ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(Foundation Course)

UNIT-1

Reading, Writing and Interpretation Skills

CHAPTER-1

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR

(Rabindra Nath Tagore)

Multiple Choice Questions :

(1) In the poem 'Where the mind is without fear', Tagore prays to God for uplifting :

(a) his compatriots (b) citizens of the world
(c) the readers of the poem (d) freedom fighters of his time.

Ans. (a) his country men.

(2) The poem 'Where the mind is without fear' has been written by :

(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) William Wordsworth (d) Toru Dutt.

Ans. (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(3) Rabindra Nath Tagore is a well known poet from :

(a) Orissa (b) West Bengal
(c) Bihar (d) Kerala.

Ans. (b) West Bengal.

(4) Rabindra Nath Tagore was awarded Noble Prize for Literature in the year :

(a) 1931 (b) 1921
(c) 1913 (d) 1945.

Ans. (c) 1913.

(5) Which of the following is very famous work by Tagore :

(a) Shradhanjali (b) Gitanjali
(c) Geetmala (d) Savitri.

Ans. (b) Gitanjali.

(6) What is meant by the sub-clause 'Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high' ?

(a) to be fearless and self respecting
(b) to be proud of his high position
(c) to stand straight (d) to be fearless and haughty.

Ans. (a) to be fearless and self respecting.

(7) According to Tagore, what is meant by the sub-clause 'Where knowledge is free' ?

(a) Where people don't have to pay for education

(b) Where people have access to knowledge through internet
(c) Where people are provided education freely irrespective of their caste, creed, social status and nationality
(d) Where right to free education is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ans. (c) Where people are provided education freely irrespective of their caste, creed, social status and nationality.

(8) According to Tagore, 'Narrow domestic walls' refers to :
(a) small houses with narrow walls
(b) a home divided into rooms by walls
(c) narrow minded thinking (d) broad minded thinking.

Ans. (c) narrow minded thinking.

(9) Tagore compares a 'clear stream' to :
(a) dreary desert sand (b) reason
(c) dead habit (d) narrow domestic walls

Ans. (a) dreary desert sand.

(10) In the line, Where the mind is led forward by thee, the word refers to :
(a) Father (b) Poet
(c) God (d) You.

Ans. (c) God.

State whether the given statements are 'True or False'.

(1) Tagore prays for his country men in the poem Where the mind is without fear (True)
(2) Tagore was awarded the Nobel prize in 1913. (True)
(3) According to Tagore, the words must come from the depth of the heart. (True)
(4) Tagore prays that his country men live with freedom and dignity. (True)
(5) Tagore compares reason to dreary desert. (False)

Short Answer Questions :

(1) Name the poet of the poem 'Where the mind is without fear? ('जहाँ मस्तिष्क भय के बिना हो' कविता किसने लिखी है?)

Ans. This poem is written by a great poet Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(2) How should the mind be according to the poet?
(कवि के अनुसार मस्तिष्क किस प्रकार का हो?)

Ans. According to the poet, the mind should be free so that people can think and work freely.

(3) What does the poet mean by the term 'head held high'?
(सिर ऊंचा रहे इससे कवि का क्या आशय है?)

Ans. The poet means by the term that people should live with respect and dignity.

(4) According to Tagore, how should knowledge be spread?
(कवि के अनुसार शिक्षा का प्रसार कैसे हो?)

Ans. Knowledge (Education) can be spread only if it is free and without any restriction of caste, creed and religion.

(5) What 'narrow domestic walls' is the poet talking about ?
('सँकरी पारिवारिक दीवारों' से कवि का क्या आशय है?)

Ans. By narrow domestic walls, the poet means the barriers of caste, creed, nationality, community and religion etc.

(6) How should our words be, in the opinion of Tagore?
(टैगोर के अनुसार हमारे शब्द किस प्रकार के होना चाहिए?)

Ans. According to Tagore, our words should come out from the depth of heart.

(7) How can the 'tireless striving' achieve perfection?
(परिश्रम में पूर्णता कैसे प्राप्त होना चाहिये?)

Ans. Perfection can be achieved only by constant hard work.

(8) What is the reason compared with in the poem?
(विवेक की तुलना किस से की गयी है?)

Ans. In the poem, reason is compared with a stream.

(9) Where has reason lost its way?
(विवेक अपना रास्ता कहाँ खो गया है?)

Ans. Reason should be clear and should not be clouded with confusion. Reason has lost its way in dreary desert.

(10) Why has the poet used the word 'tireless' to describe striving ? (थकान रहित श्रम करना किसके लिये है?)

Ans. Tireless striving is for achieving the perfection. In the poem, the poet wishes for the nation where everyone is free to toil and work hard for anything they desire for their own or for the good of the nation.

(11) What does the poet mean by 'dead habits' ?
(मृतक आदतों से कवि का क्या आशय है?)

Ans. Dead habits means old customs which hamper progress.

(12) Where is the mind led forward by God?
(ईश्वर मस्तिष्क को कहाँ ले जाये?)

Ans. The poet means to get freedom from the British rule and old worn out customs to led a free and dignified life.

(13) To whom the poem is addressed?
(कविता किसको संबोधित की गयी है?)

Ans. The poem is addressed to the country men of the poet.

(14) Whom do the words 'my father' and 'thee' refer to?
(मेरे पिता तथा तू किससे संबंधित है?)

Ans. The words 'my father' and 'thee' refer to God.

(15) Describe the phrase 'heaven of freedom'.
('स्वतंत्रता का स्वर्ग' मुहावरे का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।)

Ans. Heaven of Freedom means spiritual freedom from tyranny, injustice, exploitation, fear, slavery, falsehood, hatred and evil desires and motives.

Long Answer Questions :

(1) What does the poet mean by 'where knowledge is free?
(ज्ञान स्वतंत्र हो से कवि का क्या आशय है?)

Ans. 'Knowledge is free' means that education should have access to all without any fee. It should be available to all without making any distinction of race, caste, creed or religion. Generally education is free in most of the domestic and welfare states without any binding of any kind.

(2) What kind of freedom does the poet desire for his country? (कवि अपने देश के लिए किस प्रकार की स्वतंत्रता चाहता है?)

Ans. In the poem **'Where the mind is free without fear'**, the poet aspires for a free country India. Here people shall free from the slavery of the British people. He also wants the people should lead life with respect and dignity. He also wants that the people of his country should get free education without any sort of barrier of caste, creed or religion. The people should think to work properly. Old customs and traditions should not be hurdles in their way of progress. The country should have unity and should not be broken into fragments. All people of his country should work hard tirelessly to achieve perfection. In the end, the poet prays to God that he should bestow all these traits in his country men. This is the Heaven of freedom in the actual sense which the poet expresses to have in his free India.

(3) Bring out the significance of the title of the poem.
(कविता के शीर्षक के महत्व को समझाइये।)

Ans. The poem is a prayer to God to protect the nation from evil-effects. He prayed for freedom for his country both from the British rule and from her own age old evil social practices. Thus, Tagore reveals his own concept of freedom throughout the poem. In this poem, the poet is praying to God to grant his country freedom of thoughts and expressions, freedom from the chains of superstitions and bondage of social evils which leads towards perfection.

(4) 'The poem is not meant for India', Justify.
('कविता भारत के लिए नहीं है।' इस पंक्ति का भावार्थ समझाइये।)

Ans. 'Where the mind is without fear', this poem is not meant for India only but for other relevant countries of the world as well. According to the poet, the inner emotion expressed in this poem is for the whole universe, the complete world and not only for his country. The poet prays for the better world for each and everyone. The poet aspires for a free and progressive world where education should be free for all. People should be fearless and should have self-respect. They should think freely and should live

like brothers having good will for each other. They should shun old customs and think progressively. These qualities will make the world a heaven according to the poet.

(5) What effect does the word 'Where' create?

('कहाँ' शब्द का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?')

Ans. The poem is a single complex sentence with several sub-clauses starting with 'where' and the main clause, i.e., the prayer itself comes at the end - 'Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake'. Again, in its theme, the poem is a prayer song where Tagore prays to God to raise his nation to the state of a 'heaven of freedom' where there will be no social evils like fear, ignorance, laziness, intolerance, disharmony, prejudices, and such other things. It is one of Tagore's most popular and admired lyrics and shows his firm faith in God and His benevolence. It is suffused with patriotic feelings and shows the poet's vision of a free and ideal India. It is a remarkably inspiring poem in which the poet envisions an ideal future for his motherland. He dreams of a free India in which people will lead a good and virtuous life.

(6) What figures of speech are used in the poem?

(कविता में किस प्रकार की कविता शैली का उपयोग किया गया है?)

Ans. The figures of speech used in the poem are Apostrophe, Metaphor, and Personification.

- **Alliteration :** the sound of letters. *Example :*

  Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high

  'w' and 'h' are repeated for poetic effect.

  Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit

  the letter 'd' is recurring for poetic effect.

- **Metaphor :** *Example : By Narrow domestic walls*

An indirect comparison has been made between 'narrow domestic walls' and narrow-minded divisions in society.

- **Personification :** *Example : Where the dear stream of reason has not lost its way*

An inanimate object striving has been given the human qualities of being tireless and stretching its arms. Stream has been given human quality of losing its way.

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

(7) Write an appreciation of the poem in about 12 to 15 sentences with the help of the following points : निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं की सहायता से लगभग 12–15 वाक्यों में कविता की प्रशंसा लिखिए–

(i) Appreciation of the poem (कविता की सराहना)

(ii) The title of the poem (कविता का शीर्षक)

(iii) The poet (कवि)

(iv) Rhyme scheme (कविता योजना)

(v) Favourite line/lines (पसंदीदा पंक्ति/पंक्तियाँ)

(vi) Theme/Central idea (थीम/केंद्रीय विचार)

(vii) Figure of speech (भाषण का चित्र)

(viii) Special Features (Type of the poem, language, tone, implied meaning,etc.) विशेषताएँ (कविता का प्रकार, भाषा, स्वर, निहित अर्थ, आदि)

Ans. (i) Appreciation of the Poem : In this poem the poet breathes a prayer that comes out from the depth of his heart. The poet is a preacher of freedom of every sort. He pleads for spiritual emancipation of his own motherland. He prays for the uplift of his countrymen, wants them to reside in heaven where the mind is free from all sorts of narrowness, the head is held high with full dignity achieved through pure knowledge and relentless strivings for perfection.

(ii) The title of the Poem : The poet aspires for a free and progressive world where education should be free for all. People should be fearless and should have self-respect. They should think freely and should live like brothers having good will for each other. They should shun old customs and think progressively. These qualities will make the world a heaven according to the poet.

(iii) The Poet : Rabindra Nath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861 in Calcutta, now Kolkata. His father was Davendra Nath Tagore. He went to England where he studied many a great writers of England and other European countries. He was married in 1883. Her wife was Mrinalini. He studied Shakespeare much and translated his 'Macbeth' in Bengali. Rabindra Nath was a great poet who won Nobel Prize in 1913 on his book 'Gitanjali'. Along with numerous poems he has written a lot of dramas and novels. He was also a good painter. He was fond of nature and so he established his school 'Shanti Niketan'. Now it has been raised to the status of a university named 'Vishva Bharti'. He died in 1941.

(iv) Rhyme scheme : There is no fixed rhyme scheme in the poem; it is written in a free verse format. The figures of speech used in the poem are Apostrophe, Metaphor, and Personification.

(v) Favourite line/lines : My favourite lines in the poem are :

'Where the mind is led forward by thee,
Into ever-widening thought and action,
Into that heaven of freedom,
my father, let my country awake'

(vi) Theme or Central idea : The central idea of the poem is about the poet's vision of freedom for his country. He desires and prays for an overall realization of the people of the nation and not just for political freedom. This poem on freedom preaches the doctrine of a patriotism which is without fear, without narrow prejudices, and which is based on truth and reason, with God's spiritual guidance.

(vii) Figure of speech : The figures of speech used in the poem are Apostrophe, Metaphor, and Personification.

(viii) Special Features (Type of the poem, language, tone, implied meaning, etc.) : The poem "Where the mind is without fear" by Rabindranath Tagore is a prayer to God. The special features of the poem is the emotion it conveys and the strong feelings of the poet for the progress of the country . It is an extremely patriotic poem.

Q. Explain the following phrases/lines from the poem :

(1) Narrow domestic walls

(2) Where words come out from the depth of truth

(3) Tireless striving

(4) Dead habits

(5) My Father

Ans.(1) Narrow domestic walls : Where the people are not divided into small groups on the basis of their caste, creed, language, religion and region.

(2) Where words come out from the depth of truth : Where people speak from their conscience, where people are honest and truthful.

(3) Tireless striving : Having or showing significant effort or energy, without getting tired.

(4) Dead habits : Old, antiquated, lifeless habits or customs, beliefs, dogmas, superstitions, etc.

(5) My Father : The Almighty God, Creator of the universe.

Q. Match the phrases with their meanings :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(1) The head is held high	(a) A courageous person
(2) Narrow domestic walls	(b) Honesty of heart
(3) Knowledge is free	(c) A person with self-respect and proud of owning it
(4) Depth of Truth	(d) Narrow mindedness
(5) Mind is without fear	(e) Education is given to all
(6) Stretches its arms	(f) Dried, infertile land of sands
(7) Clear stream of reason	(g) Clear thinking
(8) Dead habits	(h) Aim at excellence
(9) Ever widening thought and action	(i) Broadening the point of view

Ans.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(1) The head is held high	(c) A person with self-respect and proud of owning it
(2) Narrow domestic walls	(d) Narrow mindedness
(3) Knowledge is free	(e) Education is given to all

(4) Depth of Truth
(5) Mind is without fear
(6) Stretches its arms
(7) Clear stream of reason
(8) Dead habits
(9) Ever widening thought and action

(b) Honesty of heart
(a A courageous person
(h) Aim at excellence
(g) Clear thinking
(f) Dried, infertile land of sands
(i) Broadening the point of view

CHAPTER-2
NATIONAL EDUCATION
(M.K. Gandhi)

Multiple Choice Questions :

(1) Gandhi wanted that all schools of India should teach the technique of cloth production as
(a) It will pay for the education of our students.
(b) It will teach them an occupation on which they can fall back in after-life.
(c) It will make them self-reliant. (d) All the above.
Ans. (d) All the above

(2) Gandhi condemns the textbooks for :
(a) Text books do not teach the students what is right and what is wrong in the home life.
(b) Text books do not teach them to have any pride of his surroundings. And he feels no poetry about the home life.
(c) At the end of his education he becomes estranged from his surroundings.
(d) All the above.
Ans. (d) All the above

(3) Our children should be taught to :
(a) Despise labour (b) Dignity of labour
(c) Look upon manual labour with disfavour
(d) Look with contempt to manual labour
Ans. (b) Dignity of labour

(4) Which Universal labour Gandhi wanted to promote?
(a) Agriculture (b) Hand spinning
(c) Hand weaving (d) All the above
Ans. (d) All the above

(5) Education should be given in .....
(a) International language (b) Foreign language
(c) Hindi (d) Vernacular
Ans. (d) Vernacular

(6) Education of the heart can be imparted through :
(a) Books (b) Living touch of the teacher
(c) Cloth production (d) Agriculture
Ans. (b) Living touch of the teacher

(7) The medium of teaching in foreign language can cause :

(a) Brain fag
(b) Undue strain upon the nerves of the students
(c) Made students crammers and imitators
(d) All the above

Ans. (d) All the above

(8) The greatest tragedy of the existing system is :

(a) Foreign medium (b) Teaching in vernaculars
(c) Foreign culture (d) International diplomacy

Ans. (a) Foreign medium

According to the context of the essay say whether the statements given below are *TRUE* or *FALSE*.

(1) According to Gandhi the education system is based upon foreign culture to the almost entire exclusion of indigenous culture. **True**
(2) Education ignores the culture of the heart and the hand, and confines itself simply to the head. **True**
(3) Real education is possible through English medium only. **False**
(4) The village scenes are all a sealed book to him. **True**
(5) In school the civilization of students is presented as imbecile, barbarous, superstitious and useless for all practical purposes. **True**
(6) Education is calculated to wean the student from traditional culture. **True**
(7) British education system creates the men and women of faith and character. **False**
(8) Students themselves received the training of the heart. **False**
(9) The foreign medium has made our children practically foreigners in their own land. **True**
(10) The foreign medium has prevented the growth of our vernaculars. **True**
(11) We should appreciate other cultures but never assimilate our own culture in it. **False**
(12) Our children should be taught to despise labour. **False**
(13) Education to be universal must therefore be free. **True**

Short Answer Questions :

(1) How, according to Gandhi, education of the heart can be imparted?

Ans. Education of the heart can only be imparted through the living touch of the teacher.

(2) What does Gandhi mean by the statement "village scenes are all a sealed book to him"?

Ans. To get higher education, as the youth goes farther he is removed from his home and at the end of his education he becomes estranged from his surroundings. He feels no connection and emotion for home life. Thus, the village scenes are all a sealed book to him.

(3) Through which language is real education possible?

Ans. Real education is possible through vernacular language and mother tongue only.

(4) In order to give universal Education what steps should be taken?

Ans. (i) Universal Education must be free.

(ii) Learning and earning should be done simultaneously.

(iii) Education should be imparted in mother tongue and vernacular language.

(5) How does Gandhi propose to fund school education for the poor?

Ans. Our children must be made to pay in labour partly, or wholly for all the education they receive. The introduction of manual training will serve a double purpose in a poor country like ours.

(6) How can the Education of the heart be imparted?

Ans. Education of the heart can not be imparted through books. It can only be done through the living touch of the teacher.

(7) What is the greatest tragedy of the existing education system?

Ans. The greatest tragedy of the existing system is that is has been imparted through foreign medium and not in vernacular language or mother tongue.

(8) Which Universal labour did Gandhi want to promote?

Ans. Universal labour to be profitable can only be through agriculture, hand-spinning, hand-weaving and cloth-production.

(9) Why did Gandhi condemn the textbooks?

Ans. Gandhi condemned the textbooks for :

(i) Text books do not teach the students what is right and what is wrong in the real life.

(ii) Text books do not teach them to have any pride of his surroundings.

(iii) At the end of his education he becomes estranged from his surroundings.

Long Answer Questions :

(1) Why does Gandhi find 'existing education system' unsuitable for Indian society? (गाँधी को मौजूदा शिक्षा प्रणाली भारतीय समाज के लिए अनुपयुक्त क्यों लगती है?)

Ans. According to Gandhiji, the existing system of education is defective, because of the following reasons :

(1) It is based upon foreign culture to the almost entire exclusion of indigenous culture.

(2) It ignores the culture of the heart and the hand, and confines itself simply to the head.

(3) Real education is impossible through a foreign medium.

(2) Enumerate some of the shortcoming that Gandhi points at the textbooks with reference to Indian culture and civilization.

(भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के संदर्भ में पाठ्यपुस्तकों में गाँधी द्वारा बताई गई कुछ कमियों का वर्णन करिये।)

Ans. Some of the shortcoming that Gandhi points at the textbooks are as follows :

(a) Text books do not teach the students what is right and what is wrong in the home life.

(b) Text books do not teach them to have any pride of his surroundings. And he feels no poetry about the home life.

(c) At the end of his education he becomes estranged from his surroundings.

(3) In Gandhi's views what are the basic qualities of Indian culture and civilization that should be included in textbooks.

(गाँधी के विचारों में भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के मूल गुण क्या हैं? जिन्हें पाठ्यपुस्तकों में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।)

Ans. Truthfulness, honesty and genosity should be taught by making the children read our religious books like Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta and Ramayana. The present Textbooks do not help in moral and aesthetic development. Gandhiji laid stress on economic activities in education. Self-efficiency was the acid test of success of his educational system. He was therefore in favour of introducing crafts as a source of income and as a means of vocational training. The contents of Gandhian education were as follows :

(i) A craft suiting to the local needs and conditions, (ii) Mother tongue, (iii) Arithmetic, (iv) Social studies, (v) General Science, (vi) Art work, (vii) Music, (viii) Domestic Science for Girls in place of General Science. All subjects were taught through a basic craft. Mother tongue occupied and important place as a subject of study and as the medium of instruction.

(4) What do you understand from Gandhi's views about labour? (श्रम के बारे में गाँधी के विचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं?)

Ans. Gandhi points out that basic education is derived on the basic needs of India people or society the needs of Indian society taken into consideration are as follows :

(i) The three basic needs i.e. food, shelter and clothing. Education is linked with these three basic needs with specific reference to Indian society.

(ii) The education should develop faith in truth, ahimsa, equality, non exploitation, non violence.

(iii) Practical activities are designed to minimise the gap between social gap in the manual activities and intellectual activities. Sense of dignity of labour.

(5) What should be the qualities of a good teacher teaching in primary and secondary schools? (प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने वाले एक अच्छे शिक्षक के गुण क्या होने चाहिए?)

Ans. Gandhiji wanted the teacher to be a model of behavior an image of society a compendium of virtues. He wanted teachers to teach by example than by precept. He opposed corporal punishment. Teacher must be well trained, proficient, man of knowledge, faith action and devotion. Teachers are responsible for carving the statues of their students. A teacher should be the epicene of character, a symbol of values, well disciplined, a unique personality, cultured and having a good mentality. His serenity and magnanimity should be outstanding and shining. He should be polite, pious, and having sea of knowledge.

(6) What is the importance of vernacular or Indian language as medium of instruction for students of primary and secondary schools in Gandhi's views? (गाँधी के विचारों में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के छात्रों के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में स्थानीय भाषा या भारतीय भाषा का क्या महत्व है?)

Ans. Gandhi thoroughly favoured making the mother-tongue the medium of instruction. He suggested the following measures to bring it into effect :

1. Educational institutions should prepare their own text-books.
2. The rich must help in establishing a large number of vernacular medium schools at various places.
3. The Conferences and educational institutions should urge the government to impart education only through the mother tongue.

(7) In Gandhi's opinion, "No culture has treasure so rich as ours". Comment. (गाँधी जी की राय में, 'किसी भी संस्कृति में इतना समृद्ध खजाना नहीं है जितना कि हमारी।' व्याख्या कीजिए।)

Ans. This statement of Gandhiji that the treasure is not so rich in any culture. As much as we have in our culture, we completely agree with this statement. Our culture i.e. Indian culture is the oldest culture in the world. There is no culture as rich as our Indian culture. The very antiquity of our culture is an indicator of the richness of our culture. When there was no culture in the whole world, then Indian culture was established in its rich form. All the cultures that have arisen in the world, all have arisen after Indian culture and all have been inspired by Indian culture in some way or the other. That is why there is no other culture as rich as our culture.

(8) In your own words give a brief account of Gandhi's approach towards school education. (अपने शब्दों में स्कूली शिक्षा के प्रति गाँधी के दृष्टिकोण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।)

Ans. Gandhi's approach towards school education : According *to Gandhiji and his* philosophy, the important features of basic education *may belisted as below :*

1. Free and compulsory education for all : Gandhiji wanted the basic education should be free and compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of seven to fourteen.

2. Mother tongue as medium of instruction : Gandhiji, believed that the medium of basic education should be the mother tongue. Strong mother tongue foundation leads to a much better understanding of the curriculum as well as a more positive attitude towards school.

3. Craft centred education : Gandhiji emphasised on craft-centred education which had great importance in Indian scenario. In Indian scenario, craft would make education self-supportive as it is not possible to educate all citizens and provide them government jobs. So, the craft centred education would help to provide employment opportunity to all citizens and make them self-sufficient.

CHAPTER 3
THE AXE
(R.K.Narayan)

Multiple Choice Questions :

(1) Who foretold that Velan would live in a big house?
(a) Father (b) Villagers
(c) An astrologer (d) A friend
Ans. (c) An astrologer

(2) At what age did Velan leave home?
(a) Sixteen (b) Seventeen
(b) Eighteen (c) Twenty
Ans. (b) Eighteen

(3) In Velan's opinion, big mansion existed only in.....
(a) Heaven (b) Hell
(c) 'Swarga Loka' (d) Big cities
Ans. (c) 'Swarga Loka'

(4) Which tree was most dear to Velan?
(a) Banyan (b) Pipal
(c) Margosa (d) Ashoka
Ans. (c) Margosa

(5) R. K. Narayan was a novelist, an essayist and a.....
(a) Short story writer (b) Poet
(c) Historian (d) Dramatist
Ans. (a) Short story writer

(6) Name the fictitious town of R K Narayan
(a) Wessex (b) Malgudi
(c) Hogwarts (d) Xanadu
Ans. (b) Malgudi

(7) Kumar Baugh was called as .....
(a) Palatial home (b) Old home
(c) Lonely mansion (d) Ghost house

Ans. (d) Ghost house

(8) Who says, 'Don't cut yet, I am still within hearing.'

(a) Owner of the house (b) Labourer
(c) Velan (d) Villager

Ans. (c) Velan

(9) Velan shifted to the veranda of the bungalow because :

(a) He wanted to keep the bungalow for himself.
(b) His hut started giving way.
(c) He liked comforts and luxuries.
(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) His hut started giving way.

(10) For the new owners of the bungalow, the garden tenderly raised by Velan was .....

(a) Very valuable (b) Of no use
(c) Very beautiful (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) Of no use

Say whether the statements given below are True or False:

(1) Velan left home because of the villagers. **False**
(2) Velan reached Malgudi after he left home. **True**
(3) When old man became ill, Velan became the chief gardener. **True**
(4) The house was called the 'ghost house'. **True**
(5) Velan was happy to leave the garden. **False**

Short Answer Questions :

(1) Who was Velan?

Ans. Velan was a gardener. Velan is shown to be a man of righteous intent.

(2) What was the prediction of an astrologer about Velan?

Ans. The astrologer predicted that Velan will live in a three storeyed building surrounded by a big garden.

(3) Why did Velan leave home?

Ans. The immediate cause of Velan's leaving his father's house was a slap which his father gave to him one day on being late.

(4) Did the tenants have any regard for the garden?

Ans. No, the tenants had no regards for the garden.

(5) Did the owners of the house visit the house frequently?

Ans. No, the owners of the house do not visit the house frequently.

(6) Where did Velan arrive after starving for a couple of days?

Ans. After starving for a couple of days, Velan arrived at the town of Malgudi.

(7) What work was assigned to Velan by the old man?

Ans. Velan was assigned the work of a gardener and his duty was to wipe out the weeds and unwanted plants and vegetation.

(8) Name some of the summer flowers that grew in the garden.

Ans. Velan grew the flowers of Hibiscus, Chrysanthemum. Jasmine, roses and canna in the front part of the Kumar Baugh.

(9) Why was Velan proud of his position?

Ans. Velan later became the chief gardener and sole occupant of Kumar Baugh. So he was proud of his position.

(10) What was the state of house after a few years?

Ans. After a few years, the house acquired mellowness in its appearance. The house was in ruins.

(11) What was the order of the 'company'?

Ans. Company wanted to cut down the tress and wipe out the garden.

(12) What did Velan ask the tree cutters in the end?

Ans. Velan screamed from a distance, 'Don't cut it yet. I am still within a hearing distance. Please wait till I am gone farther'.

Long Answer Questions :

(1) Describe the status of Velan's family in the village.
(गाँव में वेलन के परिवार की स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए।)

Ans. Velan was born in the ragged and godforsaken family of Koppal. Narayan has introduced Koppal as a closeby village of Malgudi. Velan's father had mortgaged everything of his property and so the whole family had to work on the fields of others. The income of Velan's father was hardly some annas a week. Once Velan became a gardener, he managed to reclaim his ancestral property and handed over to his sons-in-law and sons to take care.

(2) What work did Velan do after being employed by the old man? (बूढ़े व्यक्ति द्वारा नौकरी पर रखे जाने के बाद वेलन ने क्या काम किया?)

Ans. When Velan arrived at the town of Malgudi. His main business as a gardener was to wipe out the weeds and unwanted plants and vegetation. He uprooted the unwanted plants and vegetation by his hands and thus cleared the ground. Velan grew the lovely flowers in the front part of the Kumar Baugh. By the time the house grew up Velan was the chief gardener looking after a big and beautiful garden.

(3) What kind of garden did Velan present to his master and his family? (वेलन ने अपने स्वामी और अपने परिवार को किस प्रकार का बगीचा भेंट किया?)

Ans. After started working as a gardener, Velan worked industriously, clearing acres of weed, marking out an extensive garden and then planting the seeds. Velan grew the flowers of Hibiscus, Chrysanthemum. Jasmine, roses and canna in the front part of the Kumar Baugh. By the time the house came up and Velan, as the chief gardener, presented a big and beautiful garden to his master and his family.

(4) What thoughts came to his mind when Velan compared his present place with his village? (जब वेलन ने अपने वर्तमान स्थान की तुलना अपने गाँव से की तो उसके मन में क्या विचार आए?)

Ans. Velan thought that such a grand building could only be in the heaven. Velan thought that the dining room of the mansion was so big that all the men of his village could have been accommodated there.

(5) What is the importance of 'Margosa tree' in the story? (कहानी में 'मार्गोसा वृक्ष' का क्या महत्व है?)

Ans. 'Margosa tree' had been planted years ago by Velan and he looked after it as his own child. When the house was sold to a builder, the builder's assistant thought the building as an ordinary one because he had made many other grand and costly buildings in the past. When the margosa tree grew large, the house behind it acquired mellowness in its appearance. The workers began to cut down this tree, Velan requested them not to do so as long as he was there. Once he had left and couldn't hear the sound of the axe they might resume with their work. The story ends with Velan screaming from a distance- 'Don't cut it yet. I am still within a hearing distance. Please wait till I am gone farther.'

(6) What message does Narayan convey through his story? (प्रस्तुत कहानी के माध्यम से नारायण क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?)

Ans. Narayan's story which puts forward a strong case for forest conservation, is also a very subtle observations on what may withstand the force of time. While the man-made wonder (the house of the owners) loses all of its beauty, allure against the force of time, the only thing enduring it growing stronger and bigger is the garden which has turned into a shelter for thousands of birds. Narayan has probably answered a very big question to which many have tried finding a solution to. The title 'The Axe' is important as towards the end of the story the axe represents not only 'the economic progress' but also our own death knell.

Q. Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with appropriate words from the list provided :

Intolerable, yielded, ragged, reputation, mellowness, Margosa

(1) Velan's family was ..... and godforsaken.

Ans. ragged

(2) The house had acquired a ..... in its appearance.

Ans. mellowness

(3) Velan found life ..... after some time.

Ans. Intolerable

(4) Velan rushed out and saw four men hacking the trunk of the old ..... tree.

Ans. Margosa

(5) The house acquired the ..... of being haunted

Ans. reputation

(6) The fruit trees ..... their loads punctually.

Ans. yielded

Q. Use the words given below in sentences of your own :

Mortgaged, laughingstock, chequered, reclaim, errands

- **Mortgaged** : Sometimes rich people too **mortgage** their property to get huge loans.
- **Laughing-stock** : Nowadays girls wear weird clothes and become **laughing stock** for people.
- **Chequered** : Shirts with **chequered** pattern are quite in vogue.
- **Reclaim** : Velan had managed to **reclaim** his ancestral property.
- **Errands** : Indian Army has to face many **errands** throughout the duty.

Give synonyms of the words below :

Story, mood, cost, besides, glare.

Ans.

Story	:	Tale/fiction,
Mood	:	feeling like/ eager to,
Cost	:	expense,
Besides	:	over and above,
Glare	:	blaze/flame.

CHAPTER-4
THE WONDER THAT WAS INDIA
(A. L. Basham)

Multiple Choice Questions :

Choose the correct answer according to the text :

(1) Hindu civilization will, we believe, retain its

(a) future (b) continuity
(c) past (d) glory

Ans. (b) continuity

(2) Much that was useless in ancient Indian culture has already.....

(a) flourished (b) decayed
(c) perished (d) sacrificed

Ans. (c) perished

(3) The whole of South-East Asia received most of its culture from .....

(a) China (b) India
(c) Indonesia (d) Ceylon

Ans. (b) India

(4) Colonists from Western India settled in Ceylon in .....

(a) 5^{th} century B.C. (b) 5^{th} century A.D.
(c) 4^{th} century A.D. (d) 4^{th} century B.C.

Ans. (a) 5^{th} century B.C.

(5) Who found their way to Malaya, Sumatra and other parts of South-East Asia?

(a) Chinese merchants (b) People of Cambodia
(c) Indian merchants (d) Buddhist monks

Ans. (c) Indian merchants

(6) Northwards Indian cultural influence spread through ....

(a) China and India (b) Central Asia to China

(c) South-East Asia (d) Korea, Japan and Tibet

Ans. (b) Central Asia to China

(7) The heterodox sect followed .....

(a) Monastic practices (b) Upanishads

(c) Spirituality (d) Christianity

Ans. (a) Monastic practices

(8) Westerners themselves, have tried to convert the West to a streamlined .....

(a) Spiritual caliber (b) Intellectualism

(c) Yoga and Vedanta (d) Knowledge of Sanskrit

Ans. (c) Yoga and Vedanta

(9) Cultural divisions among the countries are beginning to .....

(a) Appear (b) Disappear

(c) Decay (d) Perish

Ans. (b) Disappear

(10) India's contribution to the world's cultural stock has already been very .....

(a) Narrow (b) Large

(c) Successful (d) Important

Ans. (b) Large

According to the context of the essay state whether the statements given below are True or False :

(1) The Bhagwad Gita will not cease to inspire man of action. **True**

(2) The charm and graciousness of the Indian way of life will not continue. **False**

(3) The people will still love the heroes of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. **True**

(4) According to law girls may be married in childhood. **False**

(5) The whole face of India is altering but the cultural tradition continues. **True**

(6) The whole of South-East Asia has not received most of its culture from India. **False**

(7) Indian influence gradually leavened the indigenous culture. **True**

(8) Vijay, the legendary Aryan conqueror of Ceylon is said to have gained the island by the sword. **True**

(9) The whole of Far-East is in India's debt for Buddhism. **True**

(10) India has not conferred any practical blessing on the world. **False**

(11) Parallels may be traced between passages in the New Testament and Pali scriptures. **True**

(12) The possibility of Indian influence on Neo-Platonism and early Christianity cannot be ruled out. **True**

(13) Goethe borrowed a device of Indian dramaturgy for the prologue to 'Faust'. **True**

(14) Now cultural divisions are beginning to disappear. **True**

(15) Indian culture is no longer the heritage of India alone but of all mankind. **True**

Short Answer Questions:

(1) According to A. L. Basham, which civilization will retain its continuity?

Ans. According to A. L. Basham, Hindu civilization will retain its continuity.

(2) What inspires man of action and man of thought?

Ans. The Bhagwad Gita inspires man of action and the Upanisads man of thought.

(3) Which tradition continues in India from the ancient time till today?

Ans. The Indians still love the tales of the heroes of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. The old family system is adapting itself to present-day conditions.

(4) Which part of Asia received most of its culture from India?

Ans. The whole of South-East Asia received most of its culture from India.

(5) When did Indian culture spread in Ceylon ?

Ans. Early in the 5th century B.C. colonists from Western India settled in Ceylon, which was finally converted to Buddhism.

(6) Which King's reign was influenced by Buddhism ?

Ans. The king Ashoka's reign was influenced by Buddhism.

(7) Who were the first Indians to go to South-East Asia?

Ans. A few Indian merchants had found their way to Malaya, Sumatra, and other parts of South-East Asia. Gradually they established permanent settlements by marrying native women.

(8) Who followed the Indians in South-East Asia?

Ans. Brahmans and Buddhist monks followed the Indians in South-East Asia.

(9) Which was the official language of South- East Asia in the 4thcentury A.D. ?

Ans. In the 4thcentury A.D., Sanskrit was the official language of South- East Asia.

(10) Which region is referred as "greater India" by Indian historians?

Ans. Indian historians, proud of their country's past often refer to this region as "Greater India" and speak of Indian "colonies".

(11) Who is said to have gained the island (Ceylon) by the sword?

Ans. Vijaya, the legendary Aryan conqueror of Ceylon, is said to have gained the island (Ceylon) by the sword.

(12) For what the whole of the Far- East is in India's debt?

Ans. The whole of the Far- East is in India's debt for Buddhism.

(13) What did an unknown Indian Mathematician invent and in which period ?

Ans. The decimal system of numeral notation was an invention of an unknown Indian mathematician early in the Christian era.

(14) Who followed the monastic practices similar to those of Buddhism?

Ans. The heterodox Jewish sect of the Essenes, which influenced early Christianity, followed monastic practices in some respects similar to those of Buddhism.

(15) Which European dramatists read ancient Indian literature in translation?

Ans. Goethe, monisms of Fichte and Hegel and many other writers of the early 19th century read all they could of ancient Indian literature in translation.

Long answer Questions :

(1) Describe the impact of our religious books on Hindu civilization. (हिन्दू सभ्यता पर हमारी धार्मिक पुस्तकों के प्रभाव का वर्णन करें।)

Ans. Hinduism originally started as a tradition from within the brahmin class, making it difficult for people of lower castes to access, but it gradually grew more popular. Sometime around 1500 to 500 BCE, two epic poems called the Mahabharata and the Ramayana were created and eventually written down in the early centuries of the Common Era. These poems laid out information about Hindu values and gods—Vishnu, for example—through dramatic stories of love and war. When these stories were written down, they spread more quickly and easily throughout India. Another text, the Bhagavad Gita, was a poem that highlighted Hindu values and the possibility of salvation for people who lived those values. The Bhagavad Gita helped popularize Hinduism among lower castes because it asserted that people could achieve salvation by performing their caste duties.

(2) Which European writers were influenced by the ancient Indian literature and how did they reflect it? Elaborate. (कौन से यूरोपीय लेखक प्राचीन भारतीय साहित्य से प्रभावित थे और उन्होंने इसे कैसे प्रतिबिम्बित किया? विस्तार में बतायें।)

Ans. Indian religious literature has influenced the world greatly particularly in the field of philosophy. The great Western philosophers like Schopenhauer is much indebted to Buddhism. Goethe, the great German playwright and philosopher has taken much from ancient Indian literature. Philosophers like Hegel and Fichte have been very much influenced by Upanishads. Even American philosophers like Emerson and Thoreau studied much of Indian philosophy and thus their thoughts too have much likeness with Indian thought and philosophy. In this way it is quite clear that Indian religious books have influenced the western philosophy to a greater extent.

(3) What kind of culture the world of the future will have ?

(भविष्य में दुनिया की किस तरह की संस्कृति होगी?)

Ans. Hindu civilization will retain its continuity in the following way. The Bhagwad. Gita and Upanishads would inspire the man of actions and thoughts. People will love the tales of the heroes of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. Western life of hurry and worry will not touch us. The quiet and gentle happiness, the charm and glory of Indian way of life will continue. The author states all the aspects of Indian culture including religion, philosophy, literature, society etc. from the ancient to the modern era. Hindu civilization will retain its continuity. The Bhagwad Gita will not cease to inspire man of action, and the Upanisads man of thought. The charm and graciousness of the Indian way of life will continue, however much affected it may be by the labour- saving devices of the West.

(4) In what ways did South-East Asia absorb ancient Indian culture? (दक्षिण–पूर्व एशिया ने प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति को किन तरीकों से ग्रहण किया?)

Ans. It is said that South East Asia has received much from the Indian Culture. In the early 5th century colonies of Western Indians settled in Ceylon. Later on some Indian merchants visited South Eastern Asian Countries and settled there. Then some Brahamans and the Buddha monks went there and spread Buddhism. In this way the South East Asian countries are indebted to Indian Culture a lot. Sanskrit Language also spread there and the Indians established many maritime empires.

Q. Match the words with their meanings :

1. Pervaded	:	to meet and spend time with someone
2. Perished	:	not able to be trusted
3. Rub shoulders with	:	the doctrine that only one Supreme being exists
4. Heterodox	:	of beliefs, ideas or activities
5. Dubious	:	decayed
6. Monism	:	unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power
7. Triumphant	:	spread through all parts of something
8. Oppression	:	having achieved a great victory

Ans.

1. Pervaded: spread through all parts of something
2. Perished: decayed
3. Rub shoulders with : to meet and spend time with someone
4. Heterodox : of beliefs, ideas or activities
5. Dubious : not able to be trusted
6. Monism : the doctrine that only one Supreme being exists
7. Triumphant : having achieved a great victory
8. Oppression : unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power

Q. Find synonyms for the following words :

Pervaded, barbarous, converted, leavened, evidence, conquest, frontiers, assimilate, distinctive, adequate, disparage.

Ans.

Pervaded	: Permeate
barbarous	: cruel
converted	: transformed
leavened	: infused
evidence	: proof
conquest	: invasion
frontiers	: borderline/confine
assimilate	: blend/absorb
distinctive	: different/dissimilar
adequate	: sufficient/enough
disparage	: degrade/defame

CHAPTER-5
PREFACE TO THE MAHABHARATA
(महाभारत का प्राक्कथन)

Multiple Choice Questions :

(1) Who seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court?
(a) Vidura (b) Duhshasana
(c) Drushtadyumna (d) Duryodhana

Ans. (b) Duhshasana.

(2) Great hero from Mahabharata who lived a life such a way that he is another name for generosity and loyalty today :
(a) Bhishma (b) Arjun
(c) Nakul (d) Karna.

Ans. (a) Bhishma

(3) Bhishma's mother was .....
(a) Saraswati (c) Ganga
(c) Laxmi (d) Satyavati

Ans. (c) Ganga

(4) Free India's first Indian Governor- General was .....
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Motilal Nehru
(c) C. Rajagopalacharya (d) Sardar Vallabbhai Patel

Ans. (c) C. Rajagopalacharya

(5) Dhritarashtra's wife was .....
(a) Uttara (b) Gandhari
(c) Madri (d) Kunti

Ans. (b) Gandhari

(6) Place where the Mahabharata War took place.....
(a) Hastinapur (b) Kurukshetra
(c) Panipat. (d) Indraprasth

Ans. (b) Kurukshetra

(7) How many days did the Mahabharata war last?

(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) 20

Ans. (a) 18

(8) Rishi who cursed Pandu was .....

(a) Rishi Valmiki (b) Rishi Durvasa
(c) Rishi Kindam (d) RishiVyasa.

Ans. (c) Rishi Kindam

(9) Mahabharata was written by .....

(a) Kalidas (b) Tulsidas
(c) Vyas (d) Valmiki

Ans. (c) Vyas

(10) Mahabharata is known by another name, which of the following is that name?

(a) Krishnavatar (b) ShatSahasra Samhita
(c) Aranya Sanhar (d) Kuru Samhita

Ans. (b) ShatSahasra Samhita

(11) Father of Abhimanyu was .....

(a) Bhima (b) Krishna
(c) Kama (d) Arjuna

Ans. (d) Arjuna

(12) Gandhari was known for being .....

(a) Bhishma's Wife (b) Pandu's Wife
(c) Kauravas's Mother (d) Krishna's Sister

Ans. (c) Kauravas's Mother

(13) In modern India, Kurukshetra is situated in .....

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

Ans. (b) Haryana

(14) Along with Krishna and Arjuna who was the extra passenger on Arjuna's chariot during the war?

(a) Hanuman (b) Mahesh
(c) Brahma (d) Vishnu

Ans. (a) Hanuman

(15) Who was killed while breaking the Chakravyuh?

(a) Abhimanyu (b) Arjuna
(c) Nakul (d) Dronacharya

Ans. (a) Abhimanyu

(16) Which of the following is true about C. Rajgopalachari ?

(a) He was the first and last Indian governor general of India after independence.
(b) He was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting body of India.
(c) He was the Governor of Tamilnadu.
(d) He was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha after independence.

Ans. (a) He was the first and last Indian governor general of India after independence.

Q. According to the context of the essay say whether the statements Given below are *TRUE* or *FALSE:*

(1) Running Commentary of Mahabharata War was given to Dhritrashtra by Sanjay.

Ans. True.

(2) Book on the preaching of Lord Krishna is called as Krishna Puran.

Ans. False.

(3) Lord Krishna was King of Mathura Kingdom.

Ans. False.

(4) Bhishma Pitamah's father was Shantanu.

Ans. True.

(5) Karna was the First Commander in Chief of the Kaurava Army.

Ans. False.

(6) Rambha cursed Arjuna that he would have to spend a part of his life as a Eunuch.

Ans. False.

(7) Duryodhan seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court.

Ans. False.

(8) Rukkmi was brother of Rukmini.

Ans. True.

(9) Arjuna was in the Indraloka, URVASHI *apsara* wanted to marry Arjuna.

Ans. True.

(10) Hastinapur was the Kingdom developed by Pandavas.

Ans. False.

Short Answer Questions :

(1) Who is called Dharmaputra in Mahabharata and why?
(महाभारत में धर्मपुत्र किसे कहा गया है और क्यों?)

Ans. Yudhishthira is called Dharamputra, meaning the son of Dharma. Yudhishthira is the son of Yama on the Godly side and Yama is the God of Dharma and death.

(2) What do you learn from the characters of Ram and Sita?
(राम और सीता के पात्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं?)

Ans. From the life of Rama, we learn to strive a life of satya (truth), maryada, dharma and sadhana. The life of Sita teaches us to be strong, courageous and faithful.

(3) Who was the writer of the Mahabharata?
(महाभारत के लेखक कौन थे?)

Ans. Maharishi Ved Vyasa was the author of the Mahabharat.

(4) Define ascetic teachers in the days of Mahabharata?
(महाभारत के दिनों में तपस्वी शिक्षकों को परिभाषित करें।)

Ans. The person who someone who practices self denial as a spiritual

discipline is termed as Ascetic teacher. A person who leads an austerely simple life, especially one who abstains from the normal pleasures of life or denies himself or herself material satisfaction. In Mahabharata, Guru Drone, Parshuram. Bhishma, Ved Vyaas , and above all Lord Krishna are the ascetic teachers.

(5) Where was the battle of Mahabharata fought?
(महाभारत का युद्ध कहाँ लड़ा गया था?)

Ans. The battle of Mahabharata was fought in Kurukshetra (Haryana).

(6) Who was Dhritarashtra and where was his capital?
(धृतराष्ट्र कौन थे और उनकी राजधानी कहाँ थी?)

Ans. Maharaja Dhritarashtra was a Kuru king and the father of the Kauravas in the Hindu epic Mahabharata. He was the King of the Kuru Kingdom with its capital at Hastinapura.

(7) What is the object of writing the Mahabharata by the author? (लेखक द्वारा महाभारत लिखने का उद्देश्य क्या है?)

Ans. The Mahabharata is an exposition of dharma (codes of conduct), including the proper conduct of a king, of a warrior, of an individual living in times of calamity, and of a person seeking to attain moksha (freedom from samsara, or rebirth).

(8) Why did Krishna preach the Gita to Arjuna in the Mahabharata? (महाभारत में कृष्ण ने अर्जुन को गीता का उपदेश क्यों दिया?)

Ans. Lord Krishna preached Arjuna and showed him the right path. When Arjuna had been for a battle, saw his kinsmen on the other side, he decided to step down. Krishna, his charioteer and counsel then preached Gita to him. Krishna preached the way of living to Arjuna. He asked him to perform actions he is born to do. Duty, Actions, renunciation, love, worship, wisdom, and knowledge is the core of Bhagwada Geeta lessons.

(9) Why did the Pandavas live in exile? (पांडव वनवास में क्यों रहे थे?)

Ans. King Yudhishthira gambled and lost his wealth, kingdom, and possessions due to his gambling, which was also attributed to Shakuni rigging the dice game. Therefore, the Pandavas were sent into exile for thirteen years.

(10) What do Bhishma, Kunti, Drona and Karna represent?
(भीष्म, कुंती, द्रोण तथा कर्ण क्या प्रदर्शित करते हैं?)

Ans. Bhishma represents the perfect knight; Kunti represents the worthy mother of heroes; Drona represents the venerable teacher and Karna who was in vain but represents chivalrous spirit. (भीष्म, एक सम्पूर्ण योद्धा; कुंती शूरवीरों की योग्य माता; द्रोण एक पूजनीय शिक्षक तथा कर्ण जो दुःख में होते हुये भी शूरवीरता प्रदर्शित करते हैं।)

(11) What is Krishna's place in the Mahabharata ?
(महाभारत में कृष्ण का क्या स्थान है?)

Ans. In Mahabharata, there is great Shri Krishna himself who is the most energetic of men whose divinity scintillates through a cloud of very human characteristics. His high purposefulness pervades this epic of Mahabharata.

(12) In the age of Mahabharata did India have an emperor ?
(महाभारत के समय में भारत में कोई शासक था?)

Ans. In the age of Mahabharata, India was divided into a number of independent kingdoms and the king having more distinguishing or ambitious qualities than the others was titled as emperor

(13) On what code was a war fought in that period ?
(उस समय में युद्ध किस नीति के आधार पर लड़े जाते थे?)

Ans. In that period, the war was fought under accepted code of honourable warfare.

(14) Why were 'ASHRAMAS' established in forests ?
(जंगलों में आश्रम क्यों स्थापित किये जाते थे?)

Ans. Ashrams were established in the seclusion of forests. These ashrams kept alive the bright fires of learning and spiritual thoughts under the guidance of ascetic teachers.

(15) What was the role of these 'ASHRAMAS' then ?
(उस समय में आश्रमों की क्या उपयोगिता थी?)

Ans. Young men of noble birth sought education and old, aged people went for peace in these ashrams.

(16) What inspires you most in epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana? (महाभारत और रामायण जैसे महाकाव्यों में आपको सबसे ज्यादा क्या प्रेरित करता है?)

Ans. The sweetness and sorrows of Sita and Draupadi, the heroic fortitude of Rama and Arjuna and the loving fidelity of Lakshmana and Hanuman became the stuff of their young philosophy of life.

Long Answer Questions :

(1) What role do literary characters play in the making of a nation ? (राष्ट्र के निर्माण में साहित्यिक चरित्र क्या योगदान देते हैं?)

Ans. Literary characters play an important part in the making of nation and formation of ideals as they give the character its impulse of growth.

(2) How did the Mahabharata mould the character and civilization of India ? (महाभारत की कथा भारत की संस्कृति तथा चरित्र निर्माण के लिये किस प्रकार सहायक है?)

Ans. Mahabharata has revealed a highly evolved society and rich civilization. It has established a code of behavior and practice at all human levels. Thus it has influenced generations of men and thus it has moulded the characters and civilization of India.

(3) What do children learn from such characters as Sita and Draupadi, Rama and Arjuna, Lakshman and Hanuman ? (सीता, द्रोपदी, राम, अर्जुन, लक्ष्मण एवं हनुमान जैसे पात्रों से बच्चे क्या सीखते हैं?)

Ans. Children learn the sweetness and sorrows of Sita and Draupadi, the heroic fortitude of Rama and Arjuna and loving fidelity of Lakshmana and Hanuman.

(4) In what way does the modern narration differ from the original epics of Valmiki and Vyas? (आधुनिक व्याख्यान बाल्मीकि तथा व्यास के मूल महाकाव्यों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?)

Ans. In the modern narration, the stories come to the people embroidered with garish fancies of the Kalakshepam and the cinema as to retain but little of the dignity and approach to truth of the original epics of Vyasa or Valmiki.

(5) What elements have been added to Mahabharata during the past thirty centuries ?

(पिछली तीस शताब्दियों के दौरान महाभारत में कौन से तत्व जोड़े गए हैं?)

Ans. During the past thirty centuries, the gifted reciters have added a great mass of material i.e the literature thought to be worth preserving, historical, geographical, legendary, political, theological and philosophical to Mahabharata.

(6) Describe briefly the war tactics as given in 'Preface to Mahabharata'. ('महाभारत की प्रस्तावना' में दी गई युद्ध रणनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।)

Ans. Before the commencement of the war, the two supreme commanders met and framed "rules of ethical conduct", dharmayuddha, for the war. The rules included :

- Fighting must begin no earlier than sunrise and end exactly at sunset.
- No more than one warriors may attack a single warrior.
- Two warriors may "duel", or engage in prolonged personal combat, only if they carry the same weapons and they are on the same type of mount (on foot, on a horse, on an elephant, or in a chariot).
- A warrior needs to be challenged and warned before any duel.

(7) Write a brief note on the women characters as given in 'Preface to Mahabharata'. (महाभारत की प्रस्तावना में दिए गए नारी पात्रों पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।)

Ans. Some of the women characters in the epic who were modern in their thinking and actions are as follows :

1. **Ganga :** Ganga was the first wife of King Shantanu. He was mesmerized by her beauty and proposed her for marriage. However, she accepted his proposal on three conditions.

2. **Satyavati** : Satyavati was the second queen of King Shantanu. She realized that she cannot have an heir to the throne after her sons had died.
3. **Kunti** : Kunti was way ahead of her time. Bearing a child before marriage was as good as blasphemy during that period. This son was Karna, whose father was the Sun God.
4. **Draupadi** : Draupadi or Panchala was another woman who defied the norms of the society during that time. Though one couldn't say that she was the common wife of the Pandavas, because nobody asked what she felt about the decision.

(8) Attempt a note on the role of Krishna in Mahabharata.
(महाभारत में कृष्ण की भूमिका पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।)

Ans. Even though the Mahabharata is an epic that tells the story of the Kauravas and the Pandavas, Krishna happens to be an important character in it. In the Mahabharata, Krishna is described as the most energetic character. Krishna assumed the humble role of charioteer of Arjuna's chariot. But a war is as metal a strife as it is a physical one. There were times that Arjuna could no longer take the pressure of battling and killing his own family. At these crucial moments, if it had not been for the wisdom that Krishna imparted to Arjuna and urged him to go on, the Pandavas would have lost the war.

UNIT -2
Comprehension / Unseen Passage

How to attempt an Unseen Passage or Reading Comprehension :

(1) Read the passage at least two to three times so as to understand clearly the main theme of the passage.
(2) Take up the first question and mark the portion in the given passage to which the question refers.
(3) In the same way mark the portion in the passage to which the other questions refer.
(4) Write answers of the questions in your own words with the help of the marked portions. Remember not to copy out the language or the structure of the given sentences.
(5) Answer the questions, in the same tense in which it has been asked.
(6) Always use Indirect Speech to answer the questions.
(7) Comprehend carefully before selecting answers of objective or multiple choice questions if they are asked.
(8) Try to give a title if required. Title should be short, sweet and impressive. It should be based on the main theme of the passage.
(9) Revise the answers thoroughly after writing the answers of questions to avoid mistakes.

Reading comprehension दिये गये Passages के प्रश्न, निम्नलिखित ज्ञान का परीक्षण करने हेतु दिये जाते हैं। लेखांश या गद्यांशों पर आधारित प्रश्नों द्वारा मुख्यतः निम्न क्षमताओं का परीक्षण किया जाता है–

1. लेखांश का मूल आशय समझना।
2. लेखांश से निकट सम्बन्ध रखने वाले तथा विशिष्ट विचारों का समझना।
3. लेखांश के शब्दों का आशय समझना।
4. महत्वपूर्ण विवरण की ग्राह्यता।
5. सतर्क निरीक्षण।
6. दिये गये विवरण के परिणाम निकालना।

किसी भी लेखांश या गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते और लिखते समय निम्न बातें याद रखना चाहिये–

(i) लेखांश को दो–तीन बार पढ़कर यह ज्ञात कर लीजिये कि इसका मूल विषय क्या है?
(ii) पहला प्रश्न पढ़कर लेखांश के उस भाग पर निशान लगा लीजिये, जिसमें इसका उत्तर निहित है।
(iii) इसी प्रकार दूसरे, तीसरे तथा अन्य प्रश्नों से सम्बद्ध लेखांश के भागों पर भी निशान लगा लीजिये।
(iv) अब दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखिये, लेखांश के वाक्यों आदि की नकल मत कीजियेगा।
(v) यदि पूछा गया हो तो गद्यांश का संक्षिप्त शीर्षक भी दिया जाये।

Text Book Example

(1)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

A constitution can be judged by this consideration: Does it make provision for political and financial stability? Has it got the potentiality of giving to the people their rights and of making progress possible and giving to the common man social justice? We must say that our Constitution has stood the test very well and we are fully justified in congratulating the members of the Constituent Assembly who were responsible for giving us this Constitution.

It is not enough that we have a democratic form of Government, a democracy merely in its form and trappings. What is essential for us and for our country, if we are going successfully to work the democratic institution, is that we must have the democratic spirit. Now, What is the democratic spirit" In the first place the democratic spirit is the spirit which recognizes the value and importance of an individual. To a democrat human soul has the same value in the eye of the law. To a democrat every man has the right, subject to proper reservations, to experiment with his own life. To every democrat tolerance and understanding are greater and more important qualities than anything else. A democrat is always cautious of human fallibility. He must always understand and appreciate the other man's point of view. He must always pull himself up by saying, "I may be wrong and he may be right", and that is why it is said that Democracy is a form of Government by discussion and debate, and discussion and debate

is not possible or cannot yield fruitful results unless you have these qualities of tolerance and understanding. There is another very important aspect of democracy and that is the critical spirit. Unless you have criticism, strong, powerful and consistent, democracy cannot work.

Choose the right option given billow :

(1) A constitution can be judged by this consideration :

(a) Does it make provision for political and financial stability?
(b) It has not got the potentiality of giving to the people their rights.
(c) Does not give social justice to common man.
(d) A dangerous desire for innovation.

Ans. (a) Does it make provision for political and financial stability?

(2) What is the democratic spirit?

(a) A Dictatorship is the democratic spirit.
(b) The spirit which recognises the value and importance of an individual.
(c) Every soul has not the same value in the eye of the law.
(d) To consider everything without any personal opinion.

Ans. (b) The spirit which recognises the value and importance of an individual.

(3) Every human soul has the same value in the eye of the law :

(a) Dictator (b) Democrat
(c) Government (d) Human being

Ans. (b) Democrat

(4) Who is always conscious of human fallibility?

(a) Government (b) Democrat
(c) Common man (d) Dictator

Ans. (b) Democrat

(5) What is democracy?

(a) A form of Government by discussion and debate.
(b) A Dictatorship which degenerates from democracy.
(c) A Dictatorship which is not elevated by popular support.
(d) A Dictatorship rose to power without support.

Ans. (a) A form of Government by discussion and debate.

Mark the statements given below as True or False?

(1) A constitution can be judged by this consideration: Does it make provision for political and financial stability? **True**
(2) We must have the democratic spirit. **True**
(3) To a democrat every human soul has not the same value in the eye of the law. **False**
(4) A democrat must not understand and appreciate the other man's point of view. **False**
(5) Democracy is a form of Government by discussion and debate. **True**

Answer the questions given below :

(1) How can a constitution be judged?

Ans. A constitution can be judged by this consideration : Does it make provision for political and financial stability?

(2) What kind of Government do we have?

Ans. We have a democratic form of Government.

(3) What is the democratic spirit?

Ans. The spirit which recognises the value and importance of an individual.

(4) What does a democrat understand and appreciate?

Ans. A democrat always understands and appreciate the other man's point of view.

(5) What is another very important aspect of democracy and how does it work?

Ans. The another very important aspect of democracy is the critical spirit. Unless you have criticism, strong, powerful and consistent, democracy cannot work.

(2)

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

"Religion" for Vivekananda, is synonymous with "Universalism" of the spirit And It is not until "religious" conceptions have attained to this universalism, that religion is fully realised. For, contrary to the belief of all who know it not, religion is a matter for the future far more than for the past. It has only just begun.

' .....it is said sometimes that religions are dying out, that spiritual ideas are dying out of the world. To me it seems that they have just begun to grow.....so long as religion was in the hands of the chosen few, or of a body of priests, it was in temples, churches, books, dogmas, ceremonials, forms and rituals. But when we come to the real, spiritual, universal concept, then and then alone religion will become real and living; it will come into our very nature, live in our every moment, penetrate every pore of our society, and be infinitely more a power for good then has ever been before."

The task awaiting us today is to join the hands of the two brothers who are now at law with each other over a field, the perfect exploitation of which needs their united efforts- religion and science. It is a matter of urgent necessity to re-establish "a fellow feeling between the different types of religion.... and between types of religious expression coming from the study of mental phenomena- unfortunately even now laying exclusive claim to the name of religion- and those expressions of religion whose heads.....are penetrating more into the secrets of heaven.....the so-called materialistic sciences."

It is hopeless to attempt to turn one brother out for the benefit of the other. You can dispense with neither science nor religion.

Choose the answer that you think correct according to the passage :

(1) "Religion" for Vivekananda is synonymous with .....

(a) Belief system (b) Universalism of the spirit

(c) Being rational (d) Being spiritual

Ans. (b) Universalism of the spirit

(2) Religion is a matter for .....

(a) Present (b) Past
(c) Future (d) None

Ans. (c) Future

(3) In the opinion of Vivekananda .....

(a) Religions are dying out (b) Spiritual ideas are dying out
(c) Religious and spiritual ideas have just begin to grow.
(d) People don't believe in religion

Ans. (c) Religious and spiritual ideas have just begin to grow.

(4) Religion will become real and living only .....

(a) When we come to the real, spiritual and universal concept
(b) When we go to the temples
(c) When we study science (d) When we worship nature

Ans. (a) When we come to the real, spiritual and universal concept

(5) The two brothers are .....

(a) Heaven and hell
(b) Materialistic sciences and spirituality
(c) Religion and Science (d) Law and exploitation

Ans. (c) Religion and Science

Mark the statements given below as *True* or *False?*

(1) "Religion" for Vivekananda, is not synonymous with "Universalism". ***False***

(2) Religion is a matter for the future far more than for the past. ***True***

(3) Religion was never in the hands of the chosen few, or of a body of priests. ***False***

(4) The task awaiting us today is to join the hands of religion and science. ***True***

(5) There is no necessity to re-establish a fellow feeling between the different types of religions. ***True***

Answer the following questions :

(1) According to Vivekananda what is the synonym of religion?

Ans. According to Vivekananda, religion is synonymous with 'Universalism' of the spirit.

(2) Religion is a matter for what?

Ans. Religion is a matter for the future far more than for the past.

(3) What are Vivekananda's views for the belief that "religions are dying out.?"

Ans. According to Vivekananda, 'religions are dying out' means religions and spiritual ideas seem that they have just begun to grow.

(4) When will religion become real and living?

Ans. When we come to the real, spiritual, universal concept, then religion will become real and living.

(5) Who are the two friends in the passage?

Ans. Religion and Science are the two friends in the passage.

(6) What is the matter of urgent necessity?

Ans. It is a matter of urgent necessity to re-establish a fellow feeling between the different types of religion.

(7) Can religion and Science be dispensed with each other?

Ans. You can dispense with neither science nor religion.

(3)

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The understanding of Indian art- be it sculpture, painting or dancing- presents certain difficulties. It is bound up with India's past. That past has been a great one, stretching over an immense expense of time. During this period a great many events took place which have left their indelible impression on Indian culture and character Many tribes and races as the Aryans, Parthians, Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Huns, Turks and Mongols made this land their home. They brought with them their indigenous cultures and then merged with the races already here. This mingling of races and cultures and their absorption into what may be called the mainstream of Indian civilization proved to be a significant historical process rich with many possibilities. This mainstream, as is well known, is largely the product of the fusion of the Great Dravidian and Aryan cultures.

Indian art remained a collective expression of the racial experience of the people. As was said earlier, India has manifested a peculiar genius to assimilate and absorb foreign element so well as to leave hardly any trace of the original influence. This pronounced trait in the Indian character exerted a profound influence in shaping the social order, culture and art of India. The process of absorption and giving a 'New look' to the older features was a long one extending from the Vedic age far down into the mediaeval period of Indian history.

Choose the right option according to the passage :

(1) What is bound up with India's past?

(b) Indian art. (b) Aryans and Parthians.

(c) Dravidian and Aryan cultures. (d) Many tribes and races.

Ans. (b) indian art

(2) During which period many great events took place?

(a) The past that has been a great one.

(b) The present era.

(c) Between 1857-1858. (d) The British period.

Ans. (a) The past that has been a great one

(3) What has left an indelible impression on Indian culture and character?

(a) Parthians and Greeks. (b) Many great events of the past.

(c) Turks and Mongols. (d) Greeks.

Ans. (b) Many great events of the past.

(4) Who made this land (India) their home?

(a) Aryans and Dravidian (b) Parthians and Greeks.

(c) Sakas, Kushanas and Huns. (d) All the above.

Ans. (d) All the above.

(5) What proved to be a significant historical process?

(a) A collective expression of the racial experience of the people.
(b) The mingling of races and cultures and their absorption.
(c) Shaping the social order, culture and art of India.
(d) Giving a "New look" to the older features.

Ans. (b) The mingling of races and cultures and their absorption.

Mark the statements given below as *True* or *False?*

(1) Indian art is bound up with India's past. ***True***
(2) Many tribes and races did not make India their home. ***False***
(3) The Sakas and Kushanas did not come with their indigenous culture. ***False***
(4) The Turks and Mongols did not merge themselves which the races already here. ***False***
(5) India has manifested a peculiar genius to assimilate and absorb foreign elements. ***True***

Answer the questions given below:

(1) What is bound up with India's past?
Ans. The understanding of Indian art is bound up with India's past.
(2) Who made India their home?
Ans. Many tribes and races as the Aryans, Parthians, Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Huns, Turks and Mongols made this land their home.
(3) What proved to be a significant historical process?
Ans. This mingling of races and cultures and their absorption into what may be called the mainstream of Indian civilization proved to be a significant historical process rich with many possibilities.
(4) What did the tribes bring with them?
Ans. Tribes brought with them their indigenous cultures and then merged with the races already here.
(5) What has India manifested?
Ans. India has manifested a peculiar genius to assimilate and absorb foreign elements.

(4)

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. One day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

Choose the answers that you think are correct according to the passage :

(1) Based on the information in paragraph, we can understand that :

(a) male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have same eating habits

(b) male mosquitoes are harmless to humans

(c) female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting diseases to humans.

(d) both male and female mosquitoes feed on blood.

Ans. (c) female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting diseases to humans.

(2) As used in paragraph, minor means :

(a) insignificant (b) deadly

(c) frustrating (d) dangerous

Ans. (b) deadly

(3) Based on information in paragraph, it can be understood that if you get sick with malaria or yellow fever, your chances of survival are :

(a) terrible (b) mediocre

(c) good (d) excellent

Ans. (a) terrible

(4) It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies :

(a) work together with mosquitoes (b) kill mosquitoes

(c) cannot be killed by poisons or sprays

(d) attract bats

Ans. (b) kill mosquitoes

(5) Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph?

(a) Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.

(b) Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.

(c) The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.

(d) There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem.

Ans. (d) There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem.

(6) Which of the following words best describes the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?

(a) *despondent*, meaning hopeless or dejected

(b) *exasperated*, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed

(c) *equivocal*, meaning doubtful or uncertain

(d) *optimistic*, meaning hopeful or taking a favourable view

Ans. (d) *optimistic*, meaning hopeful or taking a favourable view

Questions :

(1) Why according to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes?

Ans. Because these animals are big and powerful.

(2) In paragraph the author writes, "This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease." What is the meaning of this statement?

Ans. It means that the result of the female mosquito bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

(3) How can you define that female mosquitoes are dangerous?

Ans. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease.

(4) How many people die every year from the disease caused by Mosquito bite?

Ans. At least 2 million of the people die from the disease caused by Mosquito bite.

(5) What precaution should be taken to protect against being bitten by mosquitoes?

Ans. Mosquito nets, poisons or sprays and by keeping natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies at home can be helpful to protect against being bitten by mosquitoes.

(5)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Synthesis is a significant feature of the Indian Culture. We can also say that it is the basic principle of the culture, the history of which goes back to the ancient past or we can certainly line it up at least with the Dravidian

era. Later, many other cultures encountered the Indian Culture and easily merged themselves into it according to the circumstances and conditions that prevailed in India rather than those in the land of their origin. In the same context, Gandhi is very true when he says, "It [Indian Culture] nurtured the synthesis of those cultures which stayed in this country. They affected the Indian way of life and in return got influenced by it." Continuing further Gandhi regarded the homogeneity of the Indian environment the basis of this synthesis. After the synthesis of Aryan and Dravidian cultures the vast Indian Culture came to be viewed in its entirety by the people of the world. Many other cultural streams that flowed into the Sub-Continent from Greece, Persia, Arab countries or any other parts of Europe merged themselves into the vast ocean of Indian Culture.

It is a fact that the Indian Culture is grand and unique and has fostered other cultures. Gandhi, in his time, was a great exponent and representative of Indian Culture. We can call him an embodiment of Indian cultural heritage glimpse of which we can have in his brief statement on Indian Culture exposing its characteristics of magnanimity, flexibility and above all of synthesis. Whatever views Gandhi held on Indian Culture and spoke about, he himself acted accordingly. He occupied himself with re-establishing the genuine cultural values throughout his life. As he has himself affirmed in the opening lines of his statement, he has in principle and practice remained firm on his views, "To remain aloof from the rest of the world or do erect walls around us...it is [definitely] to go astray."

Choose the right option according to the passage :

(1) What is the significant aspect of Indian Culture?

(a) Dravidian (b) North Indian
(c) Synthesis (d) Historians

Ans. (c) Synthesis

(2) How many cultures came in contact with the Indian Culture?

(a) One (b) Three
(c) Six (d) Many

Ans. (d) Many

(3) Gandhi was a great ..... of Indian culture.

(a) Representative (b) Recorder
(c) Historian (d) Informer

Ans. (a) Representative

(4) Gandhi acted on ..... values throughout his life.

(a) Political (b) Cultural
(c) Social (d) Economic

Ans. (b) Cultural

(5) According to Gandhi what forms the basis of Indian culture?

(a) Singularity (b) Homogeneity
(c) Diversity (d) Imitation

Ans. (b) Homogeneity

Mark the statements given below as *True* or *False*

(1) Synthesis is an important aspect of Indian culture. ***True***

(2) Many cultural streams blended into the vast ocean of Indian culture. ***True***

(3) Other cultures affected Indian culture but were not influenced by it. ***False***

(4) There was synthesis of Aryan and Dravidian cultures in Indian culture. ***True***

(5) Gandhi was a great exponent of Indian culture. ***True***

Answer the following questions based on the above passage :

(1) What do you understand by the term 'Synthesis' of Indian Culture?

Ans. Synthesis is a significant feature of the Indian Culture.

(2) Which part of the world or group of countries is referred to as 'sub-continent'?

Ans. Sub-Continent means Greece, Persia, Arab countries or any other parts of Europe.

(3) What does the author mean by the phrase 'vast ocean of Indian Culture'?

Ans. The phrase 'vast ocean of Indian Culture' means that Indian culture is grand, infinite and unique.

(4) Why does the author believe Gandhi was a great exponent of Indian Culture?

Ans. Gandhi held on Indian Culture and spoke about, he himself acted accordingly. He occupied himself with re-establishing the genuine cultural values throughout his life. Thus, the author believes that Gandhiji was a great exponent of Indian Culture.

(5) Give a suitable title to the passage.

Ans. 'Vast ocean of Indian Culture'

Based on their appearance in the passage, explain the following terms in one sentence each :

- **Nurture** : Indian Culture has **nurtured** the synthesis of those cultures which stayed in our country.
- **Indian cultural heritage** : Gandhiji can be considered as the embodiment of **Indian cultural heritage** glimpse.
- **Assimilate** : India has manifested a peculiar genius to **assimilate** and absorb foreign elements.
- **Homogeneity** : Gandhiji regarded the **homogeneity** of the Indian environment the basis of this synthesis.

(6)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution.

Pollution occurs when ecosystems cannot get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to

naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex.

They can come from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents, etc. These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live by way of destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air. Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. We must consider the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that we should not only reduce existing pollution, but also anticipate and prevent future pollution sources to protect the environment and public health. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay compensation for the damage caused to the environment and the people.

Choose the right option given below :

(1) The damage caused by pollution might be .....

(a) Reversible (b) Irreversible
(c) Adjustable (d) Temporary

Ans. (b) Irreversible

(2) Ecosystem cannot always cope with .....

(a) Pollutants (b) Human beings
(c) Animals (d) Industries

Ans. (a) Pollutants

(3) Name the sources of pollution.

(a) Oil spills (b) Chemical Spills
(c) Nuclear accidents (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

(4) Environmental damage must be ..... by law.

(a) Punishable (b) Rewarded
(c) Exempted (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Punishable

(5) Effects of pollution is seen as .....

(a) increased mortality of the human and animal species
(b) destruction of natural habitat
(c) damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above.

Mark the statements given below as *True* or *False* :

(1) The degradation of environment is called pollution. ***True***
(2) Human health is temporarily affected by pollution. ***False***
(3) Balance of ecosystem is not vital for natural environment. ***False***
(4) Human activity is one of the sources of pollution. ***True***
(5) Principles of sustainable development are essential for protecting the environment. ***True***

Answer the questions given below ;

(1) What do you mean by the term pollution?

Ans. Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly.

(2) What are the permanent effects of pollution?

Ans. Destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and are the permanent effects of pollution.

(3) What breaks the balance of ecosystem?

Ans. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

(4) Name the sources of pollution.

Ans. Natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents, etc.

(5) How can health and environment be protected?

Ans. Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development.

(6) Who should be punished for environmental damage?

Ans. Polluters who cause environmental damage must be punishable by law.

UNIT -3

Basic Language skills

Prefixes and Suffixes

Some English Prefixes : The commonest English prefix is negative prefix. Generally added to adjectives, nouns and verbs it produces words of the same part of speech with opposite meanings. The common negative prefixes are

un : unkind, unwise, unfair, unwanted. etc.
in : indirect, indiscipline, indistinct, ineligible, etc.
il : (before words beginning with I) illegal, illegible, illogical, etc.
Im : (before words beginning with p, b,m) imbalance, impatient immovable, etc.
dis : disrespect (ful) disloyal, dislike, etc.
non : non–aligned; non-normal; non-standard; non-stop; non-violence etc.

The prefixes un, de and dis when added to verbs, have the meaning 'reversal of action' e.g. unpack, decode, disown.

mis : (verbs and nouns) misbehave, misconduct
mal : (verbs and nouns) maltreat, malnutrition
super : (nouns and adjectives) superman, supernatural
sub : (nouns and adjectives) subhuman, sub category
over: (verbs and adjectives) overeat, overconfident

under: (verbs and adjectives) undercharge, underfed
re : (verbs) rebuild, reuse

Suffixes : Suffixes often change the part of speech of the word. Some common types are :

Changing adjective to nouns :
-ness- kindness, meanness
-ity : rapidity, insanity
-ist : specialist, racialist

Changing nouns to verbs
-ify : beautify, certify, modify, qualify
ize : symbolize, hospitalize

Changing verbs to nouns
-ment : appointment, amazement
-ation : meditation, translation
-al : refusal, dismissal
-er/or : player, writer, actor
-ee : payee, employee
-age : wastage, coverage

Changing nouns to adjectives :
-ful : doubtful, wonderful
-less : speechless, careless
-ly : cowardly, manly, beastly, friendly
-ish : foolish, childish
-y : sandy, meaty, salty
-al : medical, musical, official
-able : miserable, fashionable, reasonable

Changing verbs to adjectives :
-able : acceptable, readable, loveable

Changing adjectives to verbs
-ize : specialize, modernize
-en : ripen, widen
-ify : simplify, diversify

Changing adjectives to adverbs
-ly : quickly, briskly

Q.1. Some common Prefix and Suffixes.

Ans. (i) Prefix— Primary word से पहले जोड़े गये शब्दांश Prefix कहलाते हैं, जैसे Primary word के अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, जैसे– Dis + agree = Disagree

Prefix	+	**Primary word**	=	**New word**
Re	+	Call	=	Recall
Un	+	happy	=	Unhappy
Mis	+	guide	=	Misguide
Up	+	stream	=	Upstream
Over	+	crowded	=	Overcrowded
En	+	list	=	Enlist

(ii) Suffix— Primary word से बाद जोड़े गये शब्दांश Suffix कहे जाते हैं, ये Primary word के अर्थ में परिवर्तन कर देते हैं, जैसे–

Primary word	+	Suffix	=	New word
Work	+	able	=	Workable
Sweet	+	ness	=	Sweetness
Help	+	full	=	Helpful
Marry	+	age	=	Marriage
Heal	+	th	=	Health
Child	+	lish	=	Childish
Bright	+	en	=	Brighten

Q.2. Make new words by adding the correct prefixes.

(अक्षर dis या un किसी शब्द के पहले 'नहीं' का अर्थ देते हैं। नीचे के शब्दों में इन उपसर्गों को लगाकर नये शब्द बनाइये।)

Example : Like - dislike, unlike
friendly - unfriendly
happy - unhappy
continue - discontinue
agree - disagree
kind - unkind
approve - disapprove

Q.3. The prefix 'fore' means 'before'. Add 'fore' to make new words from the following and use them in sentences given below.

(उपसर्ग fore का अर्थ पहिले (पूर्व) है। अब fore उपसर्ग लगाकर नये शब्द बनाइये तथा उन्हें नीचे दिये गये वाक्यों में प्रयोग करिये।

शब्द– front, cast, fathers, noon, tell

(i) According to the last evening's weather **fore cast** it may rain today.
(ii) Astrologers claim that they can **foretell** your future.
(iii) He has applied for half a day's leave in the **fore noon** today.
(iv) A true leader is always in the **fore front.**
(v) We don't often realize that we owe a lot to our **fore fathers.**

Q.4. Add suffix- 'ly' to the following words and make sentences of your own, with the same derivatives.

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में 'ly' जोड़कर अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिये–

e.g. sudden + ly = suddenly

beautiful simple general
quiet main actual

Ans. (1) beautiful + ly - beautifully
simple + ly - simply
general + ly - generally
quiet + ly - quietly
main + ly - mainly
actual + ly - actually

Synonyms

Synonyms: The words which have similar meaning are known as Synonyms. वे शब्द जो एक–दूसरे से लगभग मिलते हो, तो एक शब्द दूसरे का Synonyms कहलाता है। जैसे– True का correct, Beautiful का Handsome.

कुछ Synonyms नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं–

	Word	Meanings	Synonyms
1.	Anger	क्रोध	Resentment, wrath
2.	Absurd	असम्भव, विचित्र	Funny, senseless, impossible
3.	Abandon	त्यागना	Forsake, give up
4.	Allow	आज्ञा देना	Permit, assent
5.	Alter	बदलना	Change, transform
6.	Ask	पूछना	Inquire, enquire
7.	Above	ऊपर	High
8.	Accept	स्वीकार करना	Agree, assent
9.	Advantage	लाभ	Profit, benefit
10.	Attack	आक्रमण	Invasion
11.	Alarm	खतरा	Danger, panic
12.	Active	फुर्तीला	Quick, brisk
13.	Accept	सहमत होना	Agree, consent
14.	Abolish	समाप्त करना	Finish, cancel.
15.	Accede	सहमत होना	Agree, consent
16.	Act (verb)	कार्य करना	do
17.	Act (Noun)	कार्य	Deed
18.	Astonish	आश्चर्य करना	Wonder
19.	Actonishment	आश्चर्य	Wonder
20.	Achieve	प्राप्त करना	Accomplish, gain
21.	Achievement	उपलब्धि	Accomplishment
22.	Adorn	सजाना	decorate
23.	Aid (Noun)	सहायता	Help, support
24.	Aid (Verb)	सहायता करना	Help
25.	Abduct	भगा ले जाना	Kidnap
26.	Abdicate	छोड़ना	Renounce
27.	Abhor	घृणा करना	Hate, dislike
28.	Ability	योग्यता	Capacity, skill
29.	Auxiliary	सहायक	Helping, helpful
30.	Aversion	घृणा	Disgust, Hate
31.	Avoid	बचना, दूर रहना	Evade

32.	Awe	भय	Fear, dread
33.	Aweful	भयानक	Fearful, dreadful
34.	Awkward	भद्दा	Clumsy
35.	Beautiful	सुन्दर	Pretty, Handsome, Charming
36.	Build	बनाना	Construct, make
37.	Brief	संक्षिप्त	Concise, short
38.	Battle	युद्ध	War, fighting
39.	Benefit	लाभ	Advantage
40.	Big	बड़ा	Vast, huge
41.	Bad	बुरा	Worthless, wicked
42.	Banish (1991)	निकाल देना	Exile, expel
43.	Barbarous	जंगली	Savage, uncivilized
44.	Barrier	बाधा, रोक, रुकावट	Hindrance, obstacle
45.	Base	धूर्त	Mean, unworthy
46.	Basic	आधारभूत	Primary, fundamental
47.	Bind	बाँधना	pasten, tie
48.	Blithe	प्रसन्न	Cheerful, gay
49.	Boast	डींग मारना	Brag
50.	Bold	साहसी	Fearless, daring
51.	Brave	वीर	Valiant, gallant
52.	Bravery	वीरता	Gallantry
53.	Break	तोड़ना	Crack
54.	Broad	चौड़ा	Wide
55.	Broken	टूटा हुआ	Severed
56.	Business	व्यापार	Trade, occupation
57.	Couple	जोड़ा	Pair
58.	Confess	स्वीकार करना	Admit
59.	Cruel	अत्याचारी	Tyrant, merciless
60.	Cruelty	संकट	Tyranny
61.	Calamity	संकट	Disaster, misfortune
62.	Calling	व्यवसाय	Occupation, profession
63.	Callous	क्रूर	Hard, unfeeling
64.	Calm	शांत	Cool, patient
65.	Cancel	समाप्त करना	Revoke, annul, abolish
66.	Candidate	उम्मीदवार	Applicant
67.	Capacity	क्षमता	Ability
68.	Capture	गिरफ्तारी	Arrest
69.	Conceal	छिपाना	Hide

70.	Careful	सतर्क, सावधान	Watchful, cautious
71.	Careless	असावधान, लापरवाह	Negligent
72.	Cheat	धोखा देना	Deceive
73.	Chief	मुख्य	Main
74.	Change	परिवर्तन	Alteration
75.	Doubt	संदेह करना	Suspect
76.	Doubt	संदेह	Suspicion
77.	Deny	इंकार करना	Refuse
78.	Denial	इंकारी, अस्वीकृति	Refusal
79.	Discover	पता लगाना,खोज करना	Invent, find
80.	Damage	हानि	Loss
81.	Danger	खतरा	Risk, peril
82.	Dangerous	खतरनाक	Risky
83.	Daring	साहसी	Bold
84.	Decay	मुर्झाना	Decline
85.	Deception	धोखा	Deceit
86.	Defy	चुनौती देना	Challenge
87.	Error	भूल	Mistake, blunder
88.	Envy	जलन	Jealousy
89.	Enough	पर्याप्त	Sufficient, adequate
90.	Ease	सुविधा	Facility
91.	Edge	किनारा	Verge, border
92.	Education	शिक्षा	Learning
93.	Efficient	निपुण, दक्ष	Expert
94.	Effort	प्रयत्न, प्रयास	Attempt, try
95.	Elect	चुनना	Select, choose
96.	Elegant	शानदार	Refined, graceful, grand
97.	Embarrass	परेशान करना	Trouble
98.	Eminent	प्रसिद्ध	Famous
99.	Empty	खाली	Vacant
100.	Enemy	शत्रु	Foe
101.	Envious	ईर्ष्यालु	Jealous
102.	Famous	प्रसिद्ध	Prominent, eminent
103.	Fetch	लाना	Bring
104.	Faith	विश्वास	Trust, confidence
105.	Force	शक्ति	Power
106.	Flaw	दोष	Fault
107.	Frighten	डराना, धमकाना	Fear, terrorize

108.	Fable	कहानी	Tale, story
109.	Facility	सुविधा	Ease, convenience
110.	Fair	अच्छा	Fine, pleasant
111.	Faithful	वफादार	Loyal, trustworthy
112.	Faithless	विश्वासघाती	Unfaithful, disloyal
113.	Fame	शांति	Reputation, renowned
114.	False	अशुद्ध	Untrue, incorrect
115.	Familiar	परिचित	Known, acquainted
116.	Fast	तेज़	Quick, rapid
117.	Fasten	बाँधना	Tie
118.	Fatal	घातक	Deadly, mortal
119.	Fatigue	थकान	Weariness, tiredness
120.	Feud	झगड़ा	Quarrel, fight
121.	Fiery	आग के समान	Burning
122.	Foe	शत्रु	Enemy
123.	Free	आजाद	Independent
124.	Friendly	मित्र के समान	Kindly, loving
125.	Gently	सभ्य, नम्र	Kind
126.	Grant	स्वीकार करना	Allow, permit
127.	Gain	लाभ	Profit, advantage
128.	Gallant	वीर	Brave
129.	Gamble	जुआ खेलना	Bet, wager
130.	Gay	प्रसन्न	Merry, cheerful
131.	Gaze	टकटकी लगाकर देखना	Stare, look
132.	General	साधारण	Common, unusual
133.	Genuine	वास्तविक	Real
134.	Gift	उपहार	Boon, present
135.	Get	पाना	Obtain, receive
136.	Glaring	स्पष्ट	Obvious
137.	Glee	प्रसन्न, आनन्द	Mirth, joy
138.	Gloom	अधंकार, निराशा	Darkness, dejection
139.	Gloomy	निराशा	Dejected, disappointment
140.	Glorious	शानदार	Grand
141.	Gulf	खाड़ी, दरार	Bay, beach
142.	Guilt	अपराध	Sin, vice, wrong doing
143.	Guide	पथ–प्रदर्शक	Leader
144.	Guide	पथ–प्रदर्शित करना	Lead, direct
145.	Guess	अनुमान	Conjecture

146.	Ground	जमीन पृथ्वी	Earth, soil
147.	Hire	किराया	Rent
148.	Hear	सुनना	Listen
149.	Hatred	घृणा	Dislike
150.	Happiness	प्रसन्नता	Joy, bliss
151.	Harass	परेशान करना	Vex, tease
152.	Hardship	कठिनाई	Difficulty, affliction
153.	Harm	हानि	Injury
154.	Harmless	दोषरहित	Faultless
155.	Harsh	तेज, कठोर	Rough, stern
156.	Hasten	शीघ्रता करना	Hurry
157.	Hypocrite	पाखंडी	Impostor, knave
158.	Icy	बर्फ के समान	Cold
159.	Illegal	गैर कानूनी	Unlawful
160.	Idle	सुस्त	Lazy
161.	Ignoble	बुरा, कमीन	Base
162.	Ignorance	अज्ञान	Stupidity
163.	Infinite	अनन्त	Endless
164.	Ill	बीमार	Sick, unwell
165.	Illuminate	प्रकाश देना	Enlighten, brighten
166.	Imagine	विचार करना	Fancy, guess
167.	Imitate	नकल करना	Copy, follow
168.	Joy	आनन्द करना	Pleasure, happiness, bliss
169.	Liberty	आजादी	Freedom, independence
170.	Misery	कुछ, संकट	Calamity
171.	Mad	पागल	Insane
172.	Obvious	स्पष्ट	Clear, evident
173.	Opposite	विपरीत, विरुद्ध	Reverse
174.	Obedient	आज्ञाकारी	Dutiful
175.	Pledge	प्रतिज्ञा	Promise
176.	Pardon	क्षमा करना	Forgive, excuse
177.	Pain	कष्ट, दर्द	Sorrow, misery
178.	Quarrel	झगड़ा	Dispute
179.	Quiet	शांत	Still, calm
180.	Rude	असभ्य	Impertinent, discourteous
181.	Recover	पुनः प्राप्त करना	Regain, salvage
182.	Remember	पाद करना	Recollect
183.	Respect	सम्मान करना	Honour

184.	Raise	उठाना	Lift
185.	Splendid	शानदार	Grand
186.	Snow	बर्फ	Ice
187.	Total	योग	Whole
188.	Teach	पढ़ाना	Dictate
189.	Tell	कहना	Say
190.	True	सच्चा, शुद्ध	Correct
191.	Triumph	विजय, सफलता	Victory, success
192.	Travel	यात्रा	Journey
193.	Useful	लाभदायक	Advantageous
194.	Unite	मिलाना	Connect, join
195.	Vacant	खाली	Empty
196.	Wisdom	बुद्धिमानी	learning, Prudence

Antonyms

Antonyms: The words which have opposite meaning are called Antonyms. Antonyms का अर्थ है विपरीत या विलोम। जब एक शब्द दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाला हो तो वे शब्द एक–दूसरे के Antonyms कहलाते हैं। जैसे– Fast का Slow तथा Honesty का Dishonesty.

कुछ Antonyms नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं–

Words	Antonyms
Active	Inactive, Passive
Ancient	Modern
Attack	Defend
Advantage	Disadvantage
Agree	Differ
Accept	Reject
Attractive	Repulsive
Arrogant	humble
Aristocracy	Democracy
Borrow	Lend
Barren	Fertile
Blessing	Curse
Enmity	Friendship
Enjoy	Suffer
Failure	Success
Fast	Slow
Freedom	Slavery
Faithful	Faithless
Foreign	Native
Full	Empty
Fresh	Stale
Fortune	Misfortune

Gain	Loss
Guest	Host
Hot	Cold
Harsh	Mild
Hide	Seek
Inferior	Superior
Increase	Decrease
Bright	Dull
Bold	Timid
Blunt	Sharp
Bravery	Cowardice
Clean	Dirty
Cheerful	Gloomy
Cause	Effect
Defence	Offence
Debt	Credit
Day	Night
Equal	Unequal
Encourage	Discourage
Polite	Impolite
Remember	Forget
Rough	Smooth
Religious	Secular
Rejoice	Lament
Regular	Irregular
Sink	Swim
Slow	Quick
Sweet	Bitter
Savagery	Kindness
Safety	Danger
Sufficient	Insufficient
Simple	Complex
Sensible	Senseless
Strange	Familiar
Sleep	Wake
Stern	Mild
Join	Disjoin
Junior	Senior
Joy	Sorrow
Knowledge	Ignorance
Landlord	Tenant
Love	Hate
Legal	Illegal
Loyal	Disloyal
Merit	Demerit
Miser	Spendthrift
Moral	Immoral
Natural	Artificial

Notorious	Famous
Often	Seldom
Obey	Disobey
Optimist	Pessimist
Peace	War
Public	Private
Please	Displease
Pleasant	Unpleasant
Prosperity	Adversity
Thick	Thin
Tragedy	Comedy
Temporal	Spiritual
Top	Bottom
Ugly	Beautiful
True	False
Virtue	Vice
Vague	Definite
Vanquished	Victor
Violent	Gentle
Victory	Defeat
Wisdom	Folly
Wide	Narrow
Whole	Part
Wed	Divorce
Wrong	Right
Weal	Woe
Wet	Dry
Worry	Comfort
Written	Verbal
Young	Old
Youth	Old age

TEXT BOOK EXERCISES

Exercise - 1

Q.1. Find antonyms for the following words :

Poverty, vanish, rapid, assimilate, dubious, sincere, short, many, creative, zenith, collective, excel, wandering.

Ans. Words	–	**Antonyms**
1. Poverty	–	Richness, Prosperity
2. Vanish	–	appear
4. Rapid	–	slow
5. Assimilate	–	Dissimulate, separate
6. Dubious	–	definite, certain, Indubitable
7. Sincere	–	insincere
9. Short	–	Long
10. Many	–	few

11. Creative	–	Destructive
12. Zenith	–	Bottom, nadir
13. Collective	–	Single
14. Excel	–	degrade
15. Wandering	–	Static

Exercise - 2

Q.1. Match the words in list A with their antonyms in list B.

	(A)		***(B)***
1.	**High**	–	**Body**
2.	**Fear**	–	**Courage**
3.	**Knowledge**	–	**Narrow**
4.	**Fragments**	–	**Imperfection**
5.	**Perfection**	–	**Bondage**
6.	**Wide**	–	**Low**
7.	**Freedom**	–	**Ignorance**
8.	**Mind**	–	**Whole**
Ans.	***Words***		***Opposites***
	High	–	Low
	Fear	–	Courage
	Knowledge	–	Ignorance
	Fragments	–	Whole
	Perfection	–	Imperfection
	Wide	–	Narrow
	Freedom	–	Bondage
	Mind	–	Body

Exercise - 3

Give the synonyms : Isolation, design, single, mingling, image, emphasise, assimilate, zenith, mansion, ancient, basic, custom, obtain, evolution, contempt, apparent.

Ans.	**Words**	–	**Synonyms**
	Isolation	–	Separation
	Design	–	Plans, Intentions, aims
	Single	–	only, solitary, isolated
	Mingling	–	Mixing, combining
	Image	–	Idol
	Emphasise	–	Stress
	Assimilate	–	Absorb
	Zenith	–	Crest, Peak, Apex
	Mansion	–	Castle, Manor, Palace,
	Ancient	–	old
	Basic	–	fundamental
	Custom	–	Ritual, tradition
	Obtain	–	get
	Evolution	–	Natural growth, development
	contempt	–	hate
	apparent	–	obvious

Exercise - 4

Match the words in list A with their synonyms in list B.

A	B
Reverence	Bravery
Prowess	Deep respect
Hectic	Native
Sect	Leader of a tribe
Indigenous	Great public sacrifice
Impetus	a group of people united by religious beliefs
Chieftain	connected with the sea or navigation
Maritime	driving force
Hecatomb	without rest

Ans.

	Words		**Synonyms**
1.	Reverence	–	Deep respect
2.	Prowess	–	Bravery
3.	Hectic	–	without rest
4.	Sect	–	a group of people united by religious beliefs and opinions.
5.	Indigenous	–	native
6.	Impetus	–	driving force
7.	Chieftain	–	leader of a tribe or clan.
8.	Maritime	–	connected with sea or navigation
9.	Hecatomb	–	great public sacrifice

Exercise - 5

Q.1. Choose the correct synonyms for the following words :

(1) Shiny

(a) extra (b) careful
(c) bright (d) angry.

Ans. (c) bright.

(2) Noisy

(a) first (b) loud
(c) afraid (d) small.

Ans. (b) loud.

(3) Glad

(a) broker (b) happy
(c) open (d) round.

Ans. (b) happy.

(4) Fast

(a) clear (b) main
(c) clean (d) quick

Ans. (d) quick

(5) Safe

(a) important (b) Secure
(c) sincere (d) slow.

Ans. (a) nice.

Q.2. Choose antonyms for the following words :

(1) Admit

(a) deny (b) wealth

(c) without (d) appear.
Ans. (a) deny.

(2) Safe
(a) insecure (b) important
(c) terrible (d) busy.
Ans. (a) insecure.

(3) Alive
(a) borrow (b) wet
(c) dead (d) war.
Ans. (c) dead.

(4) Ally
(a) west (b) bottom
(c) wane (d) enemy.
Ans. (d) enemy.

(5) Advantage
(a) waste (b) awake
(c) disadvantage (d) wild.
Ans. (c) disadvantage.

(6) Abundant
(a) scarce (b) accidental
(c) wrong, left (d) wide.
Ans. (a) scarce.

(7) Advance
(a) wise (b) retreat, retire
(c) attic (d) weak.
Ans. (b) retreat, retire.

(8) Thick
(a) thin (b) heavy
(c) fat (d) young.
Ans. (a) thin.

(9) Accurate
(a) Inaccurate (b) worst
(c) worse (d) anti-clock wise.
Ans. (a) Inaccurate.

(10) Absence
(a) aware (b) above
(c) presence (d) unless.
Ans. (c) presence

Homonym or Homophone
(Words with similar sound)

'समोच्चारित ऐसे शब्द हैं, जिनका उच्चारण लगभग समान होता है, परन्तु इनके अर्थ में भिन्नता होती है।' 'A homonym or homophone is a word having the same sound as another word but a different meaning.' As- Rain, Reign, Rein.

Examples :

(1) Access (पहुंच) : The clerk has an easy access to the officers.

Excess (अधिक) : Excess eating is bad for health.

(2) After (प्रभाव होना) : The severe cold affected me.
Effect (परिणाम, प्रभाव) : My advice had no effect on him.

(3) Altar (पूजा का चबूतरा) : I placed flowers on the altar.
Alter (बदलना) : I cannot alter my programme.

(4) Adapt (ग्रहण करना) : He has adapted the wrong method.
Adopt (ग्रहण करना, गोद लेना) :
The rich man has adopted Ramesh as his son.

(5) Berth (रेलगाड़ी में सोने की सीट) :
I got a berth reserved in Indore Express.
Birth (जन्म) : Delhi is my birth place.

(6) Course (तरीका, रास्ता) : The boy took a wrong course.
Coarse (खुरदरा) : I don't like coarse clothes.

(7) Check (परीक्षण करना) : The teacher checked our daily homework.
Cheque (चैक, बैंक में भुगतान हेतु) :
I gave a cheque to the shopkeeper.

(8) Corps (सेना की टुकड़ी) :
The corps of troops were sent to their homes.
Corpse (मृत शरीर) :
The corpse of the dacoit was no where found.

(9) Convenience (सुविधा) :
Most of people prefer Convenience in their lives.
Conveyance (वाहन) : We can't get conveyance to reach Delhi.

(10) Dear (प्रिय) : Sudhir is my dear friend.
Deer (हिरण) : Deer are found in this jungle.

(11) Diseases (रोग) : Cholera is an infectious disease.
Decease (मृत्यु) : The decease of his father is a great shock to him.

(12) Dying (समाप्त होना) : He remembered his son upto his dying day.
Dyeing (रंगना) : My mother is perfect in dyeing clothes.

(13) Fair (मेला) : I visited the Gwalior fair.
Fare (किराया) : I paid the fare and got into the bus.

(14) Floor (फर्श) : The floor of this room is not good.
Flour (आटा) : The bread is made of white flour.

(15) Human (मानव) : It is a human nature to live in society.
Humane (दयालु) : He is very humane to the poor.

(16) Lesson (पाठ) : The boy learned the lesson.
Lessen (कम करना) : Hard labour will lessen his miseries.

(17) Letter (पत्र) : I got a letter from my father yesterday.
Latter (द्वितीय) :
Ram and Shyam are brothers, the former is fat, the latter is thin.
Later (बाद के) :

(18) Loose (ढीला) : This shirt is loose.
Lose (खोना) :
I lost my book yesterday or I lose my books generally.
Loss (हानि) : He tolerated a heavy loss in the business.

(19) Mail (डाक) : The mall is sent by air these days.
Male (पुरुष) : The woman gave birth to a male child.

(20) Pale (पीला रंग) : The patient has gone pale.
Pail (बर्तन) : She was carrying a pail of water.

(21) Plain (साधारण) : I need a plain clothes.
Plain (मैदान) : There is a large plain in the north of India.

(22) Peace (शान्ति) : India is a peace loving country.
Piece (टुकड़ा) : I bought a piece of fine cloth.

(23) Pray (प्रार्थना) : I pray to God in the morning.
Prey (शिकार करने वाला) : The lion is the beast of prey.

(24) Principal (प्राचार्य) : Mr. Sharma is the principal of our school.
Principle (सिद्धान्त) : He is a man of principles.

(25) Quite (बिल्कुल) : The patient is quite well now.
Quiet (शान्त, चुप) : Please be quiet and don't disturb me.

(26) Rain (वर्षा) : It rained heavily yesterday.
Reign (शासनकाल) :
The first battle of Panipat was fought in the reign of Babar.
Rein (लगाम) : He was pulling the reins of the horse to stop it.

(27) Right (ठीक) : Your argument is right.
Right (दाँया) : My right hand was hurt in the accident.
Write (लिखना) : He is writing an essay.
Rite (रीति) : I don't believe in old rites of marriage.

(28) Root (जड़) : The plant has deep root under the ground.
Route (रास्ता) : The route to Simla is very hilly.

(29) Sole (तला, जूते का) : The sole of the shoes are made of rubber.
Soul (आत्मा) : The soul never dies.

(30) Suit (सूट पहनने वाला) : He was wearing a warm suit.
Suite (कमरों का जोड़ा) : I got a suite of rooms reserved in the hotel.

(31) Seized (कब्जा करना) : The seized power by force.

Ceased (समाप्त करना) : He ceased his office himself.

(32) Wait (प्रतीक्षा करना) : Radha waited for her friend for two hours.
Weight (वजन) : She cannot carry heavy weight.

(33) Week (सप्ताह) : My father comes to house every week.
Weak (दुर्बल) : She is very weak physically.

(34) Weather (मौसम) : The weather is fine today.
Whether (यदि) : She asked me whether I would accompany her.

(35) Waist (व्यर्थ) : He is putting on a belt round his waist.
Waste (व्यर्थ) : He wasted much money in gambling.

(36) Wail (चिल्लाना, रोना) : The old man wailed to see his house on fire.
Veil (घूंघट) : The village woman was wearing a veil.

(37) Well (ठीक, कुंआ) : He is quiet well now.
There is a deep well in the field.
Wall (दीवार) : He can jump over the wall.

(38) Wear (पहनना) : She was wearing a fine saree.
Weir (नदी का बाँध) : There is a breach in the weir.

(39) Whip (कोड़ा, चेतावनी) :
A whip was issued by the secretary to attend the meeting.
Whip (चाबुक मारना) :
The horse would not run fast unless he was severely whipped.

Some Important Homonyms

(1)	Accept - स्वीकार करना	Except - अतिरिक्त, सिवाय
(2)	Advice - सलाह	Advise - सलाह देना
(3)	Air - हवा	Heir - उत्तराधिकारी
(4)	Apposite - उपयुक्त	Opposite - विरोधी
(5)	Axe- कुल्हाड़ी	Ex - भूतपूर्व
(6)	Bad - बुरा	Bed - बिस्तर
(7)	Bare - नंगा, सूना	Bear - भालू
(8)	Be - होना	Bee - मधुमक्खी
(9)	Birth - जन्म	Berth - सीट, बैठक
(10)	Blow - बजाना	Below– नीचे
(11)	Born - पैदा होना	Borne - सहन करना
(12)	Buy - खरीदना	By - द्वारा
(13)	Casual - आकस्मिक	Causal - कारण सम्बन्धी
(14)	Cast - फेंकना	Caste - जाति
(15)	Cell - कोठरी	Sell - बेचना
(16)	Cattle - पशु	Kettle - केतली

(17) Cheque - चैक (रुपयों का) Check - जाँच करना, रोकना
(18) Cite - कहना Site - स्थान
(19) Dairy - दुग्ध शाला Diary - दैनन्दिनी, डायरी
(20) Dear - प्रिय Deer - हिरन
(21) Decent - बढ़िया Dissent -असहमति
(22) Die - मरना Dye - रैंगना
(23) Dose - खुराक Doze - ऊथना
(24) Fair - सुन्दर, मेला Fare - किराया
(25) Feet - पैर Feat - करतब
(26) Floor - फर्श Flour - आटा
(27) Form - प्रसन्न Farm - खेत
(28) Gate - दरवाजा Gait - चाल
(29) Hare - खरगोश Hair - बाल
(30) Heel - ऐड़ी Heal - घाव भरना
(31) Herd - झुण्ड Heard - सुना
(32) Heart - दिल Hurt - चोट पहुंचाना, घायल
(33) Here - यहाँ Hear - सुनना
(34) Hole - छेद, बिल Whole - सम्पूर्ण, सारा
(35) I - मैं Eye - आँख
(36) Idle - सुस्त Ideal - आदर्श
(37) Know - जानना No - नहीं
(38) Knot - गाँठ Not - नहीं
(39) Lend - उधार देना Land - भूमि
(40) Loan - कर्ज, उधार Lone - अकेला
(41) Loose - ढीला Lose - खोना
(42) Maid - कुँआरी लड़की Made - बनाया
(43) Mail – डाक Male – नर, पुरुष
(44) Marry – विवाह करना Merry – आनन्द मनाना
(45) Meet – मिलना Meat – माँस, गोश्त
(46) Nice – अच्छा Niece – भतीजी
(47) Our – हमारा Hour – घंटा
(48) Pain – दर्द Pane – शीशा
(49) Pair – जोड़ा Pare – काटना
(50) Peace – शान्ति Piece – टुकड़ा
(51) Plain – मैदान Plane – हवाई जहाज
(52) Pray – शिकार Prey – मूल्य

(53)	Price – मूल्य	Prize – पुरुस्कार
(54)	Principal – प्रधानाचार्य	Principle – सिद्धान्त
(55)	Quiet – शान्त	Quite– बिल्कुल
(56)	Rain – वर्षा	Reign – शासन
(57)	Right – ठीक, दाँया	Write – लिखना
(58)	Ring – बजाना, अंगूठी	Wring – निचोड़ना
(59)	Roll– हाजरी	Role – भूमिका
(60)	Rite – प्रथा	Right – अधिकार
(61)	Route – मार्ग	Root – जड़
(62)	Sale – बिक्री	Sail – खेना, चलाना
(63)	Send – भेजना	Sand – रेत
(64)	Stationery – कागज पेन्सिल	Stationary – ठहरा हुआ स्थिर
(65)	Sour – खट्टा	Sore – कष्टदायक
(66)	Steal – चुराना	Steel – इस्पात
(67)	Story – कहानी	Storey – मंजिल
(68)	Temper – मिजाज, मनोदशा	Tamper – एक यन्त्र
(69)	Tenor – गति, दिशा	Tenure – अवधि
(70)	Vine – बेल	Wine – शराब
(71)	Wait – प्रतीक्षा करना	Weight –भार
(72)	Weak – कमजोर	Week – सप्ताह
(73)	Waste – बरबाद करना	Waist – कमर
(74)	Weather – मौसम	Whether – यदि
(75)	Won – जीता	One – एक
(76)	Year – वर्ष	Ear – कान
(77)	Yolk – अंडे का जर्दी	Yoke – बैलों का जुआ

WORDS THAT CONFUSE

(1) **Adopt** (to take into artificial relationship) - I have no son, so I want to adopt someone as my son.
Adapt (to suit) - After her marriage, she adapted herself to the taste of her husband.

(2) **Ascent** (a climb upwards) - Free India is going on her ascent.
Accent (stress in language) - The accent of the Scotch people is a bit rough.
Assent (Concurrence) - The Prime Minister of India cannot do anything in theory, without obtaining the President's assent.

(3) **Antic** (grotesque posture) - When she made an antic appearance the child cried in fear.
Antique (of very old time) - The Puranas are antique books of the Hindus.

(4) **Birth** (Coming into existence) - The woman died after giving birth to a dead child.
Berth (a seat in the train) - Please get a lower berth reserved for me in the Punjab Mail.

(5) **Council** (an assembly) - He is a member of U.P. Council.
Counsel (an advice) - He gave me a good counsel in this matter.

(6) **Crops** (a regiment)- The soldier was discharged from his crops due to his misconduct.
Corpse (a dead body) - The corpse of the poor beggar was cremated by the Municipal authorities.

(7) **Compliment** (a polite expression of praise) - Please convey my best compliments to your friends.
Complement (full number) - The complement of the division sum in Rs. 850.

(8) **Chord** (string of harp) - The chord of his harp has broken.
Cord (rope of small metre)- Bind him with a cord.

(9) **Coarse** (rough) - Now a days prisoners are not given coarse food as they were given formerly.
Course (way) - The course of your action is not perfectly right.

(10) **Decease** (die) - The deceased was a very good man. May God bless his soul!
Disease (ailment) - He is suffering from an incurable disease.

(11) **Diary** (a daily record) - I write my diary every day.
Dairy (Place for dealing in milk)- We get our milk from the Military dairy.

(12) **Gilt** (A kind of metal) - Our coins are made of gilt.
Guilt (an offence) - As his guilt was not proved, the judge acquitted him.

(13) **Fare** (rate of his) - The fare for Delhi is not much.
Fair (of clear complexion) - Reema is the fairest girl in her class.

(14) **Eminent** (Famous) - Dr. Radhakrishnan is one of the most eminent philosophers of the modern age.
Imminent (Immediate) - Of course, there is no imminent danger of war being broken out now.

(15) **Gait** (movement) - The gait of peacock is extremely charming.
Gate (main entrance) - The front gate of our college is very grand.

(16) **Principle** (a rule in life) - One should not do any thing against one's principle.
Principal (head of a college) - The principal of our college is a well known scholar.

(17) **Popular** (liked by people) - Prof. R.C. Banerjee is the most popular author in U.P.
Populous (containing think population) - Delhi is now one of the most populous cities of India.

(18) **Stationary** (which does not move)- The train is stationary, now you may get down.
Stationery (a shop where paper, pencil etc. bought and sold) - There is a small stationery shop, attached to our college.

(19) **President** (One who presides) - Mr. Rawat is the president of the Delhi Flying Club.
Precedent (Previous case, taken as example) - There can be no precedent of this case in the entire world of civil law.

(20) **Minor** (One who has not attained majority in age) - She is just a minor girl, why are you so anxious to get her married?
Miner (one who works in the mine) - There are about forty thousand miners in this coalfield.

(21) **Emigrant** (One who goes to settle in another country)- Those Bengali Hindus are emigrant from East Pakistan.
Immigrant (One who comes to settle in another country) - These Bengali Hindus who have come from East Pakistan are immigrants in India.

(22) **Cheque** (order for money with a bank) - Please issue a cheque for Rs. 500 with Punjab National Bank.
Check (to curb) - Please check these accounts.

Some Pair of Words : Confusing Words

(1)	Ant (चींटी)	:	Ants are small creatures.
	Aunt (चाची)	:	I love my aunt very much.
(2)	Bear (सहन करना)	:	I cannot bear this heat.
	Bear (रीछ)	:	I saw a bear in the forest.
(3)	Beat (पीटना)	:	They beat the dog generally.
	Bite (काटना)	:	Did the dog bite them?
(4)	Birth (जन्म)	:	What is your date of birth?
	Berth (गाड़ी में स्थान)	:	My berth was comfortable.
(5)	Break (तोड़ना)	:	Do not break school rules.
	Brake (ब्रेक)	:	This cycle has no brake.
(6)	Buy (खरीदना)	:	I buy my new books in July.
	By (द्वारा)	:	He was beaten by his father.
(7)	Cost (कीमत)	:	What is the cost of this book?
	Caste (जाति)	:	What is your caste?
(8)	Cheque (चैक)	:	I got a cheque for Rs. 1000/-.
	Check (रोकना)	:	Check your errors.
(9)	Cattle (पशु)	:	The cattle were grazing.
	Kettle (केतली)	:	The kettle was on the fire.

(10) Dear (प्रिय) : He is my dear friend.
Deer (हिरण) : The deer are in the forest.
(11) Die (मरना) : When did he die?
Dye (रंगना) : The old persons dye their hair.
(12) Fair (मेला) : I am going to a fair.
Fare (किराया) : I paid fare to get the ticket.
(13) Heal (ठीक होना) : This medicine will not heal him.
Heel (एड़ी) : I have pain in my heel.
(14) Hear (सुनना) : I cannot hear you lecture.
Here (यहाँ) : He lives here.
(15) Hare (खरगोश) : The hare was white.
Hair (बाल) : My hair is black.
(16) Lose (खोना) : You should not lose your good friends.
Loose (ढीला) : He likes loose clothes.
(17) Male (पुरुष जाति) : No male member was there.
Mail (डाक) : I went by the mail train.
(18) Marry (विवाह करना): You should not marry early.
Merry (आनन्द) : Let us make merry.
(19) Principal (प्रिंसीपल) : Who is the principal of your college?
Principle (सिद्धांत) : My father has high principles.
(20) Right (अधिकार) : We have many rights as well as duties.
Rite (रस्म) : Our marriage rites are strange.
(21) Ring (बजाना) : The peon will ring the bell.
Wring (निचोड़ना) : Wring out the towel please.
(22) See (देखना) : I went to see my friend.
Sea (समुद्र) : This sea is very deep.
(23) Steal (चोरी करना) : Do not steal anything.
Steel (इस्पात) : It is made of steel.
(24) Story (कहानी) : This book has only one story.
Storey (मंजिल) : He lives in the third storey of the house.
(25) Tail (पूँछ) : A cow has a long tail.
Tale (गाथा) : He told me a fairy tale.
(26) Wait (प्रतीक्षा करना) : Wait here till I come back.
Weight (वजन) : What is your weight please?

Exercise : 1

Choose the correct alternative :

(1) This is my favourite (pare, pear, pair of clothes).

Ans. **pair of clothes**

(2) The (principal, principle) declared the holiday.

Ans. **principal**

(3) Ram was (sun, son) of Dashrath.

Ans. son

(4) (Buoys, Boys) float on the sea to warn ships of danger.

Ans. Buoys

(5) A (tale, tail) is told by the teacher.

Ans. tale

(6) The (hair, hare) has a short tail.

Ans. hare

(7) He met with an accident because he did not apply (break, brake).

Ans. brake

(8) Tell me the (price, prize) of your car.

Ans. price

(9) Please (prey, pray) for his success.

Ans. pray

(10) He hurt his (heal, heel).

Ans. heel

(11) Teacher gives (right, write) directions.

Ans. right

(12) According to Gita (soul, sole) is immortal.

Ans. soul

(13) (Led, Lead) is a heavy metal.

Ans. Lead

(14) It is half (past, passed) ten now.

Ans. past

(15) I do not have (their, there) address.

Ans. their

Exercise : 2

Select the correct homonyms :

(1) The train passes (through, threw) tunnel.

Ans. through

(2) Your answer is (right, write).

Ans. right

(3) Did you (hear, here) my voice?

Ans. hear

(4) Wedding is an example of (rites, rights)

Ans. rites

(5) Common (sence, sense) is that sense without which all other sense is nonsense.

Ans. sense

(6) Put the glass (there, their) on the table.

Ans. there

(7) You are (two, to, too) young to become a professor.

Ans. too

(8) The TV has lost (its, it's) IC.

Ans. its

(9) Cell phone has bad (effect, affect) on mind.

Ans. effect

(10) The student got (bored, board) in the lecture.

Ans. bored

(F)
One word Substitution

(1) A man with an evil reputation — **Notorious.**

(2) One who walks on foot — **Pedestrian.**

(3) A remedy for all diseases — **Panacea.**

(4) Practice of marrying more than one husband at a time — **Polyandry.**

(5) Practice of marrying more than one wife at a time — **Polygamy.**

(6) A child born after the death of his father — **Posthumous.**

(7) Medical examination of a body held after death — **Post Mortem.**

(8) One who takes a dark view of thing — **Pessimist.**

(9) One who looks to the brighter side of things — **Optimist.**

(10) A person suffering from nervous disorder — **Neurotic.**

(11) Remarks which do not really apply to the subject in hand — **Irrelevant.**

(12) A word no longer in use — **Obsolete.**

(13) A man who is always inclined to find fault — **Censorious.**

(14) Living in the same age — **Contemporary.**

(15) A list of things — **Catalogue**

(16) A large number — **Majority.**

(17) A small number — **Minority.**

(18) A child brought up by one who is not its parents -**Foster child.**

(19) A letter not claimed by anybody — **Dead letter.**

(20) A child who has lost its parents — **Orphan.**

(21) Diseases that end in death — **Fatal.**

(22) Game in which neither party wins — **A draw game.**

(23) Incapable of being repaired — **Irrepairable.**

(24) Liable to catch fire — **Inflammable.**

(25) One who lacks courage — **Coward.**

(26) People working in the same office — **Colleagues.**

(27) People who hear some lecture — **Audience.**

(28) People who witness a thing — **Spectators.**

(29) Paper written by hand — **Manuscript.**

(30) Without any payment of price — **Gratis.**

(31) A woman who has lost her husband — **Widow.**

(32) A man who has lost his wife — **Widower.**

(33) The science of plants — **Botany.**

(34) A thing given to beggar — **Alms.**

(35) A period of hundred years. — **Century.**

(36) A book which contains words and their meaning — **Dictionary.**

(37) A barren land full of sand — **Desert.**

(38) Things sent to foreign countries — **Export.**

(39) Things brought from foreign countries. — **Import.**

(40) Leave without permission. — **French Leave.**

(41) A person who eats too much — **Glutton.**

(42) To steal a human being. — **Kidnap.**

(43) A place where hens and chickens are kept — **Poultryard.**

(44) A boy who stays away from school — **Truant.**

(45) One who does not know reading and writing. — **Illiterate.**

(45) The part of the tree inside the land. — **Root**

(46) The man who cuts our hair — **Barber**

(47) A piece of land surrounded by water — **Island**

(48) A large collection of books. — **Library**

(49) One who comes from another country. — **Foreigner.**

(50) One who gives judgment. — **Judge.**

Exercise

(1) Choose the correct words :

(1) A person who loves money and hates spending it is:

(a) spendthrift (b) miser

(c) philanthropist (d) capitalist.

Ans. (b) miser

(2) A family known for its wealth and greatness of heart is :

(a) Generosity (b) affluence

(c) courage (d) prestige

Ans. (a) Generosity

(3) One word for 'a person who has been appointed or selected to attend a conference' is:

(a) ambassador (b) delegate

(c) representative (d) messenger

Ans. (b) delegate

(4) A book with blank pages on which pictures or paper cuttings are stuck is known as a:

(a) plain book (b) paint book

(c) drawing book (d) scrap book.

Ans. (d) scrap book.

(5) A person who is slow in learning is termed as:

(a) dullard (b) bad

(c) lazy (d) dunce.

Ans. (d) dunce

(2) Fill in the blanks with the correct word :

Aeronautics, Goose, Astronomer, Monastery, Pious, Miser, Deliverance, Astronaut, Licence, vagabond, Delegates, Chant, Haunt, Orbit, Telescope, Status, Scholar, Numb, Beast.

Ans. (1) A silly person. .....

Ans. goose

(2) A person who lives a wandering life.....
Ans. Vagabond
(3) Social position or rank .....
Ans. Status
(4) Some who knows a lot about the subject.....
Ans. Scholar
(5) Deeply religious .....
Ans. Pious
(6) A building in which monks live.....
Ans. Monastery
(7) An instrument used to see distant object.....
Ans. Telescope
(8) The path in which planet move.....
Ans. orbit
(9) A permit from an authority to own, use or do something.....
Ans. Licence
(10) A person who has been appointed or selected to attend or speak at a conference.....
Ans. delegate
(11) A person who believes in eternal love for God.....
Ans. Intellect
(12) One who does the scientific study of the sun, the moon etc.....
Ans. Astronomer
(13) The study of practice of traveling through the air.....
Ans. Aeronautics
(14) A person trained to travel in a spacecraft.....
Ans. Astronaut
(15) Say a prayer in singing voice.....
Ans. Chants
(16) Visit a place often.....
Ans. Haunt
(17) Final release from rebirth.....
Ans. Deliverance
(18) A person who loves money and hates spending it.....
Ans. miser
(19) To cause to feel no pain.....
Ans. numb
(20) An animal that is cruel and dangerous.....
Ans. beast

(3) Match the words with correct substitution.

Ans.
(1) That which cannot be satisfied — **Insatiable**
(2) Height above sea level and the interior strata — **Altitude**
(3) Science of earth's crust — **Geology.**
(4) Study of ancient monuments — **Archaeology**
(5) One who makes furniture — **Carpenter**
(6) To be disloyal to someone who trust you. — **Betray**

(7) A painting or photograph of a person — **Portrait**
(8) A poem of fourteen lines — **Sonnet.**
(9) To make some one angry — **grieve**
(10) Skillful in inventing — **Ingenious.**
(11) Store house for grains — **Granary**
(12) Say publically that some thing important is true — **Proclaim.**
(13) An ugly woman — **hag**
(14) Soldiers who fight on a horse back — **cavalry**
(15) A place where meals are sold and bought — **Restaurant**
(16) A book giving information on all branches of knowledge — **Encyclopaedia**
(17) A person who flies an aeroplane — **Pilot**
(18) A document allowing person to travel abroad — **Passport**
(19) Govt. of the people, by the people and for the people — **Democracy.**
(20) Plants of a particular region — **Flora**
(21) A person who studies physics — **Physicist**
(22) Soldiers who fight on food — **Infantry**
(23) Practice of talking too much about one self — **Egoist**
(24) A person who writes poems — **Poet**
(25) A period of one hundred year — **Century**

Basic Grammar

(A)
Nouns :
Countable and uncountable

Q.1. What is Noun? What are its Kinds? Give examples also.
संज्ञा क्या है? इसकी कौन–कौन सी प्रकार हैं? उदाहरण भी दीजिये।

Or

Define Noun with all its kinds. Give a few examples also.
संज्ञा की परिभाषा दीजिये। उसकी सभी प्रकार बतलाईये। कुछ उदाहरण भी दीजिये।

Ans. A Noun is the name of any person, place animal or thing.

Or

Every name word is Noun.

संज्ञा (Noun) किसी भी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध कराती है।

Kinds of Nouns

जैसे– Ram, Delhi, Chair, Library, Gold, Honesty.

Nouns are of five Kinds– संज्ञा निम्नलिखित 5 प्रकार की होती है।

(i) Proper Noun प्रापर नाऊन (व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा) किसी खास व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर संकेत करती है और प्रत्येक दूसरे व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु से भिन्न होती है, जैसे– Mohan (व्यक्ति), Ganges (नदी) India (देश) The Vindhyachal (पर्वत)

Note: (a) प्रॉपर नाऊन का पहला अक्षर सदैव कैपिटल लेटर (बड़े) से लिखा जाता है।

(b) ये एकवचन में होती है तथा इनका बहुवचन नहीं होता या नहीं बनता है।

(ii) Common Noun कामन नाऊन (जाति वाचक संज्ञा) सामान्य व्यक्ति, पशु, वस्तु आदि की ओर संकेत करती है, यह कई प्रकार के होते हैं। जैसे boy, girl, man, cow, table, pen, school आदि। (Note : इन सभी के नियमानुसार बहुवचन होते हैं।)

(iii) Coilective Noun : कलेक्टिव नाऊन (समूह–वाचक संज्ञा)– यह व्यक्ति पशु व वस्तु आदि के समूह की ओर संकेत करती है। जैसे– Army, Class, Library आदि।

(Note– इन सभी के नियमानुसार बहुवचन होते हैं।)

(iv) Material Noun : मटेरियल नाऊन– (पदार्थ–वाचक संज्ञा)– यह पदार्थ, धातु आदि की ओर संकेत करती है जैसे– milk, wheat, gold, iron, silver आदि।

(Note : इन सबका प्रयोग एकवचन में ही होता है तथा इनके बहुवचन नहीं होते या नहीं बनाये जाते हैं। किन्तु यदि इनका बहुवचन में प्रयोग होता है तो उसका अर्थ भिन्न होता है। जैसे– Stones अर्थात् नापतौल के बांट। Woods अर्थात् जंगल।

(v) Abstract Noun : एबस्ट्रेक्ट नाऊन : (भाव–वाचक संज्ञा)– यह किसी भाव या गुण को प्रकट करती है। जैसे Honesty (ईमानदारी), Wisdom (बुद्धिमता), Roughness (खुरदरापन)

(Note : प्रायः अधिकांश भाववाचक संज्ञायें Adjectives से बनती हैं)

Another Type of Classification of Nouns
(संज्ञाओं का एक अन्य प्रकार से वर्गीकरण)

व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की गणना के आधार पर संज्ञायें का एक अन्य वर्गीकरण भी है जो दो प्रकार का होता है–

(1) Countable Nouns (गणनीय संज्ञायें)

(2) Uncountable Nouns (अगणनीय संज्ञायें)

(i) Countable Nouns (गणनीय संज्ञायें) : गणनीय संज्ञायें सामान्य रूप से वस्तु या वस्तुओं की गणना को बताती हैं। ये एकवचन या बहुवचन दोनों में हो सकती हैं।

जैसे– A book, a pen, an elephant, an inkpot, a boy, a girl, a chair, a shop आदि

Singular (एकवचन) : A book, my bicycle, that hill, an egg.

Plural : (बहुवचन)– Books, bicycles, hills, eggs etc.

ध्यान रहे कि सिर्फ एकवचन गणनीय संज्ञायें ही a अथवा an अनिश्चयवावक आर्टिकल अपने आगे लेती हैं।

(ii) Uncountable Nouns : अगणनीय संज्ञायें सामान्य रूप में ऐसी वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत करती हैं जिनकी गणना नहीं की जा सकती। ये संज्ञायें आमतौर पर एक वचन में होती हैं। Uncountable nouns निम्नलिखित वर्गों से सम्बद्ध रहती हैं--

1. **Things considered in mass (वस्तुयें जो समूह के रूप में होती हैं) :** *rice,* wheat, hair, dust etc.
2. **Materials (पदार्थ) :** Paper, wood, gold, *cloth etc.*

3. **Liquids** (द्रव) : Water, milk, oil etc.
4. **Gases** (गैसें) : Air, smoke, hydrogen etc.
5. **Natural phenomena** (प्राकृतिक घटनायें) : Cold, heat, sunlight, electricity.
6. **Abstract Nouns** (भाव वाचक संज्ञायें) : Courage, friendship, freedom, happiness.
7. **Branches of learning** (ज्ञान की शाखायें) : Mathematics, Economics etc.

वैसे अधिकांश uncountable nouns समूहगत ही होती हैं किन्तु कुछ ऐसी भी होती हैं जिन्हें हम उनको हिस्सों (भागों) में प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

Plurals : Pieces of chalk, drops of water, slices of bread, flashes of lighting.

Proper Nouns (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञायें)– ये भी अगणनीय हैं क्योंकि ये अपने किस्म की एक मात्र ही होती हैं। जैसे Mohan, Sudha, Malti, India, The Yamuna, The Narmada, The Vindhyachal, The Satpuda, The Taj Mahal, The Gwalior Fort, Bharat Bhawan आदि।

वैसे गणनीय संज्ञायें एक वचन में अपने साथ a या an लेती है, जबकि Uncountable संज्ञायें और कुछ Countable संज्ञायें बहुवचन रूप में Some के साथ प्रयुक्त होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई न कोई मात्रा या संख्या की सूचना उसके अन्तर्गत निहित होती है। उदाहरण के लिये–

(i) Bread is good for us (all bread in general).
(ii) Give me some bread (a certain quantity).

Note: Some words are countable or uncountable according to their context: जैसे Fish, drink.(कुछ शब्द अपने संदर्भ के अनुसार Countable तथा Uncountable माने जाते हैं)

Text Book Exercise : 1

Point out Nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, collective material or abstract noun. (निम्नलिखित वाक्यों से Noun छाँटिये और उनका प्रकार बतलाईये।

(1) Always speak the truth.
Ans. Truth - Abstract Noun.
(2) We all love honesty.
Ans. Honesty - Abstract Noun.
(3) I have two children.
Ans. Children - Common Noun.
(4) The lion is the king of the forest.
Ans. Lion and king and forest (all are common Noun)
(5) Vikramaditya was the wisest of all the kings.
Ans. (1) Vikramaditya - Proper Noun
(2) Kings - Common Noun.
(6) Gandhi encouraged clear to nests.
Ans. (1) Gandhi - Proper Noun

(2) Cleanliness - Abstract Noun.

(7) Birds build their nests in trees.

Ans. Birds and trees and nests (all are common noun)

(8) Who teaches you Grammar?

Ans. Grammar - Collective Noun

(9) The Narmada is a holy river.

Ans. (1) Narmada - Proper Noun
(2) River - Common Noun.

(10) A committee of six was appointed to assess the situation.

Ans. (1) Committee - Collective Noun
(2) Situation - Abstract Noun.

(11) Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.

Ans. (1) Jawaharlal Nehru and India - Proper Noun
(2) Prime minister - Common Noun.

(12) The boy was rewarded for his honesty.

Ans. (1) Boy - Common Noun
(2) Honesty - Abstract Noun.

(13) He gave me an apple.

Ans. Apple - Common Noun/also be material noun.

(14) I recognized his voice at once.

Ans. Voice - Abstract Noun.

(15) You should never tell a lie.

Ans. lie - Abstract Noun.

(16) Wisdom is better than riches.

Ans. (1) Wisdom - Abstract Noun
(2) Riches - Material Noun

(17) He is on the duty.

Ans. Duty - Abstract Noun

(18) Silver and Gold are precious metals.

Ans. Silver, gold, metals all material nouns.

(19) Still water runs deep.

Ans. Water - Material Noun

(20) The army attacked the outpost.

Ans. (1) Army - Collective Noun
(2) Outpost - Common Noun

(21) Kasturba Gandhi was a great woman.

Ans. (1) Kasturba Gandhi - Proper Noun
(2) Woman - Common Noun

(22) Old habits die hard.

Ans. Habits - Abstract Noun

(23) The early bird Catches the worm.

Ans. Bird and worm both common noun.

(24) You can't pump the ocean dry.

Ans. Ocean - common noun.

Text Book Exercise : 2

1. Does wood sink in water ? Which word is a material noun ?

(a) sink (b) does
(c) water (d) wood

Ans. (d) wood

2. My mother wears gold jewellery. Which word is a material noun ?

(a) wears (b) jewellery
(c) mother (d) gold

Ans. (d) gold

3. Crowd was on main street. Which word is a collective noun ?

(a) crowd (b) main
(c) on (d) street

Ans. (a) crowd

4. They gazed across the valley. Which word is a common noun ?

(a) gazed (b) across
(c) they (d) valley

Ans. (d) valley

5. Honesty is the best policy. Which word is a abstract noun ?

(a) policy (b) the
(c) honesty (d) best

Ans. (c) honesty

(B)
Pronoun

Pronouns are used in place of Nouns. as- He, She, it, this, that.

Kinds of Pronouns

(1) Personal Pronoun as I, you, he
(2) Relative Pronouns as who, which
(3) Interrogative Pronoun as- who, what, which
(4) Demonstrative Pronouns as- This, these, those
(5) Reflexive Pronoun as- either, each
(7) Reciprocal Pronoun as - each other, one another.

N.B. सामान्य रूप से Personal pronoun के प्रयोग में गलती होने की संभावना रहती है अतः उसकी जानकारी पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है –

Personal pronoun के तीन भेद (प्रकार) हैं –

(1) First person (प्रथम पुरुष)– जैसे – I, we

(2) Second person (द्वितीय पुरुष)– जैसे– you

(3) Third person (अन्य पुरुष)– जैसे– He, she, it, they

वाक्य में Personel pronoun कर्त्ता, कर्म या संबंध कारक के लिये ही अधिकतर प्रयोग में आते हैं। उनके प्रयोग में निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखें–

Pronouns	Nominative case	Objective case	Possessive case
First person	I	me	my
	we	us	our
Second person	you	your	your
Third person	He	Him	His
	She	Her	Her
	It	It	Its
	They	Them	Their

वाक्यों में Personal Pronouns का उपर्युक्त रूप में ही प्रयोग किया जाता है :

Q. Put each of the following collective nouns in correct place in the sentences below, making it plural, if necessary. Some Nouns must be used more than once.

Flock, herd, bundle, mob, stack, suite, audience, swarm, shoal, bunch, set, crowd, fleet, congregation, crew, flight, clump, gang, pack.

(i) The.....of the Indian Navy is very strong now.

Ans. fleet

(ii) Disease reduced the farmer's.....from 60 to 39 cows.

Ans. herd

(iii) Raina was attacked by a.....of wasps.

Ans. swarm

(iv) A.....of shouting people overturned vehicles, set fire to shops and attacked a Police Station.

Ans. mob

(v) The President occupied a.....of rooms at the hotel.

Ans. suite

(vi) Some spectators in the.....disagreed with the referee's decision.

Ans. crowd

(vii) He bought a large.....of bananas.

Ans. bunch

(viii) The priest was very sad to see his .....getting smaller week by week.

Ans. congregation

(ix) Fishing boats use modern equipment to locate the.....of fish.

Ans. shoal

(x) Reetika lost her balance and fell down a.....of steps.

Ans. flight

(xi) Veerappan is the leader of a well-known.....of criminals.

Ans. gang

(xii) We sat down in the shade of a.....of trees.

Ans. clump

(xiii) In spring.....of birds arrive in India after spending winter time in Russia.

Ans. flock

(xiv) Our picnic was completely ruined by a.....of ants.

Ans. swarm

(xv) Karan gave Reetika a..... of flowers.

Ans. bunch

(xvi) Indian Airlines has a.....of Boeing 747s.

Ans. fleet

(xvii) Rhea gave a.....of old clothes to the Gujarat Earthquake victims.

Ans. bundle

(xviii) The.....applauded the new play enthusiastically.

Ans audience

(xix) Has anyone seen a.....of keys? I left them somewhere.

Ans. bunch

(xx) Golf is an expensive game. You will need a .....of clubs.

Ans. pack

(xxi) The books were arranged in a.....one on top of the other.

Ans. stack

(xxii) They have bought a leather three-piece....., a sofa and two armchairs.

Ans. set

(xxiii) Let us play a game. Who has got a.....of cards?

Ans. pack

(xxiv) The cruise ship carries 100 passengers and a.....of 45.

Ans. crew

(xxv) The.....of sheep was controlled by a shepherd and two dogs.

Ans. flock

(xxvi) For their wedding present Neha gave them a..... of cutlery (six spoons, six forks etc.)

Ans. set

Text Book Exercise : 1

Identify the pronouns in the following sentences :

(1) I bought a book. **Ans. I**

(2) My brother goes to school on a cycle. **Ans. My**

(3) His uncle is a doctor. **Ans. His**

(4) It is a dog. **Ans. It**

(5) She is my sister. **Ans. She, my**

(6) You are a student. **Ans. You**

(7) Your bag is on the table. **Ans. Your**

(8) This pen is mine. **Ans. This, mine**

(9) They are teachers. **Ans. They**

(10) We are children. **Ans. We**

Text Book Exercise : 2

Complete the sentences. Use *PRONOUNS* (I, me, he, him, her etc.).

(1) Rita has a book. ..... bought ..... last week.

Ans. She, it

(2) I know the new students, but Tony doesn't know ..... yet.

Ans. them

(3) I wrote a letter, but I can't send ..... because I don't have a stamp.

Ans. it

(4) Tom is in Canada. ..... is studying at a university.

Ans. He

(5) Bill lives in my dorm. I eat breakfast with ..... every morning.

Ans. him

(6) Ann is my neighbour. I talk to ..... everyday. ..... and ..... have interesting conversations together.

Ans. her, I, she

(7) I have two pictures on my bedroom wall. I like .... are beautiful.

Ans. them, they

(8) Ann and I have a dinner invitation. Mr. and Mrs. Brown want ..... to come to dinner at their house.

Ans. us

(9) Judy has a new car. ..... is a Toyota.

Ans. It

(10) My husband and I have a new car. ..... got it last month.

Ans. We

Text Book Exercise : 3

(1) I don't eat that brownie. It's ..... (My/mine)

Ans. mine

(2) Is this his book? No it's ..... book. (your/yours)

Ans. your

(3) Don't take that bag. It's ..... bag. (my/mine)

Ans. my

(4) Are these his shoes? No, they're ..... (our/ours)

Ans. ours

(5) Is that her car? No, it's ..... car. (their/theirs)

Ans. their

Text Book Exercise : 4

(1) ..... was such an interesting experience.

(a) That (b) These

(c) Those (d) Such

Ans. (a) That

(2) Are ..... your shoes?

(a) That (b) Them

(c) Those (d) This

Ans. (c) Those

(3) You'll have to get your own pen. ..... is mine.

(a) That (b) Those

(c) Such (d) This

Ans. (d) This

(4) There is no end to ..... road.

(a) Such (b) Those

(c) This (d) None

Ans. (c) This

(5) Because of their bad behaviour, ... of the children were given allowances.

(a) None (b) That

(c) Those (d) Them

Ans. (a) None

Text Book Exercise : 5

Fill in the blanks with an interrogative pronoun.

(1) ..... threw the football? (who/what/which/whose)

Ans. Who

(2) ..... would you prefer, coffee or tea? (who/whom/which/whose)

Ans. Which

(3) ..... time do we need to be at the airport? (which/what/whose/whom)

Ans. What

(4) ..... car is that? (whom/whose/what/who)

Ans. Whose

(5) ..... is your sister's name? (who/whom/what/whose)

Ans. What

(6) ..... did you tell? (whom/what/whose/which)

Ans. Whom/ What

(7) ..... of these books have you read? (what/whom/whose/which)

Ans. Which

(8) ..... wants ice cream? (what/whom/who/whose)

Ans. Who

Text Book Exercise : 6

Fill in the blanks with an Emphatic Pronouns or Reflexive pronoun.

(1) I completed the work .....

Ans. myself

(2) The poor widow killed .....

Ans. himself

(3) He punished .....

Ans. himself

(4) He ..... told me about it.

Ans. himself

(5) You ..... know better than anybody else.

Ans. yourself

(6) We ..... saw the tiger.

Ans. ourselves

(7) You must blame ..... for the loss.

Ans. yourself

(8) They ..... admitted that they were wrong.

Ans. themselves

(9) She did not recognize .....

Ans. herself

(10) She ..... does not remember anything about the episode.

Ans. herself

Adjectives

Adjectives किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बतलाता है। जैसे–

A black dog. Two rupees.

Much water. This tree is long.

Adjectives में Degrees होती है जिनके द्वारा तुलना की जाती है कि कुछ विशेष Degrees निम्नलिखित है– Adjectives में तीन Degrees होती हैं। Positive, Comparative तथा Superlative.

Degrees of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	boldest
Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
Deep	deeper	deepest
Few	fewer	fewest
Old	older	oldest
rich	richer	richest
Strong	stronger	strongest
Tall	taller	tallest
Young	younger	youngest
Able	Abler	ablest
Brave	braver	bravest
Wise	Wiser	wisest
Big	bigger	biggest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Red	redder	reddest
Dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
Early	earlier	earliest
Easy	easier	easiest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
fore	former	foremost, first
Good	better	best
Little	less, lesser	least
Many	more	most
Much	more	most
Out	outer	outermost, utmost
Up	upper	uppermost, upmost
Active	more active	most active
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Urgent	more urgent	most urgent
Useful	more useful	most useful

कुछ ध्यान देने योग्य बातें

(1) सामान्यतः Adjective में comparative degree के बाद than आता है किन्तु निम्नलिखित Adjectives के बाद 'to' आता है। Superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior and prefer and preferable, जैसे–

He is inferior to Ram in intelligence.
He is senior to me.

(2) एक Verb के साथ Adjective का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि Subject का कोई गुण व्यक्त हो न कि Verb का कार्य हो, जैसे–

The flowers smell sweet.
He feels sad.

(3) दो वस्तुओं और वर्गों की तुलना में Comparative degree का प्रयोग करना चाहिये, जैसे–

He is taller of the two.
Which is the better of the two?

(4) जब Comparision किया जाये और बाद में than आये तो जिस वस्तु की तुलना की जाये उसे उस वर्ग की वस्तुओं से जिनसे तुलना की जाती है other शब्द द्वारा अलग कर देना चाहिये, जैसे–

The Taj is more beautiful than all other monuments.
Solomon was wiser than all other men.

(5) Comparison दो समान वस्तुओं अथवा व्यक्तियों में होती है। अतः than के बाद than of का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे–

The population of Kolkata is greater than that of Mumbai.
यहाँ Comparison Calcutta और Mumbai की Population की बीच में है।

(6) Less का प्रयोग Quantity (मात्रा) के लिये होता है और Fewer का प्रयोग number (संख्या) के लिये होता है।

Now fewer than ten boys attended the class.
We do not sell less than 5 kg. of apples.

(7) कुछ Adjective का comparison नहीं होता है क्योंकि उनका अर्थ Superlative होता है, जैसे–

unique, ideal, perfect, complete, extreme, entire, chief, full, square, round.

(8) Older और Oldest का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों और वस्तुओं के लिये किया जाता है। जबकि elder और eldest का प्रयोग केवल एक ही परिवार के व्यक्तियों तक सीमित है।

Mohan is older than his friend.
Sohan is my elder brother.
M.L.B. College is older than Science College.
My grandfather is eldest in the family.

(9) The two first गलत है। The first two सही है।

The first two chapters of the novel are dull.

(10) Few का अर्थ negative है। इसका अर्थ है hardly any. A few का अर्थ Positive है। इसका अर्थ है Some (कुछ) है, जैसे–

Few persons can keep a secret.

He spoke only a few words.

इसी तरह से little का अर्थ not much और a little का अर्थ है, some जैसे–

There is little hope of his recovery.

He has only a little food.

(11) Latter का प्रयोग दो के बीच में होता है और Last का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिये होता है। Latter का अर्थ है 'the second in order' former means first in order.

Text-Book Exercise : 1

Choose the correct adjective examples from the given list and fill in the blanks.

(Easy, fast, new, dark, green, clean, sweet, long, entertaining, helpful)

(1) Advik wore a ..... dress on his Birthday.

Ans. new

(2) He brought ..... chocolates for everybody in the class.

Ans. sweet

(3) Seema has ..... hair.

Ans. long

(4) Deepa can run .....

Ans. fast

(5) After the rain, the roads are .....

Ans. clean

(6) He bought a ..... coloured pen.

Ans. green

(7) All the staff in that temple are kind and .....

Ans. helpful

(8) Harshit fears of staying in a ..... room.

Ans. dark

(9) Solve this math question quickly, it's quite .....

Ans. easy

(10) The movie "Kung Fu Panda" is very .....

Ans. entertaining

Exercise : 2

Fill in the blanks with meaningful adjectives.

(1) Firan took a test drive in the ..... car.

Ans. luxury

(2) There are three ..... giraffe in that zoo.

Ans. new

(3) Are you looking for that ..... girl?

Ans. pretty

(4) The ..... man helped the blindman cross the road.

Ans. old

(5) Our English teacher, Mrs. Azmath is a ..... *teacher*.

Ans. brilliant

(6) During Diwali festivals, all roads become very .....

Ans. crowded

(7) Keep your ..... shoes outside.

Ans. dirty

(8) Ismat has ..... hair.

Ans. lovely

(9) Our teachers are ..... in teaching.

Ans. good

(10) My mom makes ..... cakes.

Ans. delicious

Exercise : 3

Read each of the following sentences carefully and underline the adjectives examples.

(1) The brave policemen rescued the child from the fire.

Ans. The **brave** policemen rescued the child from the fire.

(2) Do you like watching a scary movie?

Ans. Do you like watching a **scary** movie?

(3) Mohor likes to read funny storybooks all the time.

Ans. Mohor likes to read **funny** storybooks all the time.

(4) Goats like to eat fresh grass.

Ans. Goats like to eat **fresh** grass.

(5) Have you washed your dirty socks?

Ans. Have you washed your **dirty** socks?

(6) Have you seen a pink lotus?

Ans. Have you seen a **pink** lotus?

(7) How did you drink that chilled milk?

Ans. How did you drink that **chilled** milk?

(8) Jory likes to eat ripe fruits.

Ans. Jory likes to eat **ripe** fruits.

(9) The kite with a colourful tail is flying in the sky.

Ans. The kite with a **colourful** tail is flying in the sky.

(10) Do you love to have extra cheese on your hot pizza?

Ans. Do you love to have **extra** cheese on your **hot** pizza?

Exercise : 4

Rewrite the sentences using meaningful adjectives wherever possible.

(1) Children are playing in the park.

Ans. Children are playing in the **big** park.

(2) Advik likes to drink tea.

Ans. Advik likes to drink **hot** tea.

(3) The cat slept on the sofa.

Ans. The **brown** cat slept on the sofa.

(4) The flowers in the garden make the park beautiful in winter.

Ans. The **lovely** flowers in the garden make the park beautiful in winter.

(5) The boy is waiting for the bus.

Ans. The **little** boy is waiting for the bus.

(6) The officer found the child.
Ans. The **brave** officer found the child.
(7) The mango fell from the tree.
Ans. The **ripe** mango fell from the tree.
(8) Her brother works in Dubai.
Ans. Her **elder** brother works in Dubai.
(9) Switzerland is a country.
Ans. Switzerland is a **beautiful** country.
(10) Serving foods always makes it tasty.
Ans. Serving foods **fresh/hot** always makes it tasty.

Verbs

Verb : A Verb denotes an action. or An action word is a Verb. As– Come, go, read, write etc.

एक क्रिया किसी भी कार्य के होने को दर्शाती है। अथवा कोई भी कार्य सम्बन्धी शब्द क्रिया है। जैसे– आना, जाना, पढ़ना, लिखना इत्यादि।

Finite Verbs पूर्ण क्रियायें होती हैं जो वाक्य में प्रधान या मुख्य क्रिया का कार्य करती है। इसका वचन एवं संख्या कर्त्ता के अनुसार होती है। जैसे– He **speaks** English या
He **is speaking** English.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में speaks तथा is speaking दोनों ही finite verbs हैं।

Non finites को Double parts of speech भी कहा जाता है जो कि तीन रूपों में होती हैं– (1) Participle (2) Gerund (3) Infinitive

उपरोक्त तीनों रूपों को शब्दों का स्वरूप Verb क्रिया का होता है पर वे शब्द विशेषण या संज्ञा का कार्य करते हैं। जैसे–

(1) I saw a **running** horse. (Participle)
(2) **Walking** is useful for health. (Gerund)
(3) He went **to work** there. (Infinitive)

Q. Give the kind of Verbs with examples.
(उदाहरण सहित क्रिया के रूप (प्रकार) बतलाईये)

Ans. प्रमुखतया Finite Verbs चार प्रकार की होती हैं–

(i) Transitive : ऐसे verbs के बाद कोई–न–कोई object आता है; जैसे–

1. He eats fish. 2. I read novels.

ऐसे वाक्यों की बनावट होती है– Subject+verb+object (I + read + a letter)

(ii) Intransitive : ऐसे verbs के बाद कोई object नहीं आता, क्योंकि इनका अर्थ object के बिना ही पूरा हो जाता है; जैसे–

1. He sleeps at night. 2. He writes at 10 A.M.

ऐसे वाक्यों की बनावट होती है– (S + V)

1. I read. 2. She cooks.

(iii) Auxiliary Verbs : ऐसे verbs की सहायता से *Tense, Mood, Voice* आदि की रचना होती है। इसलिये इन्हें सहायक क्रिया कहा जाता है; जैसे–

am, is, are, was, were, do, have, can, shall, will etc. सभी सहायक क्रियायें हैं।

(iv) Linking Verbs या **Copulative Verbs (Copula)** : ऐसे verbs की सहायता से subject तथा complement को जोड़ा जाता है और इस प्रकार उनके बीच सम्बन्ध (link) स्थापित किया जाता है। ये हैं–

am, is, are, was, were, seen, appeal etc.

Verbs के वाक्यों में प्रयोग ही यह निर्धारित करता है कि क्रिया (Verb) Transitive है अथवा Intransitive.

ANOMALOUS FINITES

An Auxiliory verb is used to form the tenses, moods, voices of other verbs. एक सहायक क्रिया किसी भी अन्य क्रिया का काल, मूड तथा वाच्य को बताता है।

प्रमुख सहायक क्रियायें निम्नलिखित हैं–

Be, have, do, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought, used, need, dare इन्हें anomalous finites भी कहते हैं।

इनके प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार होते हैं–

(1) Be का प्रयोग is, am तथा are के रूप में होता है। जैसे–

He is working. I am writing a book.

You are to write your name.

Be का प्रयोग Past Tense में भी was या were के रूप में किया जाता है। जैसे–

The gate was opened.

They were to be married last month.

(2) Have का प्रयोग Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे–

I have done this work.

Do you have a book?

(3) Do का प्रयोग Negative या Interrogative वाक्यों में किया जाता है।

जैसे– We do not work.

Do we work?

कभी–कभी जोर देने के लिये भी Do का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे– I do go there. मैं वहाँ जाता तो हूँ।

(4) Can, could, may, might का प्रयोग योग्यता या समर्थता दर्शाने के लिये किया जाता है। Could तथा might का प्रयोग भूतकाल के लिये होता है। जैसे–

I can do this. (Present)

I could not do this. (Past)

You may go. (Present)

You might have gone there. (Past)

(3) Shall, should, will, would का प्रयोग भविष्य काल के लिये या संभावना के लिये किया जाता है। आजकल will का प्रयोग सभी person के लिये किया जा रहा है। जबकि shall का प्रयोग किसी भी बाध्यता के लिये किया जाता है। जैसे–

1. I shall do this work tomorrow.

2. I will carry your books.

Should तथा would का प्रयोग Past Tense में भी होता है।

जैसे - We should have done this

She said that she would do that work.

Should, would का प्रयोग संभावनाओं के लिये भी किया जाता है। जैसे--

You should obey your elders.

I would like to help you.

(4) Must तथा Ought का प्रयोग किसी आवश्यकता के लिये किया जाता है। जैसे–

You must do this.

Students ought to obey their teachers.

(5) Used to, Need तथा Dare का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से होता है–

1. He used to play cricket. (Past)
2. He need not go there. (Not necessary)
3. He dare not to go there in the dark. (Not have enough courage)

Inflections of Verb
(क्रिया की विभक्तियाँ)

किसी भी क्रिया के प्रयोग करते समय निम्नलिखित तीन बातों (विभक्तियों) का ध्यान रखा जाना आवश्यक है–

(1) Number (संख्या) (2) Mood (दशा) (3) Tense (काल)

(1) Number of Verb (क्रिया का वचन)

सभी क्रियायें सामान्य रूप से बहुवचन में होती हैं। जैसे– Come, go, read, write, teach. इन्हें एकवचन बनाने के लिये उनमें s या es लगाकर एक वचन बनाते हैं। यदि शब्द के अन्त में S, sh, ch या x हो तो उन्हें es लगाकर एकवचन बनाया जाता है। जैसे–

Plural Verbs	Singular Verbs
Read	reads
write	writes
Teach	teaches
work	works
watch	watches
Box	Boxes (कान ऐंठना)
Push	pushes

संकेत– I, we, you,they बहुवचनकर्त्ता हैं अतः इनके साथ बहुवचन क्रिया का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे– I go, We work, They read.

He, she, it एक वचन कर्त्ता हैं अतः उनके साथ एकवचन क्रिया का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे– He reads, She works, It barks.

सहायक क्रिया यदि साथ में जुड़ी हो तो मुख्य क्रिया में s या es नहीं लगाया जाता है। जैसे–

I did not play.

He does not work.

Do they go there?

(2) Mood of the verb (क्रिया की दशा)

वाक्य की रचना में क्रिया की दशा का बहुत महत्व है। mood (दशा) निम्नलिखित चार तरह का हो सकता है। जैसे–

(1) Indicative mood जैसे– The train is coming.

(2) Imperative mood जैसे– Go there.

(3) Subjunctive mood जैसे– If you work hard you will pass.

(4) Infinitive mood जैसे– To write, will pass, To work etc.

(3) Tense of the Verb क्रिया का काल

अंग्रेजी में Tense (काल) तीन होते हैं–

1. The Present Tense वर्तमान काल, यह वर्तमान चालू समय है।

2. The Past Tense (भूतकाल), यह बीता हुआ समय है।

3. The Future Tense (भविष्यकाल), यह आने वाला समय है।

अतः कोई भी क्रिया तीनों स्थिति की एक न एक अवधि में घटित होती है।

प्रत्येक Tense के चार उपभाग होते हैं–

(1) Indefinite या Simple (अनिश्चित या साधारण)

(2) Continuous या Progressive (निरन्तर या प्रगतिशील)

(3) Perfect (पूर्ण)

(4) Perfect Continuous पूर्ण निरन्तर या पूर्ण प्रगतिशील। प्रत्येक काल के साथ इन्हीं चार स्थितियों में क्रिया कार्य करती है।

N.B.– सभी Tenses की विस्तृत व्याख्या Chapter–2 (Tenses) में की गयी है। कृपया देखें।

संकेत– Tense के सही प्रयोग के लिये क्रिया के तीनों रूपों का ज्ञात होना आवश्यक है। उनके तीनों रूप निम्नलिखित हैं–

Three forms of Verbs (क्रिया के तीन रूप)

(I Form) (Present Tense)	**(II Form) (Past Tense)**	**(III form) (Past Participle)**
Abuse (गाली देना)	abused	abused
Amuse (प्रसन्न करना)	amused	amused
Answer (उत्तर देना)	answered	answered
Appear (प्रकट होना)	appeared	appeared
Arise (उठना)	arose	arisen
Arrive (आ पहुँचना)	arrived	arrived
Arrange (प्रबन्ध करना)	arranged	arranged
Ask (पूछना)	asked	asked
Attack (आक्रमण करना)	attacked	attacked
Attend (उपस्थित करना)	attended	attended

Avenge (बदला लेना)	avenged	avenged
Awake (जागना)	awoke	awoke,awaken
Bath (स्नान करना)	bathed	bathed
Bear (सहन)	bore	born
Beat (मारना)	beat	beaten
Become (होना)	became	become
Beg (माँगना)	begged	begged
Begin (आरम्भ करना)	began	begun
Behold (देखना)	beheld	beheld
Believe (विश्वास करना)	believed	believed
Bid (आज्ञा देना)	bade	bidden
Bind (बाँधना)	bound	bound
Bite (काटना)	bit	bitten
Blow (चलना या बहना)	blew	blown
Break (तोड़ना)	broke	broken
Bring (लाना)	brought	brought
Build (बनाना)	built	built
Burn (जलाना)	burnt	burnt
Buy (खरीदना)	bought	bought
Build (बनाना)	built	built
Burn (जलाना)	burnt	burnt
Buy (खरीदना)	bought	bought
Call (पुकारना)	Called	called
Can (सकना)	could	could
Care (परवाह करना)	cared	cared
Catch (पकड़ना)	caught	caught
Choose (पसन्द करना)	chose	chosen
Clean (साफ करना)	cleaned	cleaned
Clear (साफ करना)	cleared	cleared
Climb (चढ़ना)	climbed	climbed
Cling (चिपकना)	clung	clung
Come (आना)	came	come
Cut (काटना)	cut	cut
Dance (नाचना)	danced	danced
Destroy (नष्ट करना)	destroyed	destroyed
Dig (खोदना)	dug	dug

Do (करना)	did	done
Draw (खींचना)	drew	drawn
Drink (पीना)	drank	drunk
Drive (हाँकना)	drove	driven
Eat (खाना)	ate	eaten
Enter (प्रवेश करना)	entered	entered
Fall (गिरना)	fell	fallen
Feed (खिलाना)	fed	fed
Fight (लड़ना)	fought	fought
Find (पाना)	found	found
Fly (उड़ना)	flew	flown
Forget (भूलना)	forgot	forgotton
Freeze (जमना)	froze	frozen
Gather (इकट्ठा करना)	gathered	gathered
Get (जाना)	got	got or gotten
Give (देना)	gave	given
Go (जाना)	went	gone
Grind (पीसना)	ground	ground
Grow (बढ़ना)	grew	grown
Hang (लटकाना)	hanged	hanged
Have (रखना)	had	had
Hear (सुनना)	heard	heard
Hide (छुपना)	hid	hidden
Is (है)	was, were	been
Join (मिलना)	joined	joined
Keep (रखना)	kept	kept
Kill (मारना)	killed	killed
Kiss (चूमना)	kissed	kissed
Know (जानना)	knew	known
Laugh (हँसना)	laughed	laughed
Lay (रखना)	laid	laid
Lead (मार्ग दिखना)	led	led
Leave (छोड़ना)	left	left
Lie (लेटना)	lay	lain
Live (रहना)	lived	lived
Lose (खोना)	lost	lost

Love (प्रेम करना)	loved	loved
Make (बनाना)	made	made
Meet (मिलना)	met	met
Move (चलना)	moved	moved
Offer (प्रस्तुत करना)	offered	offered
Open (खोलना)	opened	opened
Oppose (विरोध करना)	opposed	opposed
Order (आज्ञा देना)	ordered	ordered
Paint (रंग करना)	painted	painted
Pay (देना)	paid	paid
Play (खेलना)	played	played
Please (प्रसन्न करना)	pleased	pleased
Praise (प्रशंसा करना)	praised	praised
Pray (प्रार्थना करना)	prayed	prayed
Pull (खींचना)	pulled	pulled
Put (रखना)	put	put
Rain (वर्षा होना)	rained	rained
Read (पढ़ना)	read	read
Ring (बजना)	rang	rung
Rise (उठना)	rose	risen
Rule (राज्य करना)	ruled	ruled
Run (दौड़ना)	ran	run
Save (बचाना)	saved	saved
Search (खोजना)	searched	searched
See (देखना)	saw	seen
Sell (बेचना)	sold	sold
Serve (सेवा करना)	served	served
Sew (सीना)	sewed	sewed
Shake (हिलाना)	shook	shaken
Shall (चाहिये)	Should	should
Shine (चमकना)	shone	shone
Shoot (गोली मारना)	shot	shot
Sing (गाना)	sang	sung
Sink (डूबना)	sank	sunk
Sit (बैठना)	sat	sitten
Slay (मारना)	slew	slain

Sleep (सोना)	slept	slept
Smit (मारना)	smote	smitten
Sow (बोना)	sowed	sowed
Speak (बोलना)	spoke	spoken
Spin (कातना)	spun	spun
Spring (उछालना)	sprang	sprung
Stand (खड़ा होना)	stood	stood
Steal (चुराना)	stole	stolen
Stick (चिपकना)	stuck	stuck
Sting (डंक मारना)	stung	stung
Strike (मारना)	struck	strucken
Strive (प्रयत्न करना)	strove	striven
Swear (शपथ खाना)	swore	sworn
Sweep (झाड़ना)	swept	swept
Swim (तैरना)	swam	swum
Swing (झूलना)	swung	swung
Take (लेना)	took	taken
Woo (प्रेम करना)	wooed	wooed
Work (काम करना)	worked	worked
Write (लिखना)	wrote	written

Exercise-1

Q. Choose the correct form of the verb that agree with the subject.

(1) Annie and her brothers (is/are) at school.

Ans. are.

(2) Either my mother or my father(is/are)coming to the meeting.

Ans. is.

(3) The dog or the cat (is/are) outside.

Ans. is.

(4) Either my shoes or your coat (is/are) always on the floor.

Ans. is.

(5) George and Tina (does not/do not) want to see that movie.

Ans. do not.

(6) Beena (doesn't/don't) know the answer.

Ans. does not.

(7) One of my sister (is/are) going on a trip to France.

Ans. is

(8) The man with a blue coat (live/lives) in my street.

Ans. lives.

(9) The movie including all the business (take/takes) about two hours to watch.

Ans. takes

(10) The players as well as the captain,(want/wants) to win.

Ans. want

(11) Either answer (is/are) acceptable.

Ans. is

(12) Every of these books (is/are) fiction.

Ans. is

(13) Nobody (know/knows) the trouble I have seen.

Ans. knows

(14) (Is/are) the news on at five or six ?

Ans. Is

(15) Mathematics (is/are) John's favourite subject.

Ans. is

(16) Two hundred rupees (is/are) the price of the movies these days.

Ans. is

(17) (Is/are) the pen in the drawer?

Ans. Is

(18) Your pants (is/are) at the dry cleaners.

Ans. are

(19) There (was/were) fifteen toffees in that bag. Now there (is/are) only one left.

Ans. (1) were, (2) is

(20) The committee (debates/debate) these questions carefully.

Ans. debates

(21) The committee (leads/lead) very difficult lives in practice.

Ans. leads

(22) The prime minister along with his wife (greets/great) the press cordially.

Ans. greets

(23) All of the CDs, even the scratched one (are/is) in this case.

Ans. are

Exercise-2

Q. Fill the blanks with appropriate forms of verbs. Choose the answer from the options given in the brackets.
(खाली स्थानों को उपयुक्त दिये गये शब्दों से चुनकर भरिये।)

(1) One of my friends ..... gone to Kerala. (has/have)

Ans. has

(2) Each of the boys ..... given a prize. (was/were)

Ans. was

(3) **Neither of the contestants ..... able to win a decisive victory. (was/were)**

Ans. was

(4) **Oil and water ..... not mix. (do/does)**

Ans. do

(5) **He and I ..... at Sagar University. (was/were)**

Ans. were

(6) **Slow and steady ..... (win/wins) the race.**

Ans. wins

(7) **Neither Priti nor Jitu ..... any right to the property. (have/has)**

Ans. has

(8) **No prize or medal ..... given to the boy though he stood first in the examination. (was/were)**

Ans. was

(9) **Either Maya or Alka ..... responsible for this. (is/are)**

Ans. is

(10) **Neither the minister nor his colleges ..... given any explanation for this. (have/has)**

Ans. have

Exercise-3

Q. Fill the blanks with the past or past participle form of the verb given in the brackets.

(कोष्टक में दिये गये शब्दों के past या past participle रूप से खाली स्थानों को भरिये।)

(1) **The country is ..... by factions. (tear)**

Ans. torn

(2) **The principal asked Shyam his Aadhar number but he had ..... .(forget)**

Ans. forgotten.

(3) **You could not have ..... a better day for a drive. (choose)**

Ans. chosen

(4) **The old beggar was ..... by a mad dog. (bite)**

Ans. bitten

(5) **He ..... the book on the table (lay)**

Ans. lie

(6) **Walking through the jungle, he ..... on by a snake. (tread)**

Ans. trodden

(7) **He ..... a hasty retreat on the arrival of a policeman. (beat)**

Ans. beat

(8) **You must reap what you have ..... (sow)**

Ans. sown

(9) **His voice ..... as he spoke. (shake)**

Ans. shook

(10) **His path was not ..... with flowers but he preserved. (strew)**

Ans. strewn

(11) **The explores were ..... to death. (freeze)**

Ans. frozen

(12) **His voice ..... to a whisper. (sink)**

Ans. sank

Exercise-4

Q. **Change the verb in brackets into the simple past.**
(कोष्टक में दी गयी क्रियाओं को **simple past** बनाईये तथा खाली स्थानों में भरिये)

(1) **I ..... (hear) a new song on the radio.**

Ans. heard

(2) **I ..... (read) three books last week.**

Ans. (read) रेड उच्चारण

(3) **They ..... (speak) French to the waitress.**

Ans. spoke.

(4) **He ..... (understand) during the class, but now he does not understood.**

Ans. understood

(5) **I ..... (forget) to buy some milk.**

Ans. forgot

(6) **She ..... (have) a baby in June.**

Ans. had

(7) **You ..... lose your keys last week.**

Ans. lost

(8) **They ..... (swim) 500 m.**

Ans. swam

(9) **I ..... (give) my mother a CD for Christmas.**

Ans. gave

(10) **At the age of twenty three she ..... (become) a doctor.**

Ans. became

(11) **I ..... (know) the answer.**

Ans. knew

(12) **He ..... (tell) me that he lived in Toronto.**

Ans. told

(13) **We ..... (lend) Neelu Rs. 200.**

Ans. lent

(14) **She ..... (drink) too much coffee yesterday.**

Ans. drank.

(15) **The children ..... (sleep) in the car.**

Ans. slept.

Adverbs

एक Adverb किसी विशेषण क्रिया या क्रिया विशेष की विशेषता बतलाता है। जैसे– He ran fast. यहाँ fast adverb है जो ran के बावत् बतला रहा है। Adverb में भी adjective की तरह तीन degrees होती हैं। Positive, comparative तथा Superlative

Adverb के प्रयोग के लिये कुछ आवश्यक बातें–

(1) Adverbs को उस word या words के पास होना चाहिये जिसे वह modify करता हो, जैसे– He had got almost to the top when the rope broke.

(2) सामान्यतः Only को उस शब्द के पहले रखना चाहिये जिसे वह modify करता हो जैसे, I worked only two sums.
Only Mohan came to help me.

(3) दो Negatives एक दूसरे को नष्ट कर देते हैं। अतः दो Negatives को एक ही वाक्य में प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसे–
I have not go away.
Scarcely anyone believes in such ghost stories now a days.

(4) Adjectives का प्रयोग Adverbs के लिये नहीं करना चाहिये, जैसे–
He returned more quickly (not quicker) than I expected.

(5) Else के बाद but आता है, जैसे–
It is nothing else but pride.

(6) Never का प्रयोग not के स्थान पर गलत है, जैसे–
Kipling was not (never नहीं) born in London.

(7) Adverb 'too' का अर्थ है 'more than enough' अतः इसका प्रयोग very या much के बदले में नहीं करना चाहिये। निम्न वाक्य में too का प्रयोग सही है–
The news is too good to be true.

(8) Present participles के साथ very और Past participle के साथ much का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे–
It is very surprising.
He was much surprised by the news.

(9) Hard का अर्थ है 'severely', 'painfully' with great energy Hard का अर्थ 'not just', 'scarcely', 'almost no'.

(10) Seldom or ever का प्रयोग साथ–साथ नहीं होना चाहिये और 'seldom if never' दोनों सही हैं।

(11) Still का प्रयोग होता है जब कोई वाक्य Past से अब तक जारी रहता है।

(12) Yet का प्रयोग होता है जब कोई स्थिति भविष्य के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्त हो।

Text-book Exercise - 1

Make adverbs from the words given below and use them in sentences of your own :

Dramatic, slow, fast, cruel, crucial, basic, brave, sad, sure, certain.

Ans. 1. Dramatically : Kareena swept her hair back **dramatically.**

2. **Slowly** : Rajesh is a beginner so he drives the car **slowly.**
3. **Fast** : P.T. Usha is an athlete and runs very **fast.**
4. **Cruelly** : King Ravana used to kill sages **cruelly.**
5. **Crucially** : The work of the intelligence services was **crucially** important to victory in the war.
6. **Basically** : **Basically** Priyanka Chopra belongs to India.
7. **Bravely** : Our soldiers fought **bravely** in Indo-China war.
8. **Sadly** : The cricket team had hoped to win but were **sadly** disappointed.
9. **surely** : Leena will **surely** find a solution of this mathematics problem.
10. **certainly** : I will **certainly** die if you do not call the doctor.

Fill in the blanks with the adverbs formed from the adjectives given in brackets :

(1) Akshay drove the car.....(slow)

Ans. slowly

(2) The soldiers fought.....(brave)

Ans. bravely

(3) That student wrote his exercise.....(neat)

Ans. neatly

(4) She completed his task.....(easy)

Ans. easily

(5) The children shouted.....(loud)

Ans. loudly

(6) The teacher shouted.....(angry)

Ans. angrily

(7) My son ate his breakfast.....(quick)

Ans. quickly

(8) All the students are doing their work.....(care)

Ans. carefully

Correct the position of adverbs in the following sentences :

(1) I don't hardly know this man.

Ans. I **hardly** know this man.

(2) She can't scarcely see in this light.

Ans. She **scarcely** see in this light.

(3) My sister cooks always late.

Ans. My sister **always** cooks late.

(4) She laughed at us never.

Ans. She **never** laughed at us.

(5) They come seldom here.

Ans. They **seldom** come here.

(6) She works sometimes quite hard.

Ans. **Sometimes** she works quite hard.

(7) We shall soon finish our breakfast.
Ans. We shall finish our breakfast **soon.**
(8) Rajat easily could do this work.
Ans. Rajat could do this work **easily.**
(9) I have looked for your pen everywhere.
Ans. I have looked **everywhere** for your pen.
(10) The maid hurriedly ran into the kitchen.
Ans. The maid ran into the kitchen **hurriedly.**

Find the error and correct the sentence :

(1) Nitin was quite sorry to hear the news.
Ans. Nitin was sorry to hear the news.
(2) The water of this well is too pure.
Ans. The water of this well is very pure.
(3) This house is very small to live in.
Ans. This house is too small to live in.
(4) They are almost quite well.
Ans. They are quite well.
(5) She is very friendly enough to live with us.
Ans. She is friendly enough to live with us.
(6) He hit him hardly.
Ans. He hit him hard.
(7) The child ran very fast.
Ans. The child ran fast.
(8) Rakesh liked the movie too much.
Ans. Rakesh liked the movie very much.
(9) He was too late.
Ans. He was quite late.
(10) My brother will be tomorrow here.
Ans. My brother will be here tomorrow.

Prepositions

Preposition किसी Noun (संज्ञा) या Pronoun (सर्वनाम) से पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उनका संबंध वाक्य के किसी अन्य Noun या Pronoun से प्रकट करता है। जैसे–

The pen is **on** the table. He is going **to** Bombay.
She is **in** the room. The child ran **into** the house.

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में **on, to, in** तथा **into** शब्द Perpositions हैं।

Kinds of Preposition - Prepositions निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं–

1. Simple Preposition - At, by, for, from, in, off, on, out, through, till, with, after, under, ever, since, down, up, to आदि। जैसे–

The book is **on** the table. We are **in** the room.
She is going **to** Bombay I came **from** Delhi.

2. Double Preposition - into, from among, within, off, over against आदि। जैसे–

Only one student was selected **from amongst** the whole class.
He has come **from within** the house.
The girl ran **into** the house.

3. Compound Preposition - Across, about, amidst, before, beneath, between, above, behind, beside, beyond, within, without आदि। जैसे–

She is **about** to go. Come **before** me.
You are **above** such things. He swam **across** the river.
Divide the money **between** Ram and Shyam.

4. Phrase Preposition - According to, alongwith, because of, by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of, for the sake of, in addition to, on behalf of, in comparison to, in course of, in favour of, in front of, in order to, in place of, in regard to, in spite of, instead of, on account of, with a view to, with reference to, with regard to आदि। जैसे–

He acted **according to** my advice.
In spite of all these things, I like him very much.

5. Participle Preposition - Barring, considering, concerning, during, excepting, including, notwithstanding, pending, saving, respecting, touching, regarding आदि।

Pending further inquiry, he was suspended.
Considering the quality, the price is not much.

उपर्युक्त मोटे छपे शब्द वास्तव में Present Participle हैं, किन्तु यहाँ इनका प्रयोग स्वतंत्र रूप से हुआ है, जब इनका प्रयोग absolutely (स्वतंत्र रूप से) होता है, तो ये Participle Preposition बन जाते हैं।

Correct use of Prepositions

1. At तथा in - At छोटे स्थानों या बड़े स्थानों में एक भाग के लिए प्रयुक्त होगा तथा in बड़े स्थानों और देशों के लिए प्रयुक्त होगा। जैसे–

He stays at Bhopal. Mohan lives in Bombay or Mumbai.

2. In तथा after - In भविष्यकाल की अवधि बताता है अर्थात् इससे पता लगता है कि कार्य कुछ समय में होगा तथा after द्वारा यह मालूम होता है कि कार्य कितने समय बाद होगा। जैसे–

He will be well **in** two days. I shall come **after** two hours.

3. By तथा with - By कार्य करने वाले कर्त्ता से पहले प्रयुक्त होता है और with का प्रयोग किसी यन्त्र के लिये होता है। जैसे–

A good song was sung **by** Rekha.
He has cut his finger **with** a knife.

4. Between तथा among - Between दो के लिये तथा among दो से अधिक के लिये प्रयुक्त होता है।

The apple was divided **between** two sisters.
The milk was distributed **among** the five boys.

5. Behind तथा after - Behind स्थान (place) की ओर संकेत करता है और after समय (time) की ओर। जैसे–

The school is **behind** the garden.

I shall go there **after** two hours.

6. In तथा into - In (विश्राम की स्थिति) प्रकट करता है तथा into गति को बताता है। जैसे– The boys were **in** the class. He jumped **into** the well.

7. Since, for तथा from - Since तथा for समय बताने के लिए Perfect Continuous Tense में प्रयोग होते हैं। since निश्चित समय के लिये तथा for अनिश्चित समय के लिए आता है। from किसी समय के बिन्दु (Point of time) को बताता है तथा किसी भी tense में प्रयुक्त हो सकता है। जैसे–

He has been playing **since** morning.

I have been reading the book **for** two hours.

He will begin his work **from** March 15.

8. Beside तथा besides - Beside निकट के लिये आता है तथा besides अतिरिक्त के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे–

My house is **beside** the school.

Besides a book, he wants a pen also.

9. In, before तथा within - In 'समय की अवधि के अन्त' के लिये और within 'अवधि के भीतर' के लिये प्रयोग होता है। Before का प्रयोग 'समय की ओर' होता है।

We shall go **in a** week I shall go there **within** a week.

I shall go there **before** June 30.

Some Verbs are followed by some special prepositions. (कुछ क्रियायें विशेष Prepositions को प्रयोग में लाती हैं जिनके कुछ उदाहरण नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं।)

Verbs	Prepositions	Verbs	Prepositions
Adopt	to	Allot	to
Aspire	to	Attain	to
Attribute	to	Associate	with
Aim	at	Appologise	to, for
Arrive	at, in	Adhere	to
Appoint	to	Assent	to
Attend	to	Abstain	from
Acquit	of	Agree	to (proposal)
Agree	with (person)	Apply	to, for
Belong	to	Boast	of
Bark	at	Burst	into
Bear	with	Beware	of
Begin	with	Conform	to
Contribute	to	Clash	with
Correspond	with	Consent	to
Cease	from	Credit	with
Complain	of	Care	for
Comment	on	Cut	into

Consist	of	Debar	from
Depend	on	Dispose	of
Dwell	on	Delight	in
Disagree	with	Desist	from
Deal	in (trade)	Deal	with (person or matter)
Died	of (disease) from (action)	Distinguish	from
Decide	on	Dream	of
Dispense	with	Excuse	for
Escape	from	Employ	in
Emerge	from	Enter	into
Enlarge	on	Feel	for
Fall	in	Fill	with
Impose	on	Increase	in
Involve	in	Interfere	with
Insist	on	Indulge	in
Intrigue	with	Knock	at
Listen	to	Look	into (Examine)
Look	at (to see)	Laugh	at
Look	after (care)	Look	for (search)
Marry	to	Mourn	for
Meddle	with	Object	to
Occur	to	Pretend	to
Pine	for	Pray	to
Prefer	to	Part	with
Persist	in	Prevent	from
Recover	from	Repent	of
Refer	to	Refrain	from
Resolve	on	Sympathise	with
Surrender	to	Start	for
Submit	to	Tremble	with
Throw	at	Wait	at
Wish	for	Wait	for (a person)

Text-Book Exercise : 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

(1) He jumped.....the river.

Ans. into

(2) It has been raining.....morning.

Ans. since

(3) The train depart..... 7: 00 p.m.

Ans. at

(4) He lives.....Madhav Club Road ..... Ujjain.

Ans. at, in

(5) He had been waiting there.....four hours.

Ans. for

(6) He died..... covid-19.

Ans. of

(7) This is the novel I told you.....
Ans. about
(8) Which house did she live.....?
Ans. in
(9) Where has he come.....?
Ans. from
(10) The applications for the post were to reach.....21st of December.
Ans. till

Exercise : 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate option of preposition :
(1) Her dress was made .... silk. (With /By /Of/In)
Ans. of
(2) Amitabh Bachchan writes ..... his left hand. (By/ With/To/From)
Ans. with
(3) This is the monument that I told you ..... (Within /Over/About/for)
Ans. about
(4) What was he laughing ....? (For/Over/At /To)
Ans. at
(5) Daddy will come ..... Monday. (By/On/For /Up)
Ans. on
(6) I do not agree.....what you say. (To /With/By/A)
Ans. with
(7) The manager is pleased ..... him. (To/With/For/From)
Ans. with
(8) This is the answer.....that question. (For/To/With/By)
Ans. to
(9) We prefer coffee..... tea. (Than/Then/To/For)
Ans. to
(10) She put the box.....the table. (On/Upon/At/In)
Ans. on

Exercise : 3

Find out the errors in the prepositions and correct them :
(1) Admission into this college is difficult.
Ans. Admission in this college is difficult.
(2) He had no confidence on him.
Ans. He had no confidence in him.
(3) She is the heir of his father's property.
Ans. She is the heir of her father's property.
(4) He had interview to Sachin Tendulkar.
Ans. He had an interview with Sachin Tendulkar.
(5) Parents are very close with their children.
Ans. Parents are very close to their children.
(6) Madhya Pradesh is fertile with minerals.
Ans. Madhya Pradesh is fertile of minerals.
(7) He was appointed on the post of principal.
Ans. He was appointed for the post of principal.
(8) There is a coin into the box.

Ans. There is a coin in the box.

(9) He will be back in a year.

Ans. He will be back in a year.

(10) The soldier was away from his home for the war.

Ans. The soldier was away from his home at the war.

(F)
Articles

हिन्दी भाषा और हिन्दी में एक अन्तर यह है कि अंग्रेजी में चीजों और व्यक्तियों के विषय में बात करते हुये a, an या the का प्रयोग अक्सर होता है पर हिन्दी में ऐसा नहीं होता। जो शब्द चीजों, व्यक्तियों, गुणों आदि को बताते हैं। उन्हें noun या संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Noun दो प्रकार के होते हैं–

(1) ऐसे Noun जिनकी गिनती की जा सकती हो, जैसे– पेड़, कुत्ता, लड़का।

(2) ऐसे Noun जिनकी गिनती नहीं की जाती जैसे– पानी, शक्कर, ईमानदारी।

जिन Nouns की गिनती कर सकते हैं उनके साथ अक्सर स्थितियों में a, an या the लगाया जाता है। A, an और the तीनों को Article कहते हैं। इनमें–

(1) a व an को एकवचन गिने जाने वाले nouns के साथ लगाया जाता है, जबकि

(2) the को एकवचन और बहुवचन दोनों प्रकार के गिने जाने वाले nouns के साथ लगाया जाता है।

Vowels और Consonants : अंग्रेजी के 26 अक्षरों में पाँच को Vowel कहते हैं। ये हैं– a, e, i, o, u शेष 21 अक्षरों को Consonant कहते हैं। Vowel अक्षर तो, जैसे ऊपर बताया गया है, a, e, i, o और u है। vowel का ध्वनि वह है जो हिन्दी में अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ओ, औ, ए, ऐ, अ की होती है।

इस प्रकार की ध्वनि कभी तो अंग्रेजी अक्षरों a, e, i, o, u से निकल सकती है पर कभी ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि vowel अक्षरों (a, e, i, o, u) से vowel ध्वनि (अ, आ, इ, ई.... आदि जैसी) न निकले। आगे चलकर हम इसके उदाहरण देंगे। Article से संबंधित नियमों में हम Vowel ध्वनि (अ,आ, इ, ई... आदि जैसी) को ध्यान में रखते हैं।

A और An का प्रयोग– A और an ऐसे nouns के साथ आते हैं जो केवल एक चीज या व्यक्ति आदि को बताते हों। किस noun के साथ a लाना है और किसके साथ an आयेगा यह noun को बोलते समय सबसे शुरू में निकलने वाली आवाज पर निर्भर करता है।

(1) जिन शब्दों में पहली आवाज Vowel ध्वनि नहीं है उनके साथ a लगाया जाता है, जैसे– a tree (ए ट्री) यहाँ noun में पहली आवाज 'ट' की है। 'ट' अ,आ, इ, ई आदि जैसी आवाजों में नहीं है।

(2) जिन शब्दों में पहली आवाज vowel ध्वनि है उनके साथ an लगाया जाता है, जैसे– an egg (एन एग) यहाँ noun में पहली आवाज ए (एग में) है। ए अ आ, इ, ई आदि जैसी आवाजों में है।

An का प्रयोग

क्योंकि ऐसे noun की जिनके साथ an आता है संख्या कम है, हम उनकी चर्चा पहले करते हैं।

Rule : (1) ऐसे nouns जिनमें Vowel ध्वनि, किसी Vowel अक्षर से निकलती है।

alarm	(अलार्म)	–	an alarm (एक चेतावनी)
arm	(आर्म)	–	an arm (एक बाजू)
atlas	(एटलस)	–	an atlas (एक एटलस)
author	(ऑथर)	–	an author (एक लेखक, कोई लेखक)
election	(इलेक्शन)	–	an election (कोई चुनाव)
evil	(ईविल)	–	an evil (एक बुराई)
eye	(आई)	–	an eye (एक आँख)

(2) ऐसे nouns जिनकी spelling में पहला अक्षर कोई consonant होता है पर बोलते समय पहली आवाज कोई vowel ध्वनि (अ, आ, इ, ई, ... जैसी) होती है।

alarm	(अलार्म)	–	an alarm (एक चेतावनी)
arm	(आर्म)	–	an arm (एक बाजू)
atlas	(एटलस)	–	an atlas (एक एटलस)
author	(ऑथर)	–	an author (एक लेखक, कोई लेखक)
election	(इलेक्शन)	–	an election (कोई चुनाव)
evil	(ईविल)	–	an evil (एक बुराई)
eye	(आई)	–	an eye (एक आँख)

(2) ऐसे nouns जिनकी spelling में पहला अक्षर कोई consonant होता है पर बोलते समय पहली आवाज कोई vowel ध्वनि (अ, आ, इ, ई.... जैसी) होती है।

hour	(आवर)	- an hour	(एक घंटा)
heir	(एअर)	- an heir	(एक वारिस)
honest man	(होनेस्ट मैन)	- an honest man	(एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति)
honourable person	(होनेवर पर्सन)	- an honourable person	(एक सम्मानित व्यक्ति)
M.P.	(एम.पी.)	- an M.P.	(एक सांसद)
L.L.B.	(एलएलबी)	- an L.L.B.	(एक एलएलबी डिग्री धारक)

A का प्रयोग

ऐसे nouns के साथ जिन्हें बोलते समय पहली आवाज vowel की (अ, आ, इ, ई... जैसी) नहीं होती, a का प्रयोग किया जाता है, चाहे spelling में पहला अक्षर कोई vowel ही क्यों न हो।

(1) ऐसे nouns जिनकी spelling में शुरू में कोई consonant होती है और बोलने में भी पहली आवाज कोई vowel ध्वनि नहीं होती।

book	(बुक)	- a book	(एक किताब)
coat	(कोट)	- a coat	(एक कोट)

child	(चाइल्ड)	-	a child	(एक बच्चा)
zebra	(जेबरा)	-	a zebra	(एक जेबरा)

(2) ऐसे noun जिनकी spelling में सबसे पहले कोई vowel अक्षर हो पर बोलने में उसकी ध्वनि अ, आ, इ, ई आदि जैसी न हो, उनके साथ भी a का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे–

University	(यूनिवर्सिटी)	-	a university	(एक विश्वविद्यालय)
union	(यूनियन)	-	a union	(एक संगठन)
utensil	(यूटेनसिल)	-	a utensil	(एक बर्तन)
European	(यूरोपियन)	-	A European	(एक यूरोप वासी)
one-eyed	(वन आइड)	-	a one eyed man	(एक काना आदमी)

ऊपर के उदाहरणों में पाया होगा कि u का उच्चारण यू जैसा हो रहा है और य की आवाज अ, आ, इ, ई जैसी आवाजों में से नहीं है इसलिये university, union और utensil के साथ a लाया गया है।

दूसरी स्थिति वह है जो umbrella (अमब्रेला) और uncle अंकल, में हमने देखी थी। इन u की ध्वनि अ और अ की थी जो vowel ध्वनियों में से है और इसी कारण हमने an का प्रयोग करते हुये an umbrella और an uncle लिखा था।

European में शूरू में 'e' और u दो vowel अक्षर लिखे गये हैं पर इनका उच्चारण यू का है और इसीलिये a European लाया गया।

One eyed में O (ओ) का उच्चारण व का है और व अ, आ, इ, ई.... जैसी आवाजों में नहीं है इसलिये one eyed man के साथ भी a का प्रयोग किया गया।

The का प्रयोग

(1) A या an का प्रयोग हम किसी ऐसे गिनती किये जाने वाले noun के साथ करते हैं जो एकवचन हो और उसकी किसी विशेष पहचान आदि के अभाव में उसका सामान्य रूप से उल्लेख किया जा रहा हो जैसा कि हिन्दी में हम कभी–कभी कोई, कोई सा, किसी प्रकार का जैसे शब्द लगाकर करते हैं, जैसे a boy का अर्थ होगा, कोई लड़का, या एक लड़का, यानी एक लड़का जिसे या तो हम पहचानते नहीं या अगर पहचानते हैं तो यहां उस पहचान को बताने से कोई लाभ नहीं।

(2) पर यदि हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हम उसे पहचानते है और जब हम उसकी बात करेंगे तो बात को सुनने वाला भी उसके संबंध में एक निश्चित परिचय प्राप्त कर लेगा तो ऐसी स्थिति में हम noun के साथ the लगाते हैं। जैसे the boy का अर्थ होगा कि या तो हम पहले से इस लड़के को जानते हैं या अभी हम उसका कोई निश्चित परिचय दे रहे हैं।

The का हम एक वचन noun के साथ भी प्रयोग कर सकते हैं और बहुवचन noun के साथ भी जैसे the boy और the boys.

दि और द– The का दो अलग–अलग स्थितियों में दि या द उच्चारण किया जाता है। यदि noun को बोलते समय पहली आवाज अ, आ, इ, ई.... आदि जैसी (यानी Vowel ध्वनि) है तो the को दि बोलेंगे–

the answer	-	(आन्सर)	–	जवाब
the east	-	(दि ईस्ट)	–	पूर्व
the interest	-	(दि इंट्रेस्ट)	–	ब्याज
the orange	-	(दि आरेंज)	–	संतरा
the understanding	-	(दि अंडरस्टेडिंग)	–	समझ
the hour	-	(दि आवर)	–	घंटा

(2) यदि noun को बोलने में पहली आवाज अ, आ, इ, ई.... जैसी नहीं है तो the को द पढ़ा जाता है, जैसे–

the bank	-	(द बैंक)	–	बैंक
the cart	-	(द कार्ट)	–	गाड़ी
the dance	-	(द डांस)	–	नाच
the fan	-	(द फैन)	–	पंखा
the grapes	-	(द ग्रेप्स)	–	अंगूर
the house	-	(द हाउस)	–	घर
the university	-	(द यूनिवर्सिटी)	–	विश्वविद्यालय
the Lok Sabha election		(द लोकसभा इलेक्शन)		लोकसभा चुनाव
the post office	-	(द पोस्ट ऑफिस)	–	डाक घर
the five rupee note		(द फाइव रुपी नोट)		पांच रुपये का नोट

सावधानी– किसी noun को बोलते समय पहली आवाज अ, आ, इ, ई... आदि जैसी है। या नहीं इसकी सावधानीपूर्वक जानकारी रखना चाहिये। जैसे कभी–कभी लोग School को स्कूल जैसा बोलते हैं और समझते हैं कि इ से शुरू होने के कारण हमें an School कहना चाहिये जो गलत है। School स की ध्वनि से शुरू होता है यानी स्कूल और हमें a school कहना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार a spoon, a stool, a station कहेंगे।

'वर्ष' के लिये शब्द year का उच्चारण 'येअर' होगा और क्योंकि 'य' की ध्वनि अ, आ, इ, ई आदि जैसी ध्वनि नहीं है। इसलिये हम a year कहेंगे । 'इअर' (ear) एक अन्य शब्द है जिसका अर्थ कान है, उसे अवश्य an ear (एक कान) पढ़ते हैं।

The के विशेष प्रयोग– किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या स्थान के नाम के साथ साधारण रूप से कोई article (a, an या the) नहीं लगाया जाता पर पहाड़ों, नदियों और कुछ अन्य नामों के साथ the लगाया जाता है, जिसकी चर्चा बाद में की जायेगी।

जिन nouns के साथ a, an या the नहीं आता।

(1) वे noun जिनकी गिनती नहीं की जाती, जैसे– water (पानी), milk (दूध), wheat (गेहूँ), sugar (शक्कर)

(2) गुणों, अवगुणों और ऐसी चीजों और विचारों के साथ जिन्हें हम छू या देख नहीं सकते। जैसे– health (स्वास्थ्य) friendship (मित्रता), patriotism (देशभक्ति)

(3) व्यक्तियों या स्थानों के विशेष नामों (Proper nouns) के साथ जैसे Ashok, India, Jabalpur, Sarla.

(4) पदार्थों के नामों के साथ जैसे– iron (लोहा), silver (चाँदी), cement (सीमेंट)

Text-Book Exercise-1

Put 'a' 'an' or 'the' where necessary:

(1) The Yamuna is.....sacred river.
Ans. a

(2) ..... tyres are made of ... . rubber.
Ans. The, ×

(3) Where is ..... toy he brought?
Ans. the

(4) She invited me to ..... coffee.
Ans. ×

(5) ..... university is a temple of knowledge.
Ans. The

(6) He composes poetry about.....nature.
Ans. the

(7) We will comeback in.....hour.
Ans. an

(8) Open .... door.
Ans. the

(9) .....Tamil is.....Indian language.
Ans. ×, an

(10) ..... more you laugh ..... more you feel happy.
Ans. The, the

(11) Open .... diary and write ... article.
Ans. the, an

(12) I have ..... novel you were asking for.
Ans. the

(13) Have you ever read..... Geeta?
Ans. the

(14) ..... Man is mortal.
Ans. ×

(15) I have.....five rupee coin.
Ans. a

(16) She reads ..... Hindustan Times daily.
Ans. the

(17) We can't survive without.....oxygen.
Ans. ×

(18) He has seen.....Rajendra Prasad Garden in Delhi.
Ans. the

(19) The soldiers are..... real heroes.
Ans. the

(20) What... brilliant girl she is!
Ans. a

Exercise-2

Find the error and correct the sentences given below :

(1) I purchased half dozen shirts.
Ans. I purchased a half dozen shirts.

(2) The most birds can fly.

Ans. Most of the birds can fly.

(3) Player are playing the football.

Ans. The players are playing football.

(4) He plays a guitar.

Ans. He plays guitar.

(5) She is afraid of monkeys.

Ans. She is afraid of the monkeys.

(6) Raghav is best model.

Ans. Raghav is the best model.

(7) Himalayas lie north of India.

Ans. The Himalayas lie in the north of India.

(8) Please, give me glass of water.

Ans. Please, give me a glass of water.

(9) Calcutta is the big city.

Ans. Calcutta is a big city.

(10) The honesty is the best policy.

Ans. Honesty is the best policy.

Exercise-3

Choose the appropriate answer :

(1) Mr. Jay is .... happy man.

(a) a (b) an

(c) the (d) some

Ans. (a) a

(2) It is .... unique opportunity for me.

(a) any (b) a

(c) an (d) the

Ans. (b) a

(3) It was ..... interesting movie.

(a) an (b) any

(c) some (d) the

Ans. (a) an

(4) Mr. Paras Jain is .... M.L.A. from Ujjain North.

(a) the (b) an

(c) a (d) some

Ans. (b) an

(5) Neelu is ..... senior teacher.

(a) an (b) a

(c) some (d) the

Ans. (b) a

(6) This duty is ..... honour to me.

(a) a (b) an

(c) the (d) any

Ans. (b) an

(7) What.....beautiful scene!

(a) the (b) an

(c) a (d) some

Ans. (c) a

(8) He is ..... Tagore of Hindi poetry.

(a) any (b) some
(c) the (d) a

Ans. (c) the

(9) ..... lady on the stage is my sister.

(a) An (b) A
(c) The (d) Some

Ans. (c) The

(10) ..... stitch in time saves nine.

(a) The (b) An
(c) A (d) Some

Ans. (c) A

Time and Tenses (काल)

Tense (काल) क्रिया का समय बतलाते हैं कि कार्य कब हुआ? यह Verb (क्रिया) की विशेष अभिव्यक्ति है। जैसे–

Ram kills a snake. (राम एक सांप मारता है।)
Ram Killed a snake. (राम ने एक साँप मारा।)
Ram will kill a snake. (राम एक साँप को मारेगा)

उपरोक्त तीनों वाक्यों से प्रतीत होता है कि सांप कब मारा गया या मारा जाता है। यह तीनों रूप तीन कालों को दर्शाते हैं, जो कि निम्न प्रकार से हैं–

(1) Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)
(2) Past Tense (भूतकाल)
(3) Future Tense (भविष्य काल)

उपरोक्त तीनों कालों के चार–चार उप विभाग भी हैं, जो निम्न प्रकार से हैं–

(1) Indefinite (सामान्य)
(2) Continuous (अपूर्ण काल)
(3) Perfect (पूर्ण काल)
(4) Perfect continuous (पूर्ण अपूर्ण काल)

इस प्रकार कुल 12 Tenses है, जो निम्न प्रकार से हैं–

(1) Present Simple या Present Indefinite Tense : ये दो तरह के होते हैं- एक कथन–सूचक और दूसरे क्रिया (कार्य) सूचक। कथन–सूचक मात्र Present tense की सहायक क्रिया is, am, are के प्रयोग से बनते हैं, जैसे–

(i) He is my brother. (ii) I am a student.
(iii) They are new students. (iv) There is a box on the table.

क्रिया सूचक में मुख्य क्रिया आती है, सहायक क्रिया नहीं। यदि वाक्य का कर्त्ता He, She, It कोई नाम या एक वचन संज्ञा हो तो क्रिया में s या es लगाया जाता है। I, we, you, they व बहुवचन कर्ता के साथ मूल (प्रथम रूप) रूप में क्रिया आती है, जैसे–

(i) She reads a book. (ii) They play football.

इन वाक्यों को **Affirmative form** निम्न प्रकार का होता है–

(i) He reads a book. (ii) She gets up early in the morning.

(iii) Mohan takes tea. (iv) He goes on foot.

इनके **Negative** रूप में do not या does not का प्रयोग होता है। क्रिया मूल रूप में ही रहती है।

इनके (i) She does not take tea. (ii) We do not read English.

इनके **Interrogative :** रूप में Do या Does का वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में प्रयोग होता है। एक वचन के साथ Does तथा बहुवचन के साथ Do का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे–

(i) Do they work?? (ii) Does Madhuri cook food?

Present Indefinite का प्रयोग कभी–कभी या विशेष स्थिति में Future Tense व्यक्त करने के लिये भी किया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में Time adverbial दिया रहता है। यह आमतौर पर leave, arrive आदि कुछ क्रियाओं के साथ होता है, जैसे–

(i) I leave for Delhi to night. (ii) He arrives tomorrow.

(iii) Schools reopen on Monday. (iv) Ship sails on next Sunday.

(2) Present Continuous or Progressive Tense : इसमें वर्तमान में कार्य जारी रहता है। इसमें कर्त्ता के अनुसार is, am, are, helping verb तथा मुख्य क्रिया में ing लगाकर प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। इसका– **Affirmative** रूप निम्न प्रकार होता है। जैसे–

(i) He is writing a letter. (ii) They are sitting idle.

(iii) I am teaching English. (iv) Boys are playing football.

इनके **Negative :** रूप में सहायक और मुख्य क्रिया के मध्य में not का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे–

(i) They are not going to school. (ii) He is not sitting alone.

इनके **Interrogative :** रूप में सहायक क्रिया वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में प्रयुक्त होती है। जैसे–

(i) Is he sitting there? (ii) Are they going there?

(3) Present Perfect : इसमें कार्य भूत से प्रारम्भ होकर वर्तमान में (हाल ही) पूर्ण हो चुका है। इसमें रचना रूप में कर्त्ता के अनुसार has या have तथा क्रिया के III form अर्थात् Past participle का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे– इनका **Affirmative** रूप है–

(i) He has gone just now. (iii) We have done our work.

इनका **Negative** : निम्न प्रकार बनता है। जैसे–

(i) He has not gone just now. (ii) We have not done our work.

इनके **Interrogative:** में– (Has या Have का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Has he gone just now? (ii) Have we done our work?

(4) Present Perfect Continuous : इसमें भूतकाल से कार्य वर्तमान तक जारी रहकर हाल ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इसमें has been या have been तथा क्रिया का ing रूप तथा since और for के बाद Time adverbial का प्रयोग होता है। कभी–कभी time adverbial छिपा रहता है, जैसे–

जैसे– **Affirmative** में–

(i) He has been working hard for ten years.

(ii) He has been shopping round the clock.

(iii) Boys have been playing since morning.

Negative :

(i) She has not been cooking for two hours.

(ii) They have not been living at Agra since July.

इनका Interrogative बनाने में सहायक क्रिया Has/Have का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(1) Has she been singing since morning?

(2) Have you been reading this book for two days?

(5) Past Indefinite or Simple Past : Present की तरह इसमें भी कथनसूचक और क्रियासूचक वाक्य होते हैं। कथनसूचक वाक्यों में was या were सहायक क्रिया प्रयुक्त होती है, जैसे– (i) He was late. (ii) They were thieves. (iii) Mohan played well.

Past क्रियासूचक वाक्यों के Affirmative रूप में क्रिया का Second form प्रयुक्त होता है। ये वाक्य past में घटित घटना के सूचक होते हैं, जैसे–

Affirmative :

(i) He came late. (ii) She wrote a letter.

(iii) They took tea. (iv) Boys made plans.

Negative : Past indefinite के negative रूप में क्रिया का प्रथम form तथा उसके पूर्व did not लगता है, जैसे–

(i) He did not read English. (ii) We did not stay there.

(iii) She did not play. (iv) They did not work.

Interrogative : इस रूप वाले वाक्यों में did का वाक्य के प्रारम्भ तथा कर्त्ता के बाद क्रिया का प्रथम form प्रयुक्त होता है, जैसे–

(i) Did he send her there? (ii) Did you like it?

(6) Past Continuous : इसमें भूतकाल में ही कार्य जारी रहने का संकेत होता है।

इसमें कर्त्ता के अनुसार was या were helping verb और क्रिया में ing लगाकर प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे–

Affirmative :

(i) He was taking a book. (ii) They were digging a well.

Negative : में केवल not लगाया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) She was not doing her work. (ii) Boys were not telling a lie.

Interrogative : इनमें was या were का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में होता है। जैसे–

(i) Was he wrong? (ii) Were they playing?

(7) Past Perfect : इसमें कोई कार्य भूतकाल में ही पूरा होता है। इसमें had और क्रिया की III form प्रयुक्त होती है, जैसे–

Affirmative में Had के साथ क्रिया का III form प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) He had done his work. (ii) You had made a mistake.

Negative में सहायक क्रिया एवं मुख्य क्रिया के बीच में not लगाते हैं। जैसे–

(i) He had not done his work. (ii) You had not made any mistake.

Interrogative : में Had का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Had he come back? (ii) Had they disclosed the secrets?

(8) Past Perfect Continuous या **Past Perfect Progressive** : इसमें Past tense में कार्य जारी रहता है।

Affirmative : इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में Had been या Have been के साथ क्रिया में ing तथा since या for प्रयोग होता है। जैसे–

(i) He had been reading since last morning.

(ii) The boys had been standing there for the last ten minutes.

Negative : वाक्यों में not का had के बाद किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Mohan had not been staying with his sister for the last ten months.

(ii) They had not been ploughing for want of rains since July last.

Interrogative : वाक्यों में Had का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Had he been reading some good books for a few years.

(ii) Had they been making arrangement since last Sunday.

(9) Future Indefinite या **Simple** : इसमें किसी कार्य के भविष्य में होने की सम्भावना व्यक्त की जाती है। यह काल्पनिक भावों पर आधारित होता है। इसमें भी एक कथन-सूचक और दूसरे क्रियारूप वाक्य होते हैं, इनमें Will या Shall का क्रिया के प्रथम रूप का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे--

कथन–सूचक : (i) He will be there. (ii) He will be late.

क्रिया–रूप : (i) He will come soon. (ii) I shall go there.

इसमें I और we के साथ shall तथा शेष के साथ will का प्रयोग होता है। पर यदि क्रिया के कार्य की दृढ़ता, निश्चितता, कर्त्ता का वादा, धौंस आदि का उल्लेख हो तो I और we के साथ will और शेष के साथ shall का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे–

Affirmative :

(i) I will give a new purse. (Promise – वादा)

(ii) You shall get a chance. (determination – दृढ़ निश्चय)

Negative : में केवल not का प्रयोग सहायक क्रिया के बाद किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) He will not go there. (ii) We shall not see him.

Interrogative : में Will या Shall का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Will he come soon? (ii) Shall I do it now?

विशेष : चूँकि Present Indefinite अनिश्चितता की स्थिति का सूचक होता है और Future Indefinite काल्पनिक तत्वों से युक्त। इसलिये ऐसे भावों को जो निकट भविष्य में सत्यता में परिणित होने वाले हैं, जिनकी पूर्व योजना है और उसे मूर्तरूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है उन्हें going to+infinite form में लिखा जाता है, जैसे–

(i) He will buy a new car. (Future Indefinite)
He is going to buy a new car. (going to + infinite form)

(ii) I shall tell him the secrets. (Future Indefinite)
I am going to tell him secrets.

(iii) He leaves for Bombay tomorrow.
(Present Indefinite for future time)

He is going to leave for Bombay tomorrow. (going to+infinitive form)

(10) Future Continuous or Progressive : इसमें भविष्यकाल में किसी कार्य के प्रारम्भ होकर जारी रहने की सम्भावना होती है। इसमें Shall be/will be + क्रिया ing रूप प्रयुक्त होता है, जैसे–

Affirmative में– (i) We shall be going to Agra tomorrow. (ii) They will be speaking English.

Negative: में not का प्रयोग will या Shall के बाद किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) He will not be learning French. (ii) We shall not be speaking loudly.

Interrogative : में will या shall का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Will he not be reading a book?

(ii) Shall I not be learning English?

(11) Future Perfect : भविष्यकाल में ही कार्य होने और उसकी पूर्णता का बोध होता है, इसमें will have या shall have के साथ क्रिया का III form लगाया जाता है। जैसे–

Affirmative :

(i) He will have done that work. (ii) We shall have told them.

Negative में not का प्रयोग will have या shall have के बाद किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) He will have not done it. (ii) We shall have not told them.

Interrogative में will या shall का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Will he have done it? (ii) Shall we have not told them?

(12) Future Perfect Continuous : इसमें किसी कार्य के भविष्यकाल में जारी होकर जारी रहने की सम्भावना व्यक्त की जाती है। इन वाक्य में will have been या Shall have been के साथ क्रिया में ing तथा Since या for का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे–

Affirmative में–

(i) He will have been reading since morning.

(ii) We shall have been doing the same work for a few days.

Negative में not का प्रयोग will have या shall have के बाद किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) He will have not been reading for two hours.

(ii) We shall have not been reading since Monday.

Interrogative में will या shall का प्रयोग वाक्य के प्रारम्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे–

(i) Will he have been reading for three hours?

(ii) Shall we have been telling since morning?

Text-Book Exercise - 1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets :

(1) The sun (rise) in the East.

Ans. The sun rises in the East.

(2) My brother (arrive) here last night.

Ans. My brother arrived here last night.

(3) I never (see) the Lotus Temple.

Ans. I have never seen the Lotus Temple.

(4) They (play) in the ground at present.

Ans. They are playing in the ground at present.

(5) He (lives) in Ujjain for five years.

Ans. He has been living in Ujjain for five years.

(6) It (rain) when my father came.

Ans. It was raining when my father came.

(7) My mother (not cook) the food till now.

Ans. My mother have not cooked the food till now.

(8) Examinations (hold) in the month of April.

Ans. Examinations are held in the month of April.

(9) They (go) to Mumbai tomorrow.

Ans. They will go to Mumbai tomorrow.

(10) My son (play) in the ground when the storm broke.

Ans. My son had been playing in the ground when the storm broke.

Exercise-2

Name the tense of the verb in each of the following sentences given below :

(1) My grandmother goes to temple daily.

Ans. Present Indefinte tense

(2) He will do his work himself.

Ans. Future Indefinte tense

(3) I went to his house to meet him yesterday.

Ans. Past Indefinte tense

(4) I have already seen the Vrindavan Garden in Mysore.

Ans. Present Perfect tense

(5) My sister has been teaching at D.A.V.V. since 1992.

Ans. Present Perfect Continuous tense

(6) Yesterday evening, I was watching a movie on T.V.

Ans. Past Continuous tense

(7) We shall be going to Bhopal tomorrow.

Ans. Future Continuous tense

(8) Priya is baking biscuits for us.

Ans. Present Continuous tense

(9) Deva has eaten my cake.

Ans. Present Perfect tense

(10) He had been living in Mumbai since 1989.

Ans. Past Perfect Continuous tense.

Exercise-3

Rewrite the following sentences as directed :

(1) He has lost all his property. (Interrogative)

Ans. Has he lost all his property ?

(2) Was he going to your home yesterday? (Negative)

Ans. He was not going to your home yesterday.

(3) He invited us for lunch. (Negative)

Ans. He did not invite us for lunch.

(4) She gets up early in the morning. (Interrogative)

Ans. Does she get up early in the morning ?

(5) Are you going somewhere? (Affirmative)
Ans. You are going somewhere.
(6) Akshat will sing a song. (Interrogative)
Ans. Will Akshat sing a song ?
(7) Why are you playing chess? (Negative)
Ans. You are not playing chess.
(8) They did not support me. (Interrogative)
Ans. Did they not support me ?
(9) Did you meet him at the railway station? (Affirmative)
Ans. You met him at the railway station.
(10) The bus will be arriving in a few minutes. (Negative)
Ans. The bus will not be arriving in a few minutes.

Exercise-4

Transform the following sentences in the tenses as directed:
(1) He goes to school by bus. (into Past Indefinite)
Ans. He went to school by bus.
(2) It was raining yesterday. (into Present Continuous)
Ans. It is raining today.
(3) Did she make coffee? (into Present Indefinite)
Ans. Does she make coffee ?
(4) We are waiting here for long. (into Past Perfect Continuous)
Ans. We had been waiting here for long.
(5) She drove a car. (into Future Continuous)
Ans. She will be driving a car.

Exercise-5

Choose the right option to fill in the blanks given below:
(1) Bharat always plays cricket but today he ..... volleyball.
(will play/Played/Is playing/Was playing)
Ans. is playing
(2) Kush ..... in this office since 1915
(works/is working/has worked/has been working)
Ans. has been working
(3) The earth ..... round the sun.
(Is moving/moves/has been moving/moved)
Ans. moves
(4) Lavish ..... his English lessons when his friend came to his house.
(Is studying/has studied/studied/was studying)
Ans. was studying
(5) When I ..... my daughter, I shouted with joy.
(Have seen/has been seeing/saw/will see)
Ans. saw

Exercise-6

Fill in the blanks with the Past Indefinite and the Past Perfect forms of the verbs given in brackets to make the sentences meaningful :
(1) By the time the ambulance ..... the patient..... *(arrived, die)*
Ans. arrived, had died

(2) The teacher ..... they could go home when they.....their work. (say, complete)

Ans. said, had completed

(3) We ..... the lesson after the teacher ..... it to us. (understand, explain)

Ans. understood, had explained

(4) Sandeep ..... to get a first class. He ..... only exception class and was naturally disappointed. (hope, get)

Ans. hoped, had got

(5) Several hours before the cricket match ..... , the spectators ..... the stadium. (begin, filled)

Ans. began, had filled

(6) He ..... hungry because he ..... nothing to eat since the previous day. (be, have)

Ans. was, had

Exercise-7

Put the verbs in brackets into the 'be going to' form :

(1) If you don't hurry you (miss) your train.

Ans. If you don't hurry you **are going to miss** your train.

(2) When you (pay) the electricity bill?

Ans. When **are you going to pay** the electricity bill?

(3) They (change) their old car.

Ans. They **are going to change** their old car.

(4) Look at the sky. It (rain).

Ans. Look at the sky. **It is going to rain.**

(5) The minister is standing up. He (makes) a speech.

Ans. The minister is standing up. He **is going to make** a speech.

(6) He (grow) sugarcane next year.

Ans. He **will be going to grow** sugarcane next year.

(7) The girl said, 'I (be) a model when I grow up'.

Ans. The girl said, 'I **am going to be** a model when I grow up.

(8) The man in the helicopter (try) to save the wounded soldiers.

Ans. The man in the helicopter **is going to try** to save the wounded soldiers.

(9) The men with tomatoes in their hands (throw) these on the cricket players.

Ans. The men with tomatoes in their hands **is going to throw** these on the cricket players.

(10) I (stay) here for some more weeks.

Ans. I **am going to stay** here for some more weeks.

❑❑❑

Important Questions Asked in Previous Year Exam.

(1) The poem 'Where the Mind is Without Fear' has been written by :

(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) William Wordsworth (d) Toru Dutt.

Ans. (b) Rabindranath Tagore

(2) The expression "Knowledge is Free" indicates :

(a) Free from early Idea (b) Free from scientific idea
(c) Free from superstition (d) Free from corruption.

Ans. (c) Free from superstition.

(3) In the poem "Where the Mind is Without Fear 'Reason' is compared to a :

(a) Mountain (b) Shower
(c) River (d) Desert.

Ans. (c) River.

(4) 'Father' in Tagore's poem is :

(a) God (b) Man
(c) Forefather (d) Successor.

Ans. (a) God.

(5) How would Gandhiji begin a child's education ?

(a) Teaching the alphabets (b) Communicating with nature
(c) Building a handicraft (d) Learning to dance.

Ans. (b) Communicating with nature.

(6) According to Gandhiji what should be considered as a medium to education ?

(a) Humour and Jokes (b) Music and Singing
(c) Craft and Industry (d) Sports and Games.

Ans. (c) Craft and Industry.

(7) How did Gandhi characterize western style of education ?

(a) Free flowing (b) Predominantly materialistic
(c) Grossly insufficient (d) Too money minded.

Ans. (b) Predominantly materialistic.

(8) According to Gandhiji, which language must hold supreme ?

(a) English (b) Tamil
(c) Urdu (d) Hindustani.

Ans. (d) Hindustani.

(9) According to Gandhiji which language should be placed as a second language in the university course ?

(a) Hindi (b) English
(c) Hindustani (d) Urdu.

Ans. (b) English.

(10) Why was Velan unable to open the big gate in the story "The Axe" ?

(a) Because of vegetation infront of it.
(b) Because his hut was infront of gate.
(c) Because he did not want to. (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) Because of vegetation infront of it.

(11) On how many sides of the land was the garden built in the story the 'Axe' ?

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4.

Ans. (c) 3.

(12) Who is the author of the 'Axe' ?

(a) Tagore (b) Khushwant Singh
(c) Premchand (d) Narayan.

Ans. (d) Narayan.

(13) In the story, the "Axe" to which village Velan belonged ?

(a) Koppal (b) Malgudi
(c) Kochi (d) Swarga Loka.

Ans. (a) Koppal.

(14) Who is the author of the essay "The Wonder That was India"?

(a) J.L. Nehru (b) Amratya Sen
(c) Ramchandra Guha (d) A.L. Basham.

Ans. (d) A.L. Basham.

(15) Which of these Indian figures seems to have left a strong and lasting impression on western society ?

(a) Sachin Tendulkar (b) Shahrukh Khan
(c) A.R. Rehman (d) M.K. Gandhi

Ans. (d) M.K. Gandhi.

(16) Which American author was strongly influenced by Indian thought ?
(From The Wonder That was India")

(a) Fitzgerald (b) Thoreau
(c) Hemingway (d) Mark Twain.

Ans. (b) Thoreau.

(17) According to Rajgopalachari, what is one of our noblest heritage ?

(a) Agricultural Practices (b) Ayurvedic Medicine
(c) The Art of Yoga (d) Vyas's Mahabharata.

Ans. (d) Vyas's Mahabharata.

(18) Who was the husband of Draupadi ?

(a) Arjun (b) Bhim
(c) Yudhishthir (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above.

(19) Who was the mother of Kauravas ?

(a) Kunti (b) Draupadi
(c) Gandhari (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) Gandhari.

(20) How does Rajgopalachari characterise Karna ?

(a) Brave and Beautiful (b) Vain but chivalrous

(c) Sad and Charitable (d) Skilled but Humble.

Ans. (b) Vain but chivalrous.

(21) Choose the correct synonyms of the following words :
Kind :

(a) Wild (b) Nice
(c) Funny (d) Best.

Ans. (b) Nice.

(22) Choose the correct antonyms of the following words :
Early :

(a) Very (b) Way
(c) Now (d) Late.

Ans. (d) Late.

(23) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capital: WHIM :

(a) Desire (b) Unnatural Behaviour
(c) Clumsy (d) Fancy.

Ans. (a) Desire

(24) Choose the correct word :
A person who loves money and hates spending it, is a :

(a) spendthrift (b) miser
(c) philanthropist (d) capitalist.

Ans. (b) miser.

(25) A Government run by dictator is called :

(a) Demography (b) Autocracy
(c) Oligarchy (d) Theocracy.

Ans. (b) Autocracy.

(26) The science of beauty is called :

(a) Zoology (b) Ethics
(c) Ideology (d) Aesthetics.

Ans. (d) Aesthetics.

(27) Select the plural form of knife :

(a) Kinfes (b) Knaifs
(c) Knives (d) Knies.

Ans. (c) Knives.

(28) Which of the following words is not a pronoun ?

(a) Myself (b) Your
(c) Her (d) Girlish.

Ans. (d) Girlish.

(29) Taj is.....building in India.

(a) The most wonderful (b) More wonderful
(c) One of the most wonderful (d) Wonderful.

Ans. (c) One of the most wonderful.

(30) We can use ..... for orders and strong suggestions.

(a) should (b) must
(c) dare (d) can.

Ans. (b) must.

(31) Fill in the blanks with the suitable preposition :
We travelled ..... Mr. Joshi's car.

(a) by (b) with
(c) in (d) at.

Ans. (a) by.

(32) Fill in the blank with suitable article :
I met ..... European yesterday.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of the above.

Ans. (b) a.

(33) Choose the correct option :
By the time I go to bed tonight, I ..... my work for the day.
(a) do (b) may do
(c) will do (d) can do

Ans. (c) will do

(34) Fill in the blank with proper conjunction : Don't go home ..... I come.
(a) till (b) untill
(c) since (d) as

Ans. (a) till.

(35) You and ..... must work together.
(a) my (b) me
(c) I (d) him.

Ans. (c) I.

(36) Fill in the blanks with adjectives given below : ..... books are as popular as Gita.
(a) Some (b) Few
(c) Any (d) More.

Ans. (b) Few.

(37) Choose the noun form of the word 'Grave' :
(a) Gravely (b) Graveness
(c) Gravel (d) Gravity.

Ans. (d) Gravity.

(38) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate article :
Which is ..... longest river in India ?
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) none of the above.

Ans. (c) the

(39) Which is the simple present of the word 'Grew' ?
(a) Grow (b) Growth
(c) Grown (d) Grows

Ans. (a) Grow.

(40) Where the mind is without fear is a/an ?
(a) Satire (b) Elegy
(c) Sonnet (d) Devotional Song.

Ans. (d) Devotional Song

(41) R. N. Tagore is a/an :
(a) English poet (b) Tamil poet
(c) Hindi poet (d) Bengali poet.

Ans. (d) Bengali poet.

(42) The phrase 'Knowledge is free' means :

(a) Free education (b) Free study
(c) Education irrespective of caste, creed, category and religion
(d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Education irrespective of caste, creed, category and religion

(43) The Gitanjali contains :

(a) 102 poems (b) 104 poems
(c) 105 poems (d) 103 poems

Ans. (d) 103 poems

(44) R. N. Tagore was known as .....

(a) King (b) Lord
(c) Gurudev (d) Prince.

Ans. (c) Gurudev.

(45) 'National Education' is written by :

(a) M.R. Anand (b) R. K. Narayan
(c) J.L. Nehru (d) M.K. Gandhi.

Ans. (d) M.K. Gandhi.

(46) One of the important features of National Education is an emphasis on :

(a) Mental labour (b) Manual labour
(c) Machine labour (d) Uses of Computer.

Ans. (b) Manual labour.

(47) The 'National Education' is written in :

(a) Prose (b) Poetry
(c) Blank verse (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) Prose.

(48) Which of the following is a work of R.K. Narayan ?

(a) Untouchable (b) Coolie
(c) The Guide (d) The Mark of Vishnu.

Ans. (c) The Guide.

(49) Velan is a character in the lesson :

(a) The Cherry Tree (b) National Education
(c) Preface to the Mahabharata
(d) The Axe.

Ans. (d) The Axe.

(50) Which tree was most dear to Velan ?

(a) Margosa (b) Pipal
(c) Neem (d) Banyan.

Ans. (a) Margosa,

(51) According to Velan the big mansion existed only in :

(a) Zannat (b) Hell
(c) Swarga Loka (d) Heaven.

Ans. (c) Swarga Loka.

(52) The full name of R.K. Narayan is :

(a) Rajendra Kumar Narayan (b) Ram Krishan Narayan
(c) Rudra Kallinga Narayan
(d) Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami.

Ans. (d) Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami.

(53) The main problems of India are :

(a) Labour saving devices (b) Action and thought
(c) Disease and poverty (d) Hectic ways of the world.

Ans. (c) Disease and poverty.

(54) Vijaya, who is said to have conquered Ceylon first, was :

(a) A King from folk tales (b) A King from fables
(c) A King from epics (d) king of real life.

Ans. (d) king of real life.

(55) Who is the writer of the lesson :The Wonder That Was India?

(a) M.K. Gandhi (b) J.L. Nehru
(c) A.L. Basham (d) Francis Southe.

Ans. (c) A.L. Basham.

(56) Who wrote the Mahabharata ?

(a) Patanjali (b) Vaimiki
(c) Ved Vyas (d) Kalidas.

Ans. (c) Ved Vyas.

(57) The writer of the Preface to the Mahabharata is :

(a) R.K. Narayan (b) M.R. Anand
(c) J. Krishnamoorthy (d) C. Rajagopalachari.

Ans. (d) C. Rajagopalachari.

(58) Some of the greatest warriors in the Mahabharata were :

(a) Kshatriya (b) Brahmans
(c) Vaishya (d) Shudras.

Ans. (a) Kshatriya.

(59) The Mahabharata is a/an :

(a) Epic (b) Novel
(c) Essay (d) Satire.

Ans. (a) Epic.

(60) A Suffix is added :

(a) Before a word (b) After a word
(c) In the mid part of a word (d) None of the above.

Ans. (b) After a word.

(61) A Prefix is added :

(a) Before a word (b) After a word
(c) In the mid part of a word (d) None of the above.

Ans. (a) Before a word.

(62) Synonym of 'Right' is :

(a) Suitable (b) True
(c) Proper (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) All of the above.

(63) Synonym of 'mighty' is :

(a) Powerful (b) Intelligent
(c) Poor (d) Competent

Ans. (a) Powerful.

(64) Antonym of body is :
(a) Heart (b) Mind
(c) Chest (d) None of the above
Ans. (b) Mind.

(65) Antonym of knowledge is
(a) Ignorance (b) Fool
(c) Idiot (d) None of the above.
Ans. (a) Ignorance.

(66) A general order for people to remain indoors is known as :
(a) Punishment (b) Prison
(c) Custody (d) Curfew.
Ans. (d) Curfew.

(67) One who speaks two languages is :
(a) Bankrupt (b) Speaker
(c) Bilingual (d) Leader.
Ans. (c) Bilingual.

(68) 'Atheist' is a man :
(a) Who hates mankind (c) Who believes in God
(c) Who does not believe in God (d) Who loves mankind.
Ans. (c) Who does not believe in God.

(69) Credible means :
(a) Which can be believed (b) Which cannot be believed
(c) Which can be borrowed (d) None of the above.
Ans. (a) Which can be believed.

(70) Mean-Mean/Match-Match are called :
(a) Synonyms (b) Homonyms
(c) Homophones (d) Phonemes.
Ans. (b) Homonyms.

(71) Weak/week and Meet/meat are called
(a) Homonyms (b) Homophones
(c) Synonyms (d) Morphemes.
Ans. (b) Homophones.

(72) Kicked, Sacked are :
(a) Weak verbs (b) Strong verbs
(c) Helping verbs (d) Main verbs.
Ans. (a) Weak verbs.

(73) Become, Gone, Broken are :
(a) Weak verbs (b) Strong verbs
(c) Helping verbs (d) None of the above.
Ans. (b) Strong verbs.

(74) He is.....M.Com. student supply suitable article from the following.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) some.
Ans. (b) an.

(75) He needs.....good friends.
(a) Some (b) Any
(c) Few (d) Little.

Ans. (a) Some.

(76) Rohan is.....best player of this team.

(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) the.

(77) I do not need ..... help from you.

(a) some (b) any
(c) a (d) little.

Ans. (b) any

(78) The aeroplane was flying ..... the sea.

(a) on (b) up
(c) over (d) upon.

Ans. (c) over.

(79) Rohit is suffering ..... fever.

(a) of (b) for
(c) to (d) from.

Ans. (d) from.

(80) Honesty is a/an :

(a) Proper noun (b) Common noun
(c) Abstract noun (d) None of these.

Ans. (c) Abstract noun.

(81) Which of the following is an adjective ?

(a) Beauty (b) Beautiful
(c) Attraction (d) Attractive.

Ans. (b) Beautiful.

(82) Will/shall are :

(a) Helping verbs (b) Main verbs
(c) Weak verbs (d) Strong verbs.

Ans. (a) Helping verbs.

(83) Which of the following is a noun ?

(a) Confusion (b) Confusing
(c) Confuse (d) Confused.

Ans. (a) Confusion.

(84) Which of the following is a verb ?

(a) Punish (b) Punishment
(c) Punished (d) None of the above.

Ans. (c) Punished.

(85) Rabindranath Tagore was born in .....

(a)1861 (b) 1816
(c) 1869 (d) 1870.

Ans. (a)1861.

(86) The poem 'Where the mind is without Fear' was published in .....

(a) Broken wings (b) Gora
(c) Gitanjali (d) Anandmath.

Ans. (c) Gitanjali.

(87) When was 'National Education' by Gandhiji published in .....

(a) 1925 (b) 1912
(c) 1921 (d) 1931.

Ans. (c) 1921.

(88) As an educationist Gandhiji was .....

(a) an idealist (b) naturalist
(c) pragmatist (d) All of these.

Ans. (d) All of these.

(89) What did Gandhiji's philosophy of education stress as aim of education ?

(a) individual aims (b) cultural aims
(c) A synthesis of individual and social aims
(d) Social aims.

Ans. (c) A synthesis of individual and social aims.

(90) What is the nationality of R.K. Narayan ?

(a) English (b) Indian
(c) French (d) Russian.

Ans. (b) Indian.

(91) Velan was only ..... when he left his home.

(a) 18 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 21.

Ans. (a) 18.

(92) An astrologer foretold that Velan would live in a ..... house.

(a) four storey (b) three storey
(c) two storey (d) one storey.

Ans. (b) three storey.

(93) What is the most significant quality of Indian civilization, according to A.L. Basham ?

(a) religion (b) caste
(c) continuity (d) culture.

Ans. (d) culture.

(94) What is referred to by Indian historians as Greater India?

(a) Ceylon (b) Great Britain
(c) South East Asia (d) Australia.

Ans. (a) Ceylon.

(95) Who wrote the Mahabharata ?

(a) Valmiki (b) Ved Vyas
(c) Tulsidas (d) Bharat Muni.

Ans. (b) Ved Vyas.

(96) According to C. Rajgopalachari the Mahabharata belongs to .....

(a) India (b) the whole world
(c) Asia (d) none.

Ans. (b) the whole world.

(97) When was C. Rajgopalachari born ?

(a) in 1868 (b) in 1878
(c) in 1858 (d) in 1840.

Ans. (b) in 1878.

(98) Which of the following is the prefix of 'possible' ?

(a) in- (b) dis-
(c) im (d) un-.

Ans. (c) im.

(99) Which of the following is the suffix of 'mind' ?

(a) -able (b) -ful
(c)-al (d)-y

Ans. (b) -ful

(100) The synonym of 'fostering' is.....

(a) Nurturing (b) destroying
(c) protecting (d) freezing.

Ans. (a) Nurturing.

(101) Which of the following is not a homophonic pair?

(a) stair—stare (b) principal—principle.
(c) steal—steel (d) kite—kit.

Ans. (d) kite—kit.

(101) Fill in the blank with a suitable homophone.
The film was.....due to its controversial content.

(a) band (b) banned
(c) waned (d) veined.

Ans. (b) banned.

(102) The poem 'where the mind is without fear' is about .....

(a) knowledge (b) freedom
(c) health (d) education.

Ans. (b) freedom.

(103) How many stanzas are there in the poem 'Where the mind is without fear' ?

(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four.

Ans. (c) three.

(104) The dead habit in the poem 'where the mind is without fear' is compared to.....

(a) an oasis (b) sand
(c) desert (d) mountain.

Ans. (c) desert.

(105) What was the age of Gandhiji when he reached London to become a barrister ?

(a) 16 years (b) 19 years
(c) 20 years (d) 25 years.

Ans. (b) 19 years.

(106) According to Gandhiji, the text books prescribed for our students should be relevant to .....

(a) imaginary life (b) real life
(c) historical life (d) mythological life.

Ans. (b) real life.

(107) Gandhiji says that it is sad that Indian students in schools hate.....

(a) their books (b) examinations

(c) sports and games (d) manual labour.

Ans. (d) manual labour.

(108) ..... is the first novel of R.K. Narayan.

(a) The Guide (b) Malgudi Days

(c) Swami and Friends (d) The English Teacher

Ans. (c) Swami and Friends.

(109) A.L. Basham was born in .....

(a) 1924 (b) 1914

(c) 1872 (d) 1891.

Ans. (b) 1914.

(110) The Indian cultural influence began in Ceylon in.....

(a) 2nd BC (b) 1st BC

(b) 5th BC. (d) 3rd BC.

Ans. (b) 5th BC

(111) C. Rajgopalachari calls Krishna as.....

(a) the most energetic man (b) the greatest warrior

(c) God

(d) the most important figure of the Mahabharata.

Ans. (a) the most energetic man.

(112) Which of the following is the prefix of 'inform'?

(a) un- (b) mis-

(c) dis- (d) il-

Ans. (b) mis-

(113) Which of the following is the suffix of polite' ?

(a) -able (b) -ness

(c) -al (d) -fui.

Ans. (b) -ness.

(114) A person who does not believe in the existence of God is called.....

(a) heretic (b) theist

(c) atheist (d) fanatic.

Ans. (c) atheist.

(115) What is the masculine gender of 'nun' ?

(a) maid (b) steward

(c) monk (d) bishop.

Ans. (c) monk.

(116) Fill in the blank with he correct preposition. The plane took ..... a few minutes ago.

(a) of (b) off

(c) over (d) above.

Ans. (b) off.

(117) What is meant by the line 'where the mind is without fear and the head is held high'?

(a) to be fearless and self respecting

(b) to be proud of his high position

(c) to stand straight

(d) to be fearful.

Ans. (a) to be fearless and self respecting

(118) According to Tagore, 'Narrow domestic Walls' refers to :

(a) small houses with narrow walls
(b) a home divided into rooms by walls
(c) narrow minded thinking (d) broad minded thinking.

Ans. (c) narrow minded thinking.

(119) Gandhiji considers the study of English language important because :

(a) It has rich treasures of Literature
(b) It is not worth reading
(c) It is a difficult language (d) It does not have any ideas.

Ans. (a) It has rich treasures of Literature.

(120) Gandhiji wants to lay emphasis on physical labour in present education because :

(a) He wants to give it importance because they will become self-reliant and hardworking.
(b) He does not want to give any importance to physical activities.
(c) He wants that our citizens should become just like English people.
(d) He wants people to be well trained in education of computers.

Ans. (a) He wants to give it importance because they will become self-reliant and hardworking.

(121) Velan left home because of the villagers.

(a) True (b) False

Ans. (b) False

(122) In the beginning cultural relations between China and India were :

(a) not very strong (b) mutually all assimilative
(c) pervasive and predominant (d) pervasive and weakening

Ans. (a) not very strong.

(123) Who borrowed the device of Indian dramaturgy for the prologue to Faust ?

(a) Gandhiji (b) Gurudev Tagore
(c) Kant (d) Goethe.

Ans. (d) Goethe.

(124) Who is considered to be the worthy mother of heroes in the Mahabharata ?

(a) Gandhari (b) Kunti
(c) Sita (d) Mandodari.

Ans. (b) Kunti.

(125) Prefix that can be used with kind is-

(a) to (d) ce
(c) un (d) im

Ans. (c) un

(126) Noun form of adjective 'Kind' is :

(a) kindly (b) kindful
(c) unkind (d) kindness.

Ans. (b) kindful

(127) Each of the boys.....given a prize.

(a) were (b) was
(c) into (d) in.

Ans. (b) was.

(128) She is.....girl we like.

(a) a (b) the
(c) for (b) the.

Ans. (b) the.

(129) I don't have.....time.

(a) many (b) much
(c) for (d) an.

Ans. (b) much.

(130) He is my.....friend.

(a) deer (b) dear
(c) hare (d) dye.

Ans. (b) dear.

(131) I did not have.....cell phone number.

(a) their (b) there
(c) upon (d)hear

Ans. (a) their.

(132) The study of stars is :

(a) Paleography (b) Geology
(c) Astronomy (d) Psychology.

Ans. (c) Astronomy.

(133) The synonym of wisdom is :

(a) Prudence (b) Raise
(c) Opposite (d) Obvious.

Ans. (a) Prudence.

(134) The antonym of accept is :

(a) Heal (b) Keel
(c) Reject (d) War.

Ans. (c) Reject.

(135) Gandhiji wants to emphasise on the dignity of physical labour in National Education.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (a) True.

(136) Velan reached Malgudi after he left-home.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (a) True.

(137) The whole of the far East countries are in India's debt for Buddhism which helped to mould the distinctive civilizations of China, Korea, Japan and Tibet.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (b) False.

(138) To the people of India, indeed, the Mahabharata has been an unfailing and perennial source of spiritual strength.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (a) True.

(139) Who is popularly known as "Rajaji" or "CR"

(a) Chakravarti Mohan (b) Chakra
(c) Cunning Raju (d) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari.

Ans. (d) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari.

(140) The synonym of beautiful is :

(a) ugly (b) extol
(c) conceal (d) lovely.

Ans. (d) lovely.

(141) The antonym of fierce is .....

(a) coarse (b) rough
(c) gentle (d) cruel.

Ans. (c) gentle.

(142) The prefix that may be used with smoker :

(a) in smoker (b) dissmoker
(c) illsmoker (d) nonsmoker.

Ans. (d) nonsmoker.

(143) The adjective of common noun boy is :

(a) boyful (b) boyish
(c) buoyancy (d) girlish.

Ans. (b) boyish.

(144) The teacher.....our daily home work.

(a) cheque (b) checks
(c) chequered (d) heel.

Ans. (b) checks.

(145) Hindus believe that a man's.....is immortal.

(a) sole (b) soul.

Ans. (b) soul.

(146) The children.....to play cricket.

(a) love (b) loves
(c) don't know (d) not sure.

Ans. (a) love.

(147) The Everest is.....mountain in the world.

(a) a (b) in
(c) the (d) to.

Ans. (c) the.

(148) How.....people were at the party ?

(a) any (b) too much
(c) much (d) many.

Ans. (d) many.

(149) A person who boasts of one's achievements.

(a) bonsai (b) egoist
(c) bonfire (d) trigonometry.

Ans. (b) egoist.

(150)

(A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the multiple choice questions that follow :

Necessity is a very good teacher. It has always taught man to find out new ways and means. It has enabled him to make many new

inventions. Many examples can be given to prove this thing. The early man had no clothes to wear. He had no house to live in. He had no fire to cook food. He wanted to protect himself from the Sun, cold and rain, so he began to cover his body with the skins of animals. He began to live in caves. He discovered fire to cook his food. Thus, necessity taught him to make one invention after another, Today he lives in comfortable houses. He wears beautiful clothes. He has quick means of transport and communication.

Questions :

(1) What is a good teacher ?

(a) nature (b) book
(c) necessity (d) invention.

Ans. (c) necessity.

(2) Early man covered his body with .....

(a) leaves (b) clothes
(c) plastic (d) animal skins.

Ans. (d) animal skins.

(3) Necessity is the mother of .....

(a) Children (b) invention
(c) hunger (d) knowledge.

Ans. (b) invention.

(4) Where did man live in early life ?

(a) in caves (b) in rivers
(c) on the trees (d) nowhere.

Ans. (a) in caves

(5) Antonym of 'ugly' is.....

(a) cunning (b) beautiful
(c) dirty (d) thirsty.

Ans. (b) beautiful.

(B) Religion in India means the great path. It does not imply a narrow view of life. It covers all the phases of an individual's life and enables him to attain liberation by removing his ignorance. The Indian view of life has four ends, which includes the practice of virtue acquisition of wealth, sensuous pleasures and salvation, which is freedom from want and desire. This view of life is fully reflected in Indian art. There is no contradiction between the rich sensuousness of Indian art and its religious intentions. A perfect fusion of religion and an is a real experience in India.

(1) The great path of India is :

(a) Sensuousness (b) Religion
(c) Acquisition of wealth (d) Ignorance

Ans. (b) Religion.

(2) Synonym for Liberation is :

(a) salvation (b) dismissal
(c) notice (d) detain.

Ans. (a) salvation.

(3) Opposite of virtue is :

(a) Righteousness (b) Morality
(c) Vice (d) Slice

Ans. (c) Vice.

(4) A perfect fusion of religion and an is a real experience in India.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (a) True.

(5) There is no contradiction between the rich sensuousness of Indian an and its religious intentions.

(a) True (b) False.

Ans. (b) **False.**

(C) Read the passage carefully and choose the correct option.

India achieved independence in 1947. In 1950 the country took two momentous decisions. The first was the adoption of a Democratic constitution. The second was the acceptance of the idea of planning. The preamble of the constitution laid down the following goals Equality, Justice, Fraternity Liberty and the dignity of the Individual. The directive principles of the constitution described the major problems which the country must solve in order to attain the goals of the preamble, India's two major problems are poverty and inequality. The aim of planning in India is to get rid of these two evils.

(1) The two problems of India are Poverty and Inequality.

(a) True (b) False

Ans. (a) True.

(2) The synonym of evil is :

(a) wicked (b) closed
(c) sincere (d) honest.

Ans. (a) wicked.

(3) The antonym of Justice is :

(a) dainty (b) everlasting
(c) injustice (d) equity.

Ans. (c) injustice.

(4) India achieved Independence in :

(a)1950 (b) 1949
(c) 1947 (d) 1948

(5) The meaning of preamble is

(a) An introductory statement (b) epilogue
(c) conclusion (d) appendix.

Ans. (a) An introductory statement.

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