Ans. The author visited the Pashupatinath temple and the Baudhnath stupa.

Text Books-

Short answer type questions from poetry (Beehive)

Answer the following question in 30 words-

2×2=4

1. Where does the traveller find himself? What problem does he face?

Ans. The traveller finds himself at a point where two roads diverge. His problem is that he can't decide which road he should take.

2. Which of the two roads did the poet choose and why?

Ans. He chose the road that was less traveled and more challenging.

4. What sound do the raindrops make?

Ans. The raindrops make sound of patter on the roof.

5. What makes an echo in the poet's heart?

Ans. The sound of raindrops on the roof makes an echo in the poet's heart.

6. How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?

The poet suggests that all people on earth are the same as all of us breathe the same air and live in the same ways.

7. Where did the duck want to go? What did he request the kangaroo to do?

Ans. The Duck wanted to see the world around. He requested the Kangaroo to give him a ride on his back.

8. What did the duck promise the kangaroo?

Ans. She promised to sit silently during the ride.

9. How does a tree become strong?

Ans. A tree feeds on the earth's crust, consuming nutrients from the earth. The tree also absorbs years of sunlight, air and water.

11 How does the tree heal itself?

Ans. The tree in the poem heals itself by "absorbing years of sunlight, air, water."

12. What type of snake is it?

Ans. It is a harmless green-colored snake.

12. What caused the slumber of the poet?

Text Books-

Short answer type questions from 'Moments'

Answer the following question in 30 words- (2×2=4)

1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair?

Ans. On his way to the fair the child sees toys, balloons of different colours, garland of gulmohur, a swing and a snake-charmer playing a flute

2. When does he realise that he has lost his way?

Ans. He realises that he has lost his way when he asks for permission to go on the roundabout and there was no reply from his parents.

3. Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy him?

Ans. The man in the shrine rescued the lost child. He lifted him up in his arms and tried to soothe him. He took him to the nearest roundabout swing and offered to buy him flowers, balloons and sheets.

4. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of Fools?

The two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the kingdom of fools are –

i. The people in this kingdom do all their work at night.

ii. Everything in this Kingdom cost the same - a single duddu. It doesn't matter what or how much one buys.

5. Why does the disciple decide to stay in the King of Fools?

Ans. The disciple decides to stay in the kingdom of fools because he finds everything cheap in the Kingdom of fools. He only wants good and Cheap food.

6. Who became the king and the prime minister of the kingdom?

Ans. Guru became the king and his disciple take over the post of minister.

7. Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress?

Ans. The Happy Prince sent a ruby for the seamstress because she was very poor and could not feed her child who was suffering from fever.

8. What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?

Ans. When the swallow flies over the city, it sees the stark contrast of plenty and poverty. The beggars sitting at the gates of the rich men's houses.

9. For whom does the prince send the sapphires?

Ans. The Happy Prince sends sapphires to a young girl and a writer.

10. What illness did Johnsy have? Who looked after her?

Ans. Johnsy was suffering from pneumonia. Her friend Sue looked after her.

11. Who was Behrman?

Ans. Behrman was a sixty-year-old painter whose only ambition was to paint a masterpiece.

20. What did Sue feel when she saw the last leaf on the creeper?

Ans. She was extremely worried that the leaf would fall off by morning, and if Johnsy saw that, she would not survive.

Writing Picture Guided Composition-

1. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy? (In about 75 words)



2. Last you went on a picnic with your family. Look at the picture given below and write a short paragraph about how you enjoyed your picnic.



Text Books-

Long answer questions from (Beehive & Moments)-

Answer the following questions in about 75 words-

Beehive- (Prose)

1. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
2. How does Evelyn hear music?
3. How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?
4. Why does the world remember Einstein as a “world citizen”?
5. Why did Abdul Kalam want to leave Rameswaram? What did his father say to this? What do you think his words mean?
6. What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh’s concern for her team-mates?
7. What efforts did the author's wife make to take Bruno back from Mysore Zoo?
8. How does the author describe Kathmandu’s busiest streets?

Beehive (Poetry)

1. What do the two roads stand for?
2. What should we do about our body and heart?
3. Why does the poet call the sound of the rain as 'refrain'?
4. Why does the poet call harvests 'peaceful' and war as 'winter'?

5. What do you learn about the Duck from the poem?
- 6 . What is the meaning of bleeding bark? What makes it bleed?
7. Why does the poet want the snake to be spared?

Long Answer Questions from 'Moments' (in about 75words)

1. What do you think happens in the end of the story 'The Lost Child'? Does the child find his parents?
2. What are the Guru's words of wisdom? When does the disciple remember them?
3. What are the precious things mentioned in the story 'The Happy Prince'? Why are they precious?

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