

CHAPTER-1

○○○○○○○ A. Subject Verb Agreement ○○○○○○○

The Verb must agree with the Subject in Number and Person; that is, the Verb should be of the same Number and Person as the Subject:

Rule	Verb	Example
Two or more singular subjects connected by 'and'	Plural	Sudha and her sister have done the mischief.
Two or more singular subjects preceded by 'each' and 'every' connected by 'and'	Singular	Every man and every woman was thoroughly frisked. Every man, woman and child in the village was vaccinated. Each girl and each boy in the class was punished.
When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing	Singular	The dancer and singer is dead.
When two singular nouns refer to two distinct persons	Plural	The director and the actor have just entered the hall.
When two subjects together express one idea	Singular	Bread and butter is his staple diet. Law and order is the main problem in the village.
Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either-or', 'neither-nor'	Singular	Neither you nor I was informed. Either Mohan or Anurag has resigned from the company.
Subjects of different numbers connected by 'or', 'nor', 'either-or', 'neither nor' (the plural subject comes nearest to the verb)	Plural	Hema or her friends have made this painting. Neither the Director nor his employees were present in the conference.
Subjects differing in number or person, or both, connected by 'and'	Plural	You, he, and I are members of the same club. You and he are repairing the car.

Subjects of different persons joined by 'or', 'nor', 'either...or', 'neither-nor'	Agrees in person with the one nearest to it.	Either he or I am mistaken. Neither he nor you are to blame.
Nouns singular in form but plural in meaning	Plural	The police are looking for clues to trace the culprit. People in the village are building a new road. One dozen bananas cost fifty rupees. The staff have given an ultimatum to the boss.
Nouns plural in form but singular in meaning	Singular	Good news is always welcome. Politics is a dirty game. Physics is an interesting subject.
Words joined by 'with', 'together with' or 'as well as'	Agrees with the first subject	The teacher with all the students of his class has signed the letter. They with their teacher need to work hard.
Subject is a Relative Pronoun	Agrees in number and person with the antecedent of the Relative Pronoun	I am the girl who has won the gold medal. I am a man who shuns popularity. Amit is one of those men who take advantage of others. You, who are my driver should wait for me.
A Collective Noun when refers to the collection as a whole	Singular	The crew was large. The jury has given its verdict.
A Collective Noun when refers to the collection separately as individuals of which it is formed	Plural	The crew were taken prisoners. The jury are reconsidering their decision.
When a Noun denotes the name of a place, an institution or the title of a book	Singular	Udaipur is known for its lake palace. Security Council is one of the six organs of the UN. <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> is an interesting book.

Note

An order is followed for placing subjects of different persons in a sentence. Generally the order used is — second person, third person and first person (2-3-1)

For example:

- You, she and I shall have a party tonight.

However, in case of a sentence, where a confession is made, the order is reversed — first person, third person and second person (1-3-2)

For example:

- I, she and you have told a lie.
- Either I or you are the culprit.

In both the above cases, the verb agrees to the person nearest to it.

Other Important Rules

Rule	Verb	Example
A Plural noun followed by words expressing quantity like 'number of', 'majority of', 'a lot of' (it means many)	Plural	A large number of women were present in the seminar. A number of students are absent today. The majority of voters in the village are illiterate. A lot of books are lying on the floor.
A Plural Noun followed by words expressing mathematical figure like 'number of'	Singular	The number of illiterate people is decreasing.
'Lots of'	Both Singular and Plural	Lots of water is wasted. Lots of people are still on road.
'Lots' with an infinitive	Singular	There is lots to be done on the project.
When an indefinite number/ quantity is followed by of + noun (a good/great deal of/ most of/plenty of/a part of/a lot of/a couple of/rest of/a handful of/lots of)	Singular with a singular noun placed after 'of' and Plural with a plural noun placed after 'of'	Plenty of water is required. Plenty of oranges are needed to make this dish. A couple of changes are required. A handful of men agree with him.

Use of None

None means 'not any' or 'not one' when it is used with reference to a plural noun. Therefore, **none** can have a plural or a singular verb; a plural verb is commonly used.

I had several pens, but *none* were (or was) useful.

'None of' followed by a plural noun or pronoun may have a singular or plural verb:

None of the apples *are* (*is*) tasty.

None of my friends are singers.

None of my friends is a singer.

Errors due to Proximity

Sometimes the verb is erroneously made to agree in number and person with a noun nearest to it rather than to its own subject. This is known as **The Error of Proximity**. Such errors should be avoided; as:

Each of the boys *was* given a book. (Here the subject is *each* and not *boys*.)

The *price* of all the cars *has* risen. (Here the subject is *price* and not *cars*.)

ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Verbs given in brackets.

1. The proprietor and director appointed her. (has/have)
2. My cousins as well as I present. (are/am)
3. Either Meeta or her sisters to be blamed. (is/are)
4. The jury divided in their opinions. (was/were)
5. None of his books read today. (is/are)
6. *The Midnight's Children* written by Salman Rushdie. (was/were)
7. The quality of the sarees not good. (was/were)
8. The size of the curtains irregular. (is/are)
9. Fifty thousand rupees a good sum. (is/are)
10. Neither of the two candidates present. (was/were)
11. Mohit, as well as his friends, won the competition. (has/have)
12. Twenty kilometres a long distance to go on foot. (is/are)
13. Many a woman injured in the accident. (was/were)
14. Neither the teacher nor his students in the class. (is/are)
15. One of the boys appointed as the monitor. (was/were)

○○○○○ B. Composition – An Introduction ○○○○○

A composition is an original piece of continuous writing on a particular theme or subject, usually in prose. It may be narrative, analytic, speculative or interpretative. Right choice of a topic plays an important role in making your writing effective. A pupil must not choose a topic just because the caption is attractive. There are candidates who write on "An interesting voyage by ship", having neither a proper idea of the sea nor of a ship. Their essay turns out to be a product of imagination without having any foundation in reality.

A few things which a student must keep in mind while writing an essay are *language, grammar, arguments and proper arrangement of thoughts and expressions*. Students generally tend to use flowery language. But remember, a simple language, with correct use of grammar and spellings is much preferred. Quotes should be given only at appropriate places and not excessively. A good essay, above all, should be based on solid reasoning and convincing examples than mere play of words.

Remember even a comma can change the meaning of what you want to say as shown in the examples given below:

1. Pardon impossible, to be sent to prison.
Pardon, impossible to be sent to prison.
2. "The criminal", says the Judge, "Should be hanged".
The criminal says, "The Judge should be hanged".

Use P-O-W-E-R for Writing a Composition

- Plan before you start writing a composition. Choose a topic carefully based on your interest and knowledge. Then collect a list of points you want to include in your composition.
- Organise your points into three categories namely, *Introduction, Body and Conclusion*.
- Write the components of your composition by developing the points in the three categories.
- Edit the composition by reading it again and looking for any errors related to facts, spellings and grammar.
- Revise your composition by giving it a final reading so that it is an error free composition.



NOTICE

A Notice is a small piece of writing intended to convey information about an event, an occasion, a celebration, etc. to the people, who could be interested in it. Such notices are put up on the notice boards in a school and public notice boards in government and private organisations.

In a school, a notice is put up by the school authorities on the notice board to inform the students and the staff about an upcoming event or an activity such as a cultural event, a competition, an exhibition, an excursion, a march, a lecture and a sports event. Some notices are put up by individual students like the notice for lost and found goods.

Another common type of notice is the one put up by the office-bearers of Residents Welfare Association (RWA) of a colony, informing the residents about a meeting or any other programme like a cultural programme, a talk show, a camp for children, yoga or aerobic classes, cleanliness drive, celebration of various festivals, etc.

Contents

A Catchy Heading

Function/Event/Programme Meeting/Notice should have:

1. Name of the event
2. Date/time of function, event or programme
3. Venue of the function
4. Target audience, invitees, etc.
5. Instructions related to entrance
6. Contact person.

Tours/Treks

1. Place of tour/trek camp
2. Date and number of days,
3. Cost per head
4. Essential things to be carried
5. Contact person for further details

Lost/Found

1. Article lost/found
2. Place, date and time of losing/finding the article
3. Details regarding its shape, size and colour
4. Person to be contacted for details.
5. When to contact
6. Reward, if any.

Points to Remember

- Use passive voice as far as possible.
- The heading must be appealing to attract the attention of the readers.
- Use bold letters and catchy slogans to enhance the visual appeal of your notice.

EMAIL

Email or Electronic Mail refers to the process of exchanging digital information across internet or other computer networks.

Emails vary in formality depending on how well one knows the reader and what is one's status in relation to the reader. Thus, based on the level of formality, emails are grouped into the following three categories:

- ❖ **Formal** – sent to people whom the writer doesn't know.
- ❖ **Semi-formal** – sent to people whom the writer knows or are colleagues.
- ❖ **Informal** – sent to relatives, friends and close acquaintances.

Email messages consist of two major sections:

- ❖ Header consisting of – sender, receiver, subject, date and time.
- ❖ Body which contains the message. It can be formal/informal depending on the purpose. The body of an email follows the same rules as that of a letter, in both cases – formal and informal.

Format of an Email

To	(A complete email id, e.g. bluebellschool@gmail.org)	½ mark
Subject	(must be appropriate to given topic)	½ mark
Salutation		½ mark
Opening Sentence		2 marks
Body		½ mark
Closing Sentence		½ mark
Subscription		

The following are some guidelines on how to start and end emails with different levels of formality.

	Formal	Semi-formal	Informal
Salutation	Dear Sir or Madam Dear Sir / Madam Dear Mr. John Dear Dr. John (Note: Do not use title and first name like Dr. Ms. Reena)	Dear John	Hello Reena Hi John

Subscription	Yours faithfully Yours sincerely	Thanks Best regards Yours	Best wishes All the best
Requesting Action	I would be grateful if you could send me... I would really appreciate your help/I would be very grateful (indeed) for your help.	Could you (please) send me...? Could I come...? Thank you/Many thanks	Can you send me...?/ Pls can you let me have...?

The ICSE has prescribed two formats for writing notice and email. These are as given below:

[Specimens for Email and Notice Writing are given in Format 1 and Format 2.

Any one format may be followed, both are acceptable.]

FORMAT 1

Question 1	
(a) Your school is hosting an inter-school debate competition. Write a notice for your school informing them of the event.	
Specimen Answer:	
War of Words	[1]
Inter-school Debate Competition	[1]
on 8th December 2017	[½]
from 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon	[½]
at Centenary Hall, St. Hilda's School	[½ + ½]
All pupils from Classes IX & X who wish to participate are to give their names to Mrs. T. Baker on or before 1st December 2017	[1]
(b) Write an email to the principal of a neighbouring school informing her of the event and requesting her to send a team to participate.	
Specimen Answer:	
principalbluebellschool@gmail.com	[½]
Inter-school Debate Competition	[½]
Dear Madam,	[½]
Our school is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. As part of the celebrations we are hosting a series of competitions and we are beginning with 'War of Words', an inter-school debate competition.	Opening Sentence [½]

It will be held on 8th December 2017 from 9.00 a.m. till 12 noon in the Centenary Hall of St. Hilda's School.

Please do send your senior debate team to participate in the event.

The topic will be given to the participants an hour before the start of the competition. They may bring their laptops for use during the preparation time.

We look forward to your school's participation in the competition.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Ashish Roy

Debating Secretary

Body [2]

[½]

[½]

Question 2

(a) You are the President of a children's club in your locality.

You and your team are planning to organise a programme to celebrate Teachers' Day.

Write a notice, to be put up in the local Supermarket, giving details of the programme to create an awareness of the event.

Specimen Answer:

Thank you Teacher!

A cultural programme to celebrate Teachers' Day

on 5th September 2018

from 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

at Community Centre, South City Mall

All teachers who are residents of the South City Complex are cordially invited

[1]

[1]

[½]

[½]

[½ + ½]

[1]

(b) Write an email to the General Manager of the Supermarket seeking permission to display the notice and requesting a sponsorship for the event.

Specimen Answer:

rmsouthcity@gmail.com

Teachers' Day Celebration

Dear Sir,

Teachers' Day is around the corner and we, the residents of the South City Complex, would like to express our gratitude to our teachers by hosting a brief cultural programme on 5th September between 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

[½]

[½]

[½]

Opening

Sentence

[½]

There are about 25 teachers in our complex and we would be grateful if you allow us the use of the foyer in the Supermarket for the celebration.

We also request you to please sponsor a cup of tea and light refreshments for the teachers and a few guests, about 40 in all.

We look forward to a favourable response.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Ashish Roy

Secretary, Youth Club, South City Society.

Body

This
Mag

We
sear

Ant

You

May

Cult

St. A

FORMAT 2

Question 1

- (a) Your school is conducting an inter-class talent search. Write out a notice to be put up in your school informing students about the event and inviting them to participate.

Specimen Answer:

EVERYBODY'S GOT TALENT

Inter-class Talent Search

Date: Tuesday, 24 July, 2018

Time: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Venue: The Auditorium of St. Agnes' School

Interested students from Classes 8, 9 and 10 may register with the Vice-Principal on or before 14 July, 2018.

- (b) Write an e-mail to the Principal of a neighbouring school requesting him / her to send a team of teachers to judge the event.

Specimen Answer:

To: principal@stflorence.org

Subject: Request to appoint judges for a talent search event.

Dear Madam,

I am Maya Gilani, the Cultural Secretary of the Student Council, St. Agnes' School. We are conducting a talent search contest for the students of Classes 8, 9 and 10.

Que

(a)

Spe

Inter

Date

Time

Venue

The

All I

subr

(b)

This is to be held on the 24th of July, 2018, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Music, Art, Dance, Magic, Acrobatics and Stand-up Comedy.

We request you to send a team of three teachers from your school to judge the talent search, Everybody's Got Talent.

Anticipating a positive response,

Yours faithfully,

Maya Gilani

Cultural Secretary, Student Council

St. Agnes' School

Question 2

- (a) You are the Games Captain at school. The school is organising an inter-house basketball competition. Write out a notice to be put up in your school informing students about it.

[5]

Specimen Answer:

DRIBBLE STARS

Inter-House Basketball Competition

Date: Wednesday 4th July, 2018

Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Venue: The Main Basketball Court, Berkeley High Sports Complex

The Match schedule is as follows

- Ruby vs Emerald
- Sapphire vs Topaz
- The Battle- Match for third place
- The Grand Finale- The Final Match

All House Captains are requested to keep their respective House teams ready and submit the names to the Games Captain before 25th June, 2018.

- (b) Write an email to a prominent basketball coach of your city who has agreed to be the referee at the event, giving all relevant details.

[5]

Specimen Answer:

To:coachformidable123@gmail.com

Subject: Invitation to Referee Dribble Stars – Inter-House Basketball Competition.

Dear Sir,

I am Sam Sequeira of Berkeley High and I write with reference to my telephone call to you earlier. We are conducting an inter-house basketball competition on 4 July, 2018 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the Main Basketball Court, Berkeley High Sports Complex. Thank you for having accepted our request to referee the event.

The schedule is as follows

- Ruby vs Emerald Match 1
- Sapphire vs Topaz Match 2
- The Battle – For third place – Match 3
- The Grand Finale – The Final Match

We will arrange to pick you up by 8.15 a.m. from your residence and you will be dropped back after the Basketball Competition.

We look forward to seeing you at Berkeley High.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sam Sequeira
Games Captain
Berkeley High

Question 3

- (a) Your school is organising a charity drive for the underprivileged children of the nearby locality. Write out a notice to be put up in your school informing students about the event and inviting them to participate in the charity drive.

Specimen Answer:

GIVE TILL IT HURTS!

(Charity Drive for the Underprivileged Children of our locality)

Date: Friday, 3rd August, 2018

Time: 8 a.m to 11 a.m

Venue: The Assembly Area, SMJ School

All the students from class 5 to 10 kindly contribute to make the charity drive a success. Used text books, unused notebooks, stationery, blazers, sweaters or shoes that are in good condition may be handed over to your class Prefect.

Be as generous as possible. Give Till It Hurts!

- (b) Write an email to the Principal of a neighbouring school requesting him/her to allow the students of his / her school to participate in the event.

[5]

Specimen Answer:

To: principal@stjoseph.org

Subject: Invitation to participate in the charity drive- 'Give Till It Hurts!'.

Dear Sir,

I am Prabha Mukund, Secretary of the Student Council, SJM School. We are hosting a Charity Drive called 'Give Till It Hurts!' on Friday, 3rd August, 2018, for the Underprivileged children of our locality. This will be conducted from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. at the Assembly Area, in the Main Building of our school.

We request you to motivate the students of your school to donate their used text books, unused notebooks, stationery, blazers, sweaters or shoes that are in good condition.

Participation from your school will make a huge impact on our student community. Please help us make a difference!

Anticipating a positive response from you in accepting our invitation,

Yours faithfully,

Prabha Mukund

Secretary, Student Council



(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all five questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

You are advised to spend not more than 30 minutes in answering Question 1 and 20 minutes in answering Question 2.

Question 1

(Do not spend more than 30 minutes on this question.)

Write a composition (300 - 350 words) on any **one** of the following:

- Write an original story entitled: "Capsized".
- 'Students get distracted from studies due to constant use of digital technology'. Express your views either *for* or *against* this statement.
- You went to your uncle's house in a village during the summer vacation. Describe the beauty of nature you saw all around in the village.
- Narrate your experience of waiting on the pavement for the school bus every morning in the winter.
- Study the picture given below. Write a short story or description or an account of what the picture suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it.



Question 2

(Do not spend more than 20 minutes on this question.)

Select **one** of the following:

- (a) Write a letter to your cousin thanking him for the surprise party he arranged for you and your friends, on your birthday. [10]
- (b) Write a letter to the MLA of your area complaining about the road near your house that was washed away in the heavy rains a fortnight ago. Despite several requests to the concerned authorities, it has not been repaired. Request him to get the road repaired at the earliest.

Question 3

- (a) Your school is organising an inter-school chess tournament. Write a notice to be displayed on the school notice board informing the students about the tournament. [5 + 5]
- (b) Write an email to the Principal of a neighbouring school informing him of the tournament and requesting him to send a team to participate in the tournament.

Question 4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I was in seventh heaven: I had just been made a cashier! But I was rejoicing over the promotion and the slight increase in salary, nothing more. And I was happy for another reason: on becoming a cashier I suddenly felt as if I were wearing rose-coloured glasses. Everything appeared to have changed. The ugly became beautiful, the wicked, good; the miserly, generous.

5

On the day of my promotion, even Z. N. Kazusov changed. He was a member of the Board of Directors, a haughty, arrogant man, who always ignored me, as the small fry. He approached me and invited me to visit his family.

On returning home that same day I was *astounded*: Mama served me not the usual two courses at dinner, but four! For tea in the evening there was jam and white bread. Papa ordered a fur coat, bought a new cap, took a mineral-water cure, and began to eat grapes—in winter! Within a few days I received a letter from my brother, who till now could not *endure* me. In his letter he now wrote: "Dear brother, I love you. Within a week I received a telegram: "Thanks. Happy. Send hundred rubles. Most urgent. Embrace you. Yevlumpy." I sent the hundred rubles.

15

Even my sweetheart changed. She did not love me. On meeting me a week after my promotion, however, she dimpled, smiled, and looked *flustered*. She asked, gazing at me. "You've grown so handsome. When did you manage to do that?" And then, "Let's dance...."

A week before the arrest it was suggested that I give a party. What the devil, let them guzzle and gorge, if that's what they want! All those who were shouting and praising

20

me, were whispering behind my back. I saw their smiles and heard their sighs. "He stole it, the crook!" they whispered, grinning maliciously. But their sighing and smirking did not prevent them from eating, drinking, and enjoying themselves. My wife, flashing gold and diamonds, came up to me and whispered: "They are saying that you stole the money. If it's true, I warn you, I cannot go on living with a thief. I'll leave!" My brother took some money from me. "If what they are whispering about you is true," said my ethical brother, as he pocketed the money, "watch out! I will not be brother to a thief!"

After the party I drove them all to the country in a troika. We finished up at six in the morning, and, as they started off for home, cried out in farewell: "Inspection tomorrow! Thanks!"

My dear ladies and gentlemen, I got caught; or, to state it more fully: yesterday I was respected and honoured on all sides; today I am a scoundrel and a thief....

- (a) Give the meaning of each of the following words as used in the passage. One word answers or short phrases will be accepted.

(i) *astounded* (line 9)

(ii) *endure* (line 13)

(iii) *flustered* (line 17)

- (b) Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words.

(i) Give two of the immediate consequences of the narrator's promotion.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What type of a man was Z.N. Kazusov? On the day of the narrator's promotion in what way did his attitude towards the narrator change?

.....

.....

(iii) How did the narrator's mother react to his promotion?

.....

.....

- (iv) What did the narrator's brother write to him? How did the brother's greeting show his self-interest? [2]

- (v) What did the narrator realise at the end of the passage? [2]

- (c) In **not more than 50 words** state the attitude of the guests and the narrator's wife at the party. [8]

Question 5

- (a) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space. [4]

Delhi's Ashok Vihar colony is set1.... (become) the first digital town of the national Capital as it2.... (develop) an online platform where one can access3.... (inform) about house numbers, surnames, and telephone numbers of residents.

"Till now Ashok Vihar was a small place and nobody4.... (know) about it. But for the last many days reporters are5.... (queue) up at the RWA office6.... (know) about the project. With the7.... (launch) of the portal, Ashok Vihar will8.... (know) across the country and we are proud to be leaders in the digital world.

Answers:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |

- (b) Fill in each blank with an appropriate word: [4]

- (i) The lawyer has drawn the rent agreement.
- (ii) He jumped the river.
- (iii) The meeting concluded a vote of thanks.
- (iv) I am on the lookout a cheap cellphone.
- (v) The Chief Minister has access the Governor.
- (vi) Why don't you draw the young leader to our party?
- (vii) The ship appeared the horizon.
- (viii) I am looking forward my journey home.

- (c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence **without using** *and*, *but* or *so*. [4]

EXAMPLE : You are looking sad. Can you tell me why?

ANSWER : *Can you tell me why you are looking sad?*

- (i) It was a very beautiful painting. I had never seen a more beautiful painting.

(ii) The doctor warned him not to eat junk food. He told him not to smoke.

(iii) The customer complained that the mechanic did not know anything. The mechanic claimed that he knew everything.

(iv) We had better pack our lunch. We may not have the time to cook after the ceremony.

(d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. [8]

EXAMPLE : It is expected that the strike will end soon. (Begin: The strike...)

ANSWER : The strike is expected to end soon.

(i) As soon as I lit the candle, I saw somebody hiding behind the curtain.
(Begin: No sooner...)

(ii) Ritu was doubtful whether her answer was correct. (Use: sure...)

(iii) When Kirti's parents died, her aunt took care of her. (Use: brought up...)

(iv) Mohit's design is too good, we cannot find fault in it. (Use: so...that)

(v) Should you go away so abruptly? (Begin: Do...)

(vi) She shouted, "Let those who criticise me know that I shall not yield."
(Begin: She shouted at...)

(vii) I opened the bathroom door and a rat ran out. (End: ...a rat.)

(viii) Haven't you a visa? If not, you cannot enter here. (Use: unless...)

Question 1 (a)

Story entitled, 'Capsized'

I went to stay with my cousin, Mohan, in a village during the autumn break — one evening Mohan took me for fishing in a boat — it was a huge lake, that made me nervous and excited at the same time, as I had never been in a boat before — as I sat in the boat, I felt quite strange as the boat kept bouncing up and down — Mohan took an oar and steered the boat out into the middle of the lake — the view of the lake from the boat was beautiful — Mohan stopped the boat and dropped an anchor over the side of the boat — after that we dropped our fishing rods into the water — I felt a tug on my rod — excitedly, I jumped and stood up in the boat to see if I had caught a fish — as soon as I did so, the boat gave a mighty heave and capsized, dumping both of us into the lake with a big splash — it seemed like eternity before I found something to hold on to — it was part of the boat — with great difficulty I emerged above the water — what a relief it was! — Mohan was standing behind me, laughing heartily — I learnt my lesson, i.e., not to stand up suddenly in a boat — together we pushed the boat and got it upright again and rode back to the bank.

Question 1 (b)

'Students get distracted from studies due to constant use of digital technology.'

For the View:

Yes, students get distracted from studies due to constant use of digital technology — (i) many students after their school hours, are found using smartphones, texting their friends, playing video games, watching movies and sporting events, listening to music, and surfing different internet sites; in the process, they waste lot of time, which they would have otherwise spent in their studies; (ii) while surfing the internet for doing their homework or completing their projects, the students get tempted to look at various other sites, which are harmful for their development; (iii) the social networking sites are a great addiction; students use these sites for chatting, sharing their photographs, for messaging; this constant use of social media sites hamper their attention and ability to persevere and focus on their studies; (iv) constant use of digital technology does not allow them the time to make real friendships and for them everything is virtual; these virtual relationships result in stress which often affect their studies.

Against the View:

No, it is not a proven fact that students get distracted from studies due to constant use of digital technology — (i) the constant use of digital technology makes them alert and smart, it improves their intelligence quotient; (ii) by using digital technology they can learn many things and complete their projects without bothering their parents and teachers; (iii) it is true that some of the students get addicted to social networking sites and waste their time but most of the students are quite focussed, they are aware of their goals and aspirations and use digital technology for enhancing their knowledge and skills, besides having fun; (iv) it helps them to remain connected with their relatives and friends; they share their joys and sorrows with their friends and this acts as a stress buster for them.

Question 1 (c)

Beauty of Nature in a Village

During the summer vacation last year, I went to my uncle's house located in a serene village in Tamil Nadu — this was my first visit to countryside as I had never before gone to a village — I was mesmerised by the bounty of nature, the moment I stepped in the village — there was greenery all around, with little noise and that too of chirping of birds — a cool breeze was blowing which soothened my nerves and made me feel fresh after the tiresome journey from Delhi to Chennai — the lakeside view was awesome; the water was calm, tall coconut trees on the banks looked like beautiful pillars — the night sky was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen; a number of twinkling stars in the sky looked as if the sky has been bedecked with beautiful jewels — the lovely flowers, the morning dew, the song of the birds, the sound produced by bells in the nearby temple early in the morning have got etched in my memory as the most precious moments — after coming back to Delhi, I have started admiring nature with such a passion that it reflects in my poems and stories.

Question 1 (d)

Waiting on the pavement for the school bus

Waiting on the pavement early in the morning, that too on a chilly winter morning is a gruelling experience — get up early — pack myself in layers of warm clothes — biting cold outside — the chill freezes my face, turning it red, the nose frozen first, starts to hurt, becomes numb — the roads wear a deserted look except the students going to school, milkmen and newspaper vendors on their daily errands — it seems that birds are sleeping at an unknown location — reach the bus stop — meet other students from my school — chat a while — bus appears at a distance

with its headlights glowing in the dark — bus stops and we enter the bus, marking the end of another day's ordeal of getting up early in the morning to take the school bus — the winter morning conditions are enough to awaken even a meditative soul.

Question 1 (e)

Picture Composition

Ragpickers form an important component of the system of waste management in urban areas — young and old, men and women, girls and boys and even children form the community of ragpickers — the collection and segregation of waste is carried out by the community together, though they collect individually — after collecting and segregating the waste, they sell the recyclable items to the kabadiwalas and the wet waste as cattle feed — these ragpickers lead a miserable life — they live in slums, where they struggle for basic amenities like sanitation, water and power supply — the children do not get any education — while collecting and segregating waste, they come in contact with hazardous materials and get several diseases — many in the community take to drugs in order to cope with their living conditions and the heinously difficult task of sorting through the mixed waste — the government should set up a mechanism for collecting the waste and segregating it using the services of ragpickers — they should be provided gloves, masks, shoes, etc. to protect them from diseases and other hazards and ensuring that they get a reasonable income to maintain themselves and their families.

Question 2 (a)

Dear Anuj, thank you from the bottom of my heart for arranging a surprise party for me on my birthday and making my day so special — a day before my birthday, mom and dad had to leave for Mumbai to see my ailing grandmother — on the one hand, I was worried for my grandmother's well-being and on the other hand, I was feeling sad for not being able to celebrate my 15th birthday as planned by my mother — you really did a wonderful job by not only arranging the birthday party at my favourite restaurant but also calling all my friends — and the icing on the cake was when mom and dad joined the party and gave the news that my grandmother was better and recuperating — thanks once again — do convey my regards to uncle and aunty.

Question 2 (b)

Statement: This is to draw your attention to the wretched condition of H.N. Agarwal Road, near Shahdara Railway Station, Delhi; — *condition of the road:* a large part of the road was washed

away in the heavy rains a fortnight ago — big pits have been formed — the middle part is not better than a pond — traffic jams during the peak office hours — there is scarcely any day when accidents do not take place — it is quite unfortunate that thousands of people everyday suffer inconveniences owing to the deplorable condition of the road — despite several requests to the local authorities, no action has been taken — request you to take immediate action.

Question 3 (a)

Answer*:

Ready to Rack Your Brains

Inter-School Chess Tournament

on November 16, 2018

from 10.00 am to 5 pm

at Hall No. 1 and 2, at St. Monica's School

All students from Classes IX and X who wish to participate are to give their names to Mr. Peter Mukherji, Sports Incharge on or before October 25, 2018.

Question 3 (b)

Answer:

principalgreenwayschool@gmail.com

Inter-School Chess Tournament

Dear Sir,

Our school is organising an Inter-School Chess tournament. It will be held on November 16, 2018 from 10:00 am to 5 pm in Hall No. 1 and 2 of St. Monica's School. You are requested to send a team of two students from your school to participate in the tournament.

We look forward to your school's participation in the competition.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Amit Chauhan

Head Boy, St. Monica's School

*Format 1 of ICSE Specimen for Notice and Email is followed here.

Question 4

- (a) (i) astounded (line 9): surprised.
 (ii) endure (line 13): bear.
 (iii) flustered (line 17): confused.
- (b) (i) 1. Everything wicked changed to good.
 2. Those who were miserly became generous.
- (ii) Z.N. Kazusov was a proud and arrogant man. When the narrator got a promotion as a cashier, Z.N. Kazusov, who always ignored him as someone insignificant, invited him to visit his family.
- (iii) The narrator's mother served him four course meal instead of the usual two course meal. She also served him the evening tea with bread and jam.
- (iv) The narrator's brother, wrote in his letter that he loved the narrator. Before the narrator's promotion, his brother, could not stand him. Following the loving greeting, the brother sent a telegram requesting the narrator to send him hundred rubles. This shows the narrator's brother's self-interest.
- (v) At the end of the passage, the narrator realised that the world is selfish. People respect you for your material worth in your good days and when you fall on hard times and you do not have the money, people no longer respect you.

(c)

At	the	narrator's	party,	all
those,	who	praised	the	narrator
for	the	promotion,	whispered	at
his	back	that	he	was
a	thief.	However,	all	this
backbiting,	did	not	stop	them
from	enjoying	themselves.	The	narrator's
wife	warned	him	that	she
would	not	live	with	him
if	he	was	a	thief.

Question 5

- (a) 1. to become 2. has developed 3. information
4. knew 5. queueing 6. to know
7. launch 8. be known
- (b) (i) up (ii) into (iii) with (iv) for
(v) to (vi) over (vii) on (viii) to
- (c) (i) It was the most beautiful painting that I had ever seen.
(ii) The doctor warned him neither to eat junk food nor to smoke.
(iii) The customer complained that the mechanic did not know anything, while he claimed to know everything.
(iv) We better pack our lunch for we may not have time to cook after the ceremony.
- (d) (i) No sooner had I lit the candle than I saw somebody hiding behind the curtain.
(ii) Ritu was not sure if her answer was correct.
(iii) Kirti was brought up by her aunt after her parents died.
(iv) Mohit's design is so good that we cannot find fault in it.
(v) Do you have to go so abruptly?
(vi) She shouted at those who criticised her to know that she would not yield.
(vii) I opened the bathroom door and out ran a rat.
(viii) Unless you have a visa, you cannot enter here.

CHAPTER-2

A. Active and Passive Voice

The Voice of a verb indicates whether its subject is the *doer* or the *receiver* of the action.

1. Sumit repaired the car.
2. The car was repaired by Sumit.

Both the sentences express the same meaning. But in sentence 1, the subject (Sumit) is the *doer* of the action; so the verb (*repaired*) is said to be in the *Active Voice*.

A verb is in the active voice when the subject is the doer of the action.

In sentence 2, the subject (*the car*) is the *receiver* of the action; so the verb (*was repaired*) is said to be in the *Passive Voice*.

A verb is in the passive voice when the subject is the receiver of the action.

Use of Passive Voice

Passive Voice is used in the following situations:

Use	Examples
1. To eliminate the mention of the agent	Ravi <u>was found</u> sleeping.
2. To give emphasis to the recipient of the action	English <u>is spoken</u> all over the world.
3. To make an impersonal statement	It is said that the prices of pulses <u>will fall</u> .
4. To describe a process	First the milk <u>is boiled</u> . Then sugar <u>is added</u> .
5. To define something	A word used to describe an action <u>is called</u> a Verb.
6. To narrate an incident or an event	A man <u>was stopped</u> by the Police. The Prize Distribution <u>was held</u> in the auditorium.
7. To describe historical and social incidents	The first modern Olympic Games <u>were held</u> in Athens, Greece. The Third Battle of Panipat <u>was fought</u> between the Marathas and the Afghans. The Bhakra-Nangal Dam <u>was inaugurated</u> by Pandit Nehru.

8. To m

9. To w

10. To wr

11. To ma

12. To clas

Passives can

1. Tense

Simple I

Simple I

Present

Present

Past Cor

Past Perf

Simple F

Condition

Perfect C

2. Infinitive

3. -ing Form

CHAP

8. To make requests and invitations	You <u>are requested</u> to address the gathering. You <u>are cordially invited</u> to the wedding of our son.
9. To warn, advice or suggest something	Plastic carry bags <u>should be</u> banned. Capital Punishment <u>should be</u> abolished.
10. To write a notice	An exhibition of handicrafts <u>will be</u> held in Hall No. 15. All the visitors <u>are requested</u> not to bring any bags and eatables inside the hall.
11. To make announcements	The train to Amritsar <u>has been delayed</u> by an hour.
12. To classify	Sources of energy <u>can be classified</u> into two groups.

Formation of the Passive

Passives can be formed in the following ways:

1. Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	He plants a tree.	A tree is planted by him.
Simple Past	planted	was/were planted
Present Continuous	is/are planting	is/are being planted
Present Perfect	has/have planted	has/have been planted
Past Continuous	was/were planting	was/were being planted
Past Perfect	had planted	had been planted
Simple Future	shall/will plant	will be planted
Conditional	would plant	would be planted
Perfect Conditional	would have planted	would have been planted
2. Infinitive	is/was to plant	is/was to have been planted
3. -ing Form	planting/having planted	being/having been planted

Conversion from Active Voice to Passive Voice

1. If a transitive verb has two objects, any of the two objects may become the subject of the passive.

Active: I taught her cooking.

Passive: She was taught cooking by me.

Cooking was taught to her by me.

2. When a prepositional verb is changed from active to passive voice, the preposition should not be dropped.

Active: They laughed at a poor man.

Passive: A poor man was laughed at by them.

3. To change auxiliary verbs from active to passive voice, add 'be' along with the past participle to the verb.

Active: Mona can do this sum.

Passive: This sum can be done by Mona.

4. To change imperative sentences from active to passive voice, 'let be' is used if the sentence is to remain imperative; otherwise 'should be' is used.

Active: Close the window.

Passive: Let the window be closed.

Active: Respect your elders.

Passive: Your elders should be respected.

Active: Love the animals.

Passive: The animals should be loved.

5. If intransitive verbs are used, the change of imperative sentences into passive voice is carried out in the following manner:

Active: Do it just now.

Passive: You are ordered to do it just now.

6. Sometimes, a transitive verb gives the passive sense. It is called a quasi-passive voice. It may be changed in the passive form; as:

Active: Sugar tastes sweet.

Passive: Sugar is sweet when tasted.

Active: The cloth feels rough.

Passive: The cloth is rough when it is felt.

7. *Continuous form: Like most continuous forms, the passive continuous is concerned with the continuity rather than the completed state of an action.*

Active: The labourers are cutting the grass.

Passive: The grass is being cut by the labourers.

8. *In case of Interrogative sentences, do/does/did becomes is/are/was/were and have + past participle becomes have been + past participle; as:*

Active: Do you stitch the shirt?

Passive: Is the shirt stitched by you?

Active: Did they solve the puzzle?

Passive: Was the puzzle solved by them?

Active: Have they done their homework?

Passive: Has the homework been done by them?

9. *Impersonal Use: It is the passive voice which offers a useful way of expressing something impersonally.*

It is hoped that for People hope that

It is said that for Residents say that

It is believed that for The patients believe that

10. *Avoiding vague words as subjects:*

- (i) The passive voice is used when we wish to avoid using a vague word as a subject; (e.g., someone, a person, etc.)

After my lecture, I was asked to explain a point. (asked by someone)

I was blamed for his actions. (blamed by someone)

- (ii) The passive voice is used when the subject is an indefinite pronoun like *one*:

The form has to be signed. (not 'One has to sign the form.')

- (iii) The passive voice is obligatory in notices:

Loans Arranged, Shoes Repaired, Entry Prohibited.

ASSIGNMENT

Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Change only what you are asked to do and make a correct sentence. Do not alter the meaning.

1. We must listen to his song.

Begin : His song

2. We saw an elephant cross the road.
Begin : An elephant
3. Too much is being taken for granted.
Begin : They are
4. He was said to be a genius.
Begin : They
5. The joker made us laugh.
Begin : We were
6. Why did Arun deprive you of your money?
Begin : Why were you
7. Alas ! We shall hear his voice no more.
Begin : Alas ! His voice
8. He was known to be a kind man.
End : him to be a kind man.
9. The citizens accused him of various offences.
Begin : He was accused
10. We so often feel that these situations need never arise.
End : felt by us that these situations need never arise.
11. There is reason to believe that they have saved the children.
Begin : It is
12. Vikram hoped to succeed his father.
End : by Vikram to succeed his father.
13. Labourers are loading the cart.
Begin : The cart
14. Avoid the easy solutions.
End : be avoided.
15. Let the command be given.
End : command.

○○○○○ B. Gathering the Subject Matter ○○○○○

The three important features necessary for a good composition are: *appropriate subject matter, logical arrangement of ideas and effective expression.*

After deciding on the topic, write down the ideas as they occur to you. For example, if you are to write on *A Journey by Car*, start by recalling a particular car journey and make a list of ideas, such as:

Reason for the journey, preparation and departure — on the road — traffic and pedestrians — incidents — flat tyre — help from farmers — stop for food — scenery on the way — storm — reaction — arrival — tired, but glad — comments on the journey.

If the ideas do not flow, use the following:

How — When — Where — Plan

Ask yourself a series of questions about the title to see if anything suggests itself: *Where? When? Why? How? Who? What?* Answers to some of these *Wh*-questions will get you some points. For example, for a composition on the above topic, the following points could be considered:

1. *How* —→ How did the various people whom you had met on the journey behave? How were they dressed?
2. *When* —→ Consider the journey time from morning till evening. Various questions to be asked with reference to time.
3. *Where* —→ Where had you been? You were passing through busy city roads and quiet village lanes, a contrast which could be emphasised in the essay.
4. *Why* —→ Why were the various people there? Why did you talk to them? Why did you require their help?
5. *Who, What* —→ Who were there? What were they doing?

ASSIGNMENT

Refer to the suggested plan for the composition given above. Choose a topic of your choice and use the plan and make a list of ideas, which could be arranged and developed into a composition.

C. Format of a Personal Letter

You may follow the format (a) or (b).

(a) Box-type format

24, Vikas Marg, New Delhi.
September 5, 20...
Dear Uncle,
Body of the Letter <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Yours faithfully,
Radhika

Comments

Your Address

Space

Date

Space

Salutation

Body of the Letter

Space

Subscription

Space

Signature

(First name only)

Note: You are advised to follow the Box-type format in all your correspondence.

(b) Traditional Format

My dear _____ / _____ _____ _____	25, Begum Bazar Hyderabad - 500 012. 3rd March, 20... Yours sincerely, Roshan
--	---

ASSIGNMENT

1. Your sister has recently joined the hostel in a school in Kolkata. She writes to inform you that she feels confused in the new place. Write a letter, advising her how to make the best use of her time in the hostel.
2. A penfriend from Russia is coming to India for the first time. Write a short letter giving directions to enable him (or her) to reach your house.

A Model Letter

You were going to a film show one evening when a group of four men kidnapped you. After three days, you were rescued by the police. Write a letter to your sister, who is away at school in Shimla, telling her about your ordeal.

25, Hyde Road,
Kolkata - 700 088.

5th November, 20...

Dear Rima,

You will be shocked to know about the bad experience I had last week.

Last Saturday, I was going for a film show with my friends. Suddenly, four young men, including Rajan, a local merchant, came towards us and told me that my uncle John had met with an accident. Being anxious, I went with them, but they took me to a shady lodge, overpowered me and forcibly gave me an injection. What followed after that was more of a nightmare than what I could narrate.

I came to know later that the kidnappers had asked Dad to come to the Durga temple, on the outskirts of the town, at midnight with a ransom of four lakh rupees. Dad, however, informed the police and went to the temple at midnight with the cash. The police had laid a trap, having hidden themselves under the cover of darkness. They caught the miscreants after some struggle. I was surprised and, at the same time, overjoyed to see the police van and an ambulance arriving at the Maria Lodge. When I saw Dad, I screamed with joy. I took a breath of relief when I was rescued and the kidnappers were handcuffed. It was, indeed, a day of deliverance for me!

Do not panic; I am fine. We are looking forward to seeing you at home during the summer vacation.

Kindly give my regards to your Principal.

Yours affectionately,

Atul

Assessment

- (i) While marking the ICSE scripts, a tick mark ✓ indicates an award of one mark and indicates, half a mark.
- (ii) The letter has all the five formal features correct and, therefore, merits full $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks.
- (iii) The subject matter is adequate. The letter gives the time, the place, the circumstances of the kidnapping incident (1 mark), the trap laid ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark), the rescue and the aftermath (1 mark). The letter deserves the full $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, allotted to this part.
- (iv) **Expression:** The following points are given credit:
- An informal beginning showing family bonds
 - Delving straight into the topic of the letter
 - Logical and chronological sequence of ideas
 - Division of matter into two main paragraphs
 - Use of long and short sentences
 - A cordial ending.
- (v) **Drawback:** The letter does not highlight the anxiety and suffering of the boy. On the whole, the letter is given 4 out of 5 marks reserved for expression.

The weightage given to the points could be:

Formal features:	$2\frac{1}{2}$ out of $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Subject matter:	$2\frac{1}{2}$ out of $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Expression:	4 out of 5.
Total:	9 out of 10.

Suggested marks for the Layout

Informal Letter		Formal Letter	
1. Sender's address	$\frac{1}{2}$	1. Sender's address	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. Date	$\frac{1}{2}$	2. Date	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. Salutation	$\frac{1}{2}$	3. Receiver's address	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Subscription	$\frac{1}{2}$	4. Salutation	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Signature	$\frac{1}{2}$	5. Subscription	$\frac{1}{2}$
		6. Signature	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total	$2\frac{1}{2}$marks	Total	3 marks



(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt **all** five questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

You are advised to spend not more than 30 minutes in answering **Question 1** and 20 minutes in answering **Question 2**.

Question 1

(Do **not** spend more than 30 minutes on this question.)

Write a composition (300 - 350 words) on any **one** of the following:

[20]

- (a) Write a story which ends with the words: "Better be alone than in bad company."
- (b) 'In the present age, nuclear family system is better than the joint family system'. Express your views either **for** or **against** this statement.
- (c) You have recently been to a World Book Fair, where you came in contact with a group of foreign students. Write an account of their appearance, clothes, mannerisms and anything else that you found interesting about them.
- (d) Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds. Narrate an incident to support this statement.
- (e) Study the picture given below. Write a short story or description or an account of what the picture suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it.



Question 2

(Do **not** spend more than **20** minutes on this question.)

Select **one** of the following:

- (a) Write a letter to your friend from another school, requesting him to join a trekking expedition that you have organised and telling him about the arrangements you have made for the occasion.
- (b) The wedding of your sister is to take place at the open ground next to your house. Write a letter to the Police Inspector of your area for the permission to use loud speakers at the venue for two days.

Question 3

- (a) Your school is organising a Summer Camp for training students of Classes IX and X in Cricket. As the Sports Captain of your school, draft a notice to be displayed on the notice board, asking the students interested in joining the camp to submit their names to you.
- (b) Write an email to a cricketer, requesting him to be the Guest of Honour at the inauguration of the Summer Camp and to guide the students of your school on how to improve the game as well as stamina.

Question 4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Smiley was the most curious man always betting on anything that turned up. He was lucky and he almost always came out as the winner. He caught a frog one day, and took him home. He did nothing for three months but set it in his backyard and taught the frog to jump. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute the frog would *whirl* in the air like a doughnut. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he would nail a fly every time as far as he could see him. You never see a frog so modest and straightforward as he was, for all he was so gifted.

Smiley kept the beast in a little cardboard box, and used to fetch him downtown sometimes and lay for a bet. One day a stranger came across and said, "What is that you've got in the box?"

Smiley said, "It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, but it is just a frog." And the stranger took it, and looked at it carefully, and turned it round in all direction and asked, "What's he good for?"

Smiley replied, "He's good enough for one thing, and I'll bet forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras County."

The stranger said, "I'm only a stranger here, and I don't have any frog; but if I had a frog, I would have had a bet with you."

Smiley said, "That's all right, if you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog." And so the stranger took the box, and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's, and sat down to wait.

20

So the stranger sat there for some time thinking and then he got the frog out and opened his mouth and took a teaspoon and left him with full of quail shot up to his chin and set him on the floor. Smiley went to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally caught a frog, and fetched him in, and gave him to the stranger.

"Now, if you're ready, set him alongside of my frog, with his forepaws just even with those of my frog, and I'll give the word." Then he said, "One-two-three-jump!" and he and the stranger touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but smiley's frog could not *budge*. Smiley was surprised, and was disgusted too, but he didn't have any idea what the matter was.

25

The stranger took the money from the bet and went away happily.

30

Smiley stood scratching his head and looking down at his frog. At last he said, "I wonder if there is something odd about the matter with him—he appears mighty baggy, somehow." And he caught his frog up by the nap of the neck, and turned him upside down and he *belched* out a double handful of pellets. And then he saw how it was, and he was the maddest man—he set the frog down and set out after that stranger, but he never found him.

35

- (a) Give the meaning of each of the following words as used in the passage. One word answers or short phrases will be accepted. [3]

(i) *whirl* (line 5)

(ii) *budge* (line 28)

(iii) *belched* (line 34)

- (b) Answer the following questions briefly, in your own words.

[2]

(i) Why did Smiley keep a frog with him?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) How did Smiley train the frog to jump?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(iii) How did the stranger get a frog?

.....

.....

Question

(iv) What was the bet between Smiley and the stranger?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(v) What were the feelings of Smiley after losing the bet? What did he do then?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Answer

(c) In **not more than 50 words** state how the stranger managed to win the bet.

(b) Fi

(i)

(ii)

Question 5

- (a) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space. [4]

Years ago, the Clark family in Scotland had a dream. Clark and his wife worked and saved, making plans for their children and themselves1..... (travel) to the United States. It2..... (take) years, but they had finally saved enough money and had got passports and reservations for the family on a new ship to the United States.

The family was filled with excitement at the thought of going to the US. However, seven days before their departure, the youngest son3..... (bit) by a dog. The doctor4..... (hang) a yellow sheet on the Clarks' front door to warn people of the possibility of rabies. The Clarks5..... (quarantine) for fourteen days.

The family's dreams6..... (shatter). They could not make the trip to America as they7..... (plan). The father shed tears of disappointment and cursed both his son and the dog for their misfortune.

Five days later, the tragic news spread throughout Scotland — the mighty Titanic in which the Clarks were to travel,8..... (sink), taking hundreds of lives with it.

Answers:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |

- (b) Fill in each blank with an appropriate word: [4]

- (i) My friend refrained criticising the article in public.
(ii) Always be true yourself.
(iii) My new secretary has taken my style of working quickly.

- (iv) The rebels held in the forests for many years.
- (v) The people were touched pity when they saw his condition.
- (vi) The jungles of Assam abound wild animals.
- (vii) The massacre was a crime humanity.
- (viii) This painting is costlier the two.

(c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using *and* or *so*.

- (i) We met the manager at the office. We were very lucky.
.....
- (ii) My brother lost his Admit Card. I found it on the pavement.
.....
- (iii) All the trains on this route will be delayed. It is probable.
.....
- (iv) I met the student. He had won the first prize.
.....

(d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence.

EXAMPLE : I am surprised that you have arrived so early. (End: ...surprised me.)

ANSWER : Your early arrival has surprised me.

- (i) They bought a new car a month ago. (Begin: It has...)
.....
- (ii) Mr. Gupta is at fault in using abusive language. (Begin: Mr. Gupta ought...)
.....
- (iii) As soon as the speaker started the presentation, people started shouting. (Begin: No sooner...)
.....

- (iv) Meenakshi said to her sister "Is this the novel you brought yesterday?"
(Begin: Meenakshi asked her sister...)

- (v) Only a fool would be taken in by your sweet talk. (Begin: None...)

- (vi) Everybody has heard of the Dandi March. (Begin: Who...)

- (vii) He will be set free only when they get orders from the High Court. (Begin: On...)

- (viii) I will send you a message if the meeting is postponed. (Begin: Should...)

Cherished Corner

Portmanteau Words

A portmanteau is a large suitcase that folds back flat on hinges into two halves. A portmanteau word is a combined word with the meanings and sounds of two words packed into it. For example, the word *smog* has the sounds and meanings of *smoke* and *fog*.

Others Examples:

1. Brunch = *breakfast + lunch* (a meal taken sometime between breakfast and lunch.)
2. Motel = *motor + hotel* (a hotel with accommodation and servicing facilities for cars.)
3. Simulcast = *simultaneous + broadcast* (a programme broadcast simultaneously on radio and television.)
4. Smaze = *smoke + haze*
5. Agribusiness = *agriculture + business*.

E. Words Often Confused

Distinguish between the following pairs of expressions:

All ready means 'everyone or everything is ready'.

Already refers to time; it means 'beforehand', 'by this time', etc., e.g.,

We were *all ready* to go home when the bell rang.

The flight was *already* two hours late.

All together means 'all in one lot', 'joined as a whole'.

Altogether means 'entirely', 'on the whole', etc., e.g.,

Let us work *all together* for the welfare of our village.

Your argument is *altogether* different from that of mine.

All ways indicates 'every possible method or means'.

Always indicates 'forever', 'every time', etc., e.g.,

I used *all ways* to make him mend his bad habit.

She *always* complains of pain in her leg.

Note the spelling 'all right' (two separate words). This is the most acceptable form though the spelling 'alright' is used some times.

ASSIGNMENT

Here is an exercise covering the points made in this section. Choose one of the words from the pairs given in brackets in each of the following sentences:

1. The parcel has been (all ready/already) delivered.
2. We went to the picnic (all together/altogether).
3. Now it is a different story (all together/altogether).
4. We are (all ways/always) spilling milk on the table.
5. Anne comes (all ways/always) late.
6. It is (all ready/already) eight o'clock. Let us go.