



A Strange Trail

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

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Q1. What did Alice remember?

Ans. Alice remembered, following a white rabbit and got entered in a rabbit hole behind it. She remembered the whole lot of odd creatures there talking and acting oddly. She also remembered the drinking of a strange liquid that made her smaller and a cake made her larger again. In fact she was in a strange party, called the Mad Tea party.

Q2. Why according to Gryphon were the Jurymen putting down their names?

Ans. According to Gryphon, the Jurymen were putting down their names, because they feared that they should forget them before the end of the trial.

Q3. The first witness was:

a) Alice b) White rabbit c) King d) Mad Hatter

Ans. (d) Mad Hatter

Q4. 'Give your evidence or I'll have you executed whether you're nervous or not.

- a) Who says these words and whom?
b) What do you mean by 'I'll have you executed'?

Ans.

(a). These words are told by the King to Mad Hatter.

(b). The King tells Hatter, if he shows any nervousness or have no evidence of his innocence, he will be punished.

Q5. What, according to Alice, is the first wise thing that the King has said that day?

Ans. "You are a poor speaker too" was the wise thing that according to Alice told the King to Hatter that day.

Q6. Knave denies having imitated somebody's handwriting. What evidence does he give?

Ans. Knave denies having imitated somebodies handwriting. In order to prove himself he argued that if he had written that letter he would have signed at the end.

Q7. What happens when the whole pack of cards and all the animals fall upon Alice?

Ans. When the whole pack of cards and animals fall upon Alice, she screams and tries to beat them off but they run in different directions and disappear.

Q8. A strange trial was a dream which Alice dreamt. (True/False)

Ans. True. A strange trial was a dream, dreamt by Alice on a stage.

LANGUAGE WORK

A. Match the phrasal verbs on the left with their meaning on the right:

Ans.

- i. Put down Write down
ii. Pick up Take in hand
iii. Send for Send someone a message asking them to come to see you.
iv. Take off Remove
v. Put on Wear
vi. Stare at Look at something continuously

- vii. Hurry up Makes haste
- viii. Look at See
- ix. Fall in Make a line
- x. Hand over Give
- xi. Beat off Defeat
- xii. Hit out Criticize strongly

B. Do it yourself.

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given:

Bevy, Brood, Throng, Staff, Suite, Chest, Cluster, Litter, String, Shoal, Chain

Ans.

1. A *shoal* of fish.
2. A *bevy* of ladies.
3. A *suit* of rooms.
4. A *cluster* of stars.
5. A *staff* of officials.
6. A *throng* of people.
7. A *brood* of chickens.
8. A *litter* of puppies.
9. A *chest* of drawers.
10. A *string* of camels.
11. A *chain* of mountains.

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D. Give the antonyms of the italicized word in the following sentences:

Ans.

1. *Honesty* is the best policy.

Ans. (b). Deceit

2. The chairman *initiated* the proceeding with a brief speech.

Ans. (c). Closed

3. William Wordsworth is *celebrated* for his lucid style.

Ans. (a). Notorious

4. A faithful officer is always *vigilant* towards his duties.

Ans. (d). Careless

Polythene: A Disaster

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

Q1. What is polythene? Who discovered it?

Ans. Polythene is a tough, light, flexible synthetic resin made by polymerization ethylene, chiefly used for plastic bags, food containers, and other packing. It was discovered by a German Scientist Hans Von Pechmann.

Q2. What does Rakesh's father expect from kids?

Ans. Rakesh's father expects from kids that they will stop using polythene bags which the elders have so far failed to do.

Q3. Why is polythene widely used?

Ans. Polythene is widely used because it is cheap and easy to carry everywhere.

Q4. What is biodegradation?

Ans. Biodegradation is a chemical process by which decaying or decomposition of organic matter takes place. This chemical dissolution of materials is carried out by bacteria, fungi or other biological means.

Q5. What are the harmful effects of polythene?

Ans. Polythene has many harmful effects. Diseases like cholera, malaria etc. are caused by the polythene. Since it is non-biodegradable, so it increases infertility of soil. It plays a major role in the blockage of water systems like sewage and water pipes, causing floods during rainfall. Polythene bags are often eaten by animals and sometimes cause their death.

Q6. How is soil affected by polythene?

Ans. Since, polythene is a non-biodegradable material, so it is not decomposed in the soil. After remaining in the soil, it damages the ecosystem of soil by retarding its carrying capacity. Besides, polythene has a property of non-permeability, so it cuts off respiration of soil system which in turn not only affects plant life but other creatures living in the soil.

Q7. How does polythene affect animals?

Ans. When polythene bags, carrying eatables like fruits, after usage, are thrown in open roads, then these are often eaten by stray animals, which sometime cause their death. It also affects the marine animals. About one billion marine animals die each year due to polythene pollution.

Q8. What is SRO 182?

Ans. SRO 182 is a law, made by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on 18th of June 2008, by which the use of polythene has been banned within the territorial limits of the state.

Q9. How can we save our posterity from the harmful effects of polythene?

Ans. We can save our posterity by completely avoiding the use of polythene. Instead of polythene we can use the bags made of jute and cotton. In this way we can save ourselves from the diseases and harmful effects of polythene.

LANGUAGE WORK

1. Choose the correct sentence from the following: (Answers only)

Ans.

1. I knew him since 2009.
2. The freedom struggle against the Maharaja started in 1930.
3. Television revolutionized the game of cricket in 1980.
4. The economic depression in USA started in 1920.

2. Give the full form of following acronyms.

Ans.

- (a). IPL: Indian Premier League
- (b). WHO: World Health Organization
- (c). WWF: World Wildlife Fund
- (d). ILO: International Labour Organization (Office)
- (e). BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation
- (f). FIFA: Federation International Football Association
- (g). HBO: Home Box Office
- (h). PIL: Public Interest Litigation
- (i). ICC: Integrated Circuit (Chip) Card
- (j). IMF: International Monetary Fund

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GRAMMER WORK

Exercise:

1. Identify following sentences as Simple, Compound or Complex sentences:

1. I don't like girls/boys who are lazy.....Complex Sentence
2. He called her but didn't respond.....Compound Sentence
3. She went because she was invited.....Compound sentence
4. You should work hard or you will fail.....Compound sentence
5. He stood first in the class.....Simple sentence
6. They must apologize or they will be punished.....Compound sentence
7. She must apologize to avoid punishment.....Complex sentence
8. The mother hit him and made him cry.....Complex sentence
9. She succeeded in the very first attempt.....Simple sentence
10. She has lost the book that my brother had given her.....Complex sentence
11. Men may come and men may go but I go on forever.....Compound sentence
12. We eat so that we may live.....Complex sentence
13. They serve God well who serve his creatures.....Complex sentence
14. One blushes when one is guilty.....Complex sentence

15. Man proposes, but God disposes.....Compound sentence

Achilles

WORKING WITH TEXT

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Q1. How was the Rose-Beetle Man dressed?

Ans. Rose-Beetle Man was dressed with a wide hat on head, shirt and a startling blue satin cravat around his neck. He had worn a coat with bulged pockets, patched trousers and a pair of leather shoes with upturned toes.

Q2. How do we know that the Rose-Beetle Man cared well for his pets?

Ans. He had kept his pets in a sack. When he undid his sack half a dozen tortoise came out tumbling. He had polished their shells with oil and decorated their front legs with little red bows. This shows that he cared well for his pets.

Q3. What made the narrator select one particular tortoise from among the other animals?

Ans. From among the other animals one was energetic than others. Its shell was of the size of a tea cup. Its eyes were bright and its walk was alert. This fascinated the narrator and he was convinced to select this particular tortoise as his pet.

Q4. How did Achilles enjoy eating strawberries?

Ans. Achilles liked the wild strawberries the most. He easily swallows the small sized strawberries but when he was given the big one, he would grab it to a quiet spot among the flower beds to eat it at the leisure time. He was very fond of wild strawberries.

Q5. How were Roger and Achilles rivals?

Ans. Both Roger and Achilles liked grapes. Before the arrival of Achilles, Roger enjoyed full part of grapes. Now the Achilles became his partner, therefore there was a great rivalry between them.

Q6. Why did Achilles find Roger irritating?

Ans. Achilles was very fond of grapes, when he ate grapes, the juice would run his chin, and Roger would lie watching him his mouth dropping saliva. Roger would creep upto Achilles and lick him vigorously to get the grape juice which irritated Achilles.

Q7. How did Roger feel at Achilles' funeral?

Ans. Roger felt happy at Achilles' death that is why he was wagging his tail at his funeral.

Q8. *The family wandered about the olive-groves, shouting, 'Achilles... strawberries, Achilles.' At length, we found him;*

a. How had Achilles escaped?

Ans. Achilles was habitual to walk through the whole garden. One day, the garden gate was left opened and Achilles got an opportunity to escape from the garden.

b. Explain, why the family shouted 'strawberries' during their search?

Ans. Achilles was very fond of strawberries, so to find him any way they should make him greedy for his favourite fruit so that they could easily find him.

c. Where did the family finally find Achilles? What had happened to him?

Ans. Finally, the family found Achilles in the well, the wall of which had long since disintegrated. He had fallen into the well and was quite dead.

Q9. There are many instances of humour in the story. Pick out any two of them.

Ans. The story has many humourous instances. Eating of grapes by Achilles and running of juice from his mouth is humourous. Searching down the path of sunbathing person and sleeping on a belly is a humourous instance in the story.

LANGUAGE WORK

Make anagrams using the following words with the help of the clues given in the table below:

Word	Anagram	Meaning
Looped	<u>Poodle</u>	an intelligent breed of dog.
Schoolmaster	<u>The Classroom</u>	where lessons are taught.

Listen	<u>Silent</u>	making no sound.
Married	<u>Admirera</u>	fan.
Rabies	<u>Serbiaa</u>	country in the Southeast Europe.
Real fun	<u>Funeral</u>	performed after someone's death.
Retain	<u>Retinaa</u>	part of the human eye.
Charm	<u>March</u>	movement of soldiers.

GRAMMER WORK

(i) Some of the following sentences are incorrect. Correct them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) We get a lot of English <u>home works</u> . | Ans. We got a lot of homework. |
| 2) I've got some <u>sands</u> in my shoe. | Ans. I've got some sand in my shoe. |
| 3) Did you hear the <u>news</u> about Sara? | Ans. Did you hear news about Sara? |
| 4) We need more chairs in this room. | Ans. We need more chairs in this room. |
| 5) Can I have some more <u>pasta</u> ? | Ans. Can I have some more pastas? |
| 6) He carried my <u>luggages</u> to the taxi. | Ans. He carried my luggage to the taxi. |

(ii) Insert 'a' or 'an' wherever necessary.

- Why are you taking an umbrella? It isn't raining.
- I had soup and a bread roll for lunch.
- It was a good idea to have a party.
- She's looking for a job in Jammu.
- I often go to her for an advice.

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(iii) Fill in the gaps with a noun from the words given using *a/an/the* wherever necessary.

Chair, Suitcase, Fly, Rice, Furniture, day, whether, accidents, luggage.

- There's a fly in my soup.
- I have to some furniture for my new house.
- I haven't got much luggage with me. Just this bag
- It's a sunny day today.
- There weren't any accidents on the roads yesterday.

(iv) Which of the underlined words in the parts of these sentences is correct?

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Hurry up? We haven't got <u>many</u> / <u>a lot of</u> time. | Ans. a lot of |
| 2. I don't eat <u>much</u> / <u>many</u> chocolates. | Ans. many |
| 3. I didn't take <u>much</u> / <u>many</u> photographs. | Ans. many |
| 4. I don't listen too <u>much</u> / <u>many</u> classical music. | Ans. much |

The Unthankful Man

WORKING WITH TEXT

Q1. What was Raman's Wife fed up with?

Ans. Raman's wife was fed up with the poverty of her husband as they had to remain hungry for most of the days.

Q2. What did Raman see when he peeped into the well?

Ans. When Raman peeped into the well he saw a tiger, a snake, a monkey and a man, fallen in the well.

Q3. Why was Raman scared of the snake?

Ans. Raman was scared of the snake because he thought, if he would pull the snake out, it would bit him and he will die.

Q4. What did the monkey do when Raman was hungry?

Ans. The monkey brought sweet juicy mangoes for Raman to satisfy his hunger.

Q5. What did the tiger give him?

Ans. The tiger gave Raman the necklace. He had got this necklace after saving the life of a Prince.

Q6. What did the goldsmith do when Raman showed him the necklace?

Ans. When goldsmith saw the necklace, he quietly went to the king to show him the necklace of the missing prince. He told the king that the Raman had killed the prince and snatched the necklace from him. The king ordered to put Raman in the cell.

Q7. How did Raman cure the queen?

Ans. Raman was already trained by the snake. So he did what he was told by the snake. He kept his hand on the forehead of the queen and she soon got well.

Q8. Why did the king send the goldsmith to jail?

Ans. The goldsmith was an ungrateful man. He deceived Raman even after he saved his life. When the King listened, the story of Raman and thanklessness of the goldsmith, he ordered to send the goldsmith to jail.

LANGUAGE WORK

A. Who said the following and to whom?

a. "Why don't you go to the nearby town and seek some job?"

Ans. Raman's wife to Raman.

b. "I live in Varanasi and I am goldsmith by profession."

Ans. Goldsmith to Raman.

c. "Once I saved a prince's life. In return he gave this necklace."

Ans. Tiger to Raman.

d. "You have killed our prince and stolen his necklace."

Ans. King to Raman.

e. "How did you land up in the prison?"

Ans. King to Raman.

f. "Go home and live happily."

Ans. King to Raman.

B. Make sentences using the following phrasal verbs:

Fed up with, Pass through, Help out, Pull out, Call out, Slither away, Wait for, lock up, wake up, land up in, peep into, take to, slip into

1. Raman's wife was *fed up* with poverty.

2. In order to reach home he had to *pass through* forest.

3. The tiger requested Raman to *help him out* of the well.

4. Raman *pulled out* the tiger out of the well.

5. Rashid *called out* Hafeez at his home.

6. The snake after thanking him for his help *slithered away*.

7. When the match was over, all the players *wait for* each other to go home.

8. There was a *lock out* strike of employees yesterday.

9. I was sleeping and was *waked up* by the sudden noise in the street.

10. The king enquired Raman how he was *land up* in the prison.

11. It was raining when I *peeped into* the garden.

12. The culprit was *locked up* in the prison.

13. The murderer was *taken to* the court for the sentence.

15. I quietly *slipped into* my room when I reached late to my home.

GRAMMAR WORK

Change the narration:

1. "Let us push on a little further," said Shabir.

Ans. *Shabir said that they might push on a little further.*

2. He said to me, "Let us wait for our friend."

Ans. *He proposed to me that we should for our friend.*

3. Mubashir said, "Abuji, let us go to the Nishat Bagh."

Ans. *Mubashir proposed to Abuji that they should go to the Nishat Bagh.*

4. The boy said to the teacher, "Let me take my seat, Sir."

Ans. *The boy (Obediently or with honour) told the teacher that he should take his seat.*

5. Rashid said to Hamid, "Let me have a cup of tea."

Ans. *Rashid told Hamid that they should have a cup of tea.*

6. He said, "Let him run fast, he cannot catch the train."

Ans. He said that he might run fast, he cannot catch the train. Or

He assumed that it is useless for him to run fast to catch the train.

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Rustum and Sohrab

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

A. Answer the following questions:

Q1. Why was Rustum not able to live with his wife for a long time?

Ans. Rustum was not able to stay with his wife because the king of Persia called him back as he felt unsafe without Rustum. Rustum was called 'the shield of Persia', so he had to go away from his wife who was then in a family way.

Q2. Why did Tanimeh send word to Rustum that their child was daughter?

Ans. Tanimeh knew that when the boy grew up, Rustum would be eager to have him follow in his footsteps, in this way she would lose her son like she lost her husband, so she sent word to Rustum that their child was a daughter.

Q3. What secret did Sohrab learn from his mother?

Ans. Sohrab learned the secret of his father's name that had been hidden from him by his mother for some reasons.

Q4. What did Tanimeh want Sohrab to do when he met his father?

Ans. Tanimeh wanted Sohrab to show his father the precious stone that he had worn on his arm because this stone was given to her by Rustum, Sohrab's father. By doing that his father would easily recognize him.

Q5. Why was Rustum at first not ready to fight Sohrab?

Ans. Rustum was too old to fight a young brave man and he had an aged father to look after. So he refused to fight with Sohrab.

Q6. Why did Rustum not tell Sohrab who he was?

Ans. Rustum thought that the young man was trying to be clever. If he told the truth, Sohrab might want to make peace with him and withdraw from the fight.

Q7. How was Sohrab wounded?

Ans. When Rustum shouted his usual war cry, Sohrab was unnerved and he dropped his shield. Rustum's sword pierced his side and he sank to the ground. In this way he was wounded.

Q8. What were Sohrab's last words?

Ans. While Sohrab lay dying he told his father to take him to home and bury there, so that people pass by will said that, Sohrab, the mighty Rustum's son, lies there, Whom his father did in ignorance kill.

B. Find words/phrases given below for the following expressions:

Break down, precious, mighty, bury, combat, send word, invader, chief, protect, send for, parting, determined, strong-minded

a. A fight, especially in a war.

Combat

b. To keep somebody/something safe from harm, injury etc.

Protect

c. Going away or separating from somebody.

Parting

d. To send someone a message.

Send word

e. Wanting to do something very much regardless of difficulties.

Stron-minded

f. Determined to do something or get something.

Determined

g. Someone who enters a country by force in order to take control of it.

Invader

h. A long distance away or a long time in the past or future.

Distant

i. To become very upset and start crying.

Break down

j. Of great and special value.

Precious

k. An officer of very high rank in the army.

Chief

- l. Put a dead body in grave. Bury
 m. Very powerful. Mighty
 n. To call someone back. Send for

C. Choose the correct option:

1. "Persia is safe as long as Rustum leads our soldiers," said The King of Persia
2. "I do not fight in single combat with anyone who is of low birth," These words are spoken by The Challenger.
3. "If you must go, I want to tell you something." Said Tanimeh
4. "Who is so rash and thoughtless that he thinks he can attack Persia?" asked Kaikoos
5. "Carry me to your home and bury me there." These words are spoken by Sohrab

D. Match the words in Column A with the explanations given in Column B:

Ans.

Column A	Column B
a. War cry	a word or cry shouted in battle.
b. Challenger	one who calls someone for fight.
c. Arts of war	skill in use of weapons and in fighting.
d. Champion	one who fights for or defends some other person.
e. Swordsmanship	skill in the use of sword.
f. Spirit	quality of courage and vigor.
g. Terror	great fear.
h. Clasp	hold tightly.
i. Amazed	extremely surprised.
j. Ambition	a strong desire for success, power or wealth.

LANGUAGE WORK

A. Combine the following pairs of sentences with unless: Answers Only;

1. Unless you run fast, you cannot catch the train.
2. Unless work hard, you cannot get a first class.
3. Unless you hurry, you will not catch the bus.
4. Unless you do as I tell, you will not regret it.
5. Unless you tell me about your problem I cannot give you some solution.

B. Match each clause from Column A with a clause from Column B and make meaningful sentences:

Ans.

1. If I had worked harder, I would have got more marks.
2. If the driver in front had not stopped, the accident would not have happened.
3. If the weather had not been so bad, we could have gone out.
4. If you have arrived earlier, you could have seen her.
5. If you have moved the injured to hospital immediately, you might have saved his life.
6. If you had not lent me the money, I would not have been able to buy a car.

GRAMMAR WORK

A. Report the following sentences in the indirect speech:

1. She said, "My father will return from Jammu tomorrow."

Ans. She said that her father would return from Jammu next day.

2. They said, "We will die for the sake of our country."

Ans. They said that they would die for the sake of their country.

3. The teacher said, "Baber won the first battle of Panipat."

Ans. The teacher said that Baber won the first battle at Panipat.

4. I said to him, "You have made a false statement."

Ans. I told him that he had made a false statement.

5. They said to us, "We will play a match tomorrow."

Ans. They told us that they would play a match next day.

6. I said to him, "I am an early riser."

Ans. I told him that I was an early riser.

7. He said, "My father died last year."

Ans. He said that his father died previous year.

8. She said to me, "The climate of this place does not suit me."

Ans. She told me that the climate of that place did not suit her.

9. I said to the peon, "All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them."

Ans. I told the peon that all his faults would be pardoned if he confesses them.

10. I said, "I shall finish my work as early as I can."

Ans. I said that I should finish my work as early as I could.

B. Change the following sentences into direct speech:

1. The employer warned him that he would be dismissed if he did attend the office.

Ans. The employer said to him, "You will be dismissed if you do not attend the office."

2. Sanjay said that his brother had met with an accident the previous day.

Ans. Sanjay said, "My brother has met with an accident yesterday."

3. I informed him that I might not come the next day.

Ans. I said to him, "I may not come tomorrow."

4. The principal announced that the next day would be the holiday.

Ans. The principal said, "Tomorrow will be holiday."

5. The teacher told us that we were intelligent and hard working.

Ans. The teacher said to us, "You are intelligent and hard working."

HOW TEACHERS LEARN WORKING WITH TEXT

Q1. Who was Nora? How did she become a friend of the teacher?

Ans: Nora was a five year old girl child. The teacher visited her family over a weekend. This is because of this visit they became friends.

Q2. How did the teacher observe Nora while learning?

Ans: Most of the time the teacher sat still and silent but when she seemed badly stuck sometime he either suggested her to figure out or told her to skip the word, but sometime he told her the if she asked to tell her the word.

Q3. What odd thing happened with Nora? Why was the teacher puzzled?

Ans. While Nora was reading an odd thing happened to her. She misread a word that previously she had read correctly. This made the teacher felt annoyed and puzzled because she had read the same word correctly earlier.

Q4. Was Nora a careless child? How do you know?

Ans. No, Nora was not a careless child because she was very good at learning. She was putting all her concentration in reading the book.

Q5. How should a teacher understand the problems of the children?

Ans. To understand the learning problem of the children, a teacher must try to see things through their eyes. For a child who has just only seen the word for the first time, it is not easy but difficult for him to remember the word.

Q6. What experience popped into the mind of teacher's mind after Nora's learning problem?

Ans. The experience that popped out into the mind of teacher was sheet of different language unknown for him. The page looked like a jumble of words for him. Whatever the teacher did to overcome that problem he resembled the same with the Nora's learning.

Q7. Why are children of unlettered homes at a disadvantage?

Ans. Children of unlettered homes does not have the familiarity with the shapes of words and letters from the beginning of their learning. Since there is no one to watch and observe them there so they are at a disadvantage.

Q8. How did teacher learn from Nora?

Ans. The teacher learned about the problems faced by the children by observing Nora

while her reading and learning, and from that experience he learned how to tackle these problems while teaching.

LANGUAGE WORK

1. In the text the author keeps using the American expression, 'to figure out'. Which of the following word or phrases is closest in meaning to the expression as it is used in the passage?

(a) To guess (b) to recognize (c) to reason out (d) to decide

Ans. Mostly the meaning of the given expression 'to figure out' is 'to understand'. But when we read the passage of the lesson, the teacher makes the child to recognize the words by suggesting her to figure out. So in this way we can say the meaning of the expression may 'to recognize'.

2. Second sentence of each of the sentence is written below:

- (a) He loaned me some clothes. I lent them.
- (b) He sold me an old piano. I purchased it.
- (c) He chased me. I ran away.
- (d) I gave him a glass of water. He received it.
- (e) We conquered the enemy. They were defeated.

3. Suffixes of given words are given below:

Alphabet..... Alphabetical
Angel..... Angelic, Angler, Anglican
Shape..... Shapeless
Book..... Bookish
Man..... Manhood(n), Manish(adj)
Government..... Governmental
Minister..... Ministerial

Elephant..... Elephantine
Tiger..... tigress
Day..... Daily
College..... Collegiate

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4. Message to Asif:

Message

Dear Asif,

Khalid had called me that he will be 1 hour late for dinner which you and Khalid have planned to have at Ahdoo's at 9 pm. He will be late because he has to complete an assignment at office.

Rauf

GRAMMAR WORK:

I. Fill in the blanks by using the past participle forms of given verbs:

Write, Rent, Forget, Break, Cook

- 1. I am living in a rented house.
- 2. It is not safe to sit in a broken chair.
- 3. Some people do not like cooked vegetables.
- 4. The headmaster wanted a written report.
- 5. That is a forgotten quarrel.

II. Using the words and phrases given, make sentences like in the example given below:

Example: we/ the doors/ have/painted/ shall.

We shall have the doors painted.

1. made/ I/ a new suit/ had.

I had made a new suit.

2. she/ heard/ has never/ spoken/ French.

She has never heard spoken French.

3. respected/ makes/ his knowledge/ him.

His knowledge makes him respected.

4. I/ your names/ heard/ called.

I heard your names called.

5. work/ we/ want this/ quickly/ done.

We want this work quickly done.

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Global Warming

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

Q1. Why has the earth's average surface temperature increased?

Ans. The earth's average surface temperature has increased due to the global warming which has increased the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere produced by the human activities such as deforestation and burning of fossil fuels.

Q2. Why the Himalayan region is called the 'Water Tower of Asia'?

Ans. The Himalayan Region is covered of about 33000 sq km by glaciers which act as a mother to several streams and rivers and support economy and livelihood to millions of people in several countries of Asia, so it is called the 'Water Tower of Asia'.

Q3. What are the main sources of water in the Kashmir valley?

Ans. Flood plain lakes, high altitude Himalayan lakes, perennial rivers of Indus system, wet lands of different dimensions, ponds, snow-fed streams, springs, reservoirs are the main source of water in the Kashmir Valley.

Q4. Why is water the most precious natural resource?

Ans. Water is the most precious natural resource because it saves our lives in many ways, such as, we drink it because we cannot live without it, it helps in the economy, development, livelihood and mainly it keeps us clean from dust and dirt. It is used to generate electricity, in other words, it brights up our dark rooms. It is used for agriculture so that we can get two time meals. It is really a precious natural resource.

Q5. How has Kashmir been influenced by global warming?

Ans. Kashmir has been badly influenced by the global warming. Since last two decades many changes have been seen and witnessed in the valley Kashmir. Water is becoming scarce day by day due to the melting of Kolhai Glacier, the main source of water in Kashmir. The climate has totally been changed. It is difficult to distinguish between spring, summer and winter. Wet lands that were a part of water for irrigation in Kashmir, have been concretized. It has also reduced the production of crops.

Q6. How is global warming the largest threat to the humanity?

Ans. Global Warming is the largest threat not only to the humanity but also to all living organisms. Due to global warming, largest glaciers are melting, which will cause the rise in the sea level and the change in the precipitation in air and certainly seasonal change. The weather will change from moderate to hot. This will lead to droughts and lesser production of agricultural yields. It will also lead to natural disasters. It has affected the livelihood of human. It has adversely affected the humanity and will continuously affect it, if not controlled in time.

Q7. What do you think is the cause of decrease in snowfall in Kashmir?

Ans. As we know that global warming changes the precipitation in the air, this leads to change in weather and climate to extreme weather. So we think that global warming is the cause of decrease in snowfall in Kashmir.

Q8. What has been the impact of global warming on J & K so far?

Ans. Global warming has adverse impact on J & K, because the demarcation between seasons that was well defined a decade ago, has vanished. It is now difficult to distinguish between autumn and winter. Its impact can be seen on the glaciers that are

continuously melting. High velocity storms are another factor of global warming in Jammu & Kashmir.

Q9. What role do the scientists play in J & K to deal with the problem of global warming?

Ans. Scientists have considered the Kolhai glacier as one of the index glacier in the Lidder Valley. It has been selected for long term monitoring. This Glacier is the water resource of whole community in this valley, so they have indexed a glacier in this region for assessing water resource availability for them. Scientific studies conducted on the glacier will last for five years after which TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute J&K) will recommend measures to bring down the glaciers recession rate.

Q10. What do we, as individuals, need to do deal with the problem of global warming?

Ans. As individuals, we should try to make awareness among the people about the drastic effects of global warming. Even individual should try to minimize the exhaust of the greenhouse gases.

LANGUAGE WORK

I. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate compound word/s or phrases from the box below:

White House/white house, Green House/greenhouse, Black box/black box, Strong hold/stronghold, White-collar/whitecollar

1. a) We live in a beautiful Green House.

b) My uncle has built a greenhouse next to his house, where he grows vegetables in winter.

2. a) Most PhD's only prefer white-collar jobs.

b) He was wearing a pink shirt with a whitecollar.

3. a) We live in the white house near the mosque.

b) The president of America lives in the White House.

4. a) My wife keeps her jewellery in a black box.

b) The black box has been found. It will now be possible to find out why the plane crashed.

5. a) He has strong hold on his wife.

b) The southern part of the state is a stronghold of the robbers.

II. Use the following phrases or expressions from the lesson in your own sentences;

Ans. **In progress:** The game was already in progress when I tuned in.

Uncontrollable rate: The birth rate in the state is increasing at uncontrollable rate.

Across the globe: Global warming is a major threat across the globe.

In the backdrop of: State employees are not well satisfied in the backdrop of state economy.

At an alarming rate: Glaciers are receding at an alarming rate.

An irritating change: Pollution leads to an irritating change in environment.

Bereft of: People, are bereft of the cause of global warming.

Dried up: Most of the springs in the valley have dried up due to the global warming,

At the global level: We should find the measures at the global level to control the global warming.

Heavy burden: If global warming is not controlled at an earliest, it will be a heavy burden on the shoulders of every individual in near future.

III. Choose the synonym of the word from the four options given:

1. *Sporadic* rise in his temperature has caused us much worry.

a. Frequent b. irksome c. irregular d. scattered

Ans. c. Irregular

2. Reading of poetry is not *congenial* to his state.

a. Suited b. Beneficial c. Helpful d. Preferable

Ans. a. Suited

3. The weavers have to do *monotonous* work.

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a. Repetitive b. exhaustive c. irksome d. autonomous

Ans. a. Repetitive

4. The fishing pulled away from the *wharf* and chugged smoothly down the bay.

a. harbor b. shore c. quay c. ager

Ans. c. Quay

GRAMMAR WORK

In the following sentences, use either infinitive or gerund in order to make them correct:

1. *Laughing* is good for health. (to laugh / laughing)
2. Our turn *being* over, we left the library. (be / being)
3. The old woman tried *to go* to the hospital alone. (to go/ going)
4. *Being* late for school is his habit. (to be / being)
5. Hina, *having* completed her work, left home. (to have / having)
6. *Listening* music is her hobby. (to listen / listening)
7. I liked *to read* Arabic literature. (to read / reading)
8. His only aim was *to cheat*. (to cheat / cheating)
9. *Fishing* is not allowed here. (to fish / fishing)
10. Children love *to make* mud houses. (to make / making)

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For God's Sake Hold thy Tongue

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

Q1. What do the Qur'an and the traditions of the Prophet (PBUH) tell us on backbiting and scandal mongering?

Ans. Our sacred holy Qur'an condemns Scandal mongering and backbiting in strongest terms. In Sahi Muslim, our beloved Prophet Muhammad ^(SAW) says that a person who indulges in backbiting is a man who has eaten the flesh of his elder brother.

Q2. What do the Gita and the Bible tell us on backbiting?

Ans. All the religions criticize on backbiting. Gita says that a person who is free from backbiting is pure and free from fear, and the person who has a habit of backbiting is sinner and is born to demoniac endowments.

Bible says that we all make errors in many ways, and a person who does not make an error is a perfect man and he can curb his whole body on his will.

Q3. What do the Granth Sahib and Lord Buddha tell us on backbiting?

Ans. Granth Sahib says that a backbiter carries the great burden of sins and he carries loads without any payment.

Lord Buddha in his eightfold path says that one requires living a life based on right speech.

Q4. Why did the servant of Rabbi Simeon bring tongues both the times?

Ans. Rabbi Simeon's servant brings tongues both the times because it is only the tongue that issues the good and the bad, also there is nothing better than a good tongue and nothing worse than an evil one.

Q5. Why did Rabbi Simeon invite his disciples for a meal?

Ans. Rabbi Simeon invited his disciples for a meal to tell them about the advantages of soft tongue. He conveyed a message to them that only use soft tongue in their conversation with another because soft tongue spreads sweetness.

Q6. What according to you is the moral of the lesson?

Ans. Vice offends the moral standards of the community, and scandal mongering and backbiting are vices, we should always refrain from this, so that to be pure in front of our Almighty Allah.

Q7. How does our tongue do good or bad to others?

Ans. A good tongue pleases people and makes them happy, and a bad tongue offends them and hurts them, which is a great sin in all religions.

LANGUAGE WORK

Add the correct ending to each of the following words and say what each person does or is connected with:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 1. Govern | governor | one who govern. |
| 2. Cater | caterer | one who provides food or drink for a social or business function. |
| 3. Translate | translator | one translates text from one language to another. |
| 4. Novel | novelist | one who writes novels. |
| 5. Tour | tourist | one who undertakes a journey to see a place. |
| 6. Politics | politician | one who takes part in political activities. |
| 7. Decorate | decorator | one who decorates houses. |
| 8. Art | artist | one who has a skill of painting etc. |
| 9. Economics | economist | one who deals with the economy. |
| 10. Drama | dramatist | one makes dramas and plays. |
| 11. Cricket | cricketer | one who plays cricket. |
| 12. Engine | engineer | one who has studied engineering. |
| 13. History | historian | one who writes history. |
| 14. Mountain | mountaineer | one who climbs mountains. |
| 15. Donate | donator | one who donates. |
| 16. Grammar | grammarian | one who knows the rules of grammar. |
| 17. Auction | auctioneer | one who checks accounts in offices. |
| 18. Science | scientist | one who has the practical knowledge of science. |
| 19. Teach | teacher | one who teaches in a classroom. |
| 20. Electricity | electrician | one who has the knowledge of electricity. |
| 21. Physics | physician | one who has the knowledge of physics. |
| 22. Write | writer | one who writes. |
| 23. Speak | speaker | one who makes a speech. |
| 24. Win | winner | one who wins. |
| 25. Mathematics | mathematician | one who knows mathematics. |

GRAMMAR WORK

Complete each sentence with an adverb. The first letters of each adverb are given.

1. We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.
2. Our team lost the game because we played badly.
3. I had little difficulty finding a place to live. I found a flat easily.
4. We had to wait for a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited patiently.
5. Nobody knew Atif was coming to see us. He arrived unexpectedly.
6. Zeeshan keeps fit by playing tennis regularly.
7. I don't speak Punjabi very well, but I can understand it perfectly if spoken slowly and clearly.

Put in the correct word.

1. Two people are seriously injured in the accident. (Serious / seriously)
2. The driver of the car had serious injuries. (Serious / seriously)
3. I think you behaved very selfishly. (Selfish / selfishly)
4. Razia is terribly upset about losing her job. (Terrible / terribly)
5. There was a sudden change in the weather. (Sudden / suddenly)
6. Everybody at the marriage party was colourfully dressed. (Colourful / colourfully)
7. Aslam speaks English fluently. (Fluent / fluently)
8. Ved Sir fell and hurt himself quite badly. (Bad / badly)
9. Hafeez didn't do well at school because he was taught badly. (Bad / badly)
10. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look safe. (Safe / safely)

WORKING WITH TEXT

Q1. What answer did the stars give to the wind?

Ans: Since the stars have their own light so they answered in their own way. They told the wind that they have their own light and with this light they shine the others to find their way. They are independent. Life of dependence is no life. Having their own light is the life for them.

Q2. What was the moon's reply?

Ans: The moon replied that its life is nothing without stars because it borrows its light from them and this borrowed light is the cause of its black spots. Due to this, its life is like a widow. Its life is dependent on others and feels lifeless entity and child of the ocean.

Q3. What was the oceans response?

Ans: The Ocean replied that the idea of life is to realize one's limits and maintain one's dignity to contain all bitter experiences and take them as pearls and rubies. The life is also a penance or renunciation, as if it (ocean) is the cause of someone's death it also regrets it by giving them pearls and rain because salty water of it creates pearls and create clouds full of rain.

Q4. What was the earth's reply to the question put forth to her by the wind?

Ans: For earth the meaning of life is 'love'. Earth considers herself the mother of all lives and says that the sympathy of mother is the gift of life. Earth says that it takes water from clouds, rivers, and streams and distributes everything that sprouts from it, so this taking and giving is life for her.

Q5. What was the little girl doing when the wind saw her?

Ans: The little girl was lighting new lamps with the lamp that was already alight in her hand.

Q6. Why was the Wind impressed by the little girl?

Ans: The wind was impressed by the girl because she found the real meaning of life from the words that the girl told her. The wind understood that helping those who have a strong desire to live is the real meaning of life.

Q7. Why did the wind join the girl?

Ans: The wind joined the girl because she was impressed by the answer given by her. Thus the Wind forgot everything and joined her.

LANGUAGE WORK

I. Choose appropriate tiller for the following: (Kindly consult your text book),(Answers Only):

1. He tames because he

Ans: (c), He is fond of them.

2. He is so lazy that he

Ans: (c), He can seldom complete his work.

3. Whichever way you approach the problem

Ans: (d), It will not be solved.

4. The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking

Ans: (d), He will not recover.

II. Write two synonyms of each of the following Words: (Answers Only):

1. Abhor.....Hate, Detest, Dislike, Despise

2. Betray.....Expose, Reveal, Deceive, Grass

3. Counsel.....Advice, Discuss, Guidance, Direction

4. Delight.....Please, Satisfy, Pleasure, Happiness, Joy

5. Educate.....Amend, Improve, Teach, Instruct

6. Fate.....Destiny, Fortune, Luck

7. Generous.....Benevolent, Big hearted, Lavish, Liberal

8. Hasty.....Quick, Speedy, Hurried, Swift, Rapid, Fast
9. Intellectual.....Knowledgeable, Intelligent, Logical, Scholarly
10. Justice.....Fairness, Impartiality, Rightfulness, Uprightness
11. Languid.....Lazy, weak, Unhurried, Unenergetic, Relaxed
12. Mend.....Aid, Patch, Repair, Fix, Restore
13. Nonsense.....Senseless, Gibberish, Babble, Drivel
14. Obstacle.....Difficulty, Problem, Complication, Hindrance, Restraint
15. Palatable.....Edible, Pleasant, Tasty, Satisfying
16. Queer.....Unusual, Unexpected, Odd, Expose, Endanger
17. Religious.....Sacred, Spiritual, Holy, Pious, Puritan
18. Sober.....Temperate, Moderate, Intoxicated, Serious
19. Transient.....Fleeting, Passing, Brief, Temporary, Short-lived
20. Urge.....Need, Wish, Impulse, Itch, Craving

GRAMMER WORK

Write the following sentences inserting 'to' wherever necessary before the infinitive in brackets:

1. I have no money (lend) you. Ans. I have no money to lend you.
2. We saw the thief (run). Ans. We saw the thief running.
3. We heard her (sing). Ans. We heard her singing.
4. They watched their team (play). Ans. They watched their team to play.
5. He made us (wait) for a long time. Ans. He made us to wait for a long time.
6. Let him (work). Ans. Let him to work.
7. Need I (come) tomorrow? Ans. Need I to come tomorrow?
8. Do you wish make (make) a complaint? Ans. Do you wish to make a complaint?
9. He heard a cock (crow) and got up. Ans. He heard a cock crowing and got up.
10. How dare you (read my letter)? Ans. How dare you to read my letter?
11. It is up to you (increase) your knowledge. Ans. It is up to you to increase your knowledge.
12. Bid him (go) there. Ans. Bid him to go there.
13. Good bye! I hope (see) you again. Ans. Good bye! I hope to see you again.
14. I would like (be) a teacher. Ans. I would like to be a teacher.
15. He learnt (swim) when he was ten years old. Ans. He learnt to swim when he was ten years old.
16. I'm tired. I want (go) to bed. Ans. I'm tired. I want to go to bed.
17. What have you decided (do)? Ans. What have you decided to do?
18. We should learn (speak) the truth. Ans. We should learn to speak the truth.
19. Where is Sumaya? I need (ask) her something. Ans. Where is Sumaya? I need to ask her something.
20. I'm trying (concentrate). Please stop talking. Ans. I'm trying to concentrate. Please stop talking.

Let's Write:

1. Write a dialogue (100-150 words) on 'Life is Gift'. (By Bilal Ahmad Kulgam)
Daniel (walking towards the park) Hello George, how is life treating you?

George: I'm pretty good.

Daniel: OK George. Now tell me, how were your exams?

George: Oh yes, I've done very well. I hope this year I could make the top.

Daniel: Oh that's great! I wish for your ascending success. How is your friend, Mark? I've not seen him for many days.

George: Daniel, our friend had been suffering from Asthma for the last seven years and.....yesterday he died of Asthma.

Daniel: Oh my God! That is so terrible.

George: Actually he was residing in pollution prone area. It is certainly said that life is a gift and we must take great care of it.

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Polo – The King Of Games

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

Q1. Why polo is called the game of kings?

Ans. Polo is called the game of kings because it was patronized by kings and was played with great joy by princes and warriors to test their courage, endurance and power.

Q2. Where did polo originate?

Ans. Polo originated in central Asia and then eventually spread as far as Japan, China, Tibet and India.

Q3. What was the status of polo during the Mughal reign?

Ans. During the reign of Mughals, polo was the National sport of India until the end of sixteenth century. In this period polo was patronized by the kings and nobles and was widely played in the provinces of the Empire and in the courts of the Rajput Kings.

Q4. In whose reign did polo come to Ladakh and how?

Ans. According to the legends, polo came to Ladakh during the reign of Jamyang Namgyal, who married the princess of Baltistan, Gyal Khtun, in 16th century.

Q5. How is polo played in Ladakh?

Ans. In Ladakh polo is played with great joy. It is more than a game and a part of cultural heritage. The game draws huge crowds with people donning their traditional colourful costumes. It is played as a test of human endurance skill and horse strength to play continuously.

Q6. How is polo in Ladakh different from the international format?

Ans. It is different here from the current international format in player count as well as duration. There are two teams with six players of each. The game lasts for one hour with 20 minutes of break. It is played with musical accompaniment. It is an integral part of the annual Ladakh festival.

LANGUAGE WORK

Sum up the dialogue in a brief paragraph:

Ans. Polo is called the king of games because in its early history, it was played by kings only. It originated in Central Asia. It is like hockey on horseback. In this game, two teams with six players each try to score against each other. The players are on horseback and strike the ball with the mallet. The game is divided into halves and the team scoring nine goals wins. It is a dangerous game, because the place of the game besides the horses and the mallets make it exciting and dangerous.

GRAMMER WORK

Use the correct prepositions out of the given options:

1. The boy jumped across the fence quickly. (Over / across)
2. The players quarreled among themselves on the playfield. (Among / between)
3. My colleagues stood by me in my hour of grief. (With / by)
4. A dog fell into a ditch. (In / into)
5. We go to bed at 11pm. (At / in)
6. She is leaving to Delhi on 6 March. (To / for)
7. The thieves are behind the bars now. (Behind / before)
8. Urba and Saba are taking meals in plates. (In / from)
9. I cannot part from this book. (With / from)
10. He ran across the field to search the rabbit. (In / across)

Complete the following paragraph by filling in the correct prepositions:

Sri Lanka won the toss and elected to bat. They needed 232 runs to win and were hopeful for victory because they thought the score would be chased down with ease.

Their top three batsmen fell at a mere 54 runs which brought the middle order in pressure. The next two batsmen scored 71 runs on 122 balls but they soon lost wickets at important moments. They were forced to lose the match by 30 runs with 6 balls remaining. Australia's McKay finished with 5 wickets for 28 runs. Their victory against Sri Lanka has put them on the top of the rankings

Julius Caesar

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

Q1. Why did certain party of Romans wish to kill Julius Caesar?

Ans. Julius Caesar was a great Roman soldier and leader. Since he was bold and brave also, so certain parties suspected that he might be offered the crown of king, which they did wish to be made as king. So they made a plan to kill him.

Q2. Why did Calpurnia beg Caesar not to go to the Capitol?

Ans. Calpurnia, the wife of Caesar, did not want Caesar to go to the Capitol, because she had had a most frightening dream, in which Caesar's statue, which stood in marketplace, had poured forth blood, and the Roman people came smiling to wash their hands in it. And in another dream, someone saw a lion in the marketplace and graves opened and gave up their dead. There was the noise of the battle in the air and cries of men and horses in pain. She explained him that these terrible things were warnings and anything could happen.

Q3. What two reasons did Anthony give to show that Caesar was not ambitious?

Ans. At the Caesar's funeral, Mark Anthony gives two reasons to the Roman people to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. First, that Caesar was always kind and generous to the poor and always felt great love and pity for them.

Second, that he was three times offered kingly crown at the games and all time he refused. This shows that he was not ambitious.

Q4. Why was Brutus' decision to march from Sardis to Philippi wrong?

Ans. Brutus's decision to march from Sardis to Philippi was wrong because Octavius and Anthony had the advantage of a good defence position as well as a fresh and rested army.

Q5. Why has Brutus been called 'the noblest Roman of the all'?

Ans. Brutus was 'the noblest Roman of them all' because he was the only one with honest thoughts for the good of the people. He was a brave and honourable man. He did not act in the envy of the people.

LANGUAGE WORK

1. Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form common collocations.

Ans.

1. Work Important
2. Wide Open
3. Well Aware
4. Great Success
5. Vitally Ethic

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GRAMMAR WORK

Ans.

1. God made the country (*coordinate clause*) Man made the town (*coordinate clause*). (**Compound Sentence**)

2. He tried hard (*coordinate clause*) He did not succeed (*coordinate clause*). (**Compound Sentence**)

3. I am the child of the ocean (*coordinate clause*) This is my lot (*Coordinate clause*). (**Compound Sentence**)

4. He tames animals (*coordinate clause*) Because he is fond of them (*subordinate clause*). (**Complex Sentence**)

5. We were soon friends (*coordinate clause*) Though I had not seen Nora she was a small baby (*subordinate clause*). (**Complex Sentence**)

6. About half of the humanity relies on the fresh water (*coordinate clause*) That accumulates in the Himalayas (*subordinate clause*). **(Complex Sentence)**
7. These things are beyond all understanding (*coordinate clause*) I do fear them (*coordinate clause*). **(Compound Sentence)**
8. When the sun shines immediately after rainfall (*subordinate clause*) It looks very pleasant (*coordinate clause*). **(Complex Sentence)**
9. Unless Rustum is killed (*subordinate clause*) Our armies can never hope to see victory (*coordinate clause*). **(Complex Sentence)**
10. He was so poor (*subordinate clause*) He and his wife had to remain hungry for days together (*coordinate clause*). **(Complex Sentence)**

Colours of Rainbow

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

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(A) Answer the following questions:

Q1. What did the narrator observe when he looked out?

Ans. When the narrator looked out, he observed a drop of water falling down on the chili plant and the pleasant beauty of nature after rainfall.

Q2. Why was the narrator unable to pay attention to what his daughter was saying?

Ans. The narrator was unable to pay attention to his daughter because all his attention was centered on his own thoughts and the beauties of nature. He was lost in the thoughts of his childhood days.

Q3. Why did the narrator have a tiff with his wife?

Ans. The tiff or argument or quarrel between the narrator and his wife was due their misunderstanding and mainly of the increasing expenses, growing kids and feeding them on the same limited salary. This poverty created the tension between the two that resulted, a slight quarrel between them.

Q4. What did the narrator find when he returned home late at night?

Ans. When the narrator returned home late at night, he saw the kids had gone to their beds. His wife was waiting for him for dinner.

Q5. Why did the narrator not have an appetite?

Ans. The narrator did not have an appetite because he had already had his meals outside.

(B) The following phrases, phrasal verbs and idioms occur in the text. Find the sentences in which they occur.

Ans.

Burst into laughter When she released my finger and told that the kids will be awakened we both burst into laughter

Close by She herself seated close by me and began fanning me with a hand fan.

Looked at I dipped the morsel in the vegetable curry and looked at her.

Cope with if you find difficult to cope up with me, you can leave me then.

Wan and weak she is looking wan and weak by her face as she has not eaten since morning.

All by herself when I returned home my wife was sitting all by herself in my room.

Feel homesick I spent all my day with my friends feel homesick now.

Grown up you should not quarrel each other because you are grown up now.

In a huff she made me angry and I got up in a huff and went outside.

Lost sight of I was watching some strange stars when she called me and I lost the sight of these stars.

Get up I get up early in the morning and go on working till night.

Got fed up with you must have got fed up with me but I am less fed up with you.

Picked up the sun had gone beyond the clouds and the wind had picked up the speed.

Hard up

Some days passed comfortably but most of the time we were hard

up.

(C) There are many Hindi words used in the story. List those Hindi words and write them in the space provided:

Ans. Gudda, Guddi, Thali, Papaji, Buddhi Prakash, Chapatti

LANGUAGE WORK

1. Join the jumbled binomials using similarities in sound with 'and':

Prime and proper, All and sundry, High and dry, Safe and sound, Rough and tough, Bread and Butter

2. Look for the matching words that are either near synonyms or antonyms:

Ans.

Law and order, Now and then, Hit and trial, Clean and tidy, Pick and choose, Leaps and bounds

3. Correct the following binomials by filling blanks between them:

Ans. 1. Sooner or later, 2. All for nothing, 3. Back to front, 4. Sink or swim, 5. Slowly but surely, 6. Make or break

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