

PART A : READING

CHAPTER

1

UNSEEN PASSAGES

SYLLABUS

Note: This section has two unseen passages, with a total length of 700-750 words. The arrangement within the reading section is as follows :

I Multiple Choice Questions based on a Discursive passage of 400-450 words to test inference, evaluation and vocabulary. Ten out of twelve questions to be answered. (10×1 = 10)

II Multiple Choice Questions based on a Case-based factual passage (with visual input-statistical data, chart etc.) of 300-350 words to test analysis and interpretation. Ten out of twelve questions to be answered. (10×1 = 10) (Total length of two passages to be 600-700 words)

Revision Notes

- ❑ Reading section comprises unseen passages to be comprehended by the students. The word ‘comprehension’ actually means the ability to understand something. To test the students’ reading skills, two types of passages have been included in the syllabus :
Type 1 : Discursive Passages (400-450 words) : Passages which involve the opinion of a person through reasoning are called discursive passages. These passages involve opinions which are generally argumentative, persuasive or interpretative.
Type 2 : Case-based factual Passages (300-350 words) : Passages which focus completely on details or facts are called factual passages. These kinds of passages generally include instructions, reports and descriptions.

What to do?

- The Factual Passage has ten questions which require thorough understanding of the passage and carry one mark each. They include MCQs, Fill in the Blanks and True/False.
- In the Discursive Passage, ten multiple choice questions are asked to test inference, evaluation and analysis skill of the student. These questions test vocabulary and language skills. The answer has to be selected from the four given options with utmost care and using reasoning.

How to score maximum marks in Comprehension Passages?

- The skill of maximum marks in Comprehension Passage can only be mastered by consistent practice. Before answering the questions th students need to go through the 3S’s of the reading process i.e., Skimming, Scanning and Summarizing. They should also remember the 5 Rs (read, respond, record, recite and review) which enables them to actively study and comprehend the texts.

Latest Board Marking Scheme

Objective : To comprehend the passage.
To identify the main points of the text.

Marking : 1 × 10 = 10 marks

Objective : To test inference, evaluation and vocabulary.

Only 1 answer for each question will be accepted. Two answers chosen will result in zero credit of marks.

Some Useful Tips

1. Read the passage carefully and thoroughly. The reading should be done with speed and quickness.
2. Focus on the relevant details and underline them with a pen or pencil.

3. Read the questions carefully and go back to the passage to find the answers.1
4. The answers are generally in a logical sequence.
5. To find answers to the vocabulary-based questions like synonyms, etc., replace the word with the meaning. If you find that it is the same in meaning, the answer is correct.
6. To find the correct option in Multiple Choice Questions, go through all the options. Reread the passage and then tick the correct option.
7. The incorrect options are called distractors. These distractors appear to be so convincing that in their hurry or carelessness students often mark them as correct answers.

Type I. Case-Based Factual Passages

[10 marks each]

1. Read the following passage carefully :

The choices we make on a daily basis—wearing a seat belt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation—can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances.

You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that’s filled with carelessness.

We can think it’s kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of “Yeah! That’s me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo!” It’s become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we’re driving. If we go over one side, we’ll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe. Sometimes we don’t even realize how lines help to keep us safe.

I’m not proud of this, but for the first 20 years of my life at work, I ignored my limits. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself “I know I have limits and that I’ve reached them, but I’m going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it.” I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, “It’s just stress.” That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don’t like what you do or can’t handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, travelling, doing speaking engagements and so on— simply exhausting myself.

Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in my outlook and lifestyle.

You and I don’t have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don’t have to apologize for it. We’re not all alike and we need to find a comfort zone in which we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure. [CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:
(1 × 10 = 10)

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| <p>(i) The reason why living on the edge has become popular, is because of the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) constant need for something different. (b) population being much younger. (c) exhausting effort to make changes. (d) strong tendency to stay within our limits. <p>(ii) Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.</p> | <p>(iii) Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context:
“I know I have limits and that I’ve reached them, but I’m going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it.” ?</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. negligent</td> <td>2. indecisive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. spontaneous</td> <td>4. reckless</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. purposeless</td> <td>6. patient</td> </tr> </table> <p>(a) 2 and 5 (b) 3 and 6
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 3</p> <p>(iv) Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Much too soon (b) Enough is enough (c) How much is too much? (d) Have enough to do? <p>(v) The phrase “potentially harmful circumstances” refers to circumstances that can</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) certainly be dangerous. (b) be fairly dangerous. (c) be possibly dangerous. (d) seldom be dangerous. | 1. negligent | 2. indecisive | 3. spontaneous | 4. reckless | 5. purposeless | 6. patient |
| 1. negligent | 2. indecisive | | | | | | |
| 3. spontaneous | 4. reckless | | | | | | |
| 5. purposeless | 6. patient | | | | | | |

It's all about quality of life and finding a happy balance between work and friends. —Philip Green	To go beyond is as wrong as to fall short. —Confucius	Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving. — Albert Einstein	Balance is not something you find, it's something you create. — Jana Kingsford
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Option (1) | (b) Option (2) |
| (c) Option (3) | (d) Option (4) |

- (vi) Select the option that makes the correct use of “unsustainable”, as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
- (a) In the long run, the _____ officials followed emergency procedures.
 (b) Emergency procedures were _____ by the officials.
 (c) Officials reported an _____ set of events during the emergency.
 (d) Officials admit that the emergency system is _____ in the longer run.
- (vii) The author attempts to _____ the readers through this write-up.
 (a) rebuke (b) question
 (c) offer aid to (d) offer advice to
- (viii) The author uses colloquial words such as “yeah” and “Woo-hoo!”. Which of the following is NOT a colloquial word?
 (a) hooked (b) guy
 (c) stuff (d) stress
- (ix) What does the author mean when he says, “to get our lives in order”?
 (a) To resume our lives.
 (b) To organise our lives.
 (c) To rebuild our lives.
 (d) To control our lives.
- (x) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of ‘outlook’, as used in the passage.
 1. A person’s evaluation of life
 2. A person’s experiences in life
 3. A person’s point of view towards life
 4. A person’s regrets in life
 5. A person’s general attitude to life
 (a) (1) and (4) (b) (2) and (3)
 (c) (3) and (5) (d) (4) and (5)
- (xi) The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of
 (a) road accidents.
 (b) traffic rules.
 (c) lines on the highway.
 (d) safe driving.
- (xii) What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?
 (a) Love what you do.
 (b) Love yourself to love others.
 (c) Be the best version of yourself.
 (d) Be yourself.

Ans.

- (i) (a) Constant need for something different.
 (ii) (b) Option (2)
 (iii) (c) 1 and 4
 (iv) (c) How much is too much?
 (v) (c) Be possibly dangerous.
 (vi) (d) Officials admit that the emergency system is _____ in the longer run.

- (vii) (d) Offer advice to
 (viii) (d) Stress
 (ix) (b) To organise our lives.
 (x) (c) (3) and (5)
 (xi) (c) Lines on the highway.
 (xii) (d) Be yourself.

[CBSE SQP Marking Scheme, 2020-21]

2. Read the following passage carefully :

- Caged behind thick glass, the most famous dancer in the world can easily be missed in the National Museum, Delhi. The Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro is that rare artefact that even school children are familiar with. Our school textbooks also communicate the wealth of our 5000 year heritage of art. You have to be alert to her existence there, amid terracotta animals to rediscover this bronze image.
- Most of us have seen her only in photographs or sketches, therefore, the impact of actually holding her is magnified a million times over. One discovers that the dancing girl has no feet. She is small, a little over 10 cm tall – the length of a human palm – but she surprises us with the power of great art – the ability to communicate across centuries.
- A series of bangles – of shell or ivory or thin metal – clothe her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on the right hand display an almost modern art.
- She speaks of the undaunted ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the impact that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

[CBSE Delhi Set-1, 2020 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) The dancing girl belongs to
 (a) Mohenjodaro
 (b) Greek culture
 (c) Homosapiens
 (d) Tibet
- (ii) In the museum she’s kept among
 (a) dancing figures
 (b) bronze statues
 (c) terracotta animals
 (d) books

- (iii) Which information is not given in the passage?
 (a) The girl is caged behind glass.
 (b) She is a rare artefact.
 (c) School books communicate the wealth of our heritage.
 (d) She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.
- (iv) 'Great Art' has power because
 (a) it appeals to us despite the passage of time.
 (b) it is small and can be understood.
 (c) it's seen in pictures and sketches.
 (d) it's magnified a million times.
- (v) The jewellery she wears:
 (a) consists of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal.
 (b) is a necklace with two pendants.
 (c) both (i) and (ii) are correct.
 (d) neither (i) nor (ii) is correct.
- (vi) She reminds us
 (a) of the never say-die attitude of humans.
 (b) why museums in our country are exciting.
 (c) why she will make us come into money.
 (d) of dancing figures.
- (vii) The dancing girl is made of _____.
 (a) terracotta (b) glass
 (c) bronze (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (viii) Which of these is FALSE :
 (a) The dancing girls has no feet.
 (b) She is small.
 (c) She is little bigger than the human palm.
 (d) She is a little over 10 cm tall.
- (ix) The ornament that the dancing girl wears are made of _____.
 (a) shells
 (b) ivory
 (c) thin metal
 (d) All the above are correct.
- (x) The dancing girl is a perfect example of _____.
 (a) rare artefact
 (b) hopeful human spirit
 (c) modern art
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (xi) The word 'clothe' in paragraph 3 is used as _____.
 (a) noun (b) adjective
 (c) verb (d) pronoun
- (xii) Which of the following is NOT the synonym of 'undaunted' used in paragraph 4?
 (a) unalarmed (b) fearless
 (c) dauntless (d) fearful

Ans.

- (i) (a) Mohenjodaro
 (ii) (c) terracotta animals
 (iii) (d) She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.
 (iv) (a) it appeals to us despite the passage of time.
 (v) (a) consists of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal.

- (vi) (b) why museums in our country are exciting.
 (vii) (c) bronze
 (viii) (c) She is little bigger than the human palm.
 (ix) (d) All the above are correct.
 (x) (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (xi) (c) verb
 (xii) (d) fearful [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

3. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) Few guessed that this quiet, orphan girl growing up in New York City would one day become the First Lady of the United States. Even fewer thought she would become an author and lecturer and a woman much admired and loved by people throughout the world.
- (2) Born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in 1884, to wealthy but troubled parents who both died when she was young, Roosevelt was cared for by her grandmother and sent to school in England. In 1905, she married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She and her husband had six children. Although, they were wealthy, her life was not easy and she suffered several personal tragedies. Her second son died when he was a baby. In 1921, her strong athletic husband was stricken with polio, which left him physically disabled for life.
- (3) Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable woman who had great intelligence and tremendous strength of character. She never let things get her down. She nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics. She then helped him to become the Governor of New York, and in 1933, the President of the United States.
- (4) While her husband was the President, she took a great interest in all the affairs of the country. She became her husband's legs and eyes; she visited prisons and hospitals; she went down into mines, in scaffoldings and

into factories. Roosevelt was tireless and daring. During the period of depression, she travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and helped people without food and jobs. During World War II she visited American soldiers in camps all over the world. The United States had never known a First Lady like her.

- (5) Roosevelt also kept in touch with the American people through a daily newspaper column called 'My Day'. She broadcast on the radio and delivered lectures, all first for a First Lady. **[Delhi Set, 2019 (Modified)]**

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:
(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) **What do you mean by the First Lady of the United State?**
(a) The wife of the President of the US
(b) The lady President of the US
(c) The highest ranked lady of the US
(d) None of the above
- (ii) **Franklin Delano Roosevelt was her _____.**
(a) relative (b) cousin
(c) cousin husband (d) distant cousin
- (iii) **Her life was quite _____.**
(a) troubled (b) comfortable
(c) wealthy (d) easy
- (iv) **Her conduct shows that she was _____.**
(a) strong willed (b) timed
(c) weak willed (d) frustrated
- (v) **The most appropriate title to para-2 the passage is _____.**
(a) The early life of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
(b) Childhood days of miss Roosevelt
(c) Mrs. Roosevelt
(d) The married life of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
- (vi) **President Roosevelt was _____.**
(a) physically disabled
(b) a weak husband
(c) mentally related
(d) a diseased person
- (vii) **The passage is about Mrs. Roosevelt's _____.**
(a) courage and determination
(b) married life
(c) retarded husband
(d) life as a mother
- (viii) **The appropriate sub-heading to para -4 is _____.**
(a) Mrs Roosevelt as a devoted wife
(b) Mrs. Roosevelt as a volunteer
(c) Roosevelt 's political career
(d) Roosevelt as a frustrated lady
- (ix) **The word scaffolding in para-4 stands for _____.**
(a) a wooden structure outside the building
(b) invalidate
(c) factories
(d) mis-management
- (x) **Roosevelt kept in touch with the American people through _____.**
(a) My day (b) City life
(c) My life (d) Day life
- (xi) **Anna Roosevelt was born in _____.**
(a) 1884 (b) 1887
(c) 1883 (d) 1885
- (xii) **Where did Anna Roosevelt did her schooling from _____.**
(a) England (b) Spain
(c) USA (d) France

Ans.

- (i) (a) The wife of the President of the US
(ii) (d) distant cousin
(iii) (d) troubled
(iv) (a) strong-willed
(v) (a) Mrs. Roosevelt
(vi) (a) physically disabled

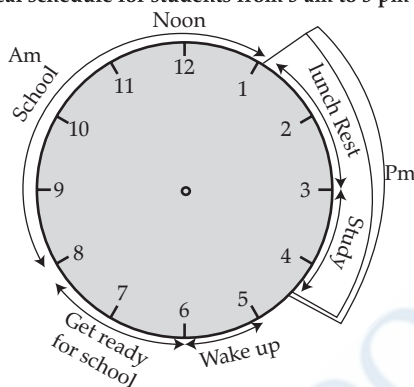
- (vii) (a) courage and determination
(viii) (c) Roosevelt 's political career
(ix) (a) a wooden structure outside the building
(x) (a) My day
(xi) (a) 1884
(xii) (a) England **[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]**

4. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) Keep your watch accurate. For some people, moving up the time on their watch will help them get up earlier. For others, they will remember that the time on the watch is wrong and will disregard it altogether. It may be helpful to set your watch just two minutes ahead instead of five or ten.
- (2) Keep a clock, phone, computer or anything that displays time in each room of your house. One of the easiest ways to run late is simply by not realising that the time is passing as quickly as it is.
- (3) Set all your clocks and watches to the same time. Don't be an optimist. Things usually take longer than what you'd expect, even without major delays. If you have a dinner appointment at 7:30 p.m., don't think you can work till 7 p.m., then take a bath, dress and reach on time. Realistically, calculate the time you will take at each step and then add 10 minutes more to allow for unexpected delays, or you cannot get to your job done in time.

- (4) Wake up when you are supposed to wake up. Don't hit the snooze button, keep on lying in bed, and watch TV at the very start of your day. May be you can try even setting your clock 10 minutes earlier than you need. If you have difficulty with this, move your alarm clock to somewhere away from your bed; that way, you will have to get up to turn it off. Commit yourself to being 15 minutes early for everything. If you have to reach your place of work at 8:00, don't even tell yourself this. Just tell yourself (and everyone else who listens — but don't annoy them or make them think that they are late or early!) "I have to be at work at 7:45." If you do this, you will be on time even with little unforeseen delays. You will be on time even with a traffic jam.

Ideal schedule for students from 5 am to 5 pm



[CBSE Outside Delhi Set-3, 2019 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow: (1 × 10 = 10)

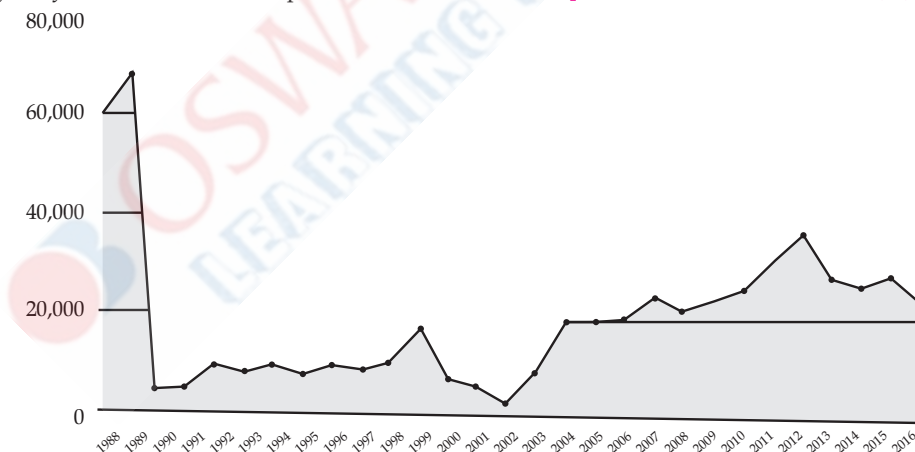
- (i) Keep _____ in each room.
 (a) clock (b) phone
 (c) computer (d) any one of the above
- (ii) It is good to commit yourself _____ for everything.
 (a) to be late
 (b) to delay
 (c) to being 15 minutes early
 (d) to search to the last moment
- (iii) To be punctual we should _____.
 (a) hit the snooze button of the alarm clock
 (b) get up at the right time
 (c) start watching TV in the morning
 (d) keep on lying in bed
- (iv) It is a good habit to _____.
 (a) reach your work place in time.
 (b) calculate the time before starting any work.
 (c) keep lying in bed after the alarm clock buzzes.
 (d) both (a) and (b).
- (v) According to the passage the watch should be set _____ ahead.
 (a) five minutes (b) ten minutes
 (c) two minutes (d) fifteen minutes
- (vi) The writer suggests to keep the watch _____.
 (a) ahead of time (b) accurate
 (c) inaccurate (d) none of these
- (vii) The given chart shows that students should get up _____.
 (a) before 5 a.m.
 (b) after 5 a.m.
 (c) between 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
 (d) at 7 a.m.
- (viii) A student spends maximum time in _____ during the day time.
 (a) taking meals (b) taking rest
 (c) school (d) sleeping
- (ix) A student _____ devote time to studying on his own.
 (a) can (b) should not
 (c) should (d) will
- (x) Proper time _____ helps everyone lead a stress free life.
 (a) organisation (b) management
 (c) planner (d) devotion
- (xi) Which one of the following is NOT a time-management tip?
 (a) Prioritize your work.
 (b) Set time limit.
 (c) Remove important tasks from 'to-do' list.
 (d) Plan ahead.
- (xii) The word which means the same as 'correct in all details' in para 1 is _____.
 (a) watch (b) disregard
 (c) ahead (d) accurate

Ans.

(i)	(d)	any one of the above	(vii)	(c)	between 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
(ii)	(c)	to being 15 minutes early	(viii)	(c)	school
(iii)	(b)	get up at the right time	(ix)	(c)	should
(iv)	(d)	both (a) and (b)	(x)	(b)	management
(v)	(c)	two minutes	(xi)	(c)	Remove important tasks from 'to-do' list
(vi)	(b)	accurate	(xii)	(d)	accurate (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019)

5. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction – a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country. 'Floating Post Office, Dal Lake – claimed to be the only one such post office in the world – is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.
- (2) This post office lets you avail of all the regular postal services available in the country while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique – along with the date and address. It bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of Dal Lake and Srinagar city. These pictures reach wherever these letters are posted to and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.
- (3) This is actually a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011. But after that the chief postmaster John Samuel renamed it as 'Floating Post Office'.
- (4) The post office's houseboat has two small rooms – one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It has a shop that sells postage stamps and other products.
- (5) But for the locals, Floating Post Office is more than an object of fascination. Rupees 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake. The lake has several islets that are home to more than 50,000 people.
- (6) The greatest difficulty is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood. Rescue teams had to anchor it using special mechanism at a nearby highland. Then it was brought back on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year, you need a fan in this post-office! **[Delhi & Outside Delhi Set 1, 2, 3 2018 Modified]**



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Before 2011, this post office was called _____.
(a) Jawahar Park Post Office
(b) Nehru Park Post Office
(c) British Post Office
(d) Floating Post Office | (iii) The seal bears the design of
(a) Aeroplane (b) Bus
(c) Ship (d) Shikara |
| (ii) The seal used in the floating Post Office is unique because
(a) it bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara.
(b) it is used by the local people.
(c) there is no date and address on it.
(d) it is available throughout the country. | (iv) Floating Post Office is fastened on which edge of the Dal Lake?
(a) Eastern (b) Northern
(c) Western (d) Southern |
| | (v) In which year flood struck floating Post Office?
(a) 2014 (b) 2004
(c) 1994 (d) 1894 |

- (vi) The monthly deposits per month in Floating Post Office is ₹ _____.
 (a) 4-5 crore (b) 3-4 crore
 (c) 2-3 crore (d) 1-2 crore
- (vii) _____ is claimed to be the only one such in the world.
 (a) the museum of the state postal department
 (b) the shop that sells postage stamps
 (c) Floating Post Office situated on Dal Lake
 (d) all of the above
- (viii) John Samuel, who renamed it floating Post Office, was a postman. (True / False)
- (ix) The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here _____.
 (a) have the design a houseboat
 (b) have the design of snow-capped mountains
 (c) have the design of Dal Lake
 (d) have the design of local handicrafts
- (x) In the post office's houseboat there is _____.
 (a) an office, museum and a shop
 (b) a museum, library and a prayer room
 (c) an office, gift shop and a library
 (d) none of the above
- (xi) Which of the following statement is true:
 (a) Floating Post Office, Dal Lake – claimed to be the only one such post office in the world
 (b) Floating Post Office, Dal Lake is the largest post office in the world
 (c) Floating Post Office, Dal Lake is the oldest post office in the world
 (d) Floating Post Office, Dal Lake is the busiest post office in the world
- (xii) The word fastened in para 1 means _____.
 (a) loose (b) secured
 (c) quickly (d) unlocked

Ans.

- (i) (b) Nehru Park Post Office. (vii) (c) Floating Post Office situated on Dal Lake
 (ii) (a) it bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara. (viii) False
 (iii) (d) Shikara. (ix) (c) have the design of Dal Lake
 (iv) (c) Western. (x) (a) an office, museum and a shop
 (v) (a) 2014 (xi) (a) Floating Post Office, Dal Lake – claimed to be the only one such post office in the world
 (vi) (d) 1-2 crore (xii) (b) secured

6. Read the following passage carefully :

Then all the windows of the grey wooden house (Miss Hilton used to live here. She expired last week) were thrown open, a thing I had never seen before.

At the end of the day a sign was nailed on the mango tree : FOR SALE

Nobody in the street knew Miss Hilton. While she lived, her front gate was always locked and no one ever saw her leave or saw anybody go in. So even if you wanted to, you couldn't feel sorry and say that you missed Miss Hilton.

When I think of her house, I see just two colours—grey and green. The green of the mango tree, the grey of the house and the grey of the high iron fence that prevented you from getting at the mangoes.

If your cricket ball fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard you never got it back. It wasn't the mango season when Miss Hilton died. But we got back about ten or twelve of our cricket, balls.

The house was sold and we were prepared to dislike the new owners ever before they came. I think we were a little worried. Already we had one resident of the street who kept on complaining about us to our parents. He complained that we played cricket on the pavement and if we were not playing cricket he complained that we were making too much noise anyway.

One afternoon when I came back from school Pal said, "Is a man and a woman. She pretty pretty, but he ugly like hell". I didn't see much. The front gate was open but the windows were shut again. I heard a dog barking in an angry way.

One thing was settled pretty quickly. Whoever these people were, they would never be the sort of people to complain that we were making noise and disturbing their sleep.

A lot of noise came from the house that night. The radio was going at full volume until midnight when the radio station closed down. The dog was barking and the man was shouting. I didn't hear the woman.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:
 (1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) Miss Hilton's house had just 2 colours _____. (ii) The sign 'For sale' was hung on a _____.
 (a) Grey & Black (b) Grey & Blue (a) Banyan tree (b) Mango tree
 (c) Grey & Pink (d) Grey & Green (c) Oak tree (d) Guava tree

- (iii) Miss. Hilton was a very friendly lady.
(True/False)
- (iv) You would always get your cricket ball if they fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard.
(True/False)
- (v) The iron fence did not let the boys get at the _____ on the tree.
(a) Mango
(b) Oak
(c) Guava
(d) Banyan
- (vi) Which word means the same as 'arranged'.
(a) settled
(b) craved
(c) adjusted
(d) None of the above
- (vii) Nobody went into Miss. Hilton's house because her front _____.
(a) gate was always locked
(b) gate was isolated
(c) gate was broken
(d) None of the above
- (viii) What happen to Miss. Hilton?
(a) She died
(b) She fell ill
(c) She slipped
(d) None of the above
- (ix) The house of Miss. Hilton was then _____.
(a) sold (b) broken
(c) destroyed (d) None of the above
- (x) What do the grey and green of Miss. Hilton house denote?
(a) House & Mango tree
(b) Floor & Grass
(c) Garden & Guava
(d) None of the above
- (xi) What sign was put after Miss Hilton death, outside her house?
(a) For rent (b) For sale
(c) For lease (d) All of the above
- (xii) Which word means the same as pavement?
(a) stoney way (b) footpath
(c) road (d) street

Ans.

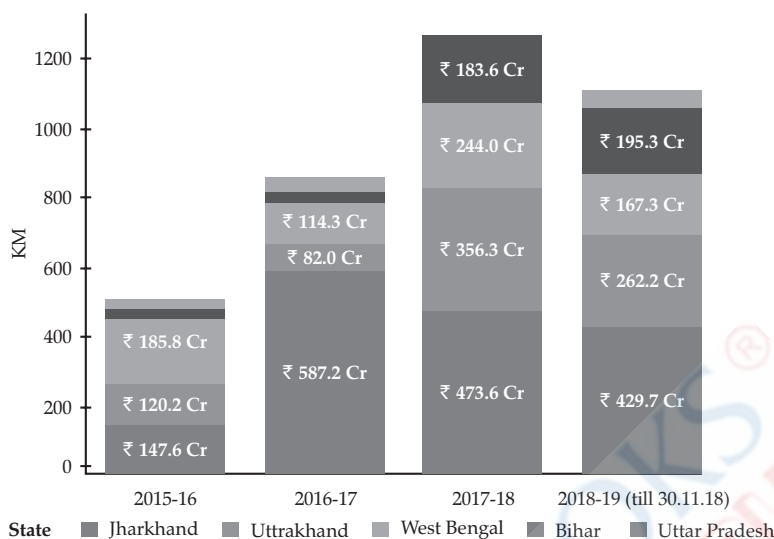
- (i) (d) Grey & Green
(ii) (b) Mango tree
(iii) False
(iv) False
(v) (a) Mango
(vi) (a) Settled
(vii) (a) gate was always locked
(viii) (a) She died
(ix) (a) sold
(x) (a) House & Mango tree
(xi) (b) For sale
(xii) (b) footpath

7. Read the following passage carefully :

For millions of people in India, river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that in spite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic waste water is released into the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Ganga Programme". The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, river front development and public awareness. The importance of the success of "Namami Ganga Programme" can be seen through the following lines: " If Ganga dies, India dies. If Ganga thrives, India thrives. No Ganga, No India".

[Delhi Comptt., 2017 (Modified)]

**Money spent on Cleaning Ganga
2015-16 to 2018-19**



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) The Ganga water is used for _____.
- (a) irrigation (b) transportation
(c) fishing (d) all of these
- (ii) The pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty are:
- (a) effluents from industries
(b) urban waste from cities
(c) metals discharged from tanneries
(d) all of these.
- (iii) The Namami Ganga project has been started by _____.
- (a) an NGO
(b) people of India
(c) Government of India
(d) local bodies.
- (iv) Most people in India consider the Ganga as _____.
- (a) Mother (b) River
(c) Goddess (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (v) River _____ is a lifeline for millions of Indians.
- (a) Ganga (b) Krishna
(c) Narmada (d) Yamuna
- (vi) _____ of the world population lives near river Ganga.
- (a) 15% (b) 30%
(c) 10% (d) 20%
- (vii) The Ganga is the _____ most polluted river in the world
- (a) second (b) third
(c) first (d) fifth
- (viii) The Ganga is the _____ largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it.
- (a) first (b) fourth
(c) third (d) second
- (ix) In which year was river Ganga cleaned the maximum?
- (a) 2016-17 (b) 2018-19
(c) 2017-18 (d) 2015-16
- (x) ₹ 147.6 crores were spent on cleaning Ganga in _____.
- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Bihar
(c) Jharkhand (d) Uttar Pradesh
- (xi) The state Uttarakhand spent less amount in _____ on cleaning the river Ganga.
- (a) 2015-16 (b) 2018-19
(c) 2016-17 (d) 2017-18
- (xii) The maximum amount spent in cleaning river Ganga by Bihar was _____.
- (a) 262.2 cr (b) 356.3 cr
(c) 82 cr (d) 120.2 cr

Ans.

- (i) (d) all of these (vii) (d) fifth
(ii) (d) all of these (viii) (c) third
(iii) (c) Government of India (ix) (c) 2017-18
(iv) (d) Both (a) and (c) (x) (d) Uttar Pradesh
(v) (a) Ganga (xi) (b) 2018-19
(vi) (c) 10% (xii) (b) 356.3 cr

8. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.
- (2) Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.
- (3) It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water during April/May, the crucial sowing season. Further layers of ice above melt with increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about ₹ 1,50,000 and above to create one.
- (4) Fondly called the "glacier man", Mr. Norphel has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.
- (5) There are a few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.
- (6) River or stream water at higher altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of winter/November, the diverted water is made to flow onto sloping hill face through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and freeze, forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an "artificial glacier".

Number of Tourists who visited Leh

Month/ Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
2010	3410	16518	22889	22415	5575	3041
2011	3001	26310	33908	46843	37756	20833

[CBSE SQP, 2017 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) For how many months does the ice formation continue?
 - (a) 2 months
 - (b) 3-4 months
 - (c) 5 months
 - (d) none of these
- (ii) Mr. Norphel designed 15 artificial glaciers in _____.
 - (a) Kashmir
 - (b) Ladakh
 - (c) Leh
 - (d) a village
- (iii) What kind of landform is Ladakh?
 - (a) Hot desert
 - (b) Cold desert
 - (c) Dry desert
 - (d) Hot and Dry desert
- (iv) Who was Chewang Norphel?
 - (a) a retired principal
 - (b) a retired activist
 - (c) a retired social worker
 - (d) a retired civil engineer
- (v) In which year did Mr. Norphel get Padma Shri award?
 - (a) 2007
 - (b) 2015
 - (c) 2009
 - (d) 2005
- (vi) Ladakh is at an altitude of _____ metres above sea level.
 - (a) 2000-2500
 - (b) 1500-2000
 - (c) 3000-3500
 - (d) 2500-3000
- (vii) The tabular graph given above depicts that maximum tourists visited Leh in _____.
 - (a) August 2010
 - (b) August 2011
 - (c) July 2010
 - (d) July 2011
- (viii) The lowest number of tourists who visited Leh was in the month of _____.
 - (a) April 2010
 - (b) April 2011
 - (c) Sept. 2010
 - (d) August 2011
- (ix) The number of visitors to Leh in July 2011 was _____ than those who visited in July 2010.
 - (a) one third
 - (b) double
 - (c) more than double
 - (d) half
- (x) _____ visitors visited Leh in May 2010.
 - (a) 16815
 - (b) 16518
 - (c) 15618
 - (d) 16158
- (xi) The word which means the same as 'involving new methods' in para 4 is _____.
 - (a) pioneering
 - (b) recognition
 - (c) conferred
 - (d) fondly
- (xii) The synonym of 'height' in para 2 is _____.
 - (a) desert
 - (b) altitude
 - (c) increasing
 - (d) drought

Ans.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------|--------|-----|------------------|
| (i) | (b) | 3-4 months | (vii) | (d) | July 2011 |
| (ii) | (c) | Leh | (viii) | (b) | April 2011 |
| (iii) | (b) | Cold desert | (ix) | (c) | more than double |
| (iv) | (d) | a retired civil engineer | (x) | (b) | 16518 |
| (v) | (b) | 2015 | (xi) | (a) | pioneering |
| (vi) | (c) | 3000-3500 | (xii) | (b) | altitude |

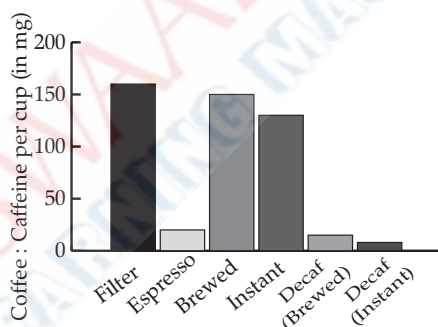
9. Read the following passage carefully :

If you are addicted to coffee and doctors warn you to quit the habit, don't worry and just keep relishing the beverage, because it is not that bad after all! In fact, according to a new study, the steaming cup of Java can beat fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. Some studies state that coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in the American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels.

Antioxidants, in general, have been linked to a number of potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Vinson, a dietician said that their benefits ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilised in the body. The research says that coffee outranks popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate and cranberries. Of all the foods and beverages studied, dates actually have the most antioxidants based solely on the serving size, but since dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants, Vinson said.

Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently published studies.

The researchers, however, advise that one should consume coffee in moderation, because it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains. [Delhi, 2016 (Modified)]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow: (1 × 10 = 10)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(i) Who is Vinson in the paragraph?
 (a) A Doctor (b) A Health consultant
 (c) A Nutritionist (d) A Dietician</p> <p>(ii) Of all the foods and beverages studied, _____ actually have most antioxidants.
 (a) dates (b) tea
 (c) cranberries (d) coffee</p> <p>(iii) Which beverage helps in preventing against liver and colon cancer?
 (a) Tea (b) Milk
 (c) Coffee (d) Hot chocolate</p> <p>(iv) It is a type of diabetes
 (a) Type 5 (b) Type 4
 (c) Type 3 (d) Type 2</p> <p>(v) The synonym of the 'chief' as given in para 1 is:
 (a) new (b) primary
 (c) version (d) similar</p> | <p>(vi) Consuming _____ coffee can make a person jittery:
 (a) less (b) more
 (c) moderate (d) no</p> <p>(vii) The graph above depicts that maximum caffeine is in _____ coffee.
 (a) instant (b) brewed
 (c) filter (d) espresso</p> <p>(viii) How much caffeine is found in two cups of brewed coffee?
 (a) 200 mg (b) 100 mg
 (c) 300 mg (d) 50 mg</p> <p>(ix) Coffee, which has minimum caffeine per cup is _____.
 (a) Espresso
 (b) decaf brewed
 (c) instant
 (d) decaf instant</p> |
|---|--|

- (x) **Brewed coffee has more caffeine than _____.**
 (a) filter (b) instant
 (c) espresso (d) none
- (xi) **Coffee does not keep one alert.**
 (a) True (b) Not sure
 (c) False (d) No effect
- (xii) **Doctors warn coffee addicts to _____.**
 (a) drink more coffee
 (b) drink less coffee
 (c) make it a habit
 (d) quit the habit

Ans.

- (i) (d) A Dietician (vii) (c) filter
 (ii) (a) Dates (viii) (c) 300 mg
 (iii) (c) Coffee (ix) (d) Decaf instant
 (iv) (d) Type 2 (x) (b) instant
 (v) (b) primary (xi) (c) False
 (vi) (b) more (xii) (d) quit the habit

10. **Read the following passage carefully :**

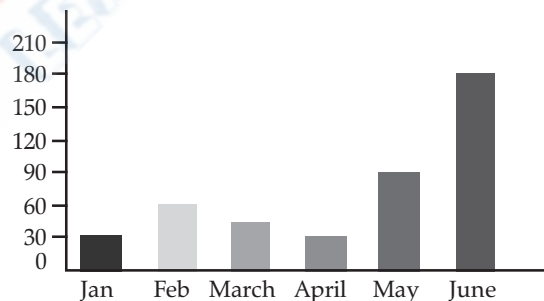
Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town. It covers just about 5.2 sq. km. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.

Kausani provides the 300 km. wide breath-taking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. Snow-capped peaks are spread in a stately row. They stare at you in silvery-white majesty. The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and is 36 miles away as the crow flies. The other famous peaks on view are Choukhamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Neelkanth, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat and Nandakot. On a clear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to these peaks. At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour of the sky changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory.

When Gandhi ji visited this place in 1929, its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the 'Switzerland of India'. He prolonged his two day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book, 'Anashakti Yoga'. The place where he was staying was originally a guest house of a tea estate. It was renamed 'Anashakti Ashram' after the book.

Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitra Nandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surroundings inspired many of his poems. Its tea gardens mingle with dense pine forests and fruit orchards. The area is also host to many fairs and religious ceremonies. If Uttarakhand is the abode of Gods, Kausani is God's own backyard. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry. If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani.

[Outside Delhi, 2015 (Modified)]



Average Rainfall in mm in Kausani (2000-2009)

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow: (1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) **Kausani is situated at a height of _____ feet in the Central Himalayas.**
 (a) 7125 (b) 6075
 (c) 6175 (d) 4275
- (ii) **In which year Gandhi ji visited Kausani?**
 (a) 1914 (b) 1925
 (c) 1935 (d) 1929
- (iii) **At sunrise and at sunset the colour of the sky changes to _____.**
 (a) silverish grey (b) golden orange
 (c) blue (d) white
- (iv) **Gandhi ji prolonged his two day stay to _____.**
 (a) One week (b) 10 days
 (c) 14 days (d) 15 days

- (v) _____ is the abode of Gods.
 (a) Uttarakhand (b) Kausani
 (c) Switzerland (d) Almora
- (vi) Kausani is situated in _____ Himalayas.
 (a) Central (b) Northern
 (c) Southern (d) Eastern
- (vii) Which month received the lowest rainfall in Kausani?
 (a) January (b) March
 (c) April (d) February
- (viii) The month which received almost half the rainfall of June is _____.
 (a) February (b) May
 (c) March (d) January
- (ix) The average rainfall in the month of February in Kausani is approx _____.
 (a) 70 mm (b) 90 mm
 (c) 50 mm (d) 60 mm
- (x) Gandhiji named Kausani as _____.
 (a) Switzerland
 (b) India's Switzerland
 (c) Switzerland of India
 (d) Switzerland in India
- (xi) Sumitra Nandan Pant was born in Kausani.
 (a) False (b) True
 (c) Not sure (d) None of these
- (xii) The word which has the same meaning as 'mesmerized' in para 3 is _____.
 (a) spellbound (b) prolonged
 (c) originally (d) scenic

Ans.

- (i) (b) 6075 (vii) (c) April
 (ii) (d) 1929 (viii) (b) May
 (iii) (b) golden orange (ix) (d) 60 mm
 (iv) (c) 14 days (x) (c) Switzerland of India
 (v) (a) Uttarakhand (xi) (b) True
 (vi) (a) Central (xii) (a) spellbound
-

AI 11. Read the following passage carefully :

A PURPOSE IN LIFE

A noble purpose gives meaning to one's own life and is of benefit to others. I realised this while researching on and writing about the life of Jamshed ji Tata. What gave one man living in a colonised country the vision to advance it in the community of nations? He not only gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy, but also an institution of research.

He sent an educationist to Europe and the United States to report on what should be the best model for India. The John Hopkins University in Baltimore was recommended as the model. But, Tata made it a point to see that his name was not associated with the university. After his death, his dream came true with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru. It was to be the fountainhead of science in the decades to come.

There are others too, whose purpose in life has made a difference to society. Mother Teresa had a comfortable life at Loretto Convent, Kolkata. On a train journey to Darjeeling, she felt her 'calling' and wanted to give up her comfortable life in the convent and serve the poor and the needy.

After that, she took a three month nursing course and returned to Kolkata. She devoted her time to the sick and the homeless. Touched by her sacrifice, some of her students joined her and work began. Not everyone has such a strong calling. When I asked her how one could be sure of one's calling, she replied. "Deep down in our hearts we know exactly what our calling is, if we are sincere."

One's purpose is shaped over a period of time, but every noble purpose is based on a feeling for the suffering of others and our desire to alleviate that condition. Some years ago, in Kerala, a young man saw his father join Gandhiji and fight for opening temples to the Harijans. When he grew up, the boy decided to take up agricultural studies, because he had seen the havoc caused by the Bengal famine. He went to Europe and studied agriculture. On his return to India, he spearheaded the Green Revolution. Dr. M.S Swami Nathan, thus demonstrated how purpose intensifies with time.

[Board Term, 2015-16 (Modified)]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) **Indian Institute of Science does not bear the title of whom?**
 (a) Ambani (b) Tata
 (c) Birla (d) Reliance
- (ii) **Who bought Green Revolution to India?**
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Vinoba Bhawe
 (c) Dr. Radha krishnan
 (d) Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan
- (iii) **Where is Indian Institute of Science situated?**
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Pune
 (c) Delhi (d) Bengaluru
- (iv) **Name the Indian city where Mother Teresa settled and served the poor?**
 (a) Delhi (b) Chennai
 (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata
- (v) **The above passage talks about**
 (a) being selfish
 (b) having no purpose in life
 (c) giving a meaning to life
 (d) None of the above
- (vi) **Which of the following is true about Jamshed ji Tata?**
 (a) Established Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru.
 (b) Gave his name as the model to the John Hopkins University.
 (c) Gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy.
 (d) Opened temples to the Harijans.
- (vii) **Mother Teresa wanted to give up _____.**
 (a) teaching
 (b) social work
 (c) her comfortable life in the convent and serve the poor and the needy
 (d) none of these
- (viii) **Jamshed ji Tata sent his educationist to Europe and the United States to report.**
 (True/False)
- (ix) **Jamshed ji Tata gave India the _____.**
 (a) power of education
 (b) power of technology
 (c) power of steel
 (d) all of these
- (x) **Mother Teresa did a course in _____.**
 (a) nursing (b) teaching
 (c) social service (d) all of these
- (xi) **The word alleviate in para 5 means _____.**
 (a) to improve (b) to make it worse
 (c) to ignore (d) none of these
- (xii) **Purpose intensifies with _____.**
 (a) age (b) determination
 (c) wisdom (d) time

Ans.

- (i) (b) Tata
 (ii) (d) Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan
 (iii) (d) Bengaluru
 (iv) (d) Kolkata
 (v) (c) giving a meaning to life
 (vi) (c) Gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy.
 (vii) (c) her comfortable life in the convent and serve the poor and the needy.
 (viii) True
 (ix) (c) power of steel
 (x) (a) nursing
 (xi) (a) to improve
 (xii) (d) time

CHAPTER

5

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

5. Sentence Transformation

Transformation of Sentences is done in various ways.

The nature of the sentences can be changed without changing the meaning of the sentences.

1. Sentences containing the adverb 'too':

Example 1 :

- My friend is too rich to be my consort.
You can see how the Transformation of Sentences, containing the adverb 'too', takes the place without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- My friend is so rich that he cannot be my consort.

Example 2 :

- The news is too good to be true.
You can see how the Transformation of Sentences takes place into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- The news is so good that it cannot be true.

Example 3 :

- He drove too fast for the police to catch.
This sentence can be changed into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- He drove so fast that the police could not catch him.
The transformation of sentence takes place by removing the adverb 'too' and by adding a conjunction 'so...that'.

In this way, the following sentences have been changed for your revision.

Examples :

- He is too proud to beg.
He is so proud that he will not beg.
- It is never too late to mend.
It is not so late that it cannot be mended.
- He is too ignorant for the post of a postman.
He is so ignorant that he is not suitable for the post of a postman.
- This shirt is small for me.
This shirt is so small that it is not suitable for me.
- He speaks too fast to be understood.
He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.

2. Interchange of Degrees of Comparison: :

The Transformation of Sentences, containing comparatives, can be done as follows without changing the meaning of the sentences.

Example 1 :

- I am as strong as him.
This sentence is in positive degree.
This sentence can be changed into a sentence of comparative one.
- I am not stronger than him.
This sentence conveys the same meaning as the above sentence.

Example 2 :

- **Positive** : This razor is not as sharp as that one.
- **Comparative** : That razor is sharper than this one.

Example 3 :

- **Positive** : Very few cities in India are as rich as Mumbai.
- **Comparative** : Mumbai is richer than most other cities in India.
- **Superlative** : Mumbai is one of the richest cities in India.

Example 4 :

- **Superlative** : Upshaw is not the tallest girl in the class.
- **Comparative** : Upshaw is not taller than many girls in the class.

The Transformation of Sentences, according to the nature of the sentences, takes place into either negative or affirmative sentences.

3. Interchange of Active and Passive voice:

A sentence in the Active form can be changed into Passive form.

Example 1 :

- **Active** : Brutus stabbed Caesar.
Passive : Caesar was stabbed by Brutus.
The proper Auxiliary verb and 'by' are used in the Passive form.

Example 2 :

- **Active** : The members will make him the President of this organization.
Passive : He will be made the President of this organization by its members.

Example 3 :

➤ **Active :** The audience loudly cheered the Mayor's speech.

Passive : The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.

Whenever it is evident who the agent (doer of the action) is, it is not necessary to mention it in the passive voice and this omission gives the sentence a beauty.

In example, it is evident that only the audience would have cheered the speaker.

So, it has been avoided and such an omission adds only a touch of beauty to the sentence.

Example 4 :

The same way, the proper Pronoun form and the proper verb should be added in the active sentence when the passive sentence is changed into an active sentence.

➤ **Passive :** She is known to me.

Active : I know her.

Example 5 :

➤ **Passive :** Promises should be kept.

Active : One should keep one's promises.

The Active Voice is used to make the agent prominent.

The Passive Voice is used to make 'the action of the verb' prominent.

The Passive Voice can be used when the agent is unknown.

Example 6 :

➤ **Active :** We admire the brave.

➤ **Passive :** The brave are admired.

In this sentence, the agent 'we' has been omitted to generalize the statement that the brave are admired.

Although, the Active-sentence has used the pronoun 'we'.

4. Interchange of affirmative and negative sentences:

The affirmative sentence can be changed into a negative sentence by using 'not'.

Example 1 :

➤ **Affirmative :** I was doubtful whether it was you.

Negative : I was not sure that it was you.

Example 2 :

➤ **Affirmative :** Everybody is present.

Negative : Nobody is absent.

Example 3 :

➤ **Affirmative :** All cheered.

Negative : There was no one present who did not cheer.

In this way, the negative sentences can be changed into affirmative sentences as follows.

Example 4 :

➤ **Negative :** God will not forget the cry of the humble.

Affirmative : God will heed the cry of the humble.

The 'not' in the negative sentences should be removed to convert them into affirmative sentences.

Example 5 :

➤ **Negative :** No one could deny that she is pretty.

Affirmative : Everyone accepts that she is pretty.

As seen above, the Transformation of Sentences can be done in many ways without changing the meaning of the sentences.

There are few more ways in which the Transformation of Sentences can be done.

Let us see here few more methods for such a transformation.

1. To transform an interrogative sentence into an assertive sentence:

An interrogative sentence can be transformed into an assertive sentence and vice-versa.

Example 1 :

➤ When can their glory fade?

This is an interrogative sentence.

This sentence can be transformed into an assertive sentence as follows.

➤ Their glory can never fade.

Example 2 :

➤ Was he not a villain to do such a deed?

This interrogative sentence can be transformed into an assertive sentence as follows.

➤ He was a villain to do such a deed.

Example 3 :

➤ Who can touch ditch without being defiled?

(Interrogative Sentence)

You can see How the Transformation-of-Sentence takes place into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.

➤ No one can touch ditch without being defiled.

(Assertive Sentence)

Example 4 :

➤ Who does not know him?

(Interrogative Sentence)

➤ Everyone knows him. **(Assertive Sentence)**

Example 5 :

➤ Is this the kind of dress to be worn for a school function?

(Interrogative Sentence)

➤ This is not the kind of dress to be worn for a school function. **(Assertive Sentence)**

In this same way an assertive sentence can be transformed into an interrogative sentence.

Example 6 :

➤ We were not sent to this world simply to make money.

(Assertive Sentence)

- Were we sent to this world simply to make money? (Interrogative Sentence)

Example 7 :

- I never forget those happy days. (Assertive Sentence)
- Shall I ever forget those happy days? (Interrogative Sentence)

2. **To transform an exclamatory sentence into an assertive sentence:**

- How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon the riverbank! (Exclamatory Sentence)
- The moonlight sweetly sleeps upon the river bank. (Assertive Sentence)

Although such an exclamatory sentence can be transformed into an assertive sentence, an exclamatory sentence is preferred on many occasions to an assertive sentence for the emotional effect that an exclamatory sentence is carrying.

Example 1 :

- If only I were young again! (Exclamatory Sentence)
- I wish I were young again. (Assertive Sentence)

Example 2 :

- How beautiful is this night! (Exclamatory Sentence)
- This night is very beautiful. (Assertive Sentence)

You can see how the Transformation of Sentence takes place in the following examples without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Example 3 :

- What a delicious meal! (Exclamatory Sentence)
- This meal is delicious one. (Assertive Sentence)

3. **To change one part of a sentence for another part :**

The verb of a sentence itself can be changed into another verb without (changing) the meaning of the sentence.

Example 1 :

- This kind of jokes never amuses me. This kind of joke never gives me any amusement.

In this sentence the verb has been changed into its noun form.

Example 2 :

- It costs twelve dollars. Its cost is twelve dollars. Here also the verb has been changed into its noun form.

You can see how the Transformation of Sentences takes place in the following examples without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Example 3 :

- He has disgraced his family. He is a disgrace to his family.

Example 4 :

- He gave a curt reply. He replied curtly. Here the adjective has been changed into an adverb.

Example 5 :

- I see him every day. I see him daily.

Example 6 :

- This scene is surpassingly beautiful. The beauty of this scene is surpassing. Here the adjective has been changed into its noun form. You can see how the Transformation of Sentences takes place in the following examples without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Example 7 :

- He is admittedly the greatest general of this country.

It has been admitted that he is the greatest general of this country.

Here, the adverb has been changed into a verb form.

And the simple sentence itself has been changed into a compound sentence.

So far we have seen the nature of Transformations of Sentence.

At the same time, a simple sentence can be changed into a complex sentence and vice-versa.

At the same time, a compound sentence can be changed into a complex sentence and vice-versa.

At the same time, a complex sentence can be changed into a compound sentence and vice-versa.

All such changes are possible to make the ideas of the sentences understandable.

This is in addition to the previous chapters on Transformation of Sentences.

1. **To transform the simple sentence into a compound sentence:**

A simple sentence can be transformed into a compound sentence by enlarging a phrase or word into a co-ordinate clause.

Example 1 :

- He must work hard to make up for the lost time. This sentence can be made into two parts and those two parts can be joined by a conjunction 'and'.
- He must work hard and make up the lost time.

Example 2 :

- To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country.
- He betrayed his country and this was to his eternal disgrace.

Example 3 :

- Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered the child.
- He not only robbed the poor child but he also murdered the child.

Example 4 :

- The teacher punished the children for disobedience.
 - The children were disobedient so the teacher punished them
- You can see how the Transformations of Sentence take place without changing the meaning of the sentence.

2. **To transform a compound sentence into a simple sentence:**

The following examples illustrate the chief ways in which the compound sentences are transformed into simple sentences.

Example 1 :

- We must eat or we cannot live.
- We must eat to live.

Example 2 :

- You must either pay the bill at once or return the goods.
- Failing prompt payment, the goods must be returned by you.

Example 3 :

- He must not be late or he will be returned.
- In the event of his being late, he will be denied entry.

Example 4 :

- He is rich, yet he is not content.
- In spite of being rich, he is not content.

Example 5 :

- This coat cannot be mine, for it is too big.
- Due to its big size, it cannot be mine.

Example 6 :

- He is very poor, but he does not complain.
- In spite of being poor, he does not complain.
- These examples are enough to make clear how the compound sentences are transformed into simple sentences.

You can see how the Transformation of Sentences take place without changing the meaning of the sentence.

3. **To transform a simple sentence into a complex sentence:**

A simple sentence can be transformed into a complex sentence by enlarging a phrase into a subordinate clause.

The clause maybe Noun, Adjective or Adverb.

Example 1 :

- He confessed his crime.
- Here the noun (his crime) has been changed into a subordinate clause.
- He confessed that he was guilty of the crime.

Example 2 :

- On the arrival of the mails, the steamer will leave.
- Here the adverbial phrase has been changed into a subordinate clause.
- The steamer will leave as soon as the mails arrive.

Example 3 :

- I saw a wounded bird.
- Here the adjective phrase has been changed into a subordinate clause.
- I saw a bird that was wounded.

Example 4 :

- On being punished, he wept.
 - When he was punished, he wept.
- You can see how the Transformation of Sentences take place without changing the meaning of the sentence.

4. **To transform a Complex Sentence into a Simple Sentence:**

The following sentences will make it clear how to transform the complex sentences into simple sentences.

Example 1 :

- He said that he was an innocent.
- This Complex Sentence has been changed into a Simple Sentence as follows.
- He declared his innocence.

Example 2 :

- How long I will stay is doubtful.
- Here, the Subordinate Clause has been changed into a Noun Clause.
- The duration of my stay is doubtful.

Example 3 :

- Tell me where you live.
- Here also, the Subordinate Clause has been changed into a Noun Clause.
- Tell me your address.

Example 4 :

- He died in the village where he lived.
- Here the Subordinate Clause has been changed into an Adjective Clause.
- He died in his native place.

Example 5 :

- The moment that is lost is lost forever.
- Here also the Subordinate Clause has been changed into an Adjective Clause.
- The lost moment is lost forever.

Example 6 :

- He was so tired that he could not stand.
- Here the Subordinate Clause has been changed into an Adverb Clause.
- He was too tired to stand.

Example 7 :

- He will not pay unless he is compelled.
- Here also, the Subordinate Clause has been changed into an Adverb Clause.
- He will pay only under compulsion.
- You can see how the 'Transformations of Sentence' take place without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Reported Speech**(4 marks each)**

Q. 1. Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Ranbir : Where is my car ? I remember parking it here.

Policeman : The car has been towed away as you parked it in the 'no parking zone'.

Ranbir : Sir, can I be excused this once ?

Policemen : I hope you'll remember the lesson you learnt today. OK ! This should be the last time. Don't repeat the mistake again.

Ranbir asked the policeman standing there (a) _____. The policeman replied that the car (b) _____ parked it in the 'no parking zone'. Ranbir requested the policeman (c) _____. The policeman hoped he'd remember (d) _____. But finally he (e) _____.

Ans. (a) where his car was and added that he remembered parking it there.

(b) had been towed away as he had

(c) to excuse him that once

(d) the lesson he had learnt that day

(e) advised him not to repeat the mistake again

Q. 2. Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Ram : What a cold day it is ! I think this must be the coldest day of the season.

Shyam : I don't mind the cold. It is the summer that bothers me.

Ram : Well ! I am only worried about my mother.

Ram explained that (a) _____ and was positive that (b) _____. Shyam replied that (c) _____ and further added that (d) _____. Ram stated that (e) _____.

Ans. (a) it was a very cold day

(b) it must be the coldest day of the season

(c) he didn't mind the cold

(d) it was the summer that bothered him

(e) he was worried about his mother

Q. 3. Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Father : What are you going to do ?

Son : I will phone the warden.

Father : What's her name ?

Son : Jenny, she is a very helpful person.

The father asked his son (a) _____ to do. The son (b) _____ phone the warden. On this the father asked (c) _____. The son answered that it (d) _____. The son also said that she was (e) _____.

Ans. (a) what he was going

(b) replied that he would

(c) what her name was

(d) was Jenny

(e) a very helpful person

Q. 4. Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Ram : I want to meet the Principal.

Peon : Sir, he is not in his office.

Ram : When will he come back to the office ?

Peon : I think in another ten minutes.

Ram : What are the meeting hours ?

Ram went to the Principal's office and told the peon (a) _____ the Principal. Respectfully, the peon told him that (b) _____. So Ram asked him (c) _____. The peon replied that (d) _____ minutes. Ram again enquired from the peon that (e) _____.

Ans. (a) that he wanted to meet

(b) he was not in his office

(c) when he would come back to the office

(d) he would be back in another ten

(e) what the meeting hours were

Q. 5. Read the following dialogue and then complete the paragraph that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Kokila : Maitryee ! My new dress is very pretty.

Maitryee : Will you show it to me ?

Kokila : I will show it to you tomorrow when you come to my house. My father gave it to me as a birthday gift.

Kokila told her friend Maitryee that (a) very pretty. Maitryee asked her if (b)

She replied that (c) to her (d) house. Her father had given it (e)

Ans. (a) her new dress was

(b) she would show it to her

(c) she would show it

(d) the next day when she came to her

(e) to her as a birthday gift

Q. 6. Read the following dialogue and then complete the paragraph that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Interviewer : Was shooting in Kashmir challenging ?

Santosh : Filming in any place is difficult, but in Kashmir it was even more difficult.

Interviewer : How did the locals react to it ?

Santosh : Many assisted us during the making of the film. I am thankful to the local residents.

The interviewer asked Santosh (a) challenging in Kashmir. Santosh replied that (b) difficult but in Kashmir (c) more difficult. The interviewer wanted to know (d) to it.

Santosh told him that many had assisted them. He was very thankful (e)

Ans. (a) if shooting had been

(b) filming in any place was

(c) it had been even

(d) how the locals had reacted

(e) to the local residents

Q. 7. Read the following dialogue and then complete the paragraph that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (Any four) (4)

Rani : There's Mohan !

Ravi : Where ?

Rani : He is lying under the umbrella near the coconut tree.

Ravi : Oh yes, I see him. He looks very comfortable. Let us leave him alone. Let's go for a sea-ride.

Rani exclaimed with surprise that Mohan (a) Ravi enquired where he was. Rani told Ravi that he (b) near the coconut tree. Ravi agreed that he could see Mohan who (c) He suggested that they (d) Mohan alone. Ravi further suggested to (e)

Ans. (a) was there

(b) was lying under the umbrella

(c) looked very comfortable

(d) should leave

(e) go for a sea-ride

Q. 8. Read the following dialogues and complete the paragraph that follows. (Any four) (4)

Rajeev : Dad, will you gift me a laptop ?

Dad : Not now, Wait till your class 12 board results.

Rajeev : But, Dad, didn't you promise me one ?

Dad : Yes, but my long cherished desire is to see you top class 12 too. You should prepare for JEE-MAINS also

Rajeev asked his dad (a) Negating, Dad asked Rajeev (b) A little disappointed Rajeev (c) Motivating Rajeev, Dad said that his long cherished desire (d) top class 12 too. He also wished that Rajeev should prepare (e)

- Ans.** (a) if he would gift him a laptop.
 (b) to wait till his class 12 board results.
 (c) reminded dad if he hadn't promised him one.
 (d) was to see him
 (e) For JEE-MAINS too.

Q. 9. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows. (Any four) (4)

Ganesh : Dr. my wife is unwell. May I know what will be the total expenses on her treatment?

Dr. Gautam : Well, you will have to pay only six lacs for her treatment.

Ganesh : Is there any concession ?

Dr. Gautam : No, not a penny. I want the complete amount together.

Ganesh told Dr. Gautam that his wife was unwell and asked if (a) on her treatment. The doctor replied that (b) for her treatment. Ganesh asked (c) The doctor refused (d) concession, and further stated that he wanted (e)

- Ans.** (a) he might know what would be the total expenses
 (b) he would have to pay only six lakhs
 (c) if there was any concession.
 (d) to give any
 (e) the complete amount together.

Q. 10. Read the dialogue given below and complete the paragraph that follows. (Any four) (4)

Father : Where are you going ?

Son : I am going to my friend's house.

Father : Have you completed your homework ?

Son : No, I'll do it when I will come back.

Father : This is not the right way to answer.

Father asked his son (a) The son replied (b) to his friend's house. The father further questioned (c) his homework. The son said that he would do it when (d) The father disapproved of (e)

- Ans.** (a) where he was going.
 (b) that he was going
 (c) if he had completed
 (d) he would come back.
 (e) the son's way to answer

2. News Headlines (4 marks each)

Q. 1. Read the headlines given below and then complete the sentences that follow. (Any four) (4)

- (a) **Illegal construction pulled down.**
 In view of its 'clean up' operation a multi-storeyed building yesterday.
- (b) **Ban on smoking in public places.**
 The government has announced that smoking with immediate effect at all public places.
- (c) **Bomb explosion, hundreds affected.**
 Hundreds were seriously injured when several simultaneously in a crowded market yesterday.

(d) Elections postponed in J & K

Elections in J & K

(e) Procession paralyses Traffic

The entire traffic in New Delhi area was due to a huge religious procession.

Ans. (a) was pulled down**(b)** will be banned**(c)** bombs exploded**(d)** have been postponed**(e)** paralysed**Q. 2. Complete the following headlines. (Any four)****(4)****(a) Ninety people choked to death.**

About ninety people at AMRI hospital in Kolkata.

(b) Fog to blind airport soon predicted by Met. Department.

Meteorological Department has predicted that a dense fog the Indira Gandhi Airport soon.

(c) JNU poll ban lifted.

The ban on student union's election after five years by the Supreme Court.

(d) Liquor banned

Liquor near the express ways.

(e) Ghaziabad Municipality to Hike Water Tariff.

A hike in water tariff by Ghaziabad Municipality.

Ans. (a) were choked to death**(b)** is likely to blind/envelop**(c)** has been lifted**(d)** has been banned**(e)** is announced**Q. 3. Complete the news item given below. (Any four)****(4)****(a) Five arrested for selling fake degrees :**

Five persons at a posh hotel yesterday.

(b) Prisoners undergo medical examination :

All the prisoners at a one day special medical camp.

(c) MCD authority suspends three :

An engineer and two technicians by MCD Commissioner.

(d) New vice-chancellor :

New vice chancellor at CSU.

(e) Celebrities contribute generously to Flood Victims

A sum of ₹ 1.5 crore was by Shahrukh Khan, Rani Mukherji, Karan Johar etc. to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Ans. (a) were arrested for selling fake degrees**(b)** underwent medical examination**(c)** have been suspended**(d)** had been appointed**(e)** generously contributed**Q. 4. Complete the news items given below. (Any four)****(4)****(a) School bus collided with Tempo near Dabri, 15 students injured :**

..... When a school bus collided with a tempo near Dabri crossing yesterday.

(b) Illegally constructed building demolished :

An illegally constructed building in South Delhi by the demolition squad of MC on Monday.

(c) Drowning boy saved :

A boy who was bathing in the Yamuna was swept away by a strong current. He by a team of the Flood Control Department on Monday morning.

(d) GST launched :

GST launched from 15 April.

(e) Child Run over by Speeding Car :

A speeding car him on the spot.

Ans. (a) 15 students were injured

(b) was demolished

(c) was saved

(d) will be

(e) ran over a child killing

Q. 5. Complete the given headlines. (Any four)

(4)

(a) 20 injured as trucks collide

..... at the Ashram Chowk yesterday.

(b) Drive against Liquor Mafia launched

The police engaged in smuggling of liquor to the state.

(c) Japan develops teacher robot

A polytechnic university in Japan that can deliver lectures.

(d) Chinese products

Chinese electronics in abundance in Indian market.

(e) Delhi hit by Violent Storm

Last night, the capital, Delhi.

Ans. (a) 20 persons were injured as two trucks collided

(b) have launched a drive against mafia that is

(c) has developed a teacher robot

(d) are sold

(e) a violent storm hit

Q. 6. Look at the newspaper items given below. Use the information in the Headlines to complete the sentences. Write the answers against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheet. (Any four)

(4)

(a) Two pilgrims killed in Amarnath shrine stampede.

Two pilgrims to Amarnath shrine in a stampede near the cave.

(b) Dead fish flood Satluj-Beas Canal.

Drinking water supply to several areas in Punjab has been stopped after Satluj-Beas Canal dead fish.

(c) Dhoni undergoes surgery successfully.

Berlin : Indian skipper Dhoni on his injured left ankle on Thursday.

(d) Vinod khanna expired.

Famous superstar Vinod Khanna on 8th April.

(e) You Tube Ban Lifted

The Pakistani authorities a ban on Video-sharing website You Tube.

Ans. (a) were killed

(b) was found flooded with

(c) underwent a successful surgery

(d) expired

(e) have lifted

