

बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन हेतु ऐतिहासिक पहल...

शेखावाटी मिशन-100



ENGLISH

Class - 10

"पढ़ेगा राजस्थान

बढ़ेगा राजस्थान"



कार्यालय : संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरू संभाग, चूरू (राज.)
प्रभारी : शैक्षिक प्रकोष्ठ अनुभाग, जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक, सीकर

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टीम शेखावाटी मिशन-100



घनश्यामदत्त जाट
मुख्य जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी
झुन्झुनू-सीकर (राज.)



रमेशचन्द्र पूनियां
जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी
चूरू (राज.)



लालचन्द नहलिया
जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी मा.
सीकर (राज.)



अमर सिंह पचार
जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (मा.)
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रिछपाल सिंह मील
अति. जिला परि. समन्वयक
समग्र शिक्षा, सीकर (राज.)



महेन्द्र सिंह बड़सरा
सहायक निदेशक
कार्यालय संयुक्त निदेशक, चूरू



हरदयाल सिंह फगेड़िया
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सीकर (राज.)



नीरज सिहाग
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चूरू (राज.)



महेश सेवदा
संयोजक शेखावाटी मिशन-100
सीकर (राज.)



रामावतार भदाला
सहसंयोजक शेखावाटी मिशन-100
सीकर (राज.)

तकीनीकी सहयोग

राजीव कुमार, निजी सहायक | पवन ढाका, कनिष्ठ सहायक | महेन्द्र सिंह कोक, सहा. प्रशा. अधिकारी | अभिषेक चौधरी, कनिष्ठ सहायक

जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक (मुख्यालय), सीकर

शैक्षिक प्रकोष्ठ अनुभाग, जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक, सीकर

माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री की कलम से.....

!! शुभकामना संदेश !!



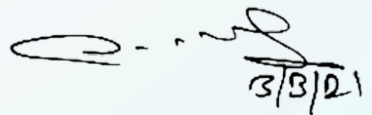
सम्मानित शिक्षक साथियों,

हम सभी के लिए यह गौरव का विषय है कि राजस्थान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नित नये आयाम छू रहा है। नीति आयोग के नेशनल अचीवमेंट सर्वे (NAS) 2020 में राजस्थान सम्पूर्ण भारत में तीसरे स्थान पर रहा है। इस वर्ष राजस्थान, इंस्पायर अवार्ड मानक योजना में 8027 बाल वैज्ञानिकों के चयन के साथ पूरे देश में प्रथम स्थान पर रहा है। इसी परम्परा व सोच को निरन्तर बनाए रखने के प्रयास में इस वर्ष शेखावाटी मिशन-100 का क्रियान्वयन संयुक्त निदेशक परिक्षेत्र चूरु के अधीन जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (मुख्यालय) माध्यमिक शिक्षा सीकर द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अनुभवी तथा ऊर्जावान विषय विशेषज्ञों की लगन व अथक मेहनत से माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम व मॉडल पेपर के आधार पर विषयवस्तु व मॉडल पेपर तैयार किये गये हैं, जिनको बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन के लिए विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचाया जा रहा है।

मैं इस मिशन प्रभारी सहित सभी विषयाध्यापकों की कर्मठ टीम को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपनी समर्पित कार्यशैली से इस नवाचारी कार्य को अंजाम दिया है। मेरा सभी संस्थाप्रधानों से आग्रह है कि वे सभी विषयाध्यापकों से समन्वय कर इस परीक्षोपयोगी सामग्री को विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँचाना सुनिश्चित करें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आपका प्रयास पूरे प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक नवाचार साबित होगा एवं उनके लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।



गोविन्द सिंह डोटासरा
शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर

निदेशक महोदय की कलम से.....



!! शुभकामना संदेश !!

सम्मानित शिक्षक साथियों,



मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हुई है कि संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरु संभाग, चूरु के नेतृत्व में 'शेखावाटी मिशन-100' के तहत माध्यमिक तथा उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा 2021 में शामिल होने वाले विद्यार्थियों हेतु बोर्ड परीक्षा में उपयोगी विषयवस्तु एवं प्रश्नकोश तैयार किया जा रहा है हालांकि यह सत्र कोविड-19 के कारण प्रभावित रहा है इसमें विद्यार्थियों को अनेक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा।

'शेखावाटी मिशन-100' की टीम ने विद्यार्थियों के हित को देखते हुए संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार नवाचार करने का प्रयास किया। विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो विषयवस्तु व प्रश्नकोश निर्माण किया है आशा करते हैं कि यह विद्यार्थियों के लिए निश्चित रूप से सफलता प्राप्त करने में लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा।

प्रतिभाशाली और कर्मठ ऊर्जावान शेखावाटी मिशन-100 की टीम को मेरी ओर से हार्दिक बधाई और उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएँ।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

सौरभ स्वामी (IAS)
निदेशक माध्यमिक शिक्षा राजस्थान,
बीकानेर

संयुक्त निदेशक की कलम से.....

!! शुभकामना संदेश !!



सम्मानित शिक्षक साथियों,

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान की बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के परीक्षा परिणाम में मात्रात्मक एवं गुणात्मक अभिवृद्धि हेतु एक शैक्षिक नवाचार के रूप में 2017-18 में शेखावाटी मिशन-100 शुरु किया गया था। इस वर्ष शेखावाटी मिशन-100 की जिम्मेदारी संयुक्त निदेशक स्कूल शिक्षा चूरु संभाग के नेतृत्व में जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (मुख्यालय) माध्यमिक सीकर को मिली है। इस नवाचारी पहल ने पिछले 03 वर्षों में चूरु संभाग में बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम में सफलता के नये आयाम बनाये हैं।

पिछले वर्षों में मिली इस अभूतपूर्व सफलता से अभिप्रेरित होकर इस वर्ष शेखावाटी मिशन-100 का दायरा बढ़ाकर 17 विषयों तक किया गया है। इस वर्ष कक्षा-10 के 07 विषयों (संस्कृत व उर्दू सहित) तथा कक्षा 12 में 10 विषयों, जिनमें अनिवार्य हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी के अलावा विज्ञान संकाय में 04 विषयों (भौतिक विज्ञान, रसायन विज्ञान, जीव विज्ञान व गणित) तथा कला संकाय में 04 विषयों (हिन्दी, साहित्य, राजनीति विज्ञान, इतिहास व भूगोल) के लिए बोर्ड द्वारा संशोधित पाठ्यक्रम व मॉडल पेपर के आधार पर अध्ययन सामग्री व मॉडल पेपर तैयार किये गये हैं। पाठ्य विषय वस्तु को इस प्रकार तैयार किया गया है कि सभी तरह के बौद्धिक स्तर वाले विद्यार्थी कम समय में भी अधिकतम अंक अर्जित कर सकेंगे।

शेखावाटी मिशन-100 में उन विषय विशेषज्ञों का चयन किया गया है जिनके पिछले वर्षों में अपने विषयों के गुणात्मक रूप से शानदार परीक्षा परिणाम रहे हैं।

मैं इस मिशन को सफल बनाने में सहयोग के लिए संभाग के सभी शिक्षा अधिकारियों एवं विषय विशेषज्ञों का तहेदिल से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

शुभकामनाओं सहित।



लालचन्द बलाई

संयुक्त निदेशक

स्कूल शिक्षा, चूरु संभाग, चूरु

शेखावाटी मिशन-100



बोर्ड परीक्षा परिणाम उन्नयन कार्यक्रम सत्र : 2020-21
माध्यमिक परीक्षा - 2021



विषय : अंग्रेजी-10

सर्वश्रेष्ठ सफलता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सर्वश्रेष्ठ संकलन



हरदयाल सिंह फगेडिया
प्रभारी शेखावाटी मिशन-100
अति. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (मा.)
सीकर (राज.)



मदनलाल गढ़वाल
संयोजक अंग्रेजी
महात्मा गांधी रा.वि., सीकर
मो. : 9636353538



हरफूल मरोडिया
सहसंयोजक अंग्रेजी
रा.मा.वि., पीली का जोहड़ा (सीकर)



मनीष पारीक
रा.मा.वि., टोडी माधोपुरा (सीकर)

शैक्षिक प्रकोष्ठ अनुभाग, जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक, सीकर

Mission Shekhawati – 100

Secondary Board Exam Paper Pattern -2020-21

ENGLISH

SECTION-A (20)

Q.1	(A) 1-5	Correct form of the Verb	1x5=5 Marks
	(B) 6-8	Active - Passive Voice	1x3=3 Marks
	(C) 9-10	Modals	1x2=2 Marks

The above will be multi-choice type questions.

Q.2-6	Seen passage from Golden Rays		1x5=5 Marks
Q.7-8	Transformation: Active - Passive Voice		1x2=2 Marks
Q.9-11	Direct - Indirect Speech		1x3=3 Marks

SECTION - B (16)

Q.12-15	Unseen passage		2x4=8 Marks
Q.16-19	Unseen passage		2x4=8 Marks

SECTION - C (16)

Q.20	Seen passage from Golden Rays		1x4=4 Marks
Q.21	Question from Resolution		1x4=4 Marks
Q.22	Question from Resolution		1x4=4 Marks
Q.23	Question from Golden Rays		1x4=4 Marks

SECTION - D (10)

Q.24	Short paragraph writing based on a visual aid		1x5=5 Marks
Q.25	Explanation from the prescribed poems		1x5=5 Marks

SECTION - E (18)

Q.26	Short paragraph writing		1x6=6 Marks
Q.27	Letter writing		1x6=6 Marks
Q.28	Road Safety Education		1x6=6 Marks

Text – Books

1. Golden Rays (Prose)

1. The Book that Saved the Earth
2. Positive Health
3. The Tale of the Bishnois
4. What is Amiss with Us?
5. A Discourse on Prayer
6. A Man's True Son
7. The Tribute

Golden Rays (Poems)

1. Risks by Janet Rand
2. My Good Right Hand by Charles Mackay
3. The Lotus by Toru Dutt

2. Resolution

1. The Thief's Story
2. Bholi
3. Footprints without Feet
4. Feast of the Dead
5. Old Man at the Bridge
6. Uttanka's Gurudakshina
7. The Imp and the Peasant's Bread
8. Resolution

TENSES [Question 1(A)]

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 1. (A) Tense पर आधारित Correct Form of the Verb का प्रश्न दिया गया होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 5 Objective Type प्रश्न दिये गये होंगे। Answer book में सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प को लिखना होगा।

SECTION - A

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the answer in your answer book. 5x1=5

(i) Water.....[boil] at 100 0C.

(A) Boiled (B) Boil (C) Boils (D) Boiling [C]

(ii) The thief.....[escape] before the police arrived.

(A) Escapes (B) Escaped (C) Escape (D) Had Escaped [D]

(iii) Tarun..... [study] when I met him yesterday.

(A) Was studying (B) Is studying (C) Studies (D) Will study [A]

(iv) His son (go) to school daily.

(A) Going (B) Goes (C) Had gone (D) Go [B]

(v) Try hard and one day you.....(get) success.

(A) Got (B) Have got (C) Gets (D) Will get [D]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. यदि वाक्य में Often, always, daily, seldom, usually, occasionally, rarely, scarcely तथा सभी -ly adverbs (lately व recently को छोड़कर), every/each + day/week/month/year, sometimes, twice a day/week/month/year, on Mondays/Sunday..in the morning, evening. आने पर वाक्य Present Indefinite Tense (एकवचन कर्ता के साथ V₁ + s/es व बहुवचन कर्ताओं के साथ V1 का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

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

Note:- यदि वाक्य नकारात्मक होता है तो singular subject के साथ does + not + v₁ तथा plural subject के साथ do + not + v₁ का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—

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

2. यदि वाक्य में शाश्वत सत्यों (Universal truths) वैज्ञानिक सत्यों (Scientific Truths), साधारण सत्य, (General Truth), वं कथावर्तों (Proverbs) का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसे वाक्यों में Present Indefinite Tense ($V_1 / V_1 s/es$) का प्रयोग होता है—
- The Sun rises in the east. (rise)
 - Wood floats over water. (float)
 - The Earth moves round the sun. (Move)
 - A bad workman always quarrels with his tools. (quarrel)
 - Samudra Gupta is known as the Napoleon of India. (know)
 - We hear (hear) with our ears, see (see) with our eyes and smell (smell) with our nose.
 - Honesty is the best policy. (be)
 - Barking dogs seldom bite. (bite)
 - A drowning man catches at straw. (catch)
3. यदि वाक्य में now, today, tonight, at present, at this moment, at this time, continuously, in these days, now a days, constantly, look!, listen! आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Continuous Tense ($is/am/are + V_1 ing$) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- Now, Ram is sleeping in this bedroom. (sleep)
 - We are going to the cinema tonight. (go)
 - Are you cooking food today? (cook)
 - John is coming here now. (come)
 - He is looking for a job at present. (look)
 - Look! They are playing in the ground. (play)
4. यदि पहला वाक्य Imperative (आदेशात्मक) हो तो दूसरे वाक्य में $is/am/are + V_1 ing$ आएगा—
- Let me go home, I am getting late.
 - Please don't make a noise, mother is sleeping. (sleep)
 - Keep quiet, we are listening to the radio. (listen)
 - Don't get out now, the train is moving. (move)
5. यदि वाक्य में Just, already, ever, never, yet, so far, recently, lately, tell now, just now, this morning/month. आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense ($has/have+V_3$) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- I have just taken dinner. (take)
 - I have never seen him working. (see)
 - They have not finished their work yet. (finish)
 - Mr. Sharma has recently returned from America. (return)
 - They have already finished their work. (finish)
 - She has gone with her father just now. (go)
 - Have you ever visited Delhi? (visit)
6. यदि वाक्य में Since/for/all+time का प्रयोग हो तथा वाक्य एक हो तो रिक्त स्थान में Present Perfect Continuous Tense ($has/have+been+V_1+ing$) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- It has been raining since morning. (rain)
 - We have been living in this house since 1995. (live)
 - He has been working in the garden for two hours. (work)
 - Mr. Rajesh has been practising cases in this court for last two years. (practise)
 - They have not been playing a match for sometime. (not play)
 - Has Mira been cooking food for two hours? (cook)
- Note : यदि Since के बाद रिक्त स्थान हो और रिक्त स्थान में Verb का प्रयोग करवाया जाता है तो वह Verb हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense (V_2) की होती है तथा शेष वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- She has been living in this house since her husband died.

7. यदि वाक्य में Yesterday, one day, once, ago, that day, as soon as, last week/month/year, the other day, in 2001, 1999.... आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Past Indefinite Tense (V_2) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- He went to Jaipur yesterday. (go)
 - His wife died last year. (die)
 - I polished my shoes yesterday. (polish)
 - Mohan came to see me last week. (come)
 - As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. (see)
- Note : उपरोक्त वाक्य नकारात्मक होने पर Did+not+ V_1 का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—
- I did not pass my secondary examination in 1994. (pass)
8. यदि when या as से जुड़े वाक्यों में V_2 का प्रयोग होता है तो दूसरी clause में कार्य जारी रहने पर Past Continuous Tense (was/were+ V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- When I entered the class the teacher was teaching the students. (enter)
 - When Ram came home his mother was cooking food. (cook)
 - My father was reaching a newspaper when I saw him. (read)
 - As she came to me I was talking to my brother. (talk)
 - As I saw him he was not doing anything. (do)
9. as-soon-as से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य की दोनों Clauses में Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—
- As soon as he saw (see) a tiger, he ran away. (run)
 - As soon as it rained (rain) I went in side. (go)
- Note : अगर As - soon - as में आने वाली एक Clauses में Present Indefinite भरा हुआ रहता है तो दूसरी Clauses में भी Present Indefinite का प्रयोग करते हैं।
10. यदि वाक्य में at that time, in those days, at that moment, while आदि Adverbs of time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Past Continuous Tense (was/were+ V_1 +ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—
- Ramu was living in a hotel in those days. (live)
 - Rahul was writing a book at that time. (write)
11. जब दो Action Past Tense में एक ही समय में हो रहे हों या जारी हों तो दोनों कार्यों के लिए Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में While का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे—
- While he was going (go) to school, he was talking with his friend. (talk)
 - While my brother was singing, (sing) I was sleeping. (sleep)
 - My wife was watching (watch) TV while I was writing this letter. (write)
12. यदि वाक्य में before हो तो before के पहले वाक्य में Past Perfect Tense (had+ V_3) तथा before के बाद वाले वाक्य में V_2 आयेगी तथा After होने पर After के पहले वाले वाक्य में V_2 व After के बाद वाले वाक्य में had+ V_3 का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- Mother had cooked food before father came. (cook)
 - The guest had gone before I reached house. (reach)
 - The truck had been loaded by them before I reached there. (load)
 - We had eaten mangoes before they went. (go)
 - My mother washed my shirt after I had gone to school. (go)
 - He went to market after he had finished his work. (finish)
13. यदि कोई वाक्य I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, they wish, as if, as though आदि से शुरू होता है तो इनके बाद वाली Clause में काल्पनिक वर्णन करने के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—
- My wife wishes she had been born in 1950. (born)
 - She talks to me as if she had come from the film industry. (come)

14. यदि When अथवा As से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य में V_1 का प्रयोग होता है तथा दूसरे Clause में Since/for+time आये तो उस Clause में Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had+been+ V_1 ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- When I reached there, they had been waiting for me for five hours. (wait)
 - When Ramesh came home. Radha had been cooking food for two hours. (cook)
 - It had been raining for two hours when we entered the house. (rain)
 - When I reached school the bell had been ringing for ten minutes. (ring)
15. यदि वाक्य में Tomorrow, next + day/week/month/year, the coming day, the following day, in future आदि Adverbs का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense (I, we के साथ shall तथा शेष Subjects के साथ will+ V_1) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- We shall go to school tomorrow. (go)
 - They will visit the Taj Mahal next year. (visit)
 - Next week they will leave for America. (leave)
 - I shall go to Delhi the coming day. (go)
16. यदि वाक्य में at this time, at this moment + future time जैसे— Tomorrow, the next day/the following day/night/week/month/year, in + future time उक्त वाक्य में Future Continuous Tense (shall/will + be + V_1 + ing) का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे—
- The Indian cricket team will be playing at this time tomorrow. (play)
 - Our school educational tour will be visiting Delhi at this time the next day. (visit)
17. वाक्य के अन्त में अथवा प्रारम्भ में by+time आये या When अथवा before से शुरू होने वाले Clause में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है तो रिक्त स्थान में Future Perfect Tense (Shall have/will have+ V_3) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- When you come here, he will have gone to office. (go)
 - The boys will have finished their match before you arrive. (finish)
 - She will have taken lunch before his father goes to office. (take)
 - He will have left studies by next year. (leave)
 - By tomorrow morning the building will have been white washed. (white wash)
 - By the time he is back from America, I shall have completed my book on grammar. (complete)
18. यदि वाक्य में दो बार समय आये पहली बार for+time तथा दूसरी बार By+time का प्रयोग होता है तो उक्त वाक्य में Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Shall have/will have + been + V_1 ing) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
- When Sarita arrives here next month, you will have been living in this house for five years. (live)
 - By December 2009, Seema will have been writing short stories for ten years. (write)
 - Dr. Vinod will have been serving in this hospital for four months by December 2008. (serve)
 - By the end of this month Mohan will have been learning driving for two years. (learn)

EXERCISE

- He always.....his will.
(A) change (B) changes (C) is change (D) is changing [B]
- The ministerin Ajmer at 3 p.m. on Sunday.
(A) arrives (B) arrived (C) arrive (D) will arrive [A]
- The earth..... round the sun.
(A) is moving (B) move (C) moves (D) moved [C]
- The doctor..... the patient every day.
(A) visit (B) is visiting (C) will visit (D) visits [D]
- Listen! Someone..... to open the gate.
(A) trying (B) is trying (C) was trying (D) are trying [B]
- They a football match at this moment.
(A) were watching (B) are watching (C) will be watching (D) have watched [B]

7. Sejal exercises on tenses now.
 (A) is doing (B) does (C) was doing (D) are doing [A]
8. Deep money to buy a new car.
 (A) was saving (B) is saving (C) will save (D) save [B]
9. Babu him to report for duty.
 (A) has informed (B) have informed (C) had informed (D) will have inform [A]
10. I have alreadythe bell twice.
 (A) ring (B) have rung (C) has rang (D) rung [D]
11. Manvifrom Ajmer yet. (not return)
 (A) has retuned (B) has not returned (C) have returned (D) is returned [B]
12. Riyacomputer for six months and she hasn't learnt much yet.
 (A) has been learning (B) have been learning (C) had been learning (D) has learnt [A]
13. The tape for ages. We must get it repaired.
 (A) have been leaking (B) has been leaking (C) has leaking (D) is leaking [B]
14. I..... with him for ten years and he has never greeted me.
 (A) had been working (B) has been working
 (C) have been working (D) have worked [C]
15. Last year the government..... new legislation to check pollution.
 (A) had introduced (B) have introduced (C) has introduced (D) introduced [D]
16. When I..... here first time, it was quite a lonely area.
 (A) come (B) came (C) is coming (D)was coming [B]
17. Yesterday I rang you twice but..... no response.
 (A) get (B) got (C) had got (D) has got [B]
18. India..... freedom in 1947.
 (A) had got (B) got (C) get (D) have got [B]
19. When I saw him first time, he in a cafe.
 (A) is sitting (B) was sitting (C) has been sitting (D) sits [B]
20. Vidhan a shock while he was mending a fuse.
 (A) got (B) had got (C) gets (D) is getting [A]
21. When I went to see him, he a cricket match on TV.
 (A) is watching (B) was watching (C) watching (D) had watched [B]
22. My brother..... the plants when suddenly the rain started.
 (A) is watering (B) was watering (C) waters (D) had watered [B]
23. I went to bed after I my work.
 (A) had finish (B) has finished (C) have finished (D) had finished [D]
24. The patient had died before the doctor
 (A) had came (B) come (C) came (D) comes [C]
25. When they entered the cinema hall, the film already.....
 (A) started (B) has started (C) had started (D) starts [C]
26. My sister saw a snake while she.....in the garden.
 (A) is walking (B) was walking (C) walked (D) had walked [B]
27. The emperor.....all the treaties and attacked his enemy.
 (A) break (B) broke (C) breaks (D) broken [B]
28. I met Rahim yesterday but I.....him so far today.(not see)
 (A) has seen (B) have seen (C) have not seen (D) has not seen [C]

29. The trainees.....their seats before the secretary arrived.
 (A) have occupied (B) has occupied (C) had occupied (D) have not occupied [C]
30. His father.....the principal yesterday.
 (A) is meeting (B) met (C) meet (D) meets [B]
31. We are fond of.....in the river.
 (A) is swimming (B) Swim (C) Swimming (D) swims [C]
32. When she opened the door, she.....a terrible snake.
 (A) see (B) saw (C) seen (D) was seeing [B]
33. The train had left the platform before Ithe station.
 (A) had reached (B) reached (C) reach (D) have reached [B]
34. Our class teacher always on time
 (A) come (B) came (C) has come (D) comes [D]
35. My father me a gift for getting first division in Secondary Examination.
 (A) give (B) gave (C) had given (D) given [B]
36. The student the class before the teacher arrived.
 (A) have left (B) has left (C) had left (D) was left [C]
37. is a good exercise to keep our body fit.
 (A) Dancing (B) Danced (C) Is Danced (D) Dances [A]
38. They..... a friendly match tomorrow.
 (A) will play (B) shall play (C) plays (D) play [A]
39. My father The Times of India daily.
 (A) Read (B) Reads (C) is Reading (D) was Reading [B]
40. They English since 2006.
 (A) have been learning (B) has been learning
 (C) has learning (D) had learing [A]
41. Ekta was reading the newspaper when Nidhi her room.
 (A) enter (B) enters (C) entered (D) was entering [C]
42. The Minister for Defence Dr Kalam on the grand success of the missile
 (A) congratulation (B) congratulate (C) congratulated (D) was congratulated [C]
43. Sonu dropped his mobile while he the bus.
 (A) is boarding (B) was boarding (C) were boarding (D) had been boarding [B]
44. Last Sunday when Kiran food in the kitchen one of her friends came to visit her.
 (A) is cooking (B) was cooked (C) was cooking (D) cooks [C]
45. Please avoid here. It is a library.
 (A) talking (B) talks (C) will talk (D) is talk [A]
46. Monu his painting before she went to market.
 (A) has completed (B) have completed (C) had completed (D) completes [C]
47. Neelam left her home early in the morning today. Nobody where has she gone.
 (A) know (B) is knowing (C) was knowing (D) knows [D]
48. 'Put on your helmets, you to enter the danger zone now' said the watchman.
 (A) were going (B) was going (C) are going (D) have gone [C]
49. Rajesh here every week end
 (A) come (B) came (C) comes (D) is coming [C]
50. You the story yet.
 (A) has finished (B) have finished (C) have not finished (D) had not finished [C]

51. Once upon a time there a big banyan tree.
 (A) is (B) was (C) were (D) have [B]
52. Govind this novel last night.
 (A) finish (B) finishes (C) had finished (D) finished [D]
53. If you run fast, you the bus
 (A) shall catch (B) will be catch (C) is catched (D) will catch [D]
54. They their debts next week.
 (A) is paying (B) were paying (C) will be paying (D) will paying [C]
55. Students English at this time tomorrow.
 (A) will read (B) shall read (C) will be reading (D) shall be reading [C]
56. If Sheetal me, I would have attended her party.
 (A) has invited (B) had invited (C) invited (D) will be invited [B]
57. What is your mother.....?
 (A) doing (B) do (C) does (D) is doing [A]
58. Mohan and his family (travel) in America for two weeks now.
 (A) has been traveling (B) have been traveling
 (C) had been traveling (D) is being traveled [B]
59. We with the my uncle next week.
 (A) will stay (B) shall stay (C) stays (D) stay [B]
60. My uncle, who lives in Mumbai me a new watch last week.
 (A) send (B) sends (C) sent (D) is sent [C]
61. Water in the sea and on the ground constantly due to heat of the sun. (evaporate)
 (A) is evaporated (B) was evaporated (C) evaporates (D) is evaporating [D]
62. I often basketball after school.
 (A) plays (B) playing (C) play (D) is playing [C]
63. The train has not yet.
 (A) leave (B) leaved (C) left (D) leaves [C]
64. Nidhi a song now.
 (A) is singing (B) sing (C) sings (D) was singing [A]
65. Remove your shoes outside as I the floor just now.
 (A) have mopped (B) mopped (C) am mopping (D) was mopping [A]
66. The all round performance of the team ... the match against West Indies last week.
 (A) win (B) wins (C) won (D) is wining [C]
67. A stitch in time nine.
 (A) save (B) saves (C) is saving (D) was saving [B]
68. Radha all the questions perfectly. The panel had to select her.
 (A) answer (B) answers (C) answered (D) had answer [C]
69. The little girl into the mud-pond before I warned.
 (A) have stepped (B) has stepped (C) step (D) had stepped [D]
70. Nobody spoke aloud while the teacher the picture on the board.
 (A) was drawing (B) is drawing (C) draws (D) draw [A]
71. Please in a queue.
 (A) stand (B) stands (C) standing (D) standed [A]
72. Tomorrow is Friday. I to city market.
 (A) will go (B) shall go (C) go (D) was going [B]

73. The earthround the sun.
 (A) Revolves (B) Revolved (C) Revolve (D) Revolving [A]
74. Ram.....from Chennai yesterday.
 (A) Arrives (B) Arrived (C) Will arrive (D) Is arriving [B]
75. She.....her work before Ali came.
 (A) Finishes (B) Finished (C) Finishing (D) Had finished [D]
76. We.....here since 2014.
 (A) Lives (B) Lived (C) Are living (D) Have been living [D]
77. I.....a stranger fellow yesterday.
 (A) Meets (B) Met (C) Will meet (D) Is meeting [B]
78. Shankar.....when we went to his house.
 (A) Plays (B) Plaid (C) Is playing (D) Was playing [D]
79. We..... to picnic tomorrow.
 (A) Go (B) Went (C) Shall go (D) Will go [C]
80. He usually.....up early in the morning.
 (A) Get (B) Have got (C) Will get (D) Gets [D]

Active- Passive Voice [Question.1(B)]

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 1. (B) Active-Passive Voice पर आधारित Correct Form of the Verb का प्रश्न होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 3 Objective Type प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे। Answer book में सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प को लिखना होगा।

SECTION - A

(B) Change the following sentences into Passive voice and write the answer in your answer book. 3x1=3

(vi) Hari has written a poem.

A poem..... by Hari.

(A) Is written (B) Was written (C) Has been written (D) Had been written [C]

(vii) The students are playing football.

Football by the students.

(A) Is played (B) Is being played (C) Was played (D) Has played. [B]

(viii) He killed a snake.

A snake..... by him.

(A) Is killed (B) Is being killed (C) Was killed (D) Was being killed. [C]

"Verb के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिसमें यह स्पष्ट हो कि Subject कार्य कर रहा है या Subject गौण है तथा कार्य महत्वपूर्ण है।

• Narendra writes a letter (Subject कुछ करता है)

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

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

1. Active Voice :

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

• He plays cricket.

• Saroj is singing a song.

• My mother has cooked food.

• I can lift this box.

2. Passive Voice :

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

- Cricket is played by him.
- A song is being sung by Saroj.
- Food has been cooked by mother.
- This box can be lifted by me.

1. Assertive Sentence

Passive Voice बनाने के नियम :

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

Pronoun संबंधी परिवर्तन

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

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

Object हमेशा
Main Verb के
तुरन्त बाद
आता है।

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :

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

- She likes books. - Books are liked by her.
- I help my friend. - My friend is helped by me.
- You do not cheat me. - I am not cheated by you.
- The girl is singing a song. - A song is being sung by the girl.
- I have completed my work. - My work has been completed by me.
- They have not eaten apples. - Apples have not been eaten by me.
- Naresh bought a lot of toys. - A lot of toys were bought by Naresh.
- We did not sing songs. - Songs were not sung by us.
- Neha was washing her clothes. - Her clothes were being washed by Neha.
- Some one has informed the police. - The Police had been informed.
- He will play tennis. - Tennis will be played by him.
- Saroj will have learnt French. - French will have been learnt by Saroj.
- You must take this pill. - This pill must be taken by you.
- I can lift this heavy load. - This heavy load can be lifted by me.
- One must keep one's promises. - One's promises must be kept.
- People worship various gods in India. - Various gods are worshipped in India.
- I can do it. - It can be done by me.
- Shyam will buy a house next year. - A house will be bought next year by Shyam.

Double objects वाले वाक्यों का Passive Voice :

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

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

- My father will present me a gift.
 - I shall be presented a gift by my father. (Indirect object से) OR
 - A gift will be presented to me by my father. (Direct obj. से)
- Dalip teaches us English.
 - We are taught English by Dalip OR
 - English is taught to us by Dalip.
- The cow gives us milk.
 - We are given milk by the cow. OR
 - Milk is given to us by the cow.

Unimportant Subjects :

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

- People speak English all over the world. - English is spoken all over the world.
- Someone has stolen my purse. - My purse has been stolen.
- Farmers grow wheat. - Wheat is grown.
- The Police were chasing the thief. - The thief was being chased.
- They make many things of plastic. - Many things are made of plastic.

नोट : Nobody अथवा No One को छोड़ने पर Passive के वाक्य को नकारात्मक बनाते हैं-

- Nobody can mend this broken table. - This broken table can not be mended.
- No one will support you. - You will not be supported.

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं:-

1. Helping Verb से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य:-

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

Pattern	Active	HV.+Sub.+M.V.+Obj.?
	Passive	HV.+Obj.+M.V.III+by+Sub.?

2. Wh-words से शुरू होने वाले वाक्य :-

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

Pattern	Active	Wh-word+HV.+Sub.+MV.1+Obj.?
	Passive	Wh-word+HV+Obj.+MV.III+by+Sub.?

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

Pattern :- By whom+HV.+Sub.+MV3?

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

Pattern :- Who+HV.+MV3+by+Obj.?

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct passive forms to the verbs given :

1. Tulsidas wrote the Ramayan.

The Ramayan.....by Tulsidas.

(a) Is written (b) Was written (c) Has been written (d) Had been written [b]

2. They will start the sale of tickets for the show from the next week.

The sale of the tickets for the showfrom the next week.

(a) is started (b) will be started (c) were started (d) will started. [b]

3. Mewar Furniture supplied a set of this new furniture last year.

A set of this new furniture to our office by Marwar Furniture last year.

(a) is supplied (b) was supplied (c) were supplied (d) are supplied. [b]

4. They publish the daily newspaper "The Rajasthan Ujala" in our town even now.

The daily newspaper "The Rajasthan Ujala..... in our town even now.

(a)was published (b) will be published (c) were published (d) is published. [d]

5. Board awarded the merit holder students last month.

The merit holder studentsby the Board last month

(a) is awarded (b) was awarded (c) are awarded (d) were awarded. [d]

6. The City Library buys many books every year.

Many books by the city library every year.

(a) is bought (b) are bought (c) are bought (d) were bought. [b]

7. The police caught the thief yesterday and prisoned him.

The thiefand prisoned by the police yesterday.

(a) is caught (b) was caught (c) are caught (d) were caught. [b]

8. People consider honesty the best policy even today.

Honesty..... the best policy even today

(a) is considered (b) are considered (c) was considered (d) will be considered [a]

9. The gardener watered the plants yesterday.

The plants..... yesterday.

(a) is watered (b) are watered (c) was watered (d) were watered [d]

10. The teacher teaches English to us everyday.

Englishto us everyday.

(a) will taught (b) are taught (c) has taught (d) is taught [d]

11. They found him guilty of murder.
Heguilty of murder.
(a) will found (b) has been found (c) was found (d) were being found [c]
12. Please, hang this picture on the wall.
You are requestedthis picture on the wall.
(a) will hang (b) are to hang (c) hanged (d) to hang [d]
13. Pratima lost her new mobile.
Her new mobileby Pratima.
(a) has lost (b) is lost (c) has been lost (d) was lost [d]
14. They will thank us.
We.....
(a) will be thanked (b) shall be thanked (c) are thanked (d) has been thanked [b]
15. Children are flying kites.
Kites.....by the children.
(a) has been flown (b) is flown (c) are being flown (d) is being flown [c]
16. The police has arrested the thief.
The thiefby the police.
(a) have arrested (b) was arrested (c) has been arrested (d) was arrested [c]

QUESTION NO. - 1 (C)

MODALS

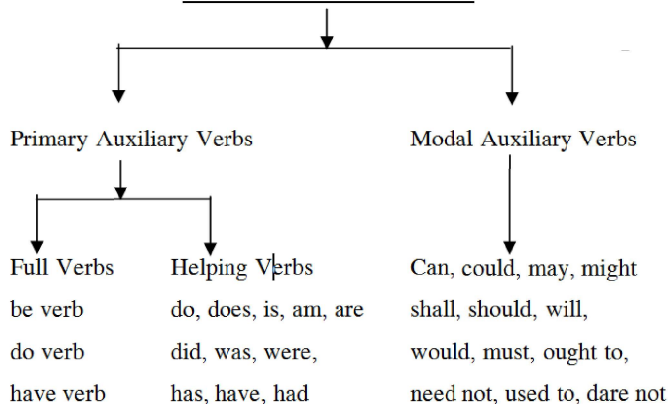
निर्देश :- कक्षा 10 के नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रम में Command, Request, Permission, Probability, Obligation आदि से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। Modals पर आधारित Questions के लिए 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं। जो Paper में प्रश्न संख्या 1 के C में पूछा जायेगा। जिनका विस्तृत विवरण दिया जा रहा है।

SECTION - A

- (C) Fill in the blank with suitable modal and write the answer in your answer book. 2x1=2
- (ix) There are clouds in the sky. It..... rain today. [Probability]
(A) May (B) Might (C) Must (D) Should. [A]
- (x) To drive a vehicle you.....have a license. [Obligation]
(A) Should (B) Might (C) Must (D) May. [C]

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

AUXILIARY VERBS



i. Primary Auxiliary

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

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

ii. Modals Auxiliary

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

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

Modal Auxiliary Verbs की विशेषतायें—

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

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

Use of Modals :-

Can का प्रयोग :-

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

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

Could का प्रयोग :-

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

- When I was young, I could lift a bag of hundred kg. (Past Capacity)
- I could speak French, when I was twenty years old. (Past Ability)

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

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

May का प्रयोग :-

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

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

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

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

Might का प्रयोग:-

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

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

Will/Shall का प्रयोग :-

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

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

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

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

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

Would का प्रयोग:-

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

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

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

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

Should का प्रयोग:-

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

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

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

- I should get good marks if the teacher taught us well.
- 2. Should, lest के बाद उद्देश्य प्रकट करता है जैसे-
- Run slow lest you should fall.

Ought to का प्रयोग:-

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

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

Must का प्रयोग:-

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

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

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

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

(Exercise : Questions from board examinations)

BSER 2012

1. There are clouds in the sky. So, it rain today.(Possibility)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Must (D) Ought [A]
2. His lungs have become very weak. So, he give up smoking.(Strong advise)
(A) May (B) Must (C) Can (D) Should [B]
3. My grandmother is over sixty, but she still read without glasses.(Ability)
(A) Can (B) May (C) Should (D) Could [A]
4. He belonged to a poor family, therefore, he not buy a car. (Unable)
(A) Cannot (B) Could (C) Might (D) Must [B]

BSER 2013

5. He swim very well in his youth. (Past ability)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Shall (D) Would [B]
6. You are not well at all. You see a doctor at once. (Strong advise)
(A) Might (B) Must (C) May (D) Should [B]
7. Work hard lest you fail. (Purpose)
(A) May (B) Would (C) Must (D) Should [D]
8. He is working hard so that he win a scholarship.(Purpose)
(A) May (B) Would (C) Should (D) Must [A]

BSER 2014

9. The barking of the dog made me run as fast as I (Ability)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [B]
10. I think the guide take us around the old monument. (Suggestion)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [D]
11. My brother who is a wrestler lift this big pole. (Capacity)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Can [D]
12. You come to bungalow whenever you wish.(Permission)
(A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]

BSER 2015

13. Everybody follow the rules and regulations of the country.(Obligation)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Must [D]
14. This seat is vacant. You sit here. (Permission)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
15. The weather is cold. We have a snowfall. (Possibility)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
16. You not make a noise in the class. (Command)
 (A) May (B) Shall (C) Might (D) Should [B]
17. You take the medicines regularly. (Strong Advice)
 (A) Must (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
18. You also take rest. (Advice)
 (A) Should (B) Could (C) Might (D) Could [A]
19. You give me call, if you have to see me. (Permission)
 (A) Will (B) Could (C) May (D) Should [C]
20. I not charge for visiting at your place. (Assurance)
 (A) Will (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]

BSER 2017

21. you please help me by giving me change? (Polite Request)
 (A) May (B) Will (C) Might (D) Should [B]
22. Amit has gone to Jaipur. He return today by the evening. (Possibility)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
23. Yes, you park your car here. (Permission)
 (A) Can (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
24. Students attend classes, if they want to appear in the examination. (Advice)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Should (D) Will [C]

BSER 2018

1. I run fast when I was young. (Ability)
 (A) Can (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [B]
2. Mohan is sick. You go and see him. (Suggestion)
 (A) May (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [D]

BSER 2019

25. Your father is in ICU. You..... leave right now to attend on to him. (Necessity)
 (A) Must (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]
26. Smita's husband always come late from his office. (Past habit)
 (A) Would (B) Could (C) Might (D) Should [A]

BSER 2020

27. A soldier.....fight for his country. (Duty)
 (A) May (B) Shall (C) Must (D) Can [C]
28. Rohitsolve the sum easily. (ability)
 (A) May (B) Can (C) Need (D) Might [B]

QUESTION NO. 2-6 (Marks-5)
PASSAGES FROM GOLDEN RAYS

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 2 -6 Golden Rays के Prose part से Seen Passage का प्रश्न होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 5 प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे जिनके उत्तर Answer book में लिखने होंगे।

SECTION - A

Q.2-6 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

2. Positive Health

Passage - 1

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

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

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

2. What is necessary to develop a healthy mind?

Ans. It is necessary to learn to relax properly and to develop ways to deal with day-to-day stress.

3. How do relaxation techniques help you?

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

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

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

5. Find the word from the passage which means: illness

Ans. Diseases

Passage- 2

By instinct, most parents love and care for their children. Yet very often, their expectations and ambitions put too much pressure on the children. When children cannot reach the level of their parent's ambition, they can suffer from tremendous frustration and stress. This may lead to drug experimentation and other related behaviours as a way of avoiding the realities of the situation.

1. What puts too much pressure upon the children?

Ans. The parents' expectations and ambitions put too much pressure upon children.

2. What do most parents do by instinct?

Ans. By instinct, most parents love and care for their children.

3. When do children suffer from tremendous frustration and stress?

Ans. It happens when children cannot reach the level of their parents' ambitions.

4. To what do children turn to avoid the frustration and pressure?

Ans. Children turn to drug experimentation and other related behaviours to avoid frustration and pressure.

5. Find the word from the passage which means: feeling of dissatisfaction and despair.

Ans. Frustration

3. The Tale of the Bishnois

Passage -3

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

1. Which area is a treeless waste of sand and rocks?
Ans. Marwar is a treeless waste of sand and rocks.
2. What types of vegetation is found in Marwar?
Ans. Thorny shrubs a few tufts of short rough grass and stunted ber or babul trees are found in Marwar.
3. Which tree is known as the kalpavriksha of Marwar?
Ans. Khejdi tree is known as the kalpavriksha of Marwar.
4. What are the advantages of Khejdi trees?
Ans. Khejdi foliage nourishes goat, sheep, cattle and camel. Its pods can be made into a delicious curry; its thorns guard the farmers' fields against marauding animals.
5. Find the word from the passage which means: hard to believe
Ans. Incredibly

Passage-4

When Jambaji was twenty-five years old, a great disaster overtook the whole region. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether. The worst sufferers were the cattle. In the first year of drought, they could eat the bajara straw stored in the houses. The second year was very bad. There was not a blade of grass left standing anywhere. People hacked at any trees they could find and feed the animals on the leaves, but even so there was not enough browse for all the hungry animals.

1. What was the great disaster?
Ans. The great disaster was the drought. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether.
2. What was the age of Jambaji at the time of the disaster?
Ans. At the time of disaster, Jambaji was twenty-five year old.
3. Who were the worst sufferers?
Ans. The cattle were the worst sufferers.
4. How long did the drought continue?
Ans. The drought continued for eight consecutive years.
5. Write from the passage the word which means; 'an event resulting a great loss'.
Ans. Drought

Passage-5

His message included twenty nine basic tenets. Its two major commandments were a prohibition against the cutting down of any green tree or the killing of any animal.

Jambaji's message of humanity and respect for all living things was eagerly accepted. His teachings prompted the inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois or twenty - niners (bis=twenty, noi=nine) because they adhered to Jambaji's twenty-nine precepts.

1. In which form did Jambaji broadcast his message?
Ans. Jambaji broadcast his message in the form of twenty - nine basic tenets.
2. What did Jambaji's teachings make the people do?
Ans. Jambaji's teachings prompted the people to reclothe the earth with its green cover.
3. Why were Jambaji's followers called Bishnois?
Ans. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois because they adhered to his twenty-nine precepts.
4. Jambaji was an environmentalist. How?
Ans. His one major commandment prohibited people from cutting down green trees. So, he was an environmentalist.
5. Find the word from passage which means: principles.
Ans. Tenets.

Passage-6

The people had hacked and hacked the last bit of foliage from all trees, which finally began to dry up. When the stored grain was exhausted people ate khejdi pods and the flour of dried ber seeds. When this too was exhausted, they tore the bark off the sangri trees and powdered and cooked it. They hunted every one of the starving blackbucks, and finally they abandoned all hope and migrated in masses. Tens of thousands of cattle perished on the way.

1. What was the result of hacking foliage from the trees?

Ans. The result of hacking foliage from the trees was this that they began to dry up.

2. What did people eat when stored grain exhausted?

Ans. When stored grain exhausted, people ate Khejdi Pods and flour of dried ber seeds.

3. When did the people migrate in masses?

Ans. The people migrated in masses when they abandoned all hopes.

4. What was the reason of the dying of the animals?

Ans. The animals had nothing to eat so, they died of hunger.

5. Find the word from the passage which means: died

Ans. Perished.

4. WHAT IS AMISS WITH US

Passage-7

We all travel by public transport, train or bus and have had many bitter and sad experiences. Orderly queue system at the time of either purchasing the tickets or boarding the train/bus is rarely followed. Everyone in his self-interest flouts the genuine rights of others. Those who are already occupying a seat would very reluctantly permit others to sit even on the neighbouring vacant seat. When they do so, they grab about half of that vacant seat also. The thought of giving help to other needy ones rarely stirs them.

1. When do we have many bitter and sad experiences?

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

2. What is rarely found at the ticket windows?

Ans. Orderly queue system at the time of purchasing the tickets is rarely found at the ticket windows.

3. What does everyone do in his self-interest?

Ans. Everyone in his self-interest flouts the genuine rights of others.

4. What does rarely stir them?

Ans. The thought of giving help to other needy ones rarely stirs them.

5. Write from the passage the word which means 'unwilling'.

Ans. Reluctantly

7. THE TRIBUTE

Passage - 8

It was mid-day. Seven or eight people had gathered in our courtyard to supervise the division. We three brothers were present. Mother was not to be seen anywhere in the vicinity. We were waiting for the final separation, as if ready to slice out the flesh of the domestic body which our parents had nourished since the day of their marriage. And then we would run away in three different directions clutching a piece each.

1. How many people gathered in Babuli's courtyard?

Ans. Seven or eight people had gathered in Babuli's courtyard.

2. Why did the people gather in his courtyard?

Ans. The people gathered in Babuli's courtyard to supervise the division.

3. How did the act of final separation seem to Babuli?

Ans. It seemed to Babuli as if they were ready to slice out the flesh of the domestic body which their parents had nourished since the day of their marriage.

4. "And then we would run away in three different directions" What does the word 'we' here stand for ?

Ans. The word 'we' here stands for Babuli and his two elder brothers.

5. Find out the word from the passage which means : the area around a particular place.

Ans. Vicinity

QUESTION NO. - 7 - 8 (Marks - 2)

ACTIVE - PASSIVE VOICE

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 7-8 Active - Passive Voice पर आधारित Transformation का प्रश्न दिया गया होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 2 प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे जिनके उत्तर Answer book में लिखने होंगे।

इस Topic के नियम प्रश्न संख्या 1 (B) के साथ दिये गये हैं।

SECTION - A

Q.7 Change into active- passive :

2x1=2

1. People appreciate honesty everywhere.

Ans. Honesty is appreciated everywhere.

2. They condemn thieves everywhere.

Ans. Thieves are condemned everywhere.

3. We know the Indian soldiers for bravery.

Ans. Indian soldiers are known for bravery.

4. The audience praised the speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago Conference.

Ans. The speech of Swami Vivekanand in the Chicago conference was praised.

5. Scientists have discovered more facts about the Indian river Saraswati.

Ans. More facts about the Indian river Saraswati have been discovered.

6. The Chairman has dissolved the committee.

Ans. The committee has been dissolved.

7. The Election Commission has announced elections for the state assemblies.

Ans. Elections for the state assemblies have been announced.

8. She left the dog in the car.

Ans. The dog was left by her in the car.

9. They are catching the stray animals.

Ans. The stray animals are being caught.

10. They gave him an opportunity.

Ans. An opportunity was given to him. Or He was given an opportunity.

11. They teach the Children French in Paris.

Ans. The children are taught French in Paris. Or French is taught to the children in Paris.

12. The police asked the culprit tough questions.

Ans. The culprit was asked tough questions.

13. They offered him help.

Ans. He was offered help.

14. The officer granted me the leave.

Ans. I was granted the leave.

15. I send them greeting cards on Diwali.
Ans. They were sent greeting cards on Diwali by me.
16. They provide me the financial help.
Ans. I am provided the financial help.
17. I tell him interesting stories.
Ans. He is told interesting stories by me.
18. Have you paid the money?
Ans. Has the money been paid?
19. He handed her the letter.
Ans. She was handed the letter.
20. He denied her nothing.
Ans. She was denied nothing.
21. Put him this question.
Ans. Let this question be put to him.
22. Show him the way.
Ans. You are advised to show him the way.
23. Tell them the whole story.
Ans. Let the whole story be told to them.
24. Give him a suitable reply.
Ans. Let a suitable reply be given to him.
25. Bring it to their knowledge.
Ans. Let it be brought to their knowledge.
26. He painted the door green.
Ans. The door was painted green.
27. The police found him guilty.
Ans. He was found guilty.
28. They elected him president.
Ans. He was elected president.
29. They found the experiment useful.
Ans. The experiment was found useful.

Text Book Exercise

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

1. Somebody has put out the light.
2. People serve ice-cream with meal.
3. They are expecting good news.
4. They admire the bravery of the Indian soldiers.
5. The principal has dissolved the committee.
6. The election commission announces election for the state assemblies.
7. People hold honesty as the best policy.
8. The teacher has appointed him monitor.
9. I opened the door.
10. He can lift the box.
11. Why do you suspect me?
12. Are they offering him a chair?
13. Whom do we like most?

14. Who wrote Macbeth?
15. Put him this question.
16. Show him the way.
17. Don't tease her.
18. Give him a suitable reply.
19. Has someone informed the police?
20. People think that the government is working well.

ANSWERS :

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

QUESTIONS NO. - 9-11 (Marks -3)

Direct - Indirect Speech

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 9-11 Direct- Indirect Speech पर आधारित Transformation का प्रश्न दिया गया होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 3 प्रश्नों के उत्तर Answer book में लिखने होंगे।

SECTION - A

Q.9-11 Fill in the blanks by changing them into indirect speech : 3x1=3

9. My friend said, "Alas! I have lost my bag."
My friendmy bag.

Ans. My friend exclaimed with sorrow that he had lost his bag.

10. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
The teacher.....east.

Ans. The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

11. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."
The doctor.....rest.

Ans. The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest.

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

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

Speech (Narration) दो प्रकार के होते हैं :-

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

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

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

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

Direct Speech के दो भाग होते हैं—

(i) Reporting Verb

(ii) Reported Speech

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

Ram Said to Mohan

"I shall help you."



Reporting verb (Inverted comma के बाहर का भाग)

Reporting Speech (Inverted comma के अंदर का भाग)

मुख्य रूप से Direct से Indirect में पाँच प्रकार के वाक्यों को बदला जाता है—

1. Simple Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Optative Sentence
5. Exclamatory Sentence

General Rules

i. Reporting Verb का tense कभी नहीं बदलता।

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

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

1. ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (निश्चयात्मक वाक्य)

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

Says to = tells

Say to = tell

Will say to = will tell

Shall say to = shall tell

Said to = told

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

2. Connective, that का प्रयोग करते हैं।

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

- Ram says to him, "God is everywhere." - Ram tells him that God is everywhere.
- Ram will say to me, "Sita has gone to school." - Ram will tell me that Sita has gone to school.
- They say, "He does not do his work." - They say that he does not do his work.
- He has said to me, "She is a beautiful girl." - He has told me that she is a beautiful girl.

Tense संबंधी परिवर्तन :

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

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

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

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

(ii) यदि भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक साथ हो तो Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं-

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

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

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Ago	Before
Just	Then
Thus	So
Come	Go/come
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day
Next day	The following day
Last (week/month/year)	The previous week/month/year
Next (week/month/year)	The following(week/month/year)
The day before	Yesterday two days before

Pronoun में परिवर्तन :

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

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

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

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

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Interrogative sentences दो तरह से शुरू होते हैं—

- (A) Helping verb से शुरू
(B) Wh- word से शुरू

Direct से Indirect में बदलने के नियम:—	
<p>Helping verb से शुरू</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Said/said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं। Conjunction – if या Whether का प्रयोग करते हैं। Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं। 	<p>Wh- word से शुरू</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Said/said to को asked/inquired में बदलते हैं। Conjunction उसी Wh-word को बनाते हैं। Conjunction के बाद subject का प्रयोग करते हैं।

4. Tense, Person तथा Adverb में परिवर्तन सामान्य नियमानुसार करते हैं।

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

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

1. V_1 से 2. Do not + V_1 से 3. Please/Kindly+ V_1 से 4. Let से

Imperative sentence को Indirect speech में बदलने के नियम—

- Said/said to को RS के भाव के अनुसार ordered, commanded, advised या requested में बदलते हैं।
- Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- To के बाद सदैव V_1 का प्रयोग होता है।
- Reported Speech के वाक्य में Tense को छोड़कर शेष परिवर्तन नियमानुसार करते हैं।
 - वाक्य Do not से शुरू होने पर RV को वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered, advised तथा requested में बदलकर not + to को Conjunction के रूप जोड़कर वाक्य को Indirect Speech में बदला जाता है।
 - नकारात्मक शब्द never होने पर never के बाद to का प्रयोग करते हैं—
 - उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Do not को हटाकर forbade का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है
 - वाक्य में please/kindly का प्रयोग होने पर RV को requested में बदलते हैं तथा Indirect Speech में Please या Kindly को हटा देते हैं।
- Will/Would/Could+you.....? से आरम्भ होने वाले वाक्य Request का भाव प्रकट करते हैं अतः इन्हें Imperative sentence के नियमानुसार Indirect में बदलते हैं।
- Imperative Sentence के साथ if, unless, till, until, when, while, as, after, before..... आदि से जुड़ा हुआ कोई दूसरा उपवाक्य दिया होने पर उस उपवाक्य के Tense, Pronoun, Adverb आदि में साधारण वाक्यों के नियमानुसार परिवर्तन करते हैं।

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

- Said to को suggested to या proposed to में बदलते हैं।
- Connective that का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- Object (us) को nominative case (we, they) में बदल देते हैं।
- We/They के बाद should का प्रयोग करते हैं।

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

- RV वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार ordered/commanded/requested बदलती है।
- Connective 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- To के बाद Let+..... का प्रयोग करते हुए Imperative के नियमानुसार Indirect बनाते हैं।

Change the following sentences into indirect speech :

1. Hari said to me, "I am going to town with my sister."
Hari his sister.
2. She said to him, "You have given me nothing."
She told himnothing.
3. Kanta said to me, "I will answer the phone."
Kanta told me the phone.
4. My mother said to me, "You can do it if you try."
My mother told me tried.
5. She said to her teacher, "I am giving a party to all my friends today."
She told her teacher that day.
6. The teacher said, "Slow and steady wins the race."
The teacher the race.
7. He said to Pooja, "You are not working hard ."
He told Pooja hard.
8. The thief said to the judge, "What have I done to deserve so hard a punishment?"
The thief asked the Judge a punishment.
9. Ankita said to the tailor, "When will my dress be ready?"
Ankita asked ready.
10. She said to me, "How do you live in such an isolated locality?"
She asked me locality.
11. The candidate said to the clerk, "When shall I know the result of the test?"
The Candidate asked the clerkthe test.
12. She said to her husband, "How can you be so uncaring?"
She asked uncaring.
13. She said to her son, "Did the green grocer have any fresh vegetable?"
She asked her son vegetable.
14. The judge said to the thief, "Are you not ashamed of committing theft again and again?"
The Judge asked the thiefagain.
15. Gopal said to a man, "Do you know the way to the station?"
Gopal asked a manstation.
16. She said to the postman, "Is there any letter for me?"
She asked the post manher.
17. Hari said to Rekha, "Can you tell me why are you so sad today?"
Hari asked Rekha day.
18. She said to me, "Have a look at yourself in the mirror."
She advised memirror.
19. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Meena.
I requested Meenaa moment.
20. He said to me, "Please fill up this form."
He requested meform.
21. "Don't go near the water, children" she said.
She said the childrenwater.
22. The teacher said to the boys. "Make good use of your time."
The teacher advised the boystime.

23. I said to him. "Don't use bent coins in the machine."
I asked himmachine.
24. "Kindly give me a seat near the window." said the passenger to the conductor.
The passenger requested the conductorthe window.
25. The advocate said to the client, "Read it carefully before you sign."
The advocate advised the client signed.

ANSWERS :

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

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

4

1. The boys said, " Hurrah! We have won the match." **Board 2017**
The boys exclaimed with joy.....
Ans. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
2. The teacher said to Ramesh , "Will you do my work now?"
The teacher asked Ramesh.....
Ans. The teacher asked Ramesh if he would do his work then.
3. The Minister said, "You can open the new bridge for the public today"
The Minister said.....
Ans. The Minister said to them that they could open the new bridge for the public that day.
4. The Principal said to the clerk, "Do this work or leave the office."
The Principal ordered the clerk.....
Ans. The Principal ordered the clerk to do that work or leave the office.

5. The principal said to the teacher, "How many students are there in your class?" **Board 2018**
The principal asked.....
- Ans. The principal asked the teacher how many students there were in his class.
6. My friend said to me, "I have bought a new book for you."
My friend told.....
- Ans. My friend told me that he had a new book for me.
7. The old woman said to me, "Please help me."
The old woman requested me.....
- Ans. The old woman requested me to help her.
8. I said to him, "I have a message for you."
I told him.....
- Ans. I told him that I had a message for him.
9. Nisha said to her sister, "I have something to show you." **Board 2019**
Nisha told.....
- Ans. Nisha told her sister that she had something to show her.
10. The doctor said to the patient, "Take these tablets everyday before you go to bed."
The doctor advised.....
- Ans. The doctor advised the patient to take those tablets everyday before he went to bed.
11. Mr. Rajora said to his wife, "Why don't you sleep early?"
Mr. Rajora asked.....
- Ans. Mr. Rajora asked his wife why she did not sleep early.
12. The poor beggar said, "Give me something to eat."
The poor beggar begged.....
- Ans. The poor beggar begged to give his something to eat.
13. Ram said, "Did you like the movie?" **Board 2020**
Ram asked.....
- Ans. Ram asked me if I liked the movie.
14. They said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
They exclaimed.....
- Ans. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
15. "Shoot the prisoner," said the officer.
The officer commanded.....
- Ans. The officer commanded to shoot the prisoner.
16. She said to the teacher, "Please explain this question to me."
She requested.....
- Ans. She requested the teacher to explain that question to her.

QUESTION NO. - 12-15 and 16 - 19 (Marks 8+8=16)

UNSEEN PASSAGE

SECTION - B

निर्देश : माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी Modal Paper एवं Blue Print के अनुसार बोर्ड परीक्षा में Unseen Passage से संबंधी दो Passage दिये जायेंगे। प्रत्येक Passage से 4-4 प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे। जिनका अंकभार 16 Marks होगा।

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

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

एक Unseen Passage के प्रश्नों का उत्तर कैसे दें?

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

Passage में पूछे गये Question निम्नलिखित Question Words से प्रारम्भ होते हैं—

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

Q.12-15 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Passage - 1

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement. Half- educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself at an early day never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other hand, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking or opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time.

1. What should a scholar remember while reading a book?

Ans. A scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement.

2. How do common people pass time?

Ans. The common people pass time by reading books for mere amusement.

3. What type of books should we avoid?

Ans. We should avoid those books which do not give us intellectual food and make an appeal to the emotions.

4. Write the words from the passage which means:

(a) Student (b) A drug which causes sleep and relieves pain.

Ans. (a) Scholar (b) Narcotic

Passage - 2

Mark! While relatives are looking on and lamenting deeply, one by one mortals are carried off, like an ox that is led to the slaughter. So the world is afflicted with death and decay, therefore, the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world. Neither from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer. He will make himself sick and pale, yet the dead are not saved by his lamentation. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief. He who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed will obtain peace of mind; he who has overcome all sorrow will become free from sorrow and be blessed."

1. What will be the effect of weeping and grieving?

Ans. His pain and suffering will increase. He will lose his health and will become pale and sick.

2. What is lamentation compared with and why?

Ans. Lamentation is compared with an arrow because like an arrow it pierces the heart of others.

3. How can one get peace of mind?

Ans. One can get the peace of mind by taking out the arrow of lamentation, complain and grief from his mind.

4. What fact of life did Buddha convey to Kisa Gotami in this sermon?

Ans. Buddha conveyed to Kisa Gotami in this sermon that all living beings are subject to death one day. Therefore, wise do not grieve.

Passage - 3

In life, every man has twin obligations -obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children; and he has an obligation to his people, his community, his country. In a civil and humane resilience the ability to deal with any kind of hardship and recover from its effects pushed to our limits pushed to the last point in our ability to bear pain society, each man is able to fulfill those obligations according to his own inclinations and abilities. But in a country like South Africa, it was almost impossible for a man of my birth and colour to fulfill both of those obligations.

1. What do 'those obligations' here refer to?

Ans. The words 'those obligations' here refer to duty towards one's family, society and towards country.

2. How does an ordinary man in a civil society carry these obligations?

Ans. An ordinary man in a civil society carries these obligations According to his natural tendencies and abilities.

3. Why was it not possible to carry out twin obligations in South Africa at that time?

Ans. It was not possible to carry out twin obligations in South Africa at that time because it was the reign of apartheid and black skinned people were not allowed to carry out twin obligations.

4. What does 'inclination' here mean?

Ans. The word 'inclination' here means natural tendencies of behaviour.

Q.16-19 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

FACTUAL UNSEEN PASSAGES

Passage - 4

The Pandavas and the Kauravas were Drona's disciples. They were once summoned by the preceptor Drona for a test. The eldest of the Pandavas, Yudhishtira, was asked to bring one bad person from the society. The eldest of the Kauravas, Duryodhana, was asked to fetch one good person from the same society in Hasthinapura. After a thorough search both the cousins returned empty handed. The pure minded Yudhishtira, found everyone to be pious and pure and the impure mind of Duryodhana found everyone to be evil and impure.

1. What was Yudhishtira asked?

Ans. Yudhishtira was asked to bring one bad person from the society.

2. What task was given to Duryodhana?

Ans. Duryodhana was asked to fetch one good person from the same society in Hasthinapura.

3. What did the two cousins bring from the society?

Ans. The two cousins brought nothing from the society.

4. How did Yudhishtira and Duryodhana find everywhere in Hasthinapura?

Ans. Yudhishtira found everyone to be pious and Duryodhana found everyone to be evil.

Passage - 5

Once a gentleman entered a restaurant and wanted to order some eggs. But he forgot the words for eggs. He didn't ask the manager lest he should make fun of him. "Let me try to find it out without making a fool of myself," he said to himself. He saw a cock outside. Pointing to it, he asked the waiter, "Could you tell me the name of that bird." It is a cock." "What is the cock's wife called?" he asked, "She is called a hen," said the waiter. "What do you call the hen's children?" "They are chickens." "What are the chickens called before they are born?" he asked. "They are called eggs." "Fine! Said the man," "Will you bring me two eggs with coffee and some toast? Please make haste as I am to meet a friend in an hour."

1. Why did the man go to a restaurant?

Ans. He went to eat some eggs.

2. What didn't he remember?

Ans. He forgot the word for eggs.

3. Why didn't he ask the manager?

Ans. He did not ask the manager lest he should make fun of him.

4. What eatables did he order?

Ans. He ordered two eggs with coffee and some toast.

QUESTION NO. - 20 (Marks - 4)
PASSAGE FROM GOLDEN RAYS

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 20 Golden Rays के Prose part से Seen Passage का प्रश्न होगा जिसमें 1-1 अंक के 4 प्रश्न दिये गए होंगे जिनके उत्तर Answer book में लिखने होंगे।

SECTION - C

Q.20 Read the following passage and answer anyone of the passage questions that follow :

1. Positive Health

Passage -1

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

1. What is health?

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

2. When do we feel secure?

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

3. What helps us to stay well mentally?

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

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

Ans. Harmonious

Passage - 2

This does not mean that we do not need medical care. We definitely need proper medical care under certain circumstances. We need proper vaccination and immunization against infectious diseases, proper treatment of diseases by medical and surgical intervention when required proper maternal care before and after childbirth, and regular medical checks after the age of forty years. However, there is no need to be obsessed about our health, and we should use our own instincts and knowledge to decide when medical intervention is really necessary.

1. What according to the author do we definitely need?

Ans. According to the author we definitely need proper medical care under certain circumstances.

2. What do we need against infectious diseases?

Ans. We need proper vaccination and immunization against infectious diseases.

3. Which interventions have been discussed here?

Ans. Medical and surgical intervention have been discussed here.

4. Write from the passage the word which means: 'relating to a mother'.

Ans. Maternal

4. WHAT IS AMISS WITH US

Passage-3

The easiest way to give vent to our protest is to stage a Dharna or call for a Bandh or a Rail Roko demonstration. The agitators make the most out of such shows. These devices, besides causing inconvenience, may sometimes irreparable damage to individuals, cause immense loss to the nation. Imagine, someone is seriously sick, another has an inescapable appointment and still another has no provisions at home. Who bothers for other's legitimate needs? One remains wonder struck to see that sometimes such Bandhs are sponsored even by responsible people.

1. What are the easiest ways for protest nowadays?

Ans. Dharna, Bandh or Rail Roko is the easiest ways for protest nowadays.

2. For what should we bother?

Ans. We should bother for other's legitimate needs.

3. When does one remain wonder struck?

Ans. When one sees the responsible people sponsoring Bandh, one remains wonder struck.

4. Pick out from the passage the word which means: unavoidable.

Ans. Inescapable.

Passage-4

Cleanliness is next to Godliness. That seems to remain an obsolete adage now. We are so used to uncleanness that it does not seem to affect our senses leave aside annoying us. We throw the rubbish and waste materials wherever we like, may be roads, public transport, educational institutions, historical monuments government buildings and do not spare even holy places of worships. In our fond hope of keeping our home clean we do not hesitate in making our neighbour's home unclean. The rubbish may be dirt of the house, shit of the children, skin of the vegetable/ fruit or any other waste stuff.

1. What adage seems to be obsolete now?

Ans. Cleanliness is next to Godliness is that adage.

2. How do we show dual nature in cleanliness?

Ans. We keep our home clean and don't hesitate to make our neighbours home unclean.

3. Mention two waste stuff.

Ans. House-dirt, children-shit, vegetable and fruit skin etc. are the waste stuff.

4. Pick out from the passage the word which means: out of date.

Ans. Obsolete

Passage-5

Can't we think of a suitable device for expressing our protest without causing inconvenience to others and loss to the nation? In Japan, the workers of a shoe factory wanted to demonstrate their protest. They made shoes of different sizes of right foot only. When the dispute was settled they made shoes of left foot thus completing pair. It caused inconvenience to none and the initial loss to the owners was made good a little later. Alternatively, the protesters may follow the path of Satyagraha or hunger strike shown by Mahatma Gandhi as they would then put only themselves to inconvenience for their cause.

1. What should we think of?

Ans. We should think of a suitable device for expressing our protest without causing inconvenience to others.

2. Shoes of which foot were not made by Japanese workers?

Ans. Shoes of left foot were not made by Japanese workers.

3. Which method for protest was suggested by Gandhi?

Ans. For protest Gandhi suggested the method of Satyagraha or hunger strike.

4. Pick out from the passage the word which means: 'disagreement'.

Ans. Dispute

5. Discourse on Prayer

Passage 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. Egotism.

Passage 7

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

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

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

2. What are the two types of prayers?

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

3. What should be the petitional prayer for?

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

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

Ans. Ignorance

Passage - 8

But, prayer, is no mere exercise of words or of the ears, it is no mere repetition of empty formula. Any amount of repetition of Ramanama is futile, if it fails to stir the soul. It is better in prayer to have a heart without words, than words without a heart. And I am giving you a bit of my experience, and that of my companions when I say, that he who has experienced the magic of prayer, may do without food for days together, but not a single moment without prayer. For, without prayer there is no inward peace.

1. Which prayer is futile?

Ans. The prayer which fails to stir the soul is futile.

2. What is better to have in prayer, a heart without words or the words without a heart according to Gandhi?

Ans. According to Gandhi it is better to have a heart without words in prayer.

3. What cannot exist without prayer?

Ans. Inward peace cannot exist without prayer.

4. Find the word from the passage which means: useless

Ans. Futile

Passage - 9

There is an external struggle raging in man's breast between the powers of darkness and of light, and he, who has not the sheet anchor of prayer to rely upon, will be a victim to the powers of darkness. The man of prayer will be at peace with himself and with the whole world; the man who goes about the affairs of the world, without a prayerful heart, will be miserable and will make the world also miserable.

1. What goes on man's breast?

Ans. An external struggle goes on in man's breast between the powers of darkness and of light.

2. Who becomes the victim to the powers of darkness?

Ans. The man who does not have the sheet anchor of prayer to rely upon becomes a victim to the power of darkness.

3. What happens to the man who does not have a prayerful heart?

Ans. The man who does not have prayerful heart remains miserable and makes the world also miserable.

4. Find the word from the passage which is the opposite of 'internal'

Ans. External

Passage-10

Begin, therefore, your day with prayer and make it so soulful that it may remain with you until the evening. Close the day with prayer, so that you may have a peaceful night free from dreams and nightmares. Do not worry about the form of prayer. Let it be any form; it should be such as can put us in communion with the Divine.

1. What advice does the author give us?

Ans. The author advises us to begin our day with prayer and also close it with prayer.

2. What is the benefit of prayer done before going to bed?

Ans. It keeps us free from dreams and nightmares and gives us a peaceful sleep.

3. What form of prayer is necessary to us?

Ans. Any form of prayer which can put us in communion with the divine is necessary for us.

4. Write the word from the passage which means: dreadful dreams.

Ans. Nightmares

QUESTION NO. 21-22 (Marks – 4+4=8)

QUESTIONS FROM RESOLUTION

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 21 and 22 Resolution से होंगे जिनका उत्तर 30-40 words में देना होगा। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित है।

SECTION-C

Q.21 Answer anyone of the following questions in about 30-40 words :

4x1=4

1. The Thief's Story

1. "Anil was the most trusting person" Discuss.

Ans. Anil had given Hari Singh a key to the door to come and go he pleased. Hari Singh used to think that Anil knew that Hari Singh used to make a little money to buy things of daily necessities but Anil did not seem to pay attention to this.

2. Why is it difficult to rob Anil?

Ans. Anil does not notice that he has been robbed and that ends all the pleasure of the work. So, Hari Singh said that it is difficult to rob a careless person like Anil.

3. How did Anil change Hari Singh's character?

Ans. Hari Singh was a fifteen years old thief. He changed his name every month that kept him ahead of the police and former employers. He worked for Anil and Anil taught Hari Singh how to read and write. He stole six hundred rupees and ran away. But he realised his guilt and decided to learn how to write a whole sentence. He did not want to betray Anil's trust. So he came back to Anil and changed his evil ways.

2. Bholi

4. Why was Sulekha called Bholi, the simpleton?

Ans. When Sulekha was ten months old. She had fallen off the cot on her head. So, it had damaged some part of her brain. That was the cause, she remained a backward child and known to be Bholi, the simpleton.

5. What did Bholi's mother say after receiving the proposal from Bishamber?

Ans. Bholi's mother said after receiving the proposal from Bishamber that they should accept the proposal and said that Bholi would be lucky to get such a rich groom.

6. How did Bholi behave at her marriage?

Ans. Bholi got up and threw away her veil and also threw the garland into the fire. She asked her father to take back the money. She told her father that she would never marry such a greedy man, Bishamber.

7. Draw a character sketch of Bholi.

Ans. Bholi is a well educated intelligent and mature girl. She also has a personality of simpleton. Bholi was initially set to marry a lame old man. She later refused to marry only for the honor of her father as the groom asked five thousand rupees for dowry. So, she decided not to marry him. She tells that she respects herself and knows what is wrong and what is right. She is qualified to make a right decision.

8. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing her life?

Ans. Bholi's teacher played an important role in changing her life. She was the first person who spoke to her affectionately. She encouraged her to speak out her name without fear. She aroused in her the desire to learn. So she became more knowledgeable. Nobody laughed at her. After that people listened to her and respected her. Because of the role played by her teacher, she became a confident self respecting woman who was able to take her own decisions.

3. Footprints Without Feet

9. How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans. The Invisible man was wandering in the streets. He entered a large London store and wore warm clothes, shoes, wide-brimmed hat. Thus, he became a fully dressed and visible man.

10. Why was the invisible man wandering in the streets?

Ans. Griffin, the invisible man was a lawless person. His landlord did not like him and tried to evict him. In return, he set the house on fire. So, he was wandering in the streets unnecessarily.

11. Draw a character sketch of Griffin?

Ans. Although Griffin was a brilliant scientist, he worked against the law. His landlord did not like him. The landlord had several times tried to get him out of the house. In return, he set the house on fire by getting angry. In the London store he attacked the shopkeeper from behind and robbed all his money and run away. He also stole money from the desk of the clergyman. Thus, he was a lawless person.

12. What happened to Juffers, the constable?

Ans. The constable attempted to arrest Griffin, who disappeared after throwing his clothes, one after another. Griffin hit Juffers so badly that he became unconscious.

5. Old Man at the Bridge

13. What were the views of the old man about politics?

Ans. The old man had no interest in politics. He had no connection with any political party. He loved only the life of his native place.

14. Draw a character sketch of the old man.

Ans. The old man lived in San Carlos which was his native place. He became a victim of The Spanish Civil War. He had put on still rimmed spectacles. His clothes were stained with dust. He was sitting by the side of the road. He was too tired to move forward. He was worried about the safety of his pets - pigeons, cat and goats. He had no connection with any political party. He loved only the life of his native place.

4. Feast of the Dead

15. How did Dursun Agha earn his living ?

Ans. Dursun Agha earned his livelihood by carrying water from the hill . He used to climb the hill and fill his cans with water of fountains. He would supply water and get three Kurush for each trip.

16. Why did the grocer refuse to give the things to the boy?

Ans. The boy pretended to forget the money at home and wanted the grocer to write it down. But the grocer refused to give the goods without money to him.

17. How did Gulnaz help her husband?

Ans. Gulnaz was called to wash clothes. There she used more than one or two cans of water. Thus, her husband earned extra money by giving more water to them.

18. What were the belongings of Dursun Agha ?

Ans. The belongings of Dursun Agha were two water cans and a pole with a chain from the either end . He used them to fetch water.

19. What did Dursun's family do after the neighbours had stopped sending food?

Ans. The neighbours had stopped sending food after three or four days . For the next few days, they ate whatever they had in their house.

Q.9. Why did they run to the door each time they heard a footstep outside?

Ans. They ran to the door each time they heard a footstep outside because they had a hope that their neighbours had brought food for them .

20. Describe the pathetic condition of Dursun Agha's family ?

Ans. Poverty is a curse. This story focuses on the basic human needs of food. Dursun Agha was a poor water carrier. When Dursun died, there was no one to take care of his family. The neighbours served food for three or four days after his death. The family became impatient when food stopped. They had to face unbearable hunger. Gulnaz was also no longer called for work. The younger son went to the grocer's shop to bring food items but grocer refused him . The younger son fell ill due to cold . The family tried in vain to get food from somewhere. Thus, the condition of the family became very pathetic.

6. Uttanka's Gurudakshina

21. What was the desire of Uttanka's mistress ?

Ans. Uttanka's mistress had a desire to wear earrings worn by the queen . She wanted to wear them in the feast that would be held in four days .

22. Who took away the earrings? How?

Ans. Uttanka had placed earrings on the ground under a tree beside him. The Serpent king took away earrings while he was sleeping.

23. Why was Uttanka filled with sorrow on hearing the desire of his mistress?

Ans. Uttanka was filled with sorrow on hearing the desire of his mistress because he was asked to bring the earring which was worn by the queen. She wanted to wear them in the feast that would be held in four days.

24. What did the man on the horse offer Uttanka?

Ans. The man who was on the horse, asked Uttanka to blow into the horse ear. He did so and there was a flame in the horse's body and the Kingdom of serpent was on fire.

25. What did the man on the Bull offer Uttanka?

Ans. The man, on the bull offered Uttanka a cup of dirty water and said that it would help him on his way .

26. How did Uttanka reach the king ?

Ans. After drinking the dirty water Uttanka reached the palace. He did not look around and went to the place where the king sitting upon the royal throne.

27. How does the story Uttanka's Gurudakshina end?

Ans. The story Uttanka's Gurudakshina ends with the fulfillment of his duties and going into the world in search of a livelihood . There is nothing to fear.

28. Draw a character sketch of Uttanka?

Ans. Uttanka was a wise disciple who lived in a hermitage. He was also an obedient, humble, honest and hardworking boy. To fulfill the wish of his mistress he had to face several difficulties. His dedication and dutiful loyalty to his master made him a great disciple. He brought the queen's earring that was desired by the mistress. He also went to the kingdom of serpents to bring those earrings. In spite of all the difficulties he completed his work and got the blessing of his master.

7. Imp and the Peasant's Bread

29. How did the Imp steal the peasant's bread ?

Ans. The Imp was sitting behind the bush where the peasant hid the bread. When the peasant was ploughing his field, he stole the his bread.

30. What did the peasant say when he lost his breakfast?

Ans. When the peasant lost his breakfast, he said that he would not die of hunger. No doubt, whoever took the bread needed it. He prayed that God might bless him .

31. How did the peasant behave after taking vodka?

Ans. The peasants behaved like wild animals after taking vodka. They began to misbehave and fight with each other. They behaved like foxes, wolves and pigs and they began to abuse each other.

32. What advice did the Imp give to the peasant in the first year?

Ans. The Imp advised the peasant in the first year to sow corn in low lying damp place. He did so and got spare corn.

33. How did the peasants behave with a poor peasant who had not been invited?

Ans. The peasants did not behave properly with the poor peasant. He was not invited to the vodka party, so he did not offer him any wine or vodka.

34. What did the peasant do with the extra grain?

Ans. The peasant started to prepare vodka with the extra grain. He learnt it from the imp .

35. What lesson or moral does the story teach you ?

Ans. The moral of this story is that one should not possess wealth more than what he needs. The peasant's life was spoiled when he had corn more than he needed. The peasant started to prepare vodka with the extra grain. He gave a vodka party. After drinking wine, the peasants started doing like wild animals and started fight each other. The host fell on nose into water and covered himself with mud and making sounds like a pig. Excess money harmed the relationship of husband and wife. Thus, excess of everything is harmful.

8. Resolution

36. What incredible sight did Anna see in his nightmare?

Ans. In his nightmare, Anna saw that the waters of all rivers and oceans had turned red. The red colour was because of the blood of the human beings.

37. Why did Anna think that he had become a stranger in his own village?

Ans. When Anna entered his village, he found many strange things. He didn't find his people anywhere. He found the village pathshala empty. He found the village chaupal empty. He also missed that familiar pleasant smell of the evening food being cooked in the houses. All this made him think that he had become a stranger in his own village.

38. What did Anna determine to do after the nightmare?

Ans. Anna thought that the dreadful nightmare could turn into a reality if no steps were taken for the proper management of water. He was determined to impart training to the youth of the village on water management techniques. He knew that the youth of the village would then train other villagers also.

39. Describe the scene at the Pathshala
 Ans. The village Pathshala was the place where the evening classes were held for the children and the youth. But that day, Anne found there no students sitting on the sack mats. There was no reprimanding by the master saab. There were no nodding heads memorizing tables. There were no heads bent low over their slates and no writing boards propped up against the wall to dry in the air.
40. How did the rising sun become the symbol of hope?
 Ans. It was the time of sunrise when the youth of the village decided to start a movement for the conservation of water which is the most precious thing on earth. Therefore, the rising sun became a symbol of hope for them. They knew that every morning, the first rays of the rising sun would remind them of their firm resolution.
41. Why did strange thoughts cross Anna's mind?
 Ans. Strange thoughts crossed Anna's mind because there were no village people visible and he could not understand what the matter was.
42. Where did all the villagers go and why?
 Ans. All the villagers went to the village temple to offer special midnight prayers to appease God because there was a severe drought in the village.
43. What did Anna miss on his way home?
 Ans. Anna missed the chirpy, little faces plucking berries from the thorny ber trees. He also missed the little children playing cricket with their battered bats and small, stiff stems of trees as wickets.
44. What was the reason of the Third World War in Anna's dream?
 Ans. In Anna's dream, the reason for the 'Third World War' was Water Crisis. The countries with huge stores of pure water were attacked by the other countries to capture their water sources.
45. What did Anna see when he returned to his home?
 Ans. Anna saw the land of his village was dry and parched. He found cacti of different shapes growing here and there. He was stuck by the unusual silence all around. He did not see any human soul around him. He feared lest something inauspicious had happened in his village.

QUESTION NO. - 23

QUESTIONS FROM GOLDERN RAYS

Section -C

निर्देश : माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राजस्थान द्वारा जारी Modal Paper एवं Blue Print के अनुसार Golden Rays Text Book से प्रश्न संख्या 23 पूछा जायेगा जो 4 अंक का होगा। इसकी शब्द सीमा 30-40 शब्द होगी।

1. The Book that Saved the Earth

1. What was the importance of the books in the twentieth century?
 Ans. The twentieth century was often called the Era of the Book. In those days there were books about everything, from anteaters to Zulus. Books taught people how to, and when to, and where to, and why to. They illustrated, educated punctuated and even decorated.
2. What did think-Tank say about the earth and the Earthlings?
 Ans. Think-Tank said that the earth was a ridiculous little planet, an insignificant place and a primitive ball of mud. He called the Earthlings ugly and less intelligent with their tiny heads.
3. How did the Martian take the books and the library?
 Ans. The Martian took the books and the library in different ways. The books were hats for Oop, sandwiches for Think-Tank and eye communication devices for Noodle. And the library was a storage barn for Iota, a haberdashery for Oop and a crude refreshment stand for Think-Tank.

4. How did Think-Tank interpret the first nursery rhymes?

Ans. The first nursery rhyme "Mistress Mary, quite contrary," was interpreted by Think-Tank that the Earthlings had discovered how to combine agriculture and mining. Now, they could grow crops of silver, cockle shells and high explosive also.

5. How did Think-Tank interpret the rhyme 'Hey diddle diddle!'?

Ans. Think-Tank was really worried to know that the Earthlings had reached a high level of civilization. They taught their pet animals musical culture and space techniques. They might be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows.

6. How did the rhyme and the picture of Humpty Dumpty affect Think-Tank?

Ans. Think-Tank frightened when he heard the line "Humpty Dumpty had a great fall." and saw the picture of Humpty Dumpty that looked like him. He thought that the Earthlings were after him. They wished to capture him and attack the Mars. So he dropped the idea of invading the Earth. He ordered Noodle to prepare a capsule for him and escaped to Alpha Centauri.

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

OR

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

Ans. Mars space crew came across a large number of books. They mistook them. Think-Tank after consulting Apprentice Noodle told them to take a book and decode the writing in it. They took a book of nursery rhymes, 'Mother Goose'. They read the poems and misunderstood them. The wrong meaning made them scared of the Earthlings. They cancelled their plan of invading the Earth. Thus a book saved the earth from a Martian invasion.

8. Give a character sketch of Noodle.

Ans. Noodle was an apprentice in the kingdom of Think-Tank. He was a very intelligent person. He knew that his master did not like being contradicted. He also knew that his master was a big fool so he gave him his suggestions in a very intelligent manner. The king never felt offended and always accepted noodle suggestions.

9. Give a character sketch of Think-Tank?

Ans. Think-Tank was the Commander-in-chief of the Martians. He was a proud person who wanted his name to be praised by even a mirror. He was a boastful person. He wanted everyone on Mars to salute him in a high voice. His knowledge was limited and he claimed others' ideas as his own. He was a coward person.

1. Positive Health

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

Ans. The quality of environmental conditions in developed countries has improved considerably. The population has achieved a better nutritional status and there is often plenty of money available to buy most of life's comforts.

2. How can the infectious diseases be treated properly?

Ans. Only by proper vaccination and immunization the infectious diseases can be treated. We should have proper treatment of diseases by medical and surgical intervention when required.

3. What is the disadvantage of decline of human values in developed nations?

Ans. The disadvantages of decline of human values in developed nations are frequently reflected in complex problems such as drug dependence, psychological and mental illness and stress related disease. Families' ties are breaking down and close happy human interactions are becoming less common.

4. How do people in developed countries waste their limited resources?
Ans. People in developed countries waste their limited resources by providing medical facilities to cope with even minor health problems; other important factors associated with better physical health are being ignored. Many families spend more money on doctors and medicines than on healthy food and other essentials.
5. How can the body signals help in achieving good health?
Ans. Body signals help us a lot in achieving a good health. They help us to eat the precise amount of food required by the body. The body signals help us to have proper nourishment in the correct amount and to enjoy good health.
6. What is the harmful effect on children when their parents put too much pressure on them?
Ans. When the parents put too much pressure on the children they can suffer from tremendous frustration and stress. This may lead to drug experimentation and other related behaviours as a way of avoiding the realities of the situation.
7. Why do people in developed countries remain far from achieving positive health?
Ans. People in developed countries remain far from achieving positive health because many of them are not so content mentally. They do not have close and harmonious interactions with family members, neighbours and friends. In the rich and developed countries families ties appear to be weakening, neighbours may be strangers and friendship is sometimes restricted to business contacts. They are suffering from a decline in basic human values.
8. What problems are faced by people in developing countries in achieving positive health?
Ans. In developing countries both the environmental and nutritional status of these population are lower so the people suffer more from poor health. When a person's physical health is poor, the state of positive health cannot exist. In developing countries the living standard of people is very lower because they do not have much money and proper education.
9. How do the animals keep themselves fit?
Ans. In nature animals are not influenced by media campaigns and they trust their own instincts. Nature has given each animal the power to monitor its own body and maintain normal health. They eat only required amount of food and never suffers from obesity as we humans often do. They monitor their body needs by instincts and eat no more than is required. They normally manage to maintain good physical health.
10. How do the parents spoil the eating habits of their children?
Ans. Many a times overzealous parents force infants and small children to eat because it is feeding time not because they are hungry. We fed more than their bodies demand or need because some books dictate how much food a baby requires. As a result children grow up ignoring important body signals until finally these signals become weak and fail to stimulate normally.
11. How can the world environment be kept in balance?
Ans. The world environment can be kept in balance by understanding our parental responsibilities to the world environment. We should remember that the living space of this world is limited and we must have enough space for our future generations to live happily. To achieve that aim we must practice family planning and limit the birth rate by having only one or two children per couple. Between each birth there should be a gap of three or four years, so that each child is not deprived of the right to sufficient parental love and care. Family planning really means family welfare as it helps to keep women healthy enough to contribute to a happy home environment.

3. The Tale of the Bishnois

1. What kind of trees and animals were found in the desert of Marwar?

Ans. There were found many kinds of trees and animals in desert of Marwar. In the trees were thorny shrubs and an occasional stunted ber, babul and khejadi. In the animals antelopes, blackbucks, chinkara and nilgai were found in the desert of Marwar.

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

Ans. It was great fun for Jambaji to take the animals out for grazing. Jambaji was fascinated by the lithe grace of handsome antelope there. There was no sight more enthralling than a fight between two well grown stags.

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

Ans. The two major commandments of Jambaji's messages were prohibition against the cutting down of any green tree and the killing of any animals.

4. Why did Diwan send his men to Khejadli?

Ans. A lot of fuel was needed for the construction of palace of Abhay Singh. Since Khejadali had khejdi trees in abundant. And there was excellent limestone too, so the diwan sent his men to Khejadli to cut down the khejdi tree for fuel to begin the construction of the palace.

Maharaja Abhay Singh promised that from then on he would fully respect Bishnois religious principles. He also presented them an inscribed copper plate with his promise that no green tree would ever be cut near Bishnoi village, nor would any animals be hunted in their vicinity.

5. What was written on the inscription presented to Bishnois?

Ans. The inscription said no green trees would ever be cut near Bishnois village nor would any animals be hunted in their vicinity.

6. What was the disaster Marwar faced when Jambaji was twenty five years old?

Ans. When Jambaji was twenty five years old, a great disaster overtook the whole region. The small quantity of rain that used to come regularly ceased altogether. The worst sufferers were the cattle. In the first year of drought they could eat the bajara straw stored in the houses. The second year was very bad. There was not a blade of grass left standing anywhere. People hacked at any trees they could find and fed the animals on the leaves but even so there was not enough browse for all the hungry animals. And the drought continued for eight consecutive years.

7. How did Jambaji's teaching affect the villagers?

Ans. Jambaji's teachings had a great effect on the villagers. His teachings not only prompted the villagers but also encouraged them to preserve the trees. They preserved the trees around their villages and protected blackbucks, chinkaras, peafowl and all other birds and animals. Gradually their territory became covered by trees, their cattle had abundant browse, their land recovered its fertility and the Bishnois became prosperous people.

8. What did Bishnois sacrifice their lives for?

Ans. Bishnois sacrificed their lives for protecting the khejadi trees in their area when the Diwan ordered his men to cut down the khejadi trees for fuel, the Bishnois opposed them, they pleaded for the preservation of trees but when the Diwan did not agree the Bishnois saved the trees by sacrificing their lives.

9. How did Bishnois save the trees?

Ans. The Bishnois saved the trees by sacrificing their lives to guard their sacred heritage when the Maharajah's men got ready to cut the trees more and more Bishnois came forward to hug the trees and to be cut down along with them to save their trees. Altogether 363 Bishnois sacrificed their lives to guard their sacred heritage.

10. What made Abhay Sing visit Khejadali?

Ans. When Abhay Singh learnt about the massacre going on in Khejadali because of him, he himself rode to Khejadali to mend the matter. Abhay Singh saw clearly that the might which had successfully challenged the power of Aurangzeb could do nothing in the face of such moral courage. He assured the weeping agonized mass of thousand of Bishnois that from now on he would fully respect their religious principles.

4. WHAT IS AMISS WITH US

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

Ans. We ignore the basic norms of driving such as how and when to overtake a vehicle when to take a turn, obeying the traffic signals, keeping the vehicle in order and smokeless, driving in proper lanes etc.

2. Whom does the writer call uncivilized?

Ans. According to the writer the people with muscle power are uncivilized. They consider public property their own, making a small beginning they grab whatever maximum property they can in course of time, thus they snatch the rights of civilized and law abiding citizens.

3. Which are the important issues that have hampered our glory?

Ans. The important issues which have hampered our glory are noise pollution, the wrong use of public transport, inadequate traffic sense, encroachment, no importance of cleanliness and Dharna, Bandh and Rail Roko demonstration etc. These may be small issues but we ignore minimum basic human decencies.

4. How does noise pollution affect our life?

Ans. Noise pollution badly affects our life. It can damage our hearing sense organs. It can cause deafness. It can damage our nervous system. Noise pollution cause great inconvenience to students, old and sick persons. It can cause discomfort and irritation.

5. How can you keep public places clean?

Ans. We can keep public places clean by throwing rubbish and waste materials into dustbins rather than throwing them all around. We should not strike here and there. We should also control the free movement of stray animals on roads.

6. Which is superior between the muscle power and the brain power and why?

Ans. The brain power is said to be superior to the muscle power but in reality the muscle power is stronger than the brain power. And it has been so since aeon. The people consider public property their own. They snatch the rights of civilized and law abiding citizens. There is no one who can check and thwart their designs.

7. How do we lack in our social behaviour and cultivation of civic sense?

Ans. We use loud speakers at high pitch. The drivers blow horns incessantly without any reason. We do not follow the traffic rules and thus play with the life of innocent people. We consider public property our own and do not hesitate in making them unclean. We cause inconvenience others by using Dharna, Bandh or Rail Roko demonstration

5. Discourse on Prayer

1. Why should prayer be the essence of human life in Gandhiji's opinion?

Ans. According to Gandhi prayer is the very core and essence of religion and a man cannot live without the religion. It is only prayers that keep us widely awake and saves us from darkness.

2. Gandhi says, "it is better in prayer to have heart without words than words without a heart." Explain it.

Ans. According to Gandhi prayer is no mere exercise of words or of the ears, it is no mere repetition of empty formula. Any amount of repetition of Ramnama is futile, if it fails to stir the soul. So it is better in prayer to have a heart without words than words without a heart.

3. What do you understand by Gandhi's statement "Rectify one angle of square and the other will be automatically right?"

Ans. Gandhi says that he along with his inmates of the Asharma believed in the effectiveness of prayer in search of truth, but he neglected his duty towards the prayer so he suggested an action of stern discipline. He thinks that if we try to correct ourselves, all the things all around us will automatically be corrected, so he says that "Rectify one angle of square and the other angles will be automatically right."

4. What do you mean by 'spiritual discipline' and how can it be achieved?

Ans. Prayer is necessary spiritual discipline it leads us in communion with god. It is a necessary restraint that separates us from the animals. Prayer is the only means of bringing out discipline and peace in our life.

6. A Man's True Son

1. How did the kindness of the gentleman influence the life of the thief?

Ans. The kindness of the gentleman changed the life of the thief since that day he had given up his evil ways and tried to earn his living by honest work. As years went by he became very rich. But that did not make him arrogant. It was his duty; he felt to show to others the same kindness that had been shown to him by the gentleman

2. "Through a little kindness which I did to you so many years ago, other act of kindness have been born." Explain with reference to the story A Man's True Son?

Ans. The stranger told the gentleman that his kindness and help had changed a thief completely. He had given up all his evil ways. He earned with honest work and became rich. He also helped many others as it was his duty to be kind to others. The old gentleman became very pleased and said to him that from a little act of kindness shown to him, other acts of kindness have been born.

3. Explain the title of the story 'A Man's True Son'.

Ans. The title of the story contains its essence. A man's true son follows the footsteps of his father, but also implements them in his life. In this story a little act of kindness that the gentleman shows to a thief changes his life completely. He starts working hard. He too helps others like the old man that is why the gentleman calls him his true son.

7. THE TRIBUTE

1. How did Babuli feel when he accompanied his elder brother to the paddy fields?

Ans. When Babuli accompanied his elder brother to the paddy fields he felt greatly shocked. Everywhere he could feel the imprints of his elder brother's feet, his palm and his fingers. He felt as if the pearls of his elder brother's sweat were shining on the bosom of paddy fields.

2. How was Babuli fed during his stay at home when he was student?

Ans. When Babuli was a student his elder brother would catch fish for him from pond behind his home. His elder brother would ask his wife to prepare a good dish because Babuli loved fish. When the catch was scanty the dish would be prepared exclusively for him. His elder sister-in-law would make the dish as delicious as possible using mustard paste for him.

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

Ans. When Babuli came home at the time of partition, nobody showed any excitement at his arrival except his elder brother and his mother. His nephews did not run towards him to welcome him. His sister-in-law did not come out of the kitchen to receive him. His second brother and his wife were nowhere to be seen anywhere. His mother came and stood near him.

4. Which childhood memories did come up in Babuli's mind when he was on the village road while returning from Bhubaneswar?

Ans. When Babuli was on the village road, while returning from Bhubaneswar, he remembered how his elder brother used to lead him when he came back late from the teacher's house. He would carry the lantern and his bag of books and notes. He would sometimes carry him on his shoulders.

5. Justify the title of the story 'The Tribute'.

Ans. 'Tribute' means something done to show respect to the doer. The story shows Babuli's elder brother as a man of character. He is a picture of selflessness and sacrifice. He fulfills all his responsibilities towards the family without any expectation. He looks after Babuli sincerely like his father. Babuli offers him his whole share of land to show his gratitude. It is in fact a true tribute to his elder brother.

QUESTION NO. 24 (Marks - 5)

VISUAL STIMULUS

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 24 Visual Stimulus पर आधारित Short writing task का प्रश्न होगा। इसके अंतर्गत Diagrams, Picture, Graph, Map, Chart, Table दी गई होती है जिसे देखकर उसके बारे में लगभग 75 words लिखना होता है।

SECTION - D

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



A SCENE AT RAILWAY STATION

Last Sunday I went to receive my uncle. I reached the Station. I bought a platform ticket. I reached the platform. There was great crowd at the Station. There were many stalls and vendors. They were selling sweets, namkin, fruits, news paper, magazine and other things. Some passengers were sitting on benches. Some persons were walking here and there. The train came. I saw my uncle. I received my uncle. We came out of the Station.

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



MAHATMA GANDHI

The personality shown in the picture is Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji is called the father of the nation. He was born on October 2, 1869 in Gujarat. His full name was Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi. He was educated in England. He went to South Africa to practice as a lawyer. He fought against the British to make India free. His movements were based on truth and non-violence. He was sent to jail several times. Finally, India was free on August 15, 1947.

3. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Visit to A Zoo'.



A Visit to a Zoo

Last Sunday I went to the zoo with my parents. There were many animals and birds there. I saw there; lions, tigers, monkeys, foxes, wolves and other animals. They were living in cages. Lions and tigers were eating meat. Some animals were eating grass. I saw that some monkeys were jumping here and there. I gave them some bananas. We took a round of the zoo. I enjoyed very much. We came back.

4. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Computer'.



The Computer

Computer is a gift of science to man. It is a wonderful machine. It makes calculations at a very high speed and correctly. It can add, subtract, divide and multiply correctly. It keeps records. It is very useful in the field of education. Computers are also used in banks, railways, post offices, offices, and many other fields. Now the computer has become the necessary of man. The future of computer is very bright.

5. Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A House on Fire'.



A House on Fire

Last Sunday I was going to market. I saw a house which was on fire. I reached there. Many people were there. Flames were rising high. Smoke was there. Everyone was active. Some people were crying and some were running here and there people were bringing water. They were throwing water on the fire. Then fire brigade came and controlled the fire in two hours. We thanked God that no one lost his or her life.

QUESTION NO. - 25 (Marks - 5)

EXPLANATIONS

निर्देश : नवीनतम Syllabus व Blue Print के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल कविताओं में से दो Extract दिये जायेंगे। जिनमें से किसी एक की संदर्भ प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या करनी होगी। जिसके लिए 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

SECTION - D

- (25) Explain any one of the following stanzas with reference to the context :

1x5=5

1. RISKS

To laugh is to risk appearing the fool.

To weep is to risk appearing sentimental.

To reach out for another is to risk involvement

To expose feelings is to risk exposing your true self.

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

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is a risk in everything we do, but we have to take risk to succeed in life.

Explanation :

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

To hope is to risk despair.

To try is to risk failure.

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

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

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is a risk in everything we do, but we have to take risk to succeed in life.

Explanation :

In these lines the poet says that if we hope, there will be a risk of despair. If we try to do something, it is possible we may fail. But the poet says that we have to take risk in life because not to take a risk in life will put our life in the greatest danger. So we must take risk to succeed in life.

Chained by their certitude, they are slaves; they have
forfeited their freedom.

Only a person who risks is truly free.

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

Context : These lines reveal the truth that there is a risk in everything we do, but we have to take risk to succeed in life.

Explanation :

These are the concluding lines of the poem. Here the poet says that people who don't take any risk have bound themselves in a feeling of absolute certainty that whatever they do, they will always get negative results. They have become slaves to negative thoughts. They have lost their freedom to try new ventures. The poet concludes the stanza saying that the man who takes risks in his life is free in the true sense.

Critical Appreciation :

1. This is a motivational and optimistic poem.
2. Several opposite images have been mentioned in this poem.
3. The language of this poem is very simple and beautiful.
4. The poem gives us a great message of work.

2. MY GOOD RIGHT HAND

"Let them go," I exclaimed: "I've a friend at my side,
To lift me, and aid me, whatever betide.
To trust to the world is to build on the sand:
I'll trust but in heaven and my good Right Hand"

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem "My Good Right Hand" composed by Charles Mackay

Context : The poet deals with his poor condition and the way how he overcome it. We should believe in God and our hard work.

Explanation :

In these lines the poet says that if none of his friends comes to his help, let them go away, He also says that whatever happens, there is a friend who favours in making him cheerful. The poet admits that trust on other people is like building castles on sand. Faith in God and hard labour help him to overcome all his troubles and difficulties.

Critical Comments :

1. This is a very beautiful poem about hard work and faith in god.
2. The language of this poem is very simple full of figures of speech beautiful and melodious.

The friends who had left me came back every one,
And darkest advisers looked bright as the Sun ;
I need them no more, as they all understand,
I thank thee; I trust thee, my good Right Hand!

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem "My Good Right Hand" composed by Charles Mackay

Context : The poet deals with his poor condition and the way how he overcame it. We should believe in God and our hard work.

Explanation :

In these lines, the poet tells us how his friends again changed their colour when he became prosperous. All came back to him one by one. His selfish relatives, who had tried to give him suggestions, now came to him with cheerful faces. They hoped that the poet would give them financial help in their need. However, the poet says that he does not need them anymore. And they all know this. The poet thanks his good right hand, i.e. his hard work. He ends the poem saying that he thanks God and trusts his hard work.

3. THE LOTUS

Love came to Flora asking for a flower
That would of flowers be undisputed queen
The lily and the rose, long, long had been
Rivals for that high honor.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' written by Toru Dutt.

Context : The Rose and the Lily were the competitors of the title ' the most beautiful flower'. But Flora gave the Lotus to Cupid.

Explanation :

In these lines the poetess says that once the God of Love came to the goddess of flowers and vegetables. He asked her to give him the most beautiful flower, which might be called the queen of flowers without any objection by others. For a very long time the Rose and the Lily claimed this title. Both the flowers were the competitors for this title.

Bards of power
Had sung their claims. 'The rose can never tower
Like the pale lily with her Juno mien' -
'But is the lily lovelier?' Thus between
Flower-factions rang the strife in Psyche's bower.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' written by Toru Dutt.

Context : This stanza is about the claims made by two factions of flowers loving poets.

Explanation :

In these lines Toru Dutt says that the poets had praised their favourite flowers in their poems. Some claimed that the rose could not surpass the lily. Lily was as beautiful as Juno, the wife of rain-god Jupiter. The other said that the rose was lovelier than the lily. Thus, a dispute went on to exist in the bower of man's mind.

'Give me a flower delicious as the rose
And stately as the lily in her pride'
But of what color?' - 'Rose-red,' Love first chose.
Then prayed - 'No, lily-white - or, both provide'-

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' written by Toru Dutt.

Context : These lines express the desire of Cupid to possess such a flower that has both the qualities of a rose and a lily.

Explanation :

In these lines Cupid requests Flora to give him a flower as sweet smelling as that of the rose and as grand and beautiful as that of lily in her pride. When Flora asked him about the colour of the flower, Cupid first chose the red as that of the rose then he changed his mind and demanded it lily white. But soon Cupid changed his mind and asked for such a flower containing a mixture of the colours of both of the flowers- the rose and the lily.

And Flora gave the lotus, 'rose-red' dyed,
And 'lily-white' - the queenliest flower that blows.

Reference : These lines have been taken from the poem 'The Lotus' written by Toru Dutt.

Context : These lines are about the flower which Flora gives to the love of god on his demand.

Explanation :

In these lines Flora gave Cupid the lotus as the most beautiful flower. The lotus possessed the red colour of the rose and the white colour of the lily. Thus it had the colours of both flowers. So it may rightly be called the most beautiful or the queen of the flowers.

QUESTIONS – ANSWERS

1. RISKS written by Janet Rand

1. What is the greatest hazard in life?

Ans. The greatest hazard in life is to risk nothing because the person who does not take risk in his life cannot do anything big and get any position.

2. What is immediate advantage of avoiding risks?

Ans. The immediate advantage of avoiding risk is that one can avoid suffering and sorrow caused by failure. He can also avoid chance of failure but it also means losing the chance to success.

3. What is the message of the poem?

Ans. The message of the poem is that we have to take risks to succeed in our life. By avoiding risks we can keep off suffering and sorrows but we cannot live a life of fulfillment. Success comes to those who have the courage to take risks.

4. What is the advantage of taking a risk in life?

Ans. The man who takes risks learns new things, gains experience, changes his position, develops as an important person and lives life happily.

5. What is success?

Ans. Success is the positive result of our courage and the risks we take. Mean to say that when we develop the sense of courage and take risk to do any work then the result comes in our favour in the form of success.

2. MY GOOD RIGHT HAND Written by Charles Mackay

1. Why did the poet's search for a friend prove to be fruitless?
Ans. The Poet's search for a friend proved to be fruitless because when he fell into difficulties and adversity, he searched for a friend who could help him come out of his poverty. But none of them was willing to help him.
2. Why did the poet feel disappointed?
Ans. The poet felt disappointed because during his poverty and adversity all his friends and relatives left him alone and did not come forward to help him. So, he became hopeless.
3. What was the result of the poet's hard work?
Ans. The poet got excellent result of his hard work. He overcame his sorrow and soon became prosperous. His hard work lifted him up from sorrow and pain.
4. What inspirations do we get from the poem?
Ans. This poem gives us a very positive point of view to deal with the adversity. It gives us the inspiration of trusting our hard work and God only helps during tough hours of life. It gives us the inspiration of making sweet uses of adversity with our hard work.
5. Give the theme of the poem 'My Good Right Hand'.
Ans. The theme of the poem is that man should not look for help from others in adversity. Man should believe in God. He should believe in his hard work. These are the two things which can enable him in dealing with all sorts of problems.
6. Why does the poet not need the friends anymore?
Ans. The poet does not need the friends anymore because they were fair-weather friends. They did not help the poet in his poverty. Moreover, now the poet has found two trusted friends – God and his own two hands to labour.
7. What are two things the poet puts his trust in?
Ans. The poet puts his faith in two things (i) God and (ii) his good right hand. Good Right Hand means hard work.

3. THE LOTUS Written by Toru Dutt

1. What was the cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose?
Ans. The main cause of quarrel between the lily and the rose was that they both wanted to get the high honour that is, the title 'the Queen of Flowers'.
2. Describe the appearance of the lily.
Ans. Lily is a beautiful flower in white colour. It is fresh and attractive and reputed equal to Juno Mien, Wife of Jupiter, and the god of rain. It also symbolizes purity and innocence.
3. Describe the appearance of the rose.
Ans. The rose is a beautiful flower. It is in red colour and gives very delicious fragrance. It is fresh and remains alive for long time. It is so beautiful that the love first choose rose red. So it becomes a rival of lily.
4. How did Cupid hesitate in choosing the colour of the desired flower?
Ans. Cupid hesitated in choosing the colour of the desired flower because he wanted a flower which must have the colour and qualities of both rose and lily and his desired characteristics were not available in any single flower.
5. What is the theme of the poem "The Lotus"?
Ans. The theme of the poem 'The Lotus' revolves around a dispute among two flowers; the rose and the lily. Both the flowers want to get the title of the best flower. But, Flora the goddess of flower chooses the lotus as the flower of superb beauty because the flower has the whiteness of the lily and redness of the rose.

QUESTION NO. - 26 (Marks -6)

SHORT WRITING TASK

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 26 पर Short Paragraph writing का प्रश्न दिया गया होगा। दिये गए Topic पर लगभग 80 words में Answer book में उत्तर लिखना होगा। इस प्रश्न का अंक भार 6 अंक का रहेगा।

SECTION - E

Q.26 Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on anyone of the following :

6

Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19): A Pandemic

Novel corona virus -19 (Covid-19) was first found in Wuhan, China in December 2019. It harms the human respiratory system. The initial symptoms of corona virus disease can be developed from four to fourteen days. It is categorized as a pandemic for its world wide spread. Infected people should remain in isolation for a period of seven to fourteen days. The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests six feet of social distancing and face mask to cease the spread of this disease.

Importance of Yoga

We celebrate 'International Yoga Day' on 21st June every year. The aim of celebrating this day is to make the people aware about the benefits of yoga. Yoga is an ancient art and discipline which was originated in India long ago. It is related to achieving physical, mental and spiritual health. It includes various postures, chants, mantras and meditation and also includes breathing exercise. It helps to relax and calm the mind and soul and also helps to reduce the daily stress level. It ensures that the body functions properly and free from illness.

Importance of Online Study on Mobile

The present age is the age of network and technology. After the appearance of covid-19 the importance of this technology has been increased. Now the student must have to adapt this technology for their study. In the long period of lock down the online method of study by mobile or other devices has been proved very important and necessary role. This method can be used further in our daily life. The system of online study on mobile saves time and labour. They can learn any time by this method. Everything can be solved on google and other software programmes. Thus, the online study can play a vital role.

The Prize Distribution Function

I am a student of class tenth. I study in a government school. We celebrated the annual function of our school on 18 February this year. The whole school building was beautifully decorated. All the students were in the uniform. The chief guest, DEO lit the lamp. The programme began at 10 am with the Saraswati Vandana. Many cultural programmes were presented. The Principal read out the annual report of the school. The Chief guest made an impressive speech and distributed prizes. At the end the principal thanked everyone for making the programme successful.

The Importance of Library in School

"What a school thinks about its library is a measure of what it feels about education."

There is a settled library in my school which has many books. A well planned sitting arrangement is also available there. We go there daily for an hour and read books and magazines. Each class has been allotted a separate period for library. The librarian is the friend of the students and is very simple person. He loves the students and gives proper guidance to them for reading in the library. Thus, we enjoy the school library.

The Annual Science Fair

Today is the age of Science and Technology. The annual science fair was organized in my school on last week. The students arrived at right time. The scientific concepts were explained with modals. The students were very excited looking the science fair. A competition was organized for the students in this fair. The best group was awarded by the organizers. At the last a conclusion speech was given by the principal who included the importance of science in his speech.

Save Water

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

My Hobby

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

QUESTION NO. 27 (Marks - 6)

LETTER WRITING

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 27 Letter or E-mail writing पर आधारित 6 अंक का प्रश्न होगा।

SECTION - E

LETTER WRITING

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

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

C-15, Model Town

Examination Hall

Delhi

अथवा

XYZ

January 15, 20--

25th March, 20 --

(ii) Saluation or greeting को Address and date से नीचे की पंक्ति में पृष्ठ के बांये कोने पर लिखते हैं, जैसे-

My dear Father

Dear Naresh

My dear Friend

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

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

(a) Yours affectionately (Blood Relation के लिए)

(b) Yours sincerely (Friends के लिए)

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

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

FORMAT OF AN INFORMAL (PERSONAL) LETTER

Sender's Address

Date

Saluation

Contents in

different Paragraphs

Closing of the letter

Expression of closing

Name/Signature of the sender

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

Elixir Publishing House

Sikar

March 5, 2021

Dear Narendra

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the marriage ceremony of my elder sister is going to be solemnised on March 14, 2021, You are cordially invited to attend the same. The bridegroom is an engineer and from a highly educated family. On the whole, the family is cultured. We hope you will comply (अनुरोध पूरा करना) with our request.

Convey my best regards to your parents and love to Babu.

Yours sincerely

Manoj

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

Ridhi Sidhi Colony,

Sri Ganganagar

27th March, 2021

Dear Sushmita

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

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Yours sincerely

Radhika

3. Write a letter to your younger brother who is very studious, advising him to take care of his health.

Vidya Bhawan Hostel,

Surajgarh

4th January, 2021

My dear Pulkit

I am really happy to learn about your marks at the Half Yearly Examination. I know you are a very intelligent and hard working student. One thing that troubles me is that you are neglecting your health. Remember, 'Health is wealth' Without health one can't get permanent success in life. So dear brother, take care of your health. Don't be a book-worm only. Take exercise, take part in games, have morning or evening walks, and take a good diet. Avoid bad company and try to keep fit. Drink milk daily and have some fruits too.

With love,

Yours lovingly

Mansi Dadhich

4. You have passed your Secondary Examination. Write a letter to your father telling him about your programme for the future/about career choice.

D-12 Tilak Marg

Jhunjhunu

15th January, 2021

Dear Father

By your blessings I have passed the Secondary Examination with first division. I have scored 91% marks. Now I wish to take Biology as an optional subject because as you know, my aim of life is to become a doctor. I will join Allen foundation classes to prepare for the Medical Examinations.

With best regards to mother and love to Chitu.

Yours lovingly

xyz

Format of A Formal Letter

Sender's	:-	Allen Career Institute, Sikar
Date	:-	2 January, 2021
Addressee's Address	:-	The Director Allen Career Institute Sikar
Subject	:-	
Salutation	:-	Sir,
Contents in different Paragraphs	:-	Most respectfully, I beg to say that (Body of the application)
Closing of the letter	:-	I shall be thankful to you.
Expression of Closing	:-	Yours obediently
Name/Signature of the sender	:-	Satish Kumar Class-X

1. Write an application to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, complaining against the insanitary conditions in your locality.

15, Tagore Garden

Sikar

4th January, 2021

The Chairman

Municipal Corporation

Sikar

Subject: Complaint against the insanitary conditions.

Sir,

I would like to draw your kind attention to the insanitary condition of our street No. 5. Every where there are heaps of garbage. There are pits of dirty water give constant stink in our locality. The mosquitoes breed on them and spread malaria. The sweepers and the water carriers neglect their duty for on many days. Majority of people of this area is suffering from diseases.

You are requested to take early measures to improve the insanitary condition.

Yours faithfully

Surendra Kumar

2. You are Saroj living at 15, Rajat Nagar, Ajmer. Write a letter to the Collector of your district complaining about the frequent electricity failure during exam time.

15 Bajaj Nagar
Ajmer
8th August 2021
The collector
District of Ajmer
Ajmer

Sub. : Electricity failure during exam time.

Sir

With due respect I state that exams of schools are under way. The frequent electricity failure during exam time spoils the year long labour of the students. It hinders the studies. The students are disturbed physically and mentally. It leaves bad impact on their divisions. The authorities of the State Electricity Board have been requested but all in vain.

Kindly, take immediate step to save the career of lacs of students.

Yours faithfully

Saroj

3. Imagine that you are Abhishek, monitor of class X reading in Government Secondary School, Sikar. There are no proper library facilities in the school. Write an application of complaint to your Headmaster.

Tabela Market
Sikar
18th October, 2021
The Headmaster
Govt. Sec. School
Sikar

Sub. : Lack of proper library facilities.

Most respectfully I beg to say that we are not getting proper library facilities in the school. The librarian does not come in time. His behaviour with the students is also not proper. The books in the library are old and not of much use. The books issuing system is also not proper.

Therefore I request you to look into the matter and do needful.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Abhishek

Monitor (Class X)

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

15 Nehru Park
Jodhpur
7th November 2017
The Police Commissioner
Jodhpur

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

Sir

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

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

Yours faithfully

Tarun Jain

5. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about frequent break down of water supply in your locality.

45/47 Jat Colony

Dausa

15th September 2021

The Editor

The Rajasthan Patrika

Dausa

Sub.: About frequent break down of water supply.

Sir

I want to bring to you kind notice that there has been frequent breakdown of water supply in this locality. We are never sure when we will have water. I may fail at any time. The amount is so small that it is not more than enough for drinking purpose. The residents of Jat Colony have been complaining to the authorities about this problem. I take the right of requesting to the authorities through your esteemed paper to be kind enough to ensure regular water supply in the area.

Thanking you.

Yours truly

Shiv Narayan Choudhary

ELECTRONIC MAIL OR E-MAIL

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

(i) Header (ii) Body

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

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

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

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

@ : इस चिन्ह का अर्थ है 'at'

gmail : e-mail सेवा प्रदान करने वाले का नाम

. : इसका अर्थ है 'dot'

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

निम्न दर्शाया गया message composition window का layout है—

Header	To
	cc
	bcc
	Subject
Body	The message composition window

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

- To - उस व्यक्ति के e-mail का पता लिखते हैं जिसे आप संदेश भेजना चाहते हैं।
- cc - इसका अर्थ है carbon copy, यदि एक संदेश की एक copy दूसरे व्यक्ति को भेजना होता है तब उस व्यक्ति का यहा e-mail का पता लिखते हैं अन्यथा खाली छोड़ देते हैं।
- Subject - संदेश का विषय लिखते हैं जो एक लाइन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- Body - वास्तविक संदेश/पत्र इस खाली स्थान (space) में लिखा जाता है।

नोट:- यदि E-mail के द्वारा पत्रों-संदेशों को प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वयं का E-mail पता रखना चाहिए। इसके लिए Website को Visit कर सकते हैं जो इस प्रकार की सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है।

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

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

2. Write an e-mail to the editor, The Times of India expressing your concern about the increasing crimes against women. You are Isha. The e-mail should not be more than 100 words.

Header	To	editor@timesofindia.com
	cc	
	bcc	
	Subject	Increasing crimes against women
Body	<p>Dear Sir</p> <p>I would like to express concern over the increase in crimes against women through your esteemed columns. Women today are facing all sorts of crimes like verbal abuse, teasing, and obscene gestures. Such crimes are damaging our image in the society we live. Women need to become bold and fight for her rights in a rightful manner. Urgent steps must be taken to check women from such crimes and save women from getting humiliated.</p> <p>Yours truly Isha</p>	

QUESTION NO. - 28 (Marks - 6)

ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

निर्देश : बोर्ड परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या 28 Road Safety पर आधारित 6 अंक का प्रश्न होगा। दिये गए Topic पर लगभग 80 words में लिखना होगा।

SECTION - E

28. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on anyone of the followings :

1. Car Pooling

If a vehicle is used by a group of people for travelling, it is called car pooling. Car pooling reduces each person's travel costs such as fuel cost, tolls and driving stress. Car pooling is also seen as a more environment friendly and sustainable way to travel as sharing journeys reduces carbon emissions, traffic congestion on the roads and the need for parking spaces. Authorities often encourage car pooling especially during high pollution periods and high fuel prices.

2. Drunk Driving

Drunk Driving is a crime. Such drivers play with the life of thousands of innocent people on roads around the nation. A death due to Drunk Driving does not affect only the victim but it affects everyone around him. We must remember that someone is waiting for us at home. Accidents can be fatal. It becomes the duty of every driver to think about the life of others using the roads. Drunk drivers are like murderers who are playing with the life of others. To conclude I would like to appeal all of you that drunk driving should not be taken lightly. Therefore, we should not drink and drive on roads.

3. Follow Traffic Signals

This picture is about following of traffic signals. There are two scenes in it. One is of zebra crossing and the other is of traffic light. Pedestrians must cross the road at the zebra crossing. Red light signals the traffic to stop. Saffron light signals the traffic to be ready. And green light signals the traffic to go. The stop line for the vehicles must not be crossed. Thus, we must follow traffic signals.

4. Road Safety for School Children

We all use the roads daily in our life. But many a time, we forget to follow the rules of the road. We do so in our carelessness or in our hurry. It results in serious accidents in which limbs are broken or even lives are lost. We must analyze the causes of these accidents and think of the steps by which these accidents can be checked. First of all children must be taught the rules of the road. They should be taught to follow these rules strictly whenever they are using road. These rules are equally important for pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and auto drivers. The wearing of helmet and safety belts should be made a habit. We should not wear them simply to escape from being caught by the traffic police. We should wear them as a safeguard to our own life and limb.

5. The Use of Mobile Phones While Driving

We should not use mobile phones while driving. It is harmful to do so. The attention of the driver is distracted while using mobile phone. The driver may lose control over the vehicle. We may meet with an accident. The additional devices of the mobile phones are also harmful. The drivers may lose the alertness. Thus I appeal to all the drivers not to use mobile phones while driving.

6. Safe Driving

"Safe drive save life" is a campaign which was launched on July, 8, 2016 by the West Bengal Government to make driving safe. We should observe the speed limit. We should use indicators while turning. We should use horn or dipper while overtaking another vehicle. We should not apply brakes suddenly. We should follow the traffic rules. Safe driving is an essential component for road safety. Thus, safe driving keeps us and others safe.

Roll No.

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SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2021

Model Paper - 1

ENGLISH

TIME : 3¼ Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO THE EXAMINEES :

1. Candidate must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
4. For questions having more than one part the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION - A

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the answer in your answer book. [5 x 1=5]

(i) We.....here since 2014.

- (A) Lives (B) Lived (C) Are living (D) Have been living

(ii) When I went to see him, he a cricket match on TV.

- (A) is watching (B) was watching (C) watching (D) had watched

(iii) is a good exercise to keep our body fit.

- (A) Dancing (B) Danced (C) Is Danced (D) Dances

(iv) I often basketball after school.

- (A) plays (B) playing (C) play (D) is playing

(v) Try hard and one day you.....(get) success.

- (A) Got (B) Have got (C) Gets (D) Will get

(B) Change the following sentences into Passive voice and write the answer in your answer book [3 x 1=3]

(vi) The police caught the thief yesterday and prisoned him.

The thiefand prisoned by the police yesterday.

- (A) is caught (B) was caught (C) are caught (D) were caught.

(vii) Please, hang this picture on the wall.

You are requestedthis picture on the wall.

- (A) will hang (B) are to hang (C) hanged (D) to hang

(viii) What do you teach them daily ?

Whatto them by you daily?

- (A) Is taught (B) Is being taught (C) Was taught (D) Was taught

(C) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal and write the answer in your answer book [2 x 1=2]

(ix) He works hard so that he win a scholarship.(Purpose)

- (A) May (B) Could (C) Must (D) Used to

(x) To drive a vehicle you.....have a license. (Obligation)

- (A) Should (B) Might (C) Must (D) May

Q.2-6 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

It was mid-day. Seven or eight people had gathered in our courtyard to supervise the division. We three brothers were present. Mother was not to be seen anywhere in the vicinity. We were waiting for the final separation, as if ready to slice out the flesh of the domestic body which our parents had nourished since the day of their marriage. And then we would run away in three different directions clutching a piece each.

2. How many people gathered in Babuli's courtyard? [1]

3. Why did the people gather in his courtyard? [1]

4. How did the act of final separation seem to Babuli? [1]

5. "And then we would run away in three different directions "What does the word 'we' here stand for ? [1]

6. Find out the word from the passage which means the area around a particular place. [1]

Q.7-8 Change into active passive [2 × 1=2]

7. Hari did it without my permission.

8. Don't you like apples?

Q.9-11 Fill in the blanks by changing them into indirect speech: [3 × 1=3]

9. The boys said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."

The boys exclaimed with joy..... match.

10. The old woman said to me, "Please help me."

The old womanher.

11. Reena has said to me, "Rohit will not attend your birthday party."

Reenabirthday party.

SECTION - B

Q.12-15 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Passage:

I reached the city of Richmond, Virginia, about eighty-two miles from Hampton. When I reached there, tired, hungry, and dirty, it was late in the night. I had never been in a large city, and this rather added to my misery. When I reached Richmond, I was completely out of money. I had not a single acquaintance in the place, and, being unused to city ways, I did not know where to go. I applied at several places for lodging, but they all wanted money, and that was what I did not have. Knowing nothing else better to do, I walked the streets. In doing this I passed by many food-stands where fried chicken and half-moon apple pies were piled high and made to present a most tempting appearance. At that time it seemed to me that I would have promised all that I expected to possess in the future to have gotten hold of one of those chicken legs or one of those pies.

Questions:

12. How was the speaker feeling when he reached Richmond? [2]

13. How did the lodge keepers behave with the author? [2]

14. What food articles are mentioned in the paragraph? [2]

15. What was painful to him? [2]

Q.16-19 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Passage :

Happiness is not a house that can be built by man's hands, but a song that you hear as you pass the hedge rising suddenly and simply into the night and dying down again. Happiness is optional. It is an inner feeling of contentment and joy. Everyman should give a little thought to the duty of being happy. People generally under-rate and neglect this significant duty. 'Nothing too much' is a good maxim of a Greek philosopher.

We should control our desires. We should not be a slave to our desires. We should learn to stop while we still wish to continue. We should call off our desires before they are satisfied. 'Nothing too much' should be our guiding principle when we control our desires. Happiness is inside, not outside. It is not in the objects. Everyday a person should think and realise that he is a soul and he is alone. For this sake, he should spare sometime and realise that nothing belongs to him forever. He should smile and try to internalise the effect of his smile. He should try to retain the pleasing effect in the inner recesses of his heart and in the ideas of his mind. Health is also related to happiness. Walking, light physical exercises and light food free from harmful components are as useful for health as hobbies and company of good friends.

Questions :

16. What, according to the author, is happiness? [2]

17. Which maxim did a Greek philosopher follow? [2]

18. What should a person think and realise every day? [2]

19. Which activities are useful for health? [2]

SECTION - C

- Q.20. Read the following passage and answer anyone of the passages questions that follow.
This does not mean that we do not need medical care. We definitely need proper medical care under certain circumstances. We need proper vaccination and immunization against infectious diseases, proper treatment of diseases by medical and surgical intervention when required proper maternal care before and after child-birth and regular medical checks after the age of forty years. However, there is no need to be obsessed about our health, and we should use our own instincts and knowledge to decide when medical intervention is really necessary.

Questions :

- What according to the author do we definitely need? [1]
- What do we need against infectious diseases? [1]
- Which interventions have been discussed here? [1]
- Write from the passage the word which means: 'relating to a mother'. [1]

OR

The easiest way to give vent to our protest is to stage a Dharna or call for a Bandh or a Rail Roko demonstration. The agitators make the most out of such shows. These devices, besides causing inconvenience, nay sometimes irreparable damage to individuals, cause immense loss to the nation. Imagine, someone is seriously sick, another has an inescapable appointment and still another has no provisions at home. Who bothers for other's legitimate needs? One remains wonder struck to see that sometimes such Bandhs are sponsored even by responsible people.

- What are the easiest ways for protest now-a-days? [1]
- For what should we bother? [1]
- When does one remain wonder struck? [1]
- Pick out from the passage the word which means: 'unavoidable'. [1]

- Q.21. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4× 1=4]
At first, Bholi agreed to an unequal match but later she rejected the marriage. Why? [Bholi]

OR

What did Anna determine to do after the nightmare? [Resolution]

- Q.22. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words [4× 1=4]
How did the old man look like? [Old Man At the Bridge]

OR

How did Uttanka manage to fulfill the wish of his mistress? [Uttanka's Gurudakshina]

- Q.23. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4 × 1=4]
How did the Martian take the books and the library? [The book that saved the Earth]

OR

How did Bishnois save the trees? [The Tale of the Bishnois]

SECTION - D

- Q.24. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the given visual aid [5]



SAFETY FIRST

OR

Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Computer'.



The Computer

- Q.25. Explain any one the following stanzas with reference to the context: [5 ×1=5]
To hope is to risk despair.
To try is to risk failure.
But risk must be taken, because the greatest hazard
in life is to risk nothing.

OR

The friends who had left me came back every one,
And darkest advisers looked bright as the Sun;
I need them no more, as they all understand,
I thank thee; I trust thee, my good Right Hand!

SECTION - E

- Q.26. Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on any of the following: [6]
The Importance of Library in School

OR

The Prize Distribution Function

OR

Save Water

- Q.27. You are Abhishek living at 2/51 Housing Board, Sikar. Your friend Dinesh has failed in X Board examination. Write a letter to him consoling and sympathizing on his failure. [6]

OR

You are Ashok Kumar, a student of class X living at 2/51 Housing Board, Sikar. Send an E-mail to the editor of The Rajasthan Patrika expressing your views on the importance of computer education in our life. E-mail your letter at rajasthanpatrika@patrika.com

OR

You are Rajesh living at 2/51 Housing Board, Sikar. Write a letter to the Collector of your district complaining about the frequent electricity failure during exam time.

- Q.28. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on any one of the followings: [6]
Car pooling

OR

Drunken driving

OR

Advantages of safe driving

Roll No.

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SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2021

Model Paper - 2

ENGLISH

TIME : 3¼ Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO THE EXAMINEES :

1. Candidate must write first his/her Roll No. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
4. For questions having more than one part the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION - A

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the answer in your answer book. [5 x 1=5]

(i) The rainy season.....(Do) much harm to the crops.

(A) have done (B) will done (C) is doing (D) has done

(ii) When he saw me, he(Put) the receiver down.

(A) Is putting (B) Was putting (C) Put (D) Had put

(iii) They had left the room before I(Reach) there.

(A) Reach (B) Will reach (C) Reached (D) did reached

(iv) Harish (live) in Jaipur these days.

(A) Lives (B) Was living (C) Is living (D) Lived

(v) It is first time I(Come) to Sikar.

(A) Came (B) Have come (C) Comes (D) Will come

(B) Change the following sentences into Passive voice and write the answer in your answer book [3 x 1=3]

(vi) We keep the information on our computer.

The informationon out computer.

(A) is kept (B) was kept (C) are kept (D) were kept

(vii) Shall I ever forget those happy days?

Will those happy days ever

(A) is forgot (B) be forgot (C) be forgotten (D) forgotten

(viii) Tell him to leave the class at once.

Let himto leave the class at once.

(A) Told (B) Is told (C) Was told (D) Be told

(C) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal and write the answer in your answer book [2 x 1=2]

(ix) Anyone make mistake.(Possibility)

(A) May (B) Could (C) Must (D) Can

(x) God give you success ! (Wish)

(A) Should (B) Might (C) Must (D) May

Q.2-6 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

His message included twenty nine basic tenets. Its two major commandments were a prohibition against the cutting down of any green tree or the killing of any animal. Jambaji's message of humanity and respect for all living things was eagerly accepted. His teachings prompted the inhabitants of hundreds of villages to reclothe the earth with its green cover. Jambaji's followers were called Bishnois or twenty - niners (bis=twenty, noi=nine) because they adhered to Jambaji's twenty-nine precepts.

2. In which form did Jambaji broadcast his message?

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

4. Why were Jambaji's followers called Bishnois?

5. Jambaji was an environmentalist. How?

6. Find the word from passage which means: principles.

- Q.7-8 Change into active passive [2 × 1=2]
 7. Nobody has made any mistake.
 8. Little strokes fell great oaks. .
- Q.9-11 Fill in the blanks by changing them into indirect speech: [3 × 1=3]
 9. He said to me, "Please fill up this form."
 He requested meform.
 10. Sarla said to Hari, "Where will you stay in that new city?"
 Sarla asked Hari.....city.
 11. The teacher said, "Slow and steady wins the race."
 The teacher the race.

SECTION - B

- Q.12-15 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Passage :
- In the north-west of undivided India near Peshawar, there was the ancient and famous university of Takshashila or Taxila. This university was particularly noted for science, especially medicine and the arts and people went to it from distant parts of India. The Jataka stories are full of instances of sons of nobles and Brahmins traveling unattended and unarmed to Taxila to be educated. Probably students came also from Central Asia and Afganistan, as it was conveniently situated as it was considered an honour and distinction to be a graduate of Taxila. Physicians who had studied in the school of medicine were higher thought of. It is related that whenever Buddha felt unwell the admirers brought to him a famous physician who had graduated from Taxila. Panini the great grammarian of the sixth/seventh century B.C. is said to have studied there. Taxila was thus a Pre-Buddhist university and a seat of Brahaminical learning. During the Buddhist period it became also a center of Buddhist scholarship and attracted Buddhist students from all over India, and across the border.
- Questions:
12. From where did the students come to Taxila? [2]
 13. Where was the university situated? [2]
 14. What do we know about Taxila from Jataka stories? [2]
 15. Who was Panini? [2]
- Q.16-19 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :
- Passage :
- Home is for the young, who know nothing of the world and who would be sad and confused if thrown upon the wide world. It is the divine shelter of the weak and inexperienced, who have still to learn how to face the hardships and temptations which lie outside it. It is the place of training for those who are not only ignorant but have not yet learnt how to learn. And it is the school of elementary studies which the young can well understand. Moreover, it is the shrine of our best affections and sweetest memories. It is the comfort of old age and a stay for our weary bodies and souls. Such are the characteristics of home. In an important sense, the characteristics of a college or a university are similar.
- Questions:
16. What is home for the weak and inexperienced? [2]
 17. What is it that the young have still to learn? [2]
 18. Mention any two characteristics of home. [2]
 19. How is home the school of elementary studies? [2]

SECTION - C

- Q.20. Read the following passage and answer anyone of the passages questions that follow.
- But, prayer, is no mere exercise of words or of the ears, it is no mere repetition of empty formula. Any amount of repetition of Ramanama is futile, if it fails to stir the soul. It is better in prayer to have a heart without words, than words without a heart. And I am giving you a bit of my experience, and that of my companions when I say, that he who has experienced the magic of prayer, may do without food for days together, but not a single moment without prayer. For, without prayer there is no inward peace.
- Which prayer is futile? [1]
 - What is better to have in prayer, a heart without words or the words without a heart according to Gandhi? [1]
 - What cannot exist without prayer? [1]
 - Find the word from the passage which means: useless [1]

OR

Can't we think of a suitable device for expressing our protest without causing inconvenience to others and loss to the nation? In Japan, the workers of a shoe factory wanted to demonstrate their protest. They made shoes of different sizes of right foot only. When the dispute was settled they made shoes of left foot thus completing pair. It caused inconvenience to none and the initial loss to the owners was made good a little later. Alternatively, the protesters may follow the path of Satyagraha or hunger strike show by Mahatma Gandhi as they would then put only themselves to inconvenience for their cause.

- What should we think of? [1]
 - Shoes of which foot were not made by Japanese workers? [1]
 - Which method for protest was suggested by Gandhi? [1]
 - Pick out from the passage the word which means: 'disagreement'. [1]
- Q.21. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4× 1=4]
Why did Hari Singh think that he should go back to Anil? [The Thief's Story]

OR

What was the role of the school teacher in Bholi's life? [Bholi]

- Q.22. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words [4× 1=4]
How did the Imp succeed in his plan to corrupt the gentle peasant?[The Imp and the Peasant]

OR

What incident took place in the village of Iping when Griffin stayed there? [Footprints Without Feet]

- Q.23. Answer any one of the following questions in about 30-40 words: [4 × 1=4]
What saved the earth from a Martian Invasion and how?[The book that saved the Earth]

OR

"Through a little kindness which I did to you so many years ago, other act of kindness have been born."
Explain with reference to the story A Man's True Son?

SECTION - D

- Q.24. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the given visual aid [5]



MAHATMA GANDHI

OR

Look at the picture given below. Write a paragraph in about 75 words on the topic 'A Computer'.



VISIT TO A ZOO

- Q.25. Explain any one the following stanzas with reference to the context: [5 ×1=5]
Chained by their certitude, they are slaves; they have
forfeited their freedom.
Only a person who risks is truly free.

OR

"Let them go," I exclaimed: "I've a friend at my side,
To lift me, and aid me, whatever betide.
To trust to the world is to build on the sand:
I'll trust but in heaven and my good Right Hand"

SECTION - E

- Q.26. Write a short paragraph in about 80 words on any of the following: [6]
Morning Walk

OR

A Football Match

OR

My Hobby

- Q.27. You are Rakesh Kumar from Todi Madhopura, Sikar. Your friend Kamal has met with an accident. Write a letter to him asking his well being. [6]

OR

You are Jitendra Kumar, a student of class X living at 2/51 Housing Board, Sikar. Send an E-mail to the editor of The Rajasthan Patrika complaining about the bad roads and drains in your locality. Give suggestion. E-mail your complaint at rajasthanpatrika@patrika.com

OR

You are Sachin Kumar living at Basant Vihar, Sikar. You have recently visited a book-fair. Write a letter to your friend Saurabh describing the fair. You may take help of the following points:

1. When and where was the fair held?
2. With whom did you go there?
3. What did you see there?
4. Which book did you buy?
5. How did you enjoy it?

- Q.28. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on any one of the followings: [6]
The Importance of Traffic Rules

OR

The Use of Mobile Phones While Driving

OR

Road Etiquettes and Politeness

सपने होंगे सच



SIKAR, RAJASTHAN

Pre-Nurture & Career Foundation Division

Class 6th to 10th | NTSE | OLYMPIADS & BOARD

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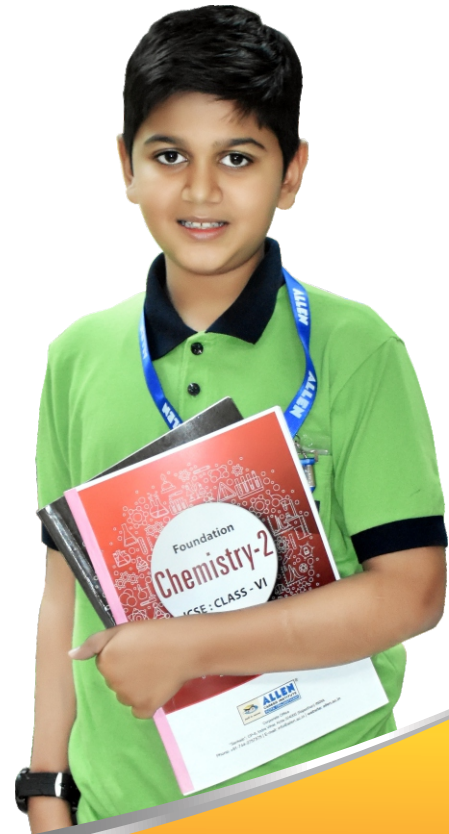
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SUBHASH
Classroom Student

KULDEEP SINGH CHOUHAN
Classroom Student

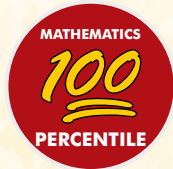
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दो साल
बेमिसाल

एलन सीकर ने गढ़े कीर्तिमान,
जेईई-मेन में दिए
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680
720

AIR
695

AIIMS Jodhpur



LAVPREET KAUR GILL
Classroom Student



AYUSH SHARMA
Classroom Student

675
720

AIR
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AIIMS Jodhpur



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RAHUL
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RATHORE



AYUSH
CHOUDHARY



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CHOUDHARY



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RAMPRATAP
CHOUDHARY



PRACHI
RAJPUROHIT



NIKITA



DAYANAND JYANI



ANNU



DEEPIKA
GOENKA



OM PRAKASH
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