

SOLVED EXERCISES OF +2 TEXT BOOK

PENNED BY

JAGRITI GOUR

STATE AWARDEE

LECTURER ENGLISH

GSSS, LACHKANI

PATIALA

PUNJAB

INTENSIVE READING

L-1 HASSAN'S ATTENDANCE PROBLEM

- SUDHA MURTY

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 The narrator was a teacher of Computer Applications at a college in Bangalore.
Ans.2 Because Hassan was hardly ever present in the class.
Ans.3 He always begged his attendance in a very polite manner.
Ans.4 Because he was an irregular student.
Ans. 5 When there was a class test or examination.
Ans.6 She told his father that he should talk to Hassan hardly.
Ans7. Because Hassan was not ready to give up his lazy habits. His parents didn't take his responsibility.
Ans. 8 He was a man of thirty five.fat with a bald head and not smartly dressed.
Ans. 9 Hassan has potencial so, she hoped that he would do something great in life.
Ans. 10 Hassan was a bright student but, he was hardly ever present in the class.
Ans. 11 Hard workers or stupid persons were 'nerds'.
Ans. 12 Hassan was not ready to change his habits so, his father told him to live separately.
Ans. 13 The narrator advised him that he had a potential to do something great in his life.
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L-2 THE MARCH KING

-KATHERINE LITTLE BAKELESS

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 Philip wanted to become a musician.
Ans.2 Because Philip was talented and always eager to learn .
Ans.3 Because Philip's mother was not at home and he could not get a clean shirt.
Ans.4 Philip got it from his music teacher's wife. She fitted the shirt on his body with pins.
Ans.5 The large shirt fell away and the public began to laugh.
Ans.6 Philip started working in a bakery.
Ans.7 It was a tiring job and he preferred death to do work at bakery.
Ans.8 He wanted to take Philip to study in the Marine Band.
Ans.9 It was a travelling circus. The leader if circus lured him, a vision of fine future.
Ans. 10 Philip was known as the March King because he composed a famous, 'The Washington Post March.'

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L-3 THINKING OUT OF THE BOX: LATERAL THINKING

- Adopted from article from internet

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 The moneylender would write off the farmer's debt if he could marry with his daughter.
Ans.2 The girl would become the moneylender's wife and her father's debt would be written off.
Ans.3 The moneylender picked up two black pebbles and put them into the bag.
Ans.4 The girl left a black pebble in the bag and changed the impossible situation, into coinning one.
Ans. 5 Lateral Thinking means thinking differently and being creative.
Ans.6 'Lateral Thinking' is a skill which helps us to use our potential fully.
Ans. 7 Because the millionaire wanted to park his car safely at a cheap price.
Ans.8 Because he was the richest man of America and the asked loan amount was very small.

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L-4 ROBOTS AND PEOPLE**-ISSAC ASIMOV****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 Because of the fear of unemployment.
- Ans.2 Working in mines , building work, work with chemicals are the dangerous jobs.
- Ans.3 The routine jobs are like filling cards, typing letters, tightening bolts and carrying things.
- Ans.4 Human brain is more creative because it can think.
- Ans.5 Jobs that involved horses.
- Ans.6 Automobile industry created many jobs in the field of tyre making,road works, garged etc.
- Ans.7 We can deal transition period with patience and intelligence.
- Ans. 8 A 'robot' does work automatically but 'human brain' is much creative.
- Ans.9 Robots cannot do creative and imaginative works.
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L-5 ON GIVING ADVICE**- JOSEPH ADDISON****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 Because he thinks that the person advising him is insulting his wisdom.
- Ans.2 Because they try to prove themselves more intelligent.
- Ans. 3 Some writers use best chosen words ,sweet poetic words, short proverbs etc.
- Ans.4 Fable is the best method to give an advice.
- Ans.5 In a fable, we advice ourselves by moral lessons.
- Ans.6 Because we are made to think that we advising ourselves.
- Ans.7 The indirect method of advice is inoffensive.
- Ans.8 The vizier told him that he understood the owl's talk. This made king eager to know and he also wanted to test the knowledge of vizier.
- Ans.9 The words of girl's father changed his old tyrannical ways.

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L-6 ON SAYING PLEASE**-A.G.GARDINER****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 Because he did not say 'Top Please'.
- Ans.2 Insulted by the passenger, the liftman passed his anger on his wife.
- Ans.3 Insulted liftman passed his anger on his wife because he was abused by his employer.
- Ans.4 We should acknowledge a service.
- Ans.5 Words like 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies.
- Ans.6 He thought the passengers are his natural enemies.
- Ans.7 Because he did not have money with him to buy a ticket.
- Ans.8 The narrator did not have money but the conductor gave him the ticket.
- Ans.9 The conductor was a kind and helpful man.
- Ans.10 By controlling his anger and ill will.
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L-7 STORY OF MY LIFE**- HELEN KELLER****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 She (Anne Mansfield Sullivan) was Helen Keller's teacher.
- Ans.2 Mother was waiting to and fro in the house. Helen's teacher was expected to come.
- Ans.3 She was waiting with a beating heart for something to be happened.
- Ans.4 The gift of light and the light of shone on her, in that very hour.

- Ans.5 The little blind children at the Perkins Institute had sent it.
Ans.6 She learnt to spell the words with a finger play on different things.
Ans.7 She felt sad because she was unable to learn the difference between mug and water.
Ans.8 The words were pin, hat, cup and a few verbs like sit, stand and walk.
Ans.9 She learnt the mystery of language as cool water flowed over her hand.
Ans.10 She touched the pieces of the doll which she had broken, her eyes were filled with tears.
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L-8 TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

-A.J.CRONIN

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 They polished shoes, sold fruits and newspapers. They also worked as tourist guides.
Ans.2 The two boys were little figures with brown skins, tangled hair and wore shabby clothes.
Ans.3 They brought chocolates, shined shoes and booked seats of Opera for him.
Ans.4 They worked very hard to pay for the treatment of their sister, who was suffering from T.B.
Ans.5 He drove them to a village Poleta, 30 km away.
Ans.6 She was a good looking nurse.
Ans.7 The narrator wanted to see whom they are visiting.
Ans.8 She aspired to be a singer.
Ans.9 To see love, emotions and devotion of two little boys for their sick sister.
Ans.10 The war made the two brothers and their sister orphans.
Ans.11 They convey the message of selflessness in relations. Devotion makes a family happy.

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L-9 IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

- DR. CHRISTIAN BARNARD

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 The business of living is a celebration of being alive.
Ans.2 They teach us to move forward in life and the business of living is joy.
Ans.3 In an accident in which he and his wife were injured.
Ans.4 God tests us when we are in suffering.
Ans.5 His brother's birth with an abnormal heart.
Ans.6 Because of improper treatment for heart surgery.
Ans.7 Because they have total faith in the ability of doctors to cure them.
Ans.8 The mechanic was blind and the driver had only one arm.
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L-10 GHADARI BABAS IN KALAPANI JAIL

-DR. HARISH K. PURI

SHORT Q/A

- Ans.1 Key members were Lala Hardyal, V.G. Pingley, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh, Sohan Singh Bhakna And Kartar Singh Sarbha.
Ans.2 They were forced to work at the oil mill and whipped in public. They were also kept in dirty cells.
Ans.3 'KalaPani' and 'The Devil's Island'.
Ans.4 The cellular jail was very dirty and had bad weather. It was full of mosquitoes and leeches.
Ans.5 Jailor David Barry and Superintendent Murray.
Ans.6 They were abused and given thirty whip lashes in the public.
Ans.7 Old criminals and Jamadars were called 'demi-gods'. They ill-treated all the prisoners.
Ans.8 Their mantra was not to suffer any insult.
Ans.9 He passed blood in stool due to hunger strike.
Ans.10 The long hunger strikes forced them to stop the bad treatment.
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EXTENSIVE READING

L-1 THE SCHOOL FOR SYMPATHY

-E.V.LUCAS

SHORT Q/A

Ans.1 Miss Beam was a middle aged, kind and noble lady.

Ans.2 To make students thoughtful, helpful and good citizens.

Ans.3 Because they seemed to be handicapped.

Ans.4 No, they were acting to be handicapped.

Ans.5 By this method, they were trained to know the misfortune of the handicapped. So they would become helpful to the handicapped.

Ans.6 By this method, they were trained to know the misfortune of the handicapped. So they would become helpful to the handicapped.

Ans.7 The blind day was the most difficult day. On this day, all the time one feared that he was going to be hit by something.

Ans.8 Miss Beam lead the author to the girl whose eyes were bandaged.

Ans.9 The blind day was the most difficult day. On this day, all the time one feared that he was going to be hit by something.

Ans.10 She told that guides were very good.

Ans.11 To tell about the surroundings to others.

Ans.12 On this day, all the time one feared that he was going to be hit by something.

Ans.13 She tells that the head girl Mille is very nice.

Ans.14 She says that he is hundreds of years old.

Ans.15 Miss Beam was right to think so because her school had taught the author to share the sorrow of others.

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L-2 A CHAMELEON

- ANTON CHEKHOV

SHORT Q/A

Ans.1 He was walking across the market square and carrying a parcel under his arm.

Ans.2 A red haired policeman.

Ans.3 A sieve (filter) full of gooseberries.

Ans.4 Hryukin was chasing the dog.

Ans.5 The dog had bitten his finger and he wanted money for his damages.

Ans.6 A cotton shirt and a waistcoat.

Ans.7 A bleeding finger.

Ans.8 He wanted to get sme easy money for his damages.

Ans.9 Because he was a fine workman and could not do work with his injured finger.

Ans.10 He wanted to teach lesson to those people who let their dogs out.

Ans.11 Because it was a General's dog.

Ans.12 He told that how a big man could be bitten by a small dog.

Ans.13 He told that the General's dogs are mostly setters (informers) and of good breeds.

Ans.14 Prohor was the General's cook.

Ans.15 Prohor told that General's brother was the owner of the dog.

Ans.16 Because he failed to get some money by showing his bleeding finger by telling lies. The police superintendent threatened him .

L-3 BHOLI**-K.A. ABBAS****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 Bholi had six siblings-three brothers and three sisters.
- Ans.2 One part of her brain was damaged. She became a backward child, so she was called Bholi.
- Ans.3 Her body was permanently disfigured.
- Ans.4 They made fun of her because of her stammering. She could not speak well.
- Ans.5 Because Bholi was not good looking and intelligent.
- Ans.6 For the opening ceremony of a school.
- Ans.7 He wanted Ramlal to set an example for the people.
- Ans.8 She was worried about the marriage of Bholi. Because Bholi was not good looking and intelligent.
- Ans.9 She was glad because she wanted to make them her friends.
- Ans.10 Bholi could not speak well. She stammered her name Bho-Bho-Bholi.
- Ans.11 Because Bholi was not good looking and intelligent. In spite of that Bishamber was ready to marry her.
- Ans.12 Bishamber came with a big party of friends and riding on a horse led by a brass band.
- Ans.13 Because Bholi was not good looking and intelligent, so Bishamber wanted money as dowry.
- Ans.14 Because Bishamber was a mean, greedy and lame old man.
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L-4 THE GOLD FRAME**-R.K.LAXMAN****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 It was situated between a drug store and a radio repair shop.
- Ans.2 Datta was the owner.
- Ans.3 The walls of the shop were covered with pictures of Gods, hockey players, children, leaders etc.
- Ans.4 The customer wanted a picture of his grand father to be framed.
- Ans.5 Datta showed a number of plain, decorative, thin, floral frames.
- Ans.6 Datta helped the customer to select one frame with gold leaves.
- Ans.7 The price was Rupees seventeen.
- Ans.8 They never came in time to collect the photo frames.
- Ans.9 Datta made frames for those who wanted to pay homage to their dear ones.
- Ans.10 A tin of white paint was fallen on it.
- Ans.11 He tried to rub off the paint from the picture, with a piece of cloth.
- Ans.12 Datta changed the picture of grand father of the customer, with another similar one.
- Ans.13 Datta feared that customer would be angry with him as he would catch his risk.
- Ans.14 The customer was stunned to see the frame.
- Ans.15 He told that Datta had given him a square frame instead of the oval shape, gold frame.
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L-5 THE BARBER'S TRADE UNION**- MULAK RAJ ANAND****SHORT Q/A**

- Ans.1 It was six months. Chandu was senior to the narrator.
- Ans.2 Because Chandu could make and fly paper kites of complicated design and balance.
- Ans.3 Because he went to learn the work of a barber.
- Ans.4 Because Chandu was a lower caste Barber's son.
- Ans.5 Chandu wore a khakhi shorts, black velvet coat and a round felt cap.
- Ans.6 He was a young man with parted hair, dressed in a shirt, a black coat and a wonderful rubber coat.
- Ans.7 Because he was defiling (pollute) his house with a leather bag of cow-hide.
- Ans.8 The Sahukar abused and warned him not to wear the clothes of hospital people.
- Ans.9 To discuss the unholy emergency in which Chandu had worn a doctor's dress.

Ans.10 She was an ill mannered woman from the lower caste.

Ans.11 She was very kind to him and spoke to him in a joking manner.

Ans.12 Because upper class people insulted and abused him.

Ans.13 Chandu had a sharp brain. He decided to shave people and earn money by giving home service.

Ans.14 They had gathered to discuss the situation which had arisen because of Chandu's strike.

Ans.15 He was looked like a leper.

Ans.16 Jokes about the unclean beard of the elders became popular. Landlord's young wife threatening to run away because of his shabby appearance.

Ans.17 Because of with unclean beard, the landlord was looking very bad.

Ans.18 They threatened Chandu to send him prison for his offences and misconduct.

Ans.19 Rajkot District Barber Brother's Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon.

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L-6 THE BULL BENEATH THE EARTH

-KULWANT SINGH VIRK

SHORT Q/A

Ans.1 They were soldiers posting together on the Burma Front.

Ans.2 Mann Singh was a Naik and Karam Singh was Havildar in the army.

Ans.3 Mann Singh went to Karam Singh's village Thathi Khara.

Ans.4 He first met Karam Singh's father.

Ans.5 He was Karam Singh's brother.

Ans.6 He told that Karam Singh was very famous in the Barma War and he killed many soldiers of Japan.

Ans.7 He asked Karam Singh's son, if he wanted to go to his father.

Ans.8 It was nearly four miles.

Ans.9 The postman brought the papers of Karam Singh's pension.

Ans.10 Mann Singh felt choked in his chest and became feelingless.

Ans.11 They didn't want to spoil the days of his leave.

Ans.12 The bull discussed here is symbolic of kindness with great capacity to bear burden. Mann Singh compared Karam Singh's father to the bull. Like the bull, his father was also willing to share other people's burdens.

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LESSONS FOR INTENSIVE STUDY

LONG QUESTION/ANSWERS OF ALL LESSONS

L-1 HASSAN'S ATTENDANCE PROBLEM (B.Pg-6)

-Sudha Murthy

Ans1 Hassan was a student of Master in Computer Applications at a Bangalore college. He was tall, handsome with a very good memory. He came to college irregularly. He was always short of attendance. He was not a serious student. He prepared some important questions and stood first in class. He was warned by his teachers and parents to be punctual and regular in college. According to him hard workers were nerds. After passing out he got a job at one or two places but sacked (brKwsq) due to his irregularity. His father told him to live separately. He became a salesman of computer software. One day he met the narrator. She shocked to see him doing a small job. She advised him to give up his laziness, work hard in life. He promised to follow her advice.

Ans2 This chapter teaches us the importance of discipline in life. Hassan was a bright student. He got first division in the exams. But his life was not regular. He was in the habit of getting up late. This habit continued even after he got job. He was always late. So he lost job after job and his life became failure.

Ans3 The narrator was a teacher of Computer Applications at a college in Bangalore. She was a popular teacher. She was very kind hearted. She didn't punish her students for shortage of attendance. She forgave Hassan for his irregularities. She was sympathetic also. In the end, she felt pity for Hassan who had failed in his life. She gave him good advice for success.

Ans4 As Hassan was very bright student. However , before exam started, every semester this drama with Hassan would be repeated. The author would get upset. He would beg to be excused. Each time he promised to improve himself. He would attend all classes for one week. Then the same story would follow. Each time he had different reason for his absences.

Ans5 Once the author called his parents. She told that their son was bright , but hi is undisciplined. She asked his parents to look into the matter more seriously. Hassan’s father was a busy man. But his mother said that she had failed as a mother. Hassan didn’t listen her. He spends all night listening music and in chatting. So he is late in attending his classes.

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L-2 THE MARCH KING (B.Pg-20) - Katherine Little Bakeless

Ans1 John Philip Sousa was the main character of the story ‘The March King’ written by K.L.Bakeless. He was a young boy. His father was in US Marine Band. He also wanted to become a musician. He learned to play violin. He loved to play baseball. He got chance for solo performance at the age of eleven. But he went for baseball match on the same day. He could not give his good performance. His teacher scolded him. So, he stopped taking music lessons from him. Then he decided to become a baker. But it was a tiring job. So he left it also. He started his violin classes again. A circus man offered him to join circus. He but his father got him admitted as a trainee in Marine Band. He composed many marches and became The March King.

Ans2 Philip played a match of baseball on the same day. His clothes were dirty. His mother was not at home. He had no clean shirt to wear. His music teacher’s wife fitted his husband’s shirt on him. But during performance the shirt became loose and fell away. The audience began to laugh. Philip got upset and rushed off from the stage. The show was spoilt.

Ans3 When her husband sent Philip to her. She quickly fitted one of his husband’s shirt on him with pins. In this way she helped Philip to get a clean shirt.

Ans4 The chapter ‘The March King’ has been written by K.L.Bakeless. The theme of the lesson is that one can succeed in life if one pursues a vocation according to one’s interest. One must not mix professional work with entertainment and play. The saying was true in the case of John Philip Sousa. He decided to become a musician. He didn’t take his responsibility seriously. He didn’t have a proper dress for concert. Then he decided to become a baker, but he fed up with this job. Then he decided to join the circus. His father saw that he was good at playing violin. He got him recruited him in the Marine Band of Washington. With his hard work he became The March King. The writer wants to say that one should work regularly for excellence in a profession.

Ans5 His father sent him to Charlie’s bakery. He was impressed with baker’s speed and skill. He went to the bakery at 8:30 pm. Early in the morning, he helped to load the bakery wagon. He went to school at 8o’clock. He couldn’t learn much. He said to his father that he would rather die than be a baker.

Ans6 Philip became a famous music composer. He wrote more than hundred marches. He wrote one of the finest marches for a special occasion. The Washington Post held an essay contest. A big day was planned. The Washington Post March was played. Everybody cheered wildly. They applauded Philip for what he had done for the field of music.

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L-3 THINKING OUT OF THE BOX: LATERAL THINKING (B.Pg.29)

Adapted from Internet

Ans1 Lateral thinking is used in several fields. In cricket Kerry Packer introduced day/night matches, colourful balls and clothing. It is different from traditional cricket. It became successful in the world. Nowadays T20 matches have become very popular.

Ans2 The money lender picked up two pebbles. The girl noticed that he picked up two black pebbles. He put the pebbles into the bag. He asked the girl to pick a pebble from the bag. The clever girl took out a pebble and fall onto the pebble strewn path. Now it was lost among all the other pebbles. The pebble left in the bag was black. It was assumed that she had picked the white one. In this way the girl defeated the money lender's evil plan.

Ans3 The chapter penned by an unknown writer. It teaches us the value of lateral thinking. It means doing a work in a different way. It is an art. We can solve a difficult problem easily by lateral thinking. Edward de Bono favours the lateral thinking. In this chapter, by using it a village girl saved her father and herself from a cunning money lender. And a rich man Thomas parked his new Ferrari car in New York for two weeks for just \$ 15.

Ans4 A millionaire names Thomas took a loan of 5000 dollars for few days. As security for the loan, he gave his car and it's papers to the bank. The car was taken to the underground garage of the bank. After two weeks he came back and returned the loan and fifteen dollars interest. When the bank manager asked him about this, he smiled and told him that there was no other way of parking his new Ferrari in New York for two weeks for just 15 dollars.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA

L-4 ROBOTS AND PEOPLE (B.Pg-38)

Isaac Asimov

Ans1 This interesting lesson 'Robots And People' is penned by Isaac Asimov. It gives us a lot of information about Robots and Machines.' Robots and Machines are very useful for man. They have made our life easy. They can do many jobs like man. But use of robots causes fear of unemployment. The human brain has creativeness and imaginations. But Robots and computers work according to orders given to them. There are two types of intelligence-The Computer intelligence and Human intelligence. Computers and robots can do work much faster. But human brain is better than other machines.

Ans2 Human brains are par excellence because they are makers or inventors. It is creative and imaginative. It can suppose and wonder. Robots and machines work according to orders given to them. They are lifeless. They don't have , free will, creativity and imagination. They are gadgets invented by man. There are two types of intelligence-The Computer intelligence and Human intelligence. Computers and robots can do work much faster. But human brain is better than other machines.

Ans3 Machines have made our life easy and comfortable. Now Robots can do many jobs like man. But use of machines cause fear of unemployment. Car industry destroyed many jobs related horses. Machines are very useful for man. Automobiles created many new jobs as they destroyed. Thus this industry played the boon as well as bane for the workers.

Ans4 In the end of the chapter , the author says that there are two types of intelligence on earth. The Computer intelligence and The Human intelligence. Together the two intelligences will be able to do much more than either could do alone.

L-5 ON GIVING ADVICE (B.Pg-47)

Joseph Addison

Ans1 In this interesting chapter ' On Giving Advice' writer Joseph Addison says that people receive advice unwillingly. Adviser considers himself superior. Advise to others must be made pleasant. And Addison feels that a fable is the best method of advising others.

Ans2 In this interesting chapter ' On Giving Advice' is written by writer Joseph Addison. It gives us information about giving advice. It means to educate a person. The theme of the chapter is that people receive advice unwillingly. Adviser considers himself superior. Advise to others must be made pleasant. Addison feels that a fable is the best method of advising others. It gives a moral lesson. While reading a fable the readers think that they are advising themselves. So they don't mind.

Ans3 One day vizier was returning from hunting with the Sultan. On the way he heard two owls talking. The vizier pretended to know the language of birds. There were two owls on the tree. The Sultan asked him what the owls talked. The vizier said that one owl had a son and the other had a daughter. They wanted to get them married. The father of the son wanted fifty ruined villages as a dowry. But the father of the daughter offered him five hundred ruined villages. He said that while the Sultan reigned, there will never be a shortage of ruined villages. This touched the Sultan and changed his mindset. He started working for the welfare of his people.

L-6 ON SAYING "PLEASE" (B.Pg-58)

A.G. Gardiner

Ans1 This interesting lesson 'On Saying Please' is penned by A.G.Gardiner. It gives us information about manners. 'On Saying Please' means use of good manners. Good manners make our life pleasant. We can solve a difficult problem by good manners. Please and Thank you are small words. But these words make our life sweet and nice. These words oil the machine of life. Bad manners poison the stream of life. No doubt bad manners are not legal offence, but they spoil our mood.

Ans2 One day, the author boarded a bus in a hurry. He found that he had no money in his pocket. When conductor came to him he the author told him that he had no money. The conductor asked him where he wanted to go and gave him ticket. Suddenly, the author found a shilling in the corner of his pocket and the conductor. But he could never forget the pleasure of the good natured action of the conductor.

Ans3 The bus conductor is an interesting character of the story 'On Saying Please' penned by A.G.Gardiner. He was an inspiring person. He was very polite and kind. He gave a ticket to writer when he had no money. With children he behaved like a father. With elderly people he behaved like a son. He always gave comfort to his passengers. His character teaches us that we should always show good manners.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-7 THE STORY OF MY LIFE

(B.Pg-66)

Helen Keller

Ans1 'The Story Of My Life' is written by Helen Keller. She was blind ,deaf and dumb. The theme of the chapter is that nothing is impossible before hard work and strong will. Helen Keller was nineteen months when she became blind deaf and dumb. Her teacher Anne Sullivan gave a right direction to her life. She learned to read and write Braille. She was a quick learner. She learned lip reading, by feeling shapes. She was very hard working. Thus she overcome her physical barriers by her strong will.

Ans2 Helen Keller was a woman of strong will power and determination. She suffered from a fever in her childhood. She became blind, deaf and dumb. But she fought against her misery. Anne Sullivan helped her. Helen Keller worked hard. She was a quick learner. She overcome her physical barriers by her strong will. She learned Braille. She wrote a book 'The Story Of My Life' it describes her struggles.

Ans3 Helen Keller's teacher was Anne Sullivan. She was very intelligent, hard working and determined teacher. Helen describes her 'the light of love'. She took great pains with her. She never got impatient with her. She made efforts to teach her new words. In the end her efforts brought fruit. Helen Keller learned how to communicate. Helen Keller describes her struggle in her book 'The Story Of My Life'.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-8 TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

(B.Pg-76)

A.J.Cronin

Ans1 This interesting story is written by A.J.Cronin. This is a story of two brothers and their sister. The elder brother Nicola was thirteen years and Jacopo was 12 years old. They were motherless. Their father was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So they became homeless and orphans. Their sister Lucia was suffering from TB of spine. The writer met them in Verona. They were very poor. But they did not become beggars. They polished shoes, sold fruit,

newspapers , worked as guides etc. They worked hard for her treatment. The story convey the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

Ans2 This interesting story is written by A.J.Cronin. The theme of the story is that we should face the misfortune of life boldly. The story shows us the courage and devotion of two small boys. They became homeless and orphans. Yet they were hopeful. They worked hard to pay for the treatment of their sister. Due to their care their sister survived. So the story convey the message of love, devotion, and selflessness.

Ans3 This is the story of two small brothers. They were very poor. They were motherless. Their father was killed in a war. A bomb destroyed their house. So they became homeless and orphans. Their sister Lucia was suffering from TB of spine. They worked hard for her treatment.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-9 IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

(B.Pg-83)

Dr. Christian Barnard

Ans1 The two boys were disabled/ handicapped. One is blind and the other had one arm. But they enjoyed their life. They taught the lesson about the business of living. The writer realized that it is not important what you have not. The important thing is what you have been left with.

Ans2 One day while crossing road the writer and his wife met with a serious accident. Dr. Barnard reacted sadly. They had to remain in the hospital. He asked himself that why this happen to them. He had work to do. His wife had to look after their baby. In this way, he experienced not only agony (pain) and fear but also anger.

Ans3 Dr. Barnard's brother suffered from heart disease and died. His father showed him a half eaten biscuit covered with fungus. It had two tiny tooth marks in it. It was the last biscuit he had eaten. He was born with an abnormal heart. There were no heart specialists then. The boy suffered a lot and died. This was the first introduction of Dr. Barnard to the suffering of the children. This made him sensitive.

Ans4 In the hospital he learnt a great lesson from the two children. One is blind and the other had one arm. But they enjoyed their life. They taught the lesson about the business of living. He learnt that suffering is necessary, and being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being alive.

Ans5 One day the nurse had left the breakfast trolley for sometime. These two got hold of this trolley and drove it.The mechanic was a blind child. He pushed the trolley. The driver was sitting on the lower deck of the trolley. He had only one arm. He directed the trolley with one arm. The other patients enjoyed the scene.

Ans6 When he was seven one day his parents quarreled. His mother flung a lighted lamp at his father. It missed the mark and broke on the boy's head. He caught fire. As a result of this he became blind. Secondly , his face was disfigured.

Ans7 Sufferings and pain are the part of life. In the hospital Dr. Barnard learnt a great lesson from the two children. One is blind and the other had one arm. But they enjoyed their life. We must move forward in the life and not to weep and cry. Business of living is the real joy. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

Ans8 The lesson is based on the idea that pleasure and pain are the part parts of human life. It is not important what you have not. The important thing is what you have been left with. We must move forward in the life and not to weep and cry. In the hospital he learnt a great lesson from the two children. One is blind and the other had one arm. But they enjoyed their life. Business of living is the real joy. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA, STATE AWARDEE

Ans1 The Ghadar Party was founded by the Punjabi Indians in U.S.A. And Canada. The important members were Lala Hardyal, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, V.G.Pingley and many more. Their aim was to free India from British Rule. Their revolt was failed in 1915. Their movement was crushed by British Government. All the members were kept in a special jail, called the Cellular jail. This jail known as Kala Pani jail. They were treated very badly there. They were forced to do hard jobs.They were given bad food. Many were hanged to death.But they all were ready to die for their motherland India.

Ans2 The cellular jail known as Kala Pani jail/ The Devil's Island. David Barry was the Superintendent of the jail (jailor). Murray was the Chief Commissioner. They all are heartless and cruel. The jail was situated at the Port Blair Island. The weather conditions were not good. The freedom fighters were kept in dirty and lonely cells. They were forced to do hard jobs. They were given bad food. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

Ans3 The weather was very bad.The jail was full of mosquitoes and blood sucking leeches. The food was very bad. As a result they were sick with dysentery and other diseases. The freedom fighters were kept in dirty and lonely cells. They were forced to do hard jobs like work at Kohlu. They were treated very badly there. They were beaten, abused and whipped in public.

Ans4 David Barry was the jailor. He would address every new group of political prisoners. He asked them to follow the rules and orders. He would say,"if you disobey me, may God help you! Remember that God does not come within three miles of Port Blair. The red turbans you see there are warders. And those in black are petty officers. You must obey them"

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

LESSONS FOR EXTENSIVE STUDY**L-1 THE SCHOOL FOR SYMPATHY****(B.Pg-126)****E.V.Lucas**

Ans1 One day the writer got the chance to visit Miss Beam's school. On entering he saw a girl of twelve.Her eyes were covered with a bandage A little boy of eight was guiding her. The girl stopped. She asked her guide about the writer. The writer felt sorry for the girl. He thought that there was some problem with her eyes. She was a lovely girl. He felt that her eyes behind bandage were very beautiful.

Ans2 Miss Beam is the main character of the story ' The School for Sympathy' written by E.V. Lucas. She was middle aged, authoritative, kind-hearted and full of understanding. She started a new school. Here the students were given training in good qualities with important school subjects. We can learn a lesson of humanity from her character. The writer was highly impressed by her personality and her school.

Ans3 'The School For Sympathy' teaches us a lesson of humanity. Miss Beam was a practical lady. She started a new type of school. Her real aim was to make students kind human and good citizen. Every child in her school had one blind day, one deaf day and one dumb day etc. Other children advised to help them and lead them out. The children thus a taste if misfortune. As a result, they learnt to be kind towards disabled people. She is an inspiring character for us.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-2 A CHAMELEON**(B.Pg- 132)****Anton Chekhov**

Ans1 Otchumyelov is the main character of the story 'A Chameleon'. It is written by Anton Chekhov. He is an interesting character. The writer has tried to throw the light on the theme of this story through this character. He was the SP in a town. When Hryukin made a complaint. He listened him very carefully. He posed to be strict. He wanted to teach a lesson to those people who left their dogs out. But he changed his stand every now and then. When he comes to know that the dog belonged to General. He begins to feel hot and removed his coat. He asked Hryukin how a small dog could bite a big man like you. He was a comic figure. He had a flattering nature.

Ans2. Hryukin is the second main character in the story. He was a goldsmith. He had a sharp brain. He was a liar. He wanted to make easy money. The dog did not bite him. He put a cigarette in the dog's mouth and so the dog bit him on the finger. He leaves a deep impact on us. The crowd laughed at him in the end.

Ans3 Otchumyelov is the SP in this story. He had flattering nature. He shows sympathy with Hryukin. He shouts that he will take action against the owner of the dog. But when he comes to know that the dog belonged to General Zhigalov. He changes his attitude. Later he comes to know that it is not the General's dog. He again takes the side of Hryukin. But then the cook tells him that the dog belongs to the General's brother. He once again changes his attitude.

Ans4 Otchumyelov takes off or puts on his overcoat with every new statement. He shows sympathy with Hryukin. He shouts that he will take action against the owner of the dog. But when he comes to know that the dog belonged to General. He feels uneasy. He takes off his coat. He changes his attitude. Later he comes to know that it is not the General's dog. He puts on the coat. He again takes the side of Hryukin. But then the cook tells him that the dog belongs to the General's brother. He once again changes his attitude. In this way taking off and wearing it again, shows the chameleonic nature of Otchumyelov.

Ans5 The title of the story is very suitable/appropriate. It is very short and meaningful. It throws the light on the theme of the story. A chameleon is a creature which changes its colour according to situations. In the same way Otchumyelov changes his stand in this story. The title revolves around him. He posed to be strict. As he heard the goldsmith's complaint. He shouts that he will take action against the owner of the dog. He was a chameleon. He changed his stand every now and then. He was a comic character. He used his overcoat to cover his nervousness and made us laugh.

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-3 BHOLI (B.Pg-140)

K.A.Abbas

Ans1 Bholi is the main character of the story 'Bholi'. It is written by K.A. Abbas. Her real name was Sulekha. She had three brothers and three sisters. All her brothers and sisters were healthy and strong. But she was not. When she was ten months old she had fallen off the cot. As a result some part of her brain was damaged. So she remained a backward child. Everyone called her Bholi, the simpleton. At the age of two, she had an attack of small-pox. Her body got disfigured by pock marks. She stammered while speaking. So she was not sent to school. But when she was sent to school, her life totally changed. Her teacher was very kind. She inspired her and gave her confidence. She made her speak without stammer.

Ans2 Bholi had three brothers and three sisters. They were given good education. Radha was married. Now Ramlal would think of Champa and Mangla's marriage. All her brothers and sisters were healthy and strong. But Bholi was not. She was not beautiful and had pock marks on her face. So Her father was worried about her marriage. He thought that no one would agree to marry her.

Ans3 Bholi's teacher plays an important role in her life. When Bholi went to the school for the first time. She saw many girls of her age. She was confused. When teacher asked her name, she stammered. She began to weep. But the teacher was very kind. She inspired her and gave her confidence. She made her speak without stammer. Her teacher taught her to face life boldly. Now Bholi learned to fight against social evils. At the time of her marriage, she refused to marry Bishamber because he was greedy and inhuman. In this way Bholi's teacher shaped her life.

Ans4 Bishamber was a rich grocer. He was about fifty years old. He walked with a limp (1MgVw). He had children from his earlier wife also. He gave a marriage proposal for Bholi. At the time of marriage, When he saw Bholi's face was full of pock marks. He was very greedy. At first, he refused to marry Bholi. He agreed on the condition that he would marry her only when Ramlal would give him five thousand rupees. But Bholi taught him a lesson. She refused to marry him and he had to go back.

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-4 THE GOLD FRAME**(B.Pg-149)****R.K.Laxman**

Ans1 Datta is the main character of the story 'The Gold Frame' written by R.K.Laxman. He is an interesting character. Datta was a frame maker. He was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works'. He was a thin, silent and hard-working man. He gave only short answers. He understood his customers well. He never told a lie. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind.

Ans3 Datta learnt that his customers never came punctually. Some of them came in advance others came months later. But the new customer was different. He wanted the best frame for his photo. He wanted the framed picture to be delivered on the promised date.

Ans4 Datta found a photograph which resembled with the photo of the old man. He framed it. This idea worked for him. The customer only objected on the frame that Datta had used the square frame instead of the oval frame .

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-5 THE BARBER'S TRADE UNION**(B.Pg-161)****Mulk Raj Anand**

Ans1 Chandu is the main character of the story 'The Barber's Trade Union' written by Mulk Raj Anand. All the incidents of the story revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Chandu was a barber boy. He was a close friend of writer. He was not good at doing sums. He went to learn the work of barber after school. He was an expert of making kites. He had a sharp mind. He was a member of low caste. Upper caste people often abused him. he made a barber's union. Chandu was a self respecting, hard working and brave man. He bought a cycle and started shaving people in the town. He set up a barber's shop. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind. This character has many colours of human life.

Ans2 The writer was thrilled to see him. But the landlord became angry. The village Sahukar also insulted him. he said that he should wear only cheap clothes which suit his class.

Ans3 Chandu's mother is an interesting character of the story. She was about sixty years old. She was an ill tempered lady. She belonged to low caste and dared to see high class people in her own way. She was always kind to narrator. She loved her son. When Chandu started shaving people in the town and earned more money ,she became happy.

Ans4 Chandu was the son of a barber. When the village elders insulted him. He decided to teach him a lesson. He bought a second hand cycle. He started going to the city to shave people there. He told that he was on a strike. He stopped shaving the village people. All looked funny because of their unshaved faces. He opened a shop. And they came to his shop.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-6 THE BULL BENEATH THE EARTH**(B.Pg-170)****Kulwant Singh virk**

Ans1 Karam Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Karam Singh was a Havildar in the army. He belonged to the village named Thathi Khara in Amritsar. He was a close friend of Mann Singh. He was a soft spoken and a good story teller. He was popular in his village. He was famous as a crack shot.He had killed many Japanese in the war. . All shed tears over the news of his death.

Ans2 Mann Singh is the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. Mann Singh was a Nail in the army. He was a close friend of Karam Singh. Both were in the same regiment. When Mann Singh got leave to visit home, Karam Singh told him to visit his village. He visited Karam Singh's family near the end of his leave. But they treated him in a cold Manner. He was puzzled. But then he came to know about Karam Singh's death. It was a great shock to him. He remembered his dear friend.

Ans4 Karam Singh's father the main character of the story 'The Bull Beneath The Earth' written by Kulwant Singh Virk. All the incidents revolve around him. He is an interesting character. He was an old man of sixty. He was a brave man. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much. When Mann Singh tried to talk Karam Singh's son. His father shouted and asked his wife to take him in. Later Mann Singh came to know the reason of his strange behavior. He was shocked to learn that Karam Singh had died. Mann Singh thought that Karam Singh's father was like the bull beneath the earth. He was also willing to share the burden of others.

Ans5 The title of the story is very appropriate. This title is very meaningful. It reveals/ lighted the theme of the story. Karam Singh's father was an old man of sixty. He was a brave man. When Mann Singh visited his house, he greeted him. He did not speak much. When Mann Singh tried to talk Karam Singh's son. His father shouted and asked his wife to take him in. Later Mann Singh came to know the reason of his strange behavior. He was shocked to learn that Karam Singh had died. Mann Singh thought that Karam Singh's father was like a bull which had the burden of the earth upon his head. He is an unforgettable character. He leaves a deep impact upon our mind.

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

A RAINBOW OF ENGLISH 10+2 POETRY SECTION MAIN IDEAS AND EX'S OF POEMS FROM TEXT BOOK

P-1 Prayer of the Woods Anonymous

Main idea- The is a beautiful poem 'Prayer of the Woods' by an unknown poet. It gives a very good message. The trees serve man in various ways. Woods give man heat in the cold winter and shade in hot summer. We use wood to make items like beam, door, table, bed, boat etc. Trees are used in man's life from birth till death. Trees also teach the value of kindness and beauty. Trees appeal men not to harm them.

Comprehension (B.Pg-99,100)

I am the heat _____ as you journey on.

Ans.(a) The trees give us shade in heat and wood for fire in the coldness.

Ans(b) The figure of speech is Personification.

Ans© The trees give us wood, shade, fruits etc.

Ans(d) The line refreshing draughts refer to juicy bites of the fruits.

I am the handle of your hoe _____ listen to my prayer.

Ans.(a) The line is – 'the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin.'

Ans(b) Kind feelings and loveliness.

Ans© The wood is the speaker in the poem.

Ans(d)The prayer of the wood to human beings is that they should not harm them.

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

P-2 ON FRIENDSHIP KHLIL GIBRAN

Main Idea- 'On Friendship' is composed by Kahlil Gibran. It gives a very beautiful message. A friend is a divine gift. He supports us all times. He helps us whenever we need it. He can read our thoughts. We can share our joys and sorrows with a true friend.

Comprehension (B.Pg-103)

He is your field which you sow _____ nor do you withhold the "ay."

Ans.(a) The name of the poet is Kahlil Gibran.

Ans(b) Love is the most important thing that one can give to a friend.

Ans© We earn the trust and loyalty of friendship. (or he also returns love)

Ans(d) By showing sympathy our friends acts as our fireside.(or provides us warmth in cold or turbulent(ashant) times

For that which you love _____ the unprofitable is caught.

Ans.(a) It means the worth of a friend is known better when he is away from us.

Ans(b) The main purpose of friendship should be the deepening of the spirit.

Ans© A true friend should have the qualities of pure love, helpfulness, unselfishness.

Ans(d) Joys and sorrows.

- The figure of speech in the line 'he is your field which you sow with love' is metaphor.

- 'The dew of small things' means small pleasantries.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

P-3 THE ECHOING GREEN

WILLIAM BLAKE

Main idea- This interesting poem 'The Echoing Green' is composed by William Blake. It gives a very good message. This poem deals with human life and nature. We forget our worries in the lap of nature. Poem describes the three stages of life-childhood, old age and death. Poem shows a link between man and nature.

Comprehension (B.Pg-105,106)

The sun does arise _____ While our sports shall be seen on the Echoing Green.

Ans.(a) The name of the poet is William Blake.

Ans(b) Skylark and Thrush.

Ans© The bells are ringing to welcome the spring.

Ans(d) We feel happy in the lap of nature.

Till the little ones weary, _____ On the darkening Green.

Ans.(a) It means all activities on the Echoing Green are going to end.

Ans(b) Children, birds, men, women take rest at the end of the day.

Ans© The sun sets and night falls.

Ans(d) Like birds – 'simile' figure of speech.

Rhyme scheme –aa, bb.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

P-4 ONCE UPON A TIME

GABRIEL OKARA

Main Idea- 'Once Upon A Time' is a very beautiful poem by Gabriel Okara. It gives a very good message. It tells us the artificial life of modern man. His thoughts do not match with his actions. In the past men were true and friendly. But modern man is selfish and cunning. The poet wants purity in life.

Comprehension (B.Pg-109)

And I have learned too _____ after being bored.

Ans.(a) The poet Gabriel Okara (or Father) is the speaker in the poem.

Ans(b) He has learned to put on false expressions on his face to hide his real feelings.

Ans© It means the laughter is artificial. It does not express the joy of his heart.

Ans(d) The poet is living an artificial life

But believe me son _____ like a snake's bare fangs!

Ans.(a) The poet is talking to his son.

Ans(b) The poet wants to learn the muting things like greed.

Ans© The poet compares his teeth to the poisonous teeth of snake.

Ans(d) The poet uses 'simile' in the words 'my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!' **Poetic style- free verse**

P-5 CHEERFULNESS TAUGHT BY REASON ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Main Idea- This interesting poem 'Cheerfulness Taught by Reason' is composed by Elizabeth B Browning. It gives us a very good message. This is a small poem with a big idea. The poetess says that we should be optimistic in life. We should be thankful to God for his blessings to us. Life is struggle and we should sail through it with positive attitude.

Comprehension (B.Pg-111)

O pusillanimous(kwier) heart, _____ beside the hedge.

- Ans.(a) The name of the poetess is E.B.Browning.
Ans(b) The poetess used simile (like a cheerful traveler) and personification (O pusillanimous Heart).
Ans© Heart that is frightened to take risks.
Ans(d) One should move on a journey like a cheerful traveller.

What if the bread _____ I thank thee, God.'

- Ans.(a) The two complaints are that bread is bitter and the life is not even and smooth, and we have to move on the stony paths.
Ans(b) The poetess asked us to be optimistic in life.
Ans© Walking barefoot on a stony path.
Ans(d) We should thank God because we have to walk a very short distance.

'I Think we _ _ _ ' Rhyme scheme ab,ba

'Round our _ _ _ ' Poetic Device – Alliteration(AnupRws Al<kw)

Poetic style- free verse

Poetic style- free verse

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

P-6 FATHER RETURNING HOME DILIP CHITRE

Main Idea- This interesting poem 'Father Returning Home' is composed by Dilip Chitre. It gives us a beautiful message. In modern life man is an alien (AjnbI) in his own family. Old people feel loneliness. Children do not have time for their parents. So they feel relief in the world of their past or dreams.

Comprehension (B.Pg-114,115)

His eyes dimmed by age _____ enters the lane.

- Ans.(a) The name of the poet is Dilip Chitre.
Ans(b) Like a word dropped from a long sentence.
Ans© Because of old age and the humid monsoon night.
Ans(d) He enters a lane to his home.

His sullen children have often refused to share _____ throughs children refuse to share jokes and secrets a narrow pass.

- Ans.(a) His children refuse to share jokes and secrets with him.
Ans(b) He tries to listen to disturbed sound on the radio.
Ans© He dreams of his ancestors (past) and grandchildren (future).
Ans(d) The old man is sad and lonely in life. He is like a stranger in his own house. His children do not care to share their jokes and secrets with him. We feel sorry for him.

Poetic style- Free verse , Figure of speech in 'Now I can see him getting off the train- --' is Simile.

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

Main Idea- This beautiful poem 'The Road Not Taken' composed by Robert Frost. It gives us a very good message. Choice is very important in life. Our right choice in life can make our life different. Everyone tries to follow the beaten path. Only great men choose the new paths in life. We are defined by our choices.

Comprehension (B.Pg-118)

Two roads diverged _____ perhaps the better claim.

- Ans.(a) The poet of the poem is Robert Frost.
 Ans(b) The poet saw two roads diverged in front of him.
 Ans© He feels sorry that he could not travel on both the roads.
 Ans(d) It means two choices in life. Or It shows a difference between ordinary and extra ordinary path.

I shall be telling this _____ made all the difference.

- Ans.(a) The poet chooses the less travelled road.
 Ans(b) The poet means by this word is the difference between the ordinary and extraordinary.
 Ans© Yes, the poet is doubtful about the decision.
 Ans(d) The title is correct because the poet gives his reason why he took one road and rejected the other.

'Then took other----- about the same.' – Figure of speech is irony(**bdiksmqI, ivAMg**).

'And both that morning----- ever come back.' - Figure of speech is irony.

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

Main Idea- This interesting poem ' On His Blindness' composed by John Milton. It gives us a very good message. God is the creator. We should always be optimistic in life. We should be thankful to God for what we have. We should never complain in life. We must be cheerful in all times. Man should have complete faith in God. God is our well wisher. He doesn't need our services. Humans who are humble and patient serve God best.

Comprehension (B.Pg-120,121)

When I consider how my light is spent,_____ Lodged with me useless...

- Ans.(a) Light is a metaphor for eyesight.
 Ans(b) The word 'spent' means used up.
 Ans© The poet of this poem is John Milton.
 Ans(d) Talent means poet's ability to write poetry.

But patience,to prevent_____they serve him best.

- Ans.(a) The figure of speech is personification.
 Ans(b) His inner voice or conscience steps in to stop him.
 Ans© Patience tells him that God does not demand any return of his blessings.
 Ans(d) The line is ' Who best bear his mild yoke, they serve him best.'

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-1 Hassan's Attendance Problem

Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B. pg-7)

1. One who is lethargic.	1. Lazy
2. One who is born with a silver spoon in the mouth.	2. Affluent
3. One who is proud and haughty.	3. Arrogant
4. One who is well-known.	4. Famous
5. One who is run-of-the-mill type; average.	5. Ordinary
6. One who is sensible and restrained.	6. Moderate
7. One who is a bore.	7. Nerd

Ex.-2 (B. pg-7)

<u>face</u>	<u>Eyes</u>	<u>hair</u>	<u>Dress</u>
<u>Thin</u>	<u>Twinkling</u>	<u>Untidy</u>	<u>Formal</u>
<u>Round</u>	<u>Starry</u>	<u>Curly</u>	<u>Neat</u>
<u>Oval</u>	<u>Staring</u>	<u>Wavy</u>	<u>Blue</u>
<u>Long</u>	<u>Dreamy</u>	<u>Closecropped</u>	<u>Brown</u>
<u>brown</u>	<u>Brown</u>	<u>thin</u>	<u>untidy</u>

Grammar Ex.-1 (B. pg-8)

Change the Voice-

1. I like my teacher.	1. My teacher is liked by me.
2. Do manners reveal character?	2. Is character revealed by manners?
3. Columbus discovered America.	3. America was discovered by Columbus.
4. This man has cut down the trees.	4. The trees have been cut down by this man.
5. Hari did not open the door.	5. The door was not opened by Hari.
6. I will win him over.	6. He will be won over by me .
7. The old man takes the snuff.	7. Snuff is taken by the old man.
8. A cruel boy killed the bird.	8. The bird was killed by a cruel boy.
9. I had never seen a zoo before.	9. A zoo had never been seen by me before.
10. Will she have written a letter?	10. Will a letter have been written by her?

Ex.2 (B. pg-8)

Determiners:

1. How (much/many) money do you want?	1. How much money do you want?
2. All (an, the) books are lying at sixes and sevens.	2. All the books are lying at sixes and sevens.
3. He lost (the few, a few) friends he had.	3. He lost the few friends he had.
4. There is (little, the little) milk in the jug.	4. There is little milk in the jug.
5. I have (much, many) work to do.	5. I have much work to do.
6. (Several, Much) people paid homage to the departed leader.	6. Several people paid homage to the departed leader.
7. (These/ That) grapes are sweet and juicy.	7. These grapes are sweet and juicy.
8. He related (the, an) interesting story.	8. He related an interesting story .
9. Kanta is (a, the) taller of them both.	9. Kanta is the taller of them both.
10. Both (his, him) sons are very intelligent.	10. Both his sons are very intelligent.

Ex.3 (B. pg-9)

Do as Directed:

1. It is never too late to mend. (<i>Remove too</i>)	1. It is never so late that one can't mend.
2. I am as strong as he. (<i>Change the degree of comparison</i>)	2. He is not stronger than I.
3. She could not prove her innocence. (<i>Transform into a Complex sentence</i>)	3. She could not prove that she was innocent.
4. I sold my lame horse. (<i>Transform into a Complex sentence</i>)	4. I sold my horse which was lame.
5. He was victimized by the travel agents. (<i>Use the Noun form of the italicized word</i>)	5. He was made a victim by the travel agents.
6. i. I know this.	6. I know that English is easy to learn.
ii. English is easy to learn.	
7. Can a day be turned into night? (<i>Change into the Negative form</i>)	7. A day can't be turned into night.

Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-9,10)

L-2 The March King

Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B. pg-20,21)

PERCEPTION	STRONG FEEING/EMOTION	POSSESSION	MEASUREMENT
Believe	Hate	Own	Weigh
Like	Love	Belong	length
Prefer	Eager	Control	
consider	Anxious	Keep	
	Regret		

Ex.-2 (B. pg-21)

<p>(a) Philip jumped <i>up</i> and <i>down</i> and cried in excitement.</p> <p>(b) The company wanted anworker whereas Tom was a <i>novice</i>.</p> <p>(c) The <i>noise</i> made the old man restless, he asked everyone to be</p> <p>(d) The professor <i>scowled</i> when he saw that Philipon his own foolishness.</p> <p>(e) Herfingers pinned enough tucks in his shirt to make him feel less <i>awkward</i>.</p> <p>(f) The conjurer asked his assistant to <i>raise</i> the platform on theof his handkerchief.</p> <p>(g) I tried tohim from giving up his job, but his brother had already <i>convinced</i> him that it was the right decision.</p>	<p>a. <u>down</u></p> <p>b. <u>experienced</u></p> <p>c. <u>Silent</u></p> <p>d. <u>Smiled</u></p> <p>e. <u>nimble</u></p> <p>f. <u>drop</u></p> <p>g. <u>dissuade</u></p>
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GRAMMAR EX'S (B.Pg.- 21-22)

Ex.1 Narration

1. He told me that he did not believe me.
2. Rama ordered Arjun to go away.
3. He asked me what I was doing.
4. The Prince said that it gave him pleasure to be there that evening.
5. He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.
6. He asked him if his name was not Ahmed.
7. The teacher ordered the boys to sit down.
8. Alice thought with pride that he was very clever.
9. The teacher ordered him not to read so fast.
10. Abdul said, "I have seen this picture."

Ex.-2 Do as directed

<p>1. This mango is fit (eat). (Fill up the blank with an Infinitive)</p> <p>2. (err) is human. (Fill up the blank with an Infinitive)</p> <p>3. i. She visits the poor. ii. She is anxious to relieve them of their sufferings. (Combine into a single sentence)</p> <p>4. (hear) a noise, I turned round (Fill up the blank with a Participle)</p> <p>5. I saw the storm (approach). (Fill up the blank with a Participle)</p> <p>6. Combine the following sentences into a single sentence: i. The hunter took up his gun. ii. He wanted to shoot the lion.</p> <p>7. (hunt) deer is not allowed in this area. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</p> <p>8. Children love (make) mud castles. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</p>	<p>1. This mango is fit <i>to eat</i>.</p> <p>2. <i>To err</i> is human.</p> <p>3. She visits the poor to relieve them of their sufferings.</p> <p>4. <i>Hearing</i> a noise, I turned round.</p> <p>5. I saw the storm <i>approaching</i>.</p> <p>6. The hunter took up his gun to shoot the lion.</p> <p>7. <i>Hunting</i> deer is not allowed in this area.</p> <p>8. Children love <i>making</i> mud castles.</p>
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Ex.3 Change the Voice

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does she know you? 2. Will you post the letter? 3. She has done her duty. 4. Avoid bad company. 5. Are you expecting him today? 6. I cannot lift this heavy box. 7. May I see your book? 8. You are wasting your time. 9. When will she have finished her work? 10. Why do you not call in the doctor? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are you known to her? 2. Will the letter be posted by you? 3. Her duty has been done by her. 4. Bad company should be avoided. 5. Is he being expected today by you? 6. This heavy box cannot be lifted by me. 7. May your book be seen by me. 8. Your time is being wasted by you. 9. When will her work have been finished by her? 10. Why is the doctor not called in by you?
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Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-23)

L-3 Thinking Out of the Box: Lateral Thinking

Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B.Pg.-30)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Could you me some money, please? (2) Some pupils can books from their school. (3) Will you me your umbrella till tomorrow? (4) You may my bike, but be careful. (5) Could I your football? (6) You can your suitcase to Sita. (7) Why do some students so much money from their friends? (8) Mohan won't his car to anyone. (9) Will your uncle you some money? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lend 2. borrow 3. lend 4. borrow 5. borrow 6. lend 7. borrow 8. lend 9. lend
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Ex.-2

<p>Fill in the blanks with the <i>adjective</i> or the <i>adverb</i> forms of the words given in the brackets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) He finished the book..... . (quick) (b) Sam is adriver. (careful) (c) He drives the car (careful) (d) Reema is a girl. (pretty) (e) The class isloud today. (terrible) (f) You can push this box..... . (easy) (g) The girl's dilemma could not be solved with.....thinking. (tradition) (h) The farmer's daughter threw away the pebble (immediate) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. quickly b. careful c. carefully d. pretty e. terribly f. easily g. traditional h. immediately
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GRAMMAR Ex.-1 (B.Pg.- 31) Change the Voice

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Her uncle looks after her. 2. A favour will be done to him by me. 3. How is Sharda known to you? 4. He was shocked at his sister's stupidity. 5. Why are you laughing at me? 6. Who abused you? 7. Had the picture been painted by her? 8. This pot contains milk. 9. Were the villagers beating the terrorists? 10. Who does not love his motherland? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She is looked after by her uncle. 2. I will do a favour to him. 3. How do you know Sharda? 4. His sister's stupidity shocked him. 5. Why am I being laughed at by you? 6. By whom were you abused? 7. Had she painted the picture? 8. Milk is contained in this pot. 9. Were the terrorists being beaten by the villagers? 10. By whom is his motherland not loved?
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Ex.-2 Determiners-

1. I have (many /much) friends in the city.	1. many
2. umbrella is useful thing. (a, an, the)	2. an,a
3. (Many /Much) a man has died of cholera.	3. many
4. (These / This) children go to school every day.	4. These
5. Did you see (any / some) elephants in the forest?	5. any
6. She is proud of (his/her) beauty.	6. her
7. (That / Those) plant is dying.	7. That
8. (All / Some) the girls are present today.	8. All
9. She did not send me (any /some) reply.	9. any
10. (Every / Many) man is expected to do his best.	10. Every

Ex.-3 Do as directed-

1. He is too aged to get a job. (<i>Remove 'too'</i>)	1. He is so aged that he can't get a job.
2. This church is the biggest in India. (<i>Change the degree of Comparison</i>)	2. This church is bigger than any other church in India. or No other church in India is as big as this.
3. Here comes a girl in red. (<i>Change into a complex Sentence</i>)	3. Here comes a girl who is in red.
4. You can join duty as you are well now. (<i>Change into a compound sentence</i>)	4. You are well now, so you can join duty.
5. Respect your elders. (<i>Change voice</i>)	5. Let your elders be respected.
6. i. He is good.	6. He is good but not respected.
ii. He is not tactful. (<i>Combine the two sentences</i>)	7. The flowers are very lovely.
7. How lovely are the flowers ! (<i>Change into an Assertive sentence</i>)	

Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-32)

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-4 Robots And People Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B.Pg.-39)

1. He listens to the news early in the morning. (<i>often</i>)	1. He often listens to the news early in the morning.
2. They read storybooks. (<i>sometimes</i>)	2. They sometimes read story books.
3. Leela gets angry. (<i>never</i>)	3. Leela never gets angry.
4. Mira is very friendly. (<i>usually</i>)	4. Meera is usually very friendly.
5. I take sugar in my tea. (<i>sometimes</i>)	5. I sometimes take sugar in my tea.
6. My grandfather goes for a walk in the evening. (<i>always</i>)	6. My grandfather always goes for a walk in the evening.
7. Seema helps her mother in the kitchen. (<i>usually</i>)	7. Seema usually helps her mother in the kitchen.
8. They watch TV in the afternoon. (<i>never</i>)	8. They never watch TV in the afternoon.
9. Have you been to Mumbai? (<i>ever</i>)	9. Have you ever been to Mumbai?
10. My son doesn't get up before seven. (<i>usually</i>)	10. My son does not usually get up before seven.
11. They go swimming in the pond. (<i>sometimes</i>)	11. They sometimes go to swimming in the pond.
12. Jack watches TV. (<i>seldom</i>)	12. Jack seldom watches TV.

Ex.-2 Pairs of Adjectives 1 (B.Pg.-39)

Example a. Your brother seems to be six feet tall.
b. This roof is twelve feet high.

(1) There is a nice house with a garden.	1. big
(2) Albert Einstein was a physicist.	2. great
(3) He is a verychild for his age.	3. tall
(4) A rate of inflation makes exports uncompetitive.	4. high
	5. tall
	6. big
	7. tall

(5) My father is six feet	8. high
(6) Romy is making a mistake.	9. big
(7) Can you see thetrees behind the river?	10. great
(8) This city has a level of pollution.	
(9) This coat isn't enough.	
(10) My great-grandfather lived in a age.	

GRAMMAR Ex.-1 (B.Pg.- 40) Change the Narration-

1. She said, "We are all sinners."	1. She said that they are all sinners.
2. "Run away, children," said the mother.	2. The mother ordered the children to run away.
3. "Do not you know the way home?" asked I.	3. I asked (him) if he didn't know the way home.
4. He said to him, "You should respect your elders."	4. He told him that he should respect his elders.
5. The principal said, "The authorities are trying their best to improve things."	5. The Principal said that the authorities were trying their best to improve things.
6. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."	6. The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
7. Alice said to his wife, "Tom is coming for lunch today."	7. Alice told his wife that Tom was coming for lunch that day.
8. I said, "I have my own likes and dislikes."	8. I said that I had my own likes and dislikes.
9. You said to him, "I have seen this man somewhere."	9. You told him that you had seen that man somewhere.
10. Mrs. Sonia says, "I am working on this computer."	10. Mrs. Sonia says that she is working on this computer.

Ex-2 (B.pg-40) Do as directed

1. There is no one (challenge) this claim. (Fill up the blank with an Infinitive)	1. to challenge
2. (toil) is the lot of mankind. (Fill up the blank with a infinitive)	2. To toil
3. Combine the following sentences using an Infinitive. i. He went to Amritsar. ii. He wanted to visit the Golden Temple.	3. He went to Amritsar to visit the Golden Tample.
4. Combine the following sentences using a participle. i. I speak the truth. ii. I am not afraid of it.	4. I am not afraid of speaking the truth.
5. A candle fell off the table. (burn) (Fill up the blank with a Participle)	5. burning
6. He left the tap (run). (Fill up the blank with a participle)	6. running
7. Combine the following sentences using a participle. He had resolved on a certain course. He acted with vigour.	7. Having resolved in a certain course, he acted with vigour.
8. Combine the following sentences using an participle They had no fodder. They could give the cow nothing to eat.	8. Having no fodder, they could give the cow nothing to eat.
9. Success is not merely (win) applause. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)	9. winning
10. (amass) wealth often ruins the health. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)	10. Amassing

Ex-3 (B.pg-40) Determiners

1. (Every / Some) member of the party was garlanded.	1. Every
2. Is there (any /many) news?	2. any
3. (My /Mine) father was a famous physician.	3. My
4. (That / Those) horse runs very fast.	4. That
5. (Her / Hers) books lie scattered in the room.	5. Her
6. Please lend me (some / any) money.	6. some
7. She has (two / twice) daughters.	7. two
8. Consult your doctor in case of (any /some) difficulty.	8. any
9. (some / any) girls are still writing the answer.	9. Some
10. Only (few, a few) persons came to witness the match.	10. A few

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sam displayed hisby his rude behaviour as he considered himself more important than others. 2. The students'in asking questions showed how much they feared their new teacher. 3. The actress gave the greatestof her career. 4. Peter asked the woman her age. She was shocked at theof the question. 5. Each student had to do antest. 6. The chairman criticised the company's poor 7. Joe was considered to be a man of limited 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. arrogance 2. reluctance 3. performance 4. impertinence 5. intelligence 6. performance 7. intelligence
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Ex-2 (B.pg-47)

a) disclose	hide	reveal	announce	a. hide
b) harsh	hard	soft	coarse	b. soft
c) avoid	agree	shun	ignore	c. agree
d) impatient	eager	famous	anxious	d. famous
e) juvenile	complex	adolescent	immature	e. complex
f) insinuate	accuse	implicate	believe	f. believe
g) arrogant	polite	disdainful	imperious	g. polite
h) adversity	difficulty	simplicity	misfortune	h. simplicity
i) isolate	desire	detach	quarantine	i. desire

GRAMMAR Ex-1(B.pg-48) Change the voice

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His father praised him. 2. Kalidas wrote Shakuntalam. 3. The teacher was pleased with the boy's work. 4. He keeps me waiting. 5. Lata was singing a song. 6. They had already consulted the lawyer. 7. Many toys had been purchased by Rani. 8. The paper published the news. 9. Did you wring the clothes? 10. Which book do you want? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was praised by his father. 2. Shakuntalam was written by Kalidas. 3. The boy's work pleased the teacher. 4. I am kept waiting by him. 5. A song was being sung by Lata. 6. A lawyer had already been consulted by them. 7. Rani had purchased many toys. 8. The news was published in the paper. 9. Were the clothes wrung by you? 10. Which book is wanted by you?
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Ex-2 (B.Pg.-48)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He has got (some / many) bread. 2. How (much / many) milk do you take daily? 3. (A little / The little) knowledge is a dangerous thing. 4. There is (much / money) sugar in stock. 5. He gave away (the little / little) money he had in charity. 6. He has broken (the, a) slate that you bought yesterday. 7. (All /Some) the students are present in the class. 8. I do not have (any /some) spare pen. 9. (Every /Some) body must have his own book. 10. (This / These) houses are newly built. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. some 2. much 3. A little 4. much 5. the little 6. the 7. All 8. Any 9. Every 10. These
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Ex.-3 (B.Pg.-49)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She is too proud to listen to anyone. (Remove 'too') 2. He loves all his sons equally well. (Change the degree of comparison) 3. I know her to be intelligent. (Change into a complex sentence) 4. My watch which had been missing was soon found. (Change into a compound sentence) 5. Your efforts will certainly <i>fructify</i> one day. (Use the noun form of the word in italics) 6. i. Do not walk in the middle of the road. ii. You will be run over. (Combine the two sentences) 7. It is a matter of sorrow that I am undone. (Change into an Exclamatory sentence) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She is so pride that she will not listen to anyone. 2. He does not love any of his sons more than the others. 3. I know that she is intelligent. 4. My watch had been missing but was soon found. 5. Your efforts will certainly bear fruit one day. 6. If you walk in the middle of the road, you will be run over. 7. Alas! I am undone.
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Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-49-50)

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-6 ON SAYING "PLEASE" Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B.Pg.-58)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficial 2. Similar 3. Majority 4. Specific 5. Variable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detrimental Different Minority General Constant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Distribute 7. Caution 8. Affirm 9. Admire 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gather Careless Deny Detest
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Ex-2(B.pg-58) Unscrambling the letters

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The protesting workers suddenly turned(entlvio) (b) She got some(snepaticmoon) for damage from the government. (c) The law should protect the(tyerlib) of the individual. (d) It's common(truocyes) to give up your seat for elderly people. (e) The court upheld the(dictrev)at appeal. (f) She married the blind man more out of(ayythpsm)than love. (g) It is a very (gluvra) mind that would wish to command where he can have the service for the asking. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. violent b. compensation c. liberty d. courtesy e. verdict f. sympathy g. vulgar
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GRAMMAR Ex-1 (B.pg-59) Change the Narration

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She said to me, "I was present in the class yesterday." 2. He says to me, "You may ask your brother to help you." 3. She will say to me, "They are very brave." 4. He told me that hard work pays in life. 5. Rohtas said, "I prefer death to dishonour." 6. The stranger said, "I want to stay here for the night." 7. The man told Ravi that he knew his father. 8. My uncle said that he had bought that house in 2005. 9. Ashok will say to Sumit, "I will try to stand first." 10. Rishita said to me, "He needs help." 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She told me that she had been present in the class the previous day. 2. He tells me that I may ask my brother to help me. 3. She will tell me that they are very brave. 4. He said to me," Hard work pays in life." 5. Rohtas said that he preferred death to dishonour. 6. The stranger said that he wanted to stay there for the night. 7. The man said to Ravi," I know your father." 8. My uncle said," I bought this house in 2005." 9. Ashok will tell Sumit that he will try to stand first. 10. Rishita told me that he needed help.
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JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

Ex-2 (B.pg-59) Do as Directed

<p>1. The ability (laugh) is peculiar to mankind. (Fill up the blank with an infinitive)</p> <p>2. Can you hope (count) the stars. (Fill up the blank with an infinitive)</p> <p>3. Combine the following sentences using a Participle. i. I call a spade a spade. ii. I am not afraid of it.</p> <p>4. She comes me every day. (see) (Fill up the blank with an infinitive)</p> <p>5. The man seems (worry). (Fill up the blank with a Participle)</p> <p>6. We had a drink of the (sparkle) water. (Fill up the blank with a Participle)</p> <p>7. Combine the following sentences using a participle. i. The stable door was open. ii. The horse was stolen.</p> <p>8. Combine the following sentences using a participle. i. We met a man. ii. He was carrying a log of wood.</p> <p>9. We were prevented from (enter) the house. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</p> <p>10. I heard her (sing) at the function. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</p>	<p>1. to laugh</p> <p>2. to count</p> <p>3. I am not afraid of calling a spade a spade.</p> <p>4. to see</p> <p>5. worried</p> <p>6. sparkling</p> <p>7. The stable door being open, the horse was stolen.</p> <p>8. We met a man carrying a log of wood.</p> <p>9. entering</p> <p>10. singing</p>
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Ex-3 (B.pg-60) Do as Directed

<p>1. He is too poor to offer you any financial help. (Remove 'too')</p> <p>2. Iron is the most useful of all metals. (Change the degree of Comparison)</p> <p>3. The doctor is hopeful of his recovery. (Change into a Complex Sentence) (Hint: that he would recover)</p> <p>4. If she does not weep, she will die. (Change into a Compound Sentence) (Hint: She must weep or)</p> <p>5. He was fined because of his absence. (Use the Adjective form of the word in italics)</p> <p>6. i. The policeman ran. ii. He wanted to catch the thief. (Combine the two sentences)</p> <p>7. It is difficult to catch a butterfly. (Change into the Interrogative form)</p>	<p>1. He is so poor that he can't offer you any financial help.</p> <p>2. No other metal is as useful as iron. (Positive) Iron is more useful than any other metal. (comparative)</p> <p>3. The doctor is hopeful that he will recover.</p> <p>4. She must weep or she will die.</p> <p>5. He was fined because he was absent.</p> <p>6. The policeman ran to catch the thief.</p> <p>7. Is not it difficult to catch butterfly?</p>
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Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-61)

JAGRITI GOUR,LECT. ENGLISH,GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-7 THE STORY OF MY LIFE

Vocabulary Ex.-1 (B.Pg.-67)

<p>1. The pleasant state of feeling lazy and without energy.</p> <p>2. A very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger etc.</p> <p>3. The state of feeling nervous or worried that something bad is going to happen.</p> <p>4. A feeling of great pleasure.</p> <p>5. A feeling of great sadness.</p> <p>6. A feeling of pleasure and satisfaction when you have done something well and admirable.</p> <p>7. A feeling of having lost all hope.</p>	<p>1. Languor</p> <p>2. Passion</p> <p>3. Anxiety</p> <p>4. Delight</p> <p>5. Sorrow</p> <p>6. Pride</p> <p>7. Despair</p>
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Ex.-2(B.Pg.-67)

Singular	Plural	'a pair of ____'
Measles	Odds	Pliers
Phonetics	Goods	Sunglasses
News	Basics	Binoculars

GRAMMAR Ex-1(B.pg-67) Change the voice

<p>1. Do not keep bad company.</p> <p>2. They will have missed the train.</p> <p>3. I shall not show you my book.</p>	<p>1. Bad company should not be kept.</p> <p>2. The train will have been missed by them.</p> <p>3. You will not be shown my book by me.</p>
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4. You are to help him.	4. He is to be helped by you.
5. Who invented the gramophone?	5. By whom was the gramophone invented?
6. I was given your message by him.	6. He gave me your message.
7. Open the door.	7. The door should be opened Let the door be opened.
8. What do you want?	8. What is wanted by you?
9. The fire will have destroyed the house.	9. The house will have been destroyed by the fire.
10. We ought to love our country.	10. Our country ought to be loved by us.

Ex-2 (B.pg-68) Do as Directed

1. He is slow (forgive) (Fill up the blank with an infinitive)	1. to forgive
2. I am sorry (hear) this. (Fill up the blank with an infinitive)	2. to hear
3. Combine the following sentences using an Infinitive i. He collects old stamps even at great expense. ii. It is his hobby.	3. It is his hobby to collect old stamps even at a great expense.
4. Combine the following into a single sentence i. I have no aptitude for business ii. I must speak out frankly.	4. I must speak out frankly to have no aptitude for business.
5. (Run) water is not always fit for drinking. (Fill up the blank with a Participle)	5. Running
6. (Carry) by the wind, seeds are scattered far and wide. (Fill up the blank with a Participle)	6. Carried
7. Combine the following sentences using a Participle. i. He was dissatisfied. ii. He resigned his post.	7. Being dissatisfied, he resigned his post.
8. Combine the following sentences using a Participle. i. We met a girl. ii. She was carrying a basket of flowers.	8. We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers.
9. He is fond of (swim). (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)	9. swimming
10. Are you afraid of his (hear) you? (Fill up the blank with a Gerund)	10. hearing

Ex-3 (B.pg-69) Do as Directed

1. The news was too good to be true. (Remove 'too') It is better to starve than beg. (Change the degree of Comparison)	1. The news was so good that it could not be true.
4. At the sight of the police, the thief ran away. (Change into a Complex Sentence)	2,3. It is not so good to beg as to starve.
5. You need not fear if you are just. (Change into a Compound Sentence)	4. The thief ran away when he saw the police.
6. His victory is certain. (Use the Adverb form of certain)	5. Be just and fear not.
7. i. Delhi is the capital of India. ii. It is situated on the banks of river Yamuna. (Combine the two sentences)	6. He will certainly win.
8. Her daughter is as beautiful as the moon. (Change into Negative sentence) (Hint: The moon is not more)	7. Delhi, the capital of India, is situated on the bank of Jamuna.
	8. The moon is not more beautiful than her daughter.

Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-69)

JAGRITI GOUR, LECT. ENGLISH, GSSS LACHKANI PATIALA STATE AWARDEE

L-8 TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

Vocabulary Ex-1 (B.Pg-76)

Practical	Impractical	Connect	Disconnect
Satisfied	dissatisfied	Mortal	Immortal
Intentional	Unintentional	Flammable	Inflammable
Manageable	Unmanageable	Fortunately	Unfortunately
Sane	Insane	Agree	Disagree
Mature	Immature	Mount	Dismount
Articulate	Inarticulate	Armed	Unmared

Ex-2 (B.Pg-77)

(a) The shrine was a place of	a. pilgrimage
(b) The Titanic sank in April 1912 on its maiden from Southampton to New York.	b. voyage
(c) The students went on anto the caves.	c. excursion
(d) He led a military against the terrorists.	d. expedition
(e) She went to America on a promotionalfor her new cosmetic range.	e. tour
(f) It's a day'sby bus.	f. journey
(g) They went on a one dayto the river.	g. trip

GRAMMAR Ex-1(B.pg-77) Change the Narration

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kausalya said to Rama, "Do not desire to possess the moon." 2. An old mouse said, "Who will bell the cat?" 3. "Go down to the bazaar. Bring me some oil and a lump of ice," ordered Latif. 4. Isha said to him, "What is it that makes you stronger and braver than any other man?" 5. "Have you anything to tell me?" asked his master. 6. He said to me, "Wait until I come." 7. He said, "Oh! That's a nuisance." 8. "Which way did she go?" asked the young man. 9. My father said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire." 10. I wrote that I would visit him the next day. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kausalya advised Rama not to desire to posses the moon. 2. An old mouse asked who would bell the cat. 3. Latif ordered to go down the bazaar and bring some oil and a lump of ice. 4. Isha asked him what it was that made him stronger and braver than any other man. 5. His master asked him if he had anything to tell him. 6. He requested me to wait until he came. 7. He exclaimed that that was a nuisance. 8. The young man asked which way she had gone. 9. My father wanted me that he had often told me not to play with fire. 10. I wrote, "I shall visit you tomorrow."
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Ex-2 (B.pg-78) Do as Directed

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have come (see) you. <i>(Fill up the blank with an infinitive)</i> 2. He was quick (understand) the point. <i>(Fill up the blank with an Infinitive)</i> 3. Combine the following sentences using an Infinitive. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He has five children ii. He must provide for them. 4. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He wants to earn his livelihood. ii. He works hard for his reason. <i>(Combine into a single sentence)</i> 5. I saw him (enter) the house. <i>(Fill up the blank with a Participle)</i> 6. He played a (lose) game. <i>(Fill up the blank with a Participle)</i> 7. Combine the following sentences using a Participle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He staggered back. ii. He sank to the ground. 8. She is very keen modelling (take up). <i>(Fill up the blank with an infinitive)</i> 9. What she hates most is (smoke). <i>(Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</i> 10. He objected to money on cosmetics (spend) <i>(Fill up the blank with a Gerund)</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to see 2. to understand 3. He has five children to provide for. 4. He works hard to earn his livelihood. 5. entering 6. losing 7. Staggering back, he sank to the ground. 8. to take up 9. smoking 10. to spending
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Ex-3(B.pg-78) Change the voice

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I was pleased with his conduct. 2. The sudden noise frightened the horse. 3. The man cut down the tree. 4. People will soon forget it. 5. We elected Thomas captain. 6. Somebody has put out the light. 7. We prohibit smoking. 8. He was refused admission. 9. Those cars were built by robots. 10. Why did he defraud you of your earnings? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. His conduct pleased me. 2. The horse was frightened by the man. 3. The tree was cut down by the man. 4. It will soon be forgotten by people. 5. Thomas was elected captain by us. 6. The light has been put out. 7. Smoking is prohibited by us. 8. The Principal refused him admission. 9. Robots built those cars. 10. Why were you defrauded of your earnings by him?
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Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-79)

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L-9	IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE	Vocabulary Ex-1 (B.Pg-84)			
Drink	Drinkable	Option	Optional	Avoid	Avoidable
Nation	National	Care	Careful	Peace	Peaceful
Beauty	Beautiful	Count	Countable	Profession	Professional

Ex-2 (B.pg-84)

1. A pedestrian is someone	1. Who is walking in a street,not travelling in a vehicle.
2. A compass is an instrument	2. that is used for finding directions.
3. A kidnapper is someone	3. who has taken a person away by force and is demanding money for his safe return.
4. A customer is a person	4. who buys something, especially from a shop.
5. A referee is a person	5. who controls a sports match or contest.
6. An orphan is a child	6. who has lost both his parents.

GRAMMAR Ex-1(B.pg-84) Change the Narration

1. The leader said, "Trust in God."	1. The leader advised the people to trust in God.
2. My friend said to me, "Let me go home now as it is already twelve."	2. My friend requested me to let him go home then as it was already twelve.
3. She said, "What a lovely scene!"	3. She exclaimed with wonder that it was a very lovely scene.
4. My father said to me, "Learn your lesson every day."	4. My father advised me to learn my lesson everyday.
5. Columbus said to the courier, "Oh, leave me alone."	5. Columbus requested the courier to leave him alone.
6. The policeman advised me to obey the traffic rules.	6. The policeman said to me, "Obey the traffic rules."
7. She asked him when the postman came.	7. She said to him, "When does the postman come?"
8. He asked, "Will you serve me faithfully."	8. He asked if I would serve him faithfully.
9. You said, "You must work hard."	9. You told me that I must work hard.
10. He says to me, "I will leave you now."	10. He tells me that he will leave me now.

Ex-2 (B.pg-85) Determiners

1. He did not make (some / any) mistakes in his essay.	1. any
2. I have lost appetite, so I did not eat (some / any) bananas.	2. any
3. I must sign (an / the) will.	3. the
4. When I think of India, I think of (some / many) things.	4. many
5. (A lot, Lot) of people go without food in India every day.	5. A lot
6. She said, " pen is mightier than the sword." (a, the)	6. The
7. (The, A) book you want is not with me.	7. The
8. (Some, Many) houses were damaged in the cyclone.	8. Many
9. I shall return this book in (few, a few) days.	9. a few
10. I had put in (much/any) hard work.	10. much

Ex-3 (B.pg-85) Do as Directed

1. She was sobbing too deeply to give any answer. (Remove 'too')	1. She was sobbing so deeply that she couldn't give any answer.
2. No other season is as refreshing as the spring. (Change the degree of Comparison)	2. The spring is the most refreshing season. (superlative) The spring is more refreshing than any other season.(comparative)
3. Seeing the signal, the troops marched out. (Change into a Complex Sentence)	3. When the troops saw the signal, they marched out.
4. You must encourage him, as he is sure to lose. (Change into a Compound Sentence)	4. You must encourage him or he is sure to lose.
5. He is respected for his humility. (Change voice)	5. Everyone respects him for his humility.
6. i. The scout carried a silken banner. ii. He had stood first. (Combine the two sentences)	6. Having stood first, the scout carried a silken banner.
7. You will never learn manners. (Change into the Interrogative form)	7. Will you ever learn manners?

Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-86)

<p>In perennial weather, with bar fetters and shackles on their feet, surrounded by snakes, leeches and scorpions, the freedom fighters were expected, in forests to clear a path for roads through land. They were punished and faced labour if they slowed down. Despite this..... treatment, the freedom fighters used to resist and fight for their self-respect and for the love of their country.</p>	<p>rainy, heavy deep marshy hard brutal</p>
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Ex-2 (B.Pg-94)

Danger	Endanger	Hard	Harden	Fast	Fasten	Able	Enable
Sharp	Sharpen	Cash	Encash	Large	Enlarge	Soft	Soften
Straight	Straighten	Courage	Encourage	Sweet	Sweeten	Noble	Ennoble

GRAMMAR Ex-1(B.pg-94) Change the Narration

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You said, "My father returned from Cuttack last night." 2. The saint said, "We should not hate the sinners." 3. Jogi said that he had stood first. 4. Geeta said to Rohini, "Examination is drawing near." 5. He says, "I go to the temple every day." 6. He said to me, "Hard work is the key to success." 7. She said, "I was ill yesterday." 8. "I want to take that journalist out on patrol," he said to Priya. 9. The science teacher said to the students that the earth moves round the sun. 10. She said to me, "God will help you." 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You said that your father had returned from Cuttack the previous night. 2. The saint said that they should not hate the sinners. 3. Jogi said, "I have stood first." 4. Geeta told Rohini that examination was drawing near. 5. He says that he goes to the temple everyday. 6. He told me that hard work is the key to success. 7. She said that she had been ill the previous day. 8. He told Priya that he wanted to take that journalist out on patrol. 9. The science teacher said to the students, "The earth moves round the sun." 10. She consoled me that God would help me.
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Ex-2 (B.pg-95) Do as Directed

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a penal offence (bribe) a public servant. (Fill up the blank with an infinitive) 2. The boys are anxious (learn) (Fill up the blank with an infinitive) 3. Combine the following sets of sentences using Infinitives. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The strikers held a meeting. ii. They wished to discuss the terms of the employers. b. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The robber took out a knife. ii. He wanted to frighten the old man. 4. (Consider) the facts, he received scant justice. (Fill up the blank with a Participle) 5. Combine the following sentences using a Participle. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He walked away. ii. He was whistling. 6. My hair needs (cut) (Fill up the blank with a Gerund) 7. I saw him (cross) the road. (Fill up the blank with a Gerund) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to bribe 2. to learn 3. a) The strikers held a meeting to discuss the terms of the employers. b) The robber took out a knife to frighten the old man. 4. Considering 5. He walked away whistling. 6. cutting 7. crossing
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Ex-3 (B.pg-95) Determiners

1. Keep to (an /the) left.	1. the
2. Where shall I send (the /some) fare?	2. the
3. I need (some /any) money.	3. some
4. Can you catch (this /these) butterfly?	4. this
5. How (many / much) experience have you got?	5. much
6. He is (a /the) best boy in the class.	6. the
7. Kindly show me (any /some) pens.	7. some
8. I did not buy (any /some) trousers from the market.	8. any
9. There are shady trees on (either / neither) side of the road.	9. either
10. How (much /many) ink is there in the bottle?	10. much

Do practice in spoken English (B. pg-96)

Prepare skit (B.Pg-96)

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