

SANJIV[®]

ENGLISH COURSE

For Class-10

According to the latest syllabus of
Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education

by

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लेखक की ओर से

ज्ञातव्य है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान द्वारा सत्र 2025-26 से English-कक्षा 10 के पाठ्यक्रम में काफी बदलाव किया गया है। प्रश्नों के प्रकार एवं भारांक में भी काफी परिवर्तन किया गया है। Sanjiv English Course—Class 10 के इस नवीनतम संस्करण को पूर्णतः नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रम तथा नवीन पाठ्यपुस्तकों के अनुसार तैयार किया गया है। इस नवीन पुस्तक की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ, जो किसी अन्य पुस्तक में नहीं मिलेंगी, निम्न प्रकार हैं—

1. प्रत्येक अध्याय का सरल हिन्दी अनुवाद कठिन शब्दार्थ सहित।
2. कठिन शब्दार्थ में अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का उच्चारण Oxford English-English-Hindi Dictionary तथा अन्य प्रमुख Dictionaries के अनुसार लिया गया है ताकि छात्र शब्दों का सही उच्चारण कर सकें।
3. Text Books—‘First Flight’ तथा ‘Footprints without Feet’ के Lessons के बीच-बीच में तथा अन्त में दिये गये सभी Questions के Answers दिये गये हैं।
4. नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार First Flight के Prose भाग में से परीक्षा में एक Seen Passage (लगभग 150 शब्द का) पूछा जायेगा। इसमें 4 Multiple Choice Questions तथा 2 Very Short Answer Type Questions पूछे जायेंगे। अतः Sanjiv English Course—Class 10 के First Flight के Prose भाग के प्रत्येक अध्याय में पाठ्यक्रमानुसार नवीन पैटर्न पर पर्याप्त संख्या में Seen Passages दिये गये हैं।
5. उक्त के अतिरिक्त First Flight में नये पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार Additional Questions में Drama के Chapter में पर्याप्त संख्या में Long Answer Type प्रश्न (in about 60 words) दिये गये हैं तथा शेष Chapters में पर्याप्त संख्या में Short Answer Type प्रश्न (20-30 words) एवं Long Answer Type प्रश्न (in about 60 words) दिये गये हैं।
6. नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार First Flight के Poetry भाग में एक Extract for Comprehension and Appreciation पूछा जायेगा। इसमें 1 multiple choice question एवं 2 short answer type questions पूछे जायेंगे। अतः Poetry के प्रत्येक अध्याय में Poems के सभी Extracts देकर पाठ्यक्रमानुसार उन पर Comprehension and Appreciation हेतु नवीन पैटर्न पर प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं।
7. Poetry भाग में उक्त के अतिरिक्त Additional Questions में पर्याप्त संख्या में Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words) एवं Long Answer Type Questions (in about 60 words) भी दिये गये हैं।
8. Text Book—‘Footprints without Feet’ में Additional Questions में पाठ्यक्रमानुसार Multiple Choice Questions, Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words) एवं Long Answer Type Questions (in about 60 words) पर्याप्त संख्या में दिये गये हैं।

9. नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार English–Class-10 में Grammar के निम्न Topics शामिल किये गये हैं—

- Tenses
- Subject-Verb Concord
- Clauses (Complex Sentences)
- Active and Passive Voice
- Reported Speech

Sanjiv English Course—Class 10 में Grammar भाग के प्रत्येक Topic को सरल नियमों द्वारा समझाया गया है तथा पर्याप्त संख्या में पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित प्रश्नों सम्बन्धी Exercises दी गई हैं।

10. नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार परीक्षा में 2 Unseen Passages पूछे जायेंगे जिनमें एक लगभग 150 शब्दों का होगा जिसमें 8 Multiple Choice प्रश्न होंगे तथा दूसरा लगभग 250 शब्दों का होगा जिसमें 8 Very Short Answer Type प्रश्न होंगे। Sanjiv English Course—Class 10 में नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रमानुसार दोनों तरह के Unseen Passages पर्याप्त संख्या में दिये गये हैं।
11. Writing भाग में नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार Letter Writing (Personal एवं E-mail), Short Story (on a given outline) तथा Short Writing Task (based on a verbal or a visual stimulus) भी सरल अंग्रेजी में दिये गये हैं।
12. बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम को ही समझाया गया है। व्यर्थ की सामग्री नहीं दी गई है ताकि विद्यार्थी भ्रमित नहीं हों।

संजीव प्रकाशन, जयपुर का प्रमुख उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों के हित में श्रेष्ठ पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करना है ताकि वे कम परिश्रम से अधिकाधिक ज्ञानार्जन करते हुए परीक्षा में श्रेष्ठ अंक प्राप्त कर सकें।

—लेखकगण

Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education

Syllabus

English Class 10

The examination scheme for the paper is as follows :

Paper	Time	Marks	Sessional Marks	Total Marks
One	3.15 Hrs	80	20	100

Areas of Learning	Marks
Reading	16
Writing	12
Grammar	10
Text Book : First Flight	30
Supp. Book : Footprints without Feet	12

- 1. Reading** **16**
- Two unseen passages of total 400 words with a variety of questions including 4 marks for vocabulary.
Only prose passages will be used. One will be factual and the other will be discursive.
- (i) **Passage 1**—150 words (8 Marks), Eight Multiple Choice Questions including 2 questions on vocabulary—one testing the knowledge of similar word and the other testing the knowledge of opposite word. 08
- (ii) **Passage 2**—250 words (8 Marks), Eight Very Short Answer Type Questions including 2 questions on vocabulary—one testing the knowledge of similar word and the other of opposite word. 08
- 2. Writing** **12**
- (i) Letter Writing — One out of two 04
- (a) Personal — To friends, relatives and members of family.
- (b) E-mail — To family, friends, relatives, Govt. officials, the editors of newspapers or magazines, teachers, Principal and so on.
- (ii) A short story on a given outline in about 100 words. 04
- (iii) A short writing task based on a verbal or a visual stimulus with internal choice in about 100 words. 04
- 3. Grammar** **10**
- 6 Fill in the blanks type questions and 4 very short answer type questions involving the use of particular structures within a context.
The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas for teaching—
1. Tenses 04
 2. Subject-Verb Concord 02

3. Clauses (Complex Sentences)	02
4. Active and Passive Voice	01
5. Reported Speech	01
4. Textbooks :	
(i) First Flight—Prose	18
(a) One out of two extracts from different prose lessons included in the textbook. Approximately 150 words each with the following type of questions— Six questions in each passage : 4 Multiple Choice Questions and 2 Very Short Answer Type Questions testing comprehensive ability.	06
(b) Three Short Answer Type Questions (out of four, around 20-30 words each) excluding Drama Text.	2×3=06
(c) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions extrapolative in nature based on any one of the prose lessons excluding Drama Text from the textbook to be answered in about 60 words.	03
(d) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions on Drama Text (local and global comprehension question) in about 60 words.	03
(ii) First Flight—Poetry	12
(a) One out of two extracts from the poems prescribed to test comprehension and appreciation with 1 Multiple Choice Question and 2 Short Answer Type Questions.	05
(b) Two out of three Short Answer Type Questions on interpretations of themes and ideas contained in the poems to be answered in about 20–30 words each.	04
(c) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions on interpretations of themes and ideas contained in the poems to be answered in about 60 words.	03
(iii) Footprints without Feet—Supplementary Reader	12
(a) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions from Supplementary Reader to interpret, evaluate and analyse characters, plot or situations occurring in the lessons to be answered in about 60 words.	03
(b) Two out of three Short Answer Type Questions on interpreting and evaluating nature based on lessons to be answered in 20–30 words each.	04
(c) Five Multiple Choice Questions testing factual aspects of the lessons.	05

Prescribed Text Books :

1. **First Flight**—NCERT's Book Published under Copyright
2. **Footprints without Feet**—NCERT's Book Published under Copyright

नोट— विद्यार्थी उपर्युक्त पाठ्यक्रम को माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की Website पर उपलब्ध अधिकृत पाठ्यक्रम से मिलान अवश्य कर लें। माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की Website पर उपलब्ध पाठ्यक्रम ही मान्य होगा।

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- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. A Letter to God | <i>(G.L. Fuentes)</i> | 1-22 |
| 2. Nelson Mandela : Long Walk to Freedom | <i>(Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela)</i> | 22-49 |
| 3. Two Stories about Flying | | 50-78 |
| I. His First Flight | <i>(Liam O' Flaherty)</i> | 50-66 |
| II. The Black Aeroplane | <i>(Frederick Forsyth)</i> | 66-78 |
| 4. From the Diary of Anne Frank | <i>(Anne Frank)</i> | 78-103 |
| 5. Glimpses of India | | 103-136 |
| I. A Baker from Goa | <i>(Lucio Rodrigues)</i> | 104-117 |
| II. Coorg | <i>(Lokesh Abrol)</i> | 117-128 |
| III. Tea from Assam | <i>(Arup Kumar Datta)</i> | 128-136 |
| 6. Mijbil the Otter | <i>(Gavin Maxwell)</i> | 137-162 |
| 7. Madam Rides the Bus | <i>(Vallikkannan)</i> | 162-187 |
| 8. The Sermon at Benares | | 187-200 |
| 9. The Proposal | <i>(Anton Chekov)</i> | 201-236 |

Poetry

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Dust of Snow | <i>(Robert Frost)</i> | 237-242 |
| 2. Fire and Ice | <i>(Robert Frost)</i> | 242-247 |
| 3. A Tiger in the Zoo | <i>(Leslie Norris)</i> | 248-256 |
| 4. How to Tell Wild Animals | <i>(Carolyn Wells)</i> | 257-265 |
| 5. The Ball Poem | <i>(John Berryman)</i> | 265-273 |
| 6. Amanda ! | <i>(Robin Klein)</i> | 273-282 |
| 7. The Trees | <i>(Adrienne Rich)</i> | 282-291 |
| 8. Fog | <i>(Carl Sandburg)</i> | 291-294 |
| 9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon | <i>(Ogden Nash)</i> | 295-309 |
| 10. For Anne Gregory | <i>(William Butler Yeats)</i> | 309-315 |

Footprints Without Feet

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. A Triumph of Surgery | <i>(James Herriot)</i> | 316-331 |
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| 3. The Midnight Visitor | <i>(Robert Arthur)</i> | 344-357 |
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| 7. The Necklace | <i>(Guy De Maupassant)</i> | 399-417 |
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| 9. The Book That Saved the Earth | <i>(Claire Boiko)</i> | 434-453 |

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| 2. Subject-Verb Concord | 518-531 |
| 3. Clauses | 532-552 |
| 4. Active and Passive Voice | 553-571 |
| 5. Reported Speech | 572-597 |

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|---|----------------|
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| 1. Factual Unseen Passages (150 words) | 600-617 |
| 2. Discursive Unseen Passages (250 words) | 617-640 |

Writing

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Letter Writing (Personal, E-mail) | 641-672 |
| 2. Story Writing | 673-694 |
| 3. Short Writing Task (Based on Verbal and Visual Stimulus) | 695-736 |
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SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2026**ENGLISH****Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes****Maximum Marks : 80*****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES :***

1. Candidates must first write their Roll Nos. on the question paper compulsorily.
2. **All** the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. For questions having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. Write the correct serial number of each question as mentioned in the question paper.

SECTION-A**(READING)**

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [8×1=8]
Of all the emotions which surged through me as I stood on the summit of Everest, looking over miles of panorama below us, the dominant one I think was humility. The physical in me seemed to say, "Thank God, it's all over!" However instead of being jubilant, there was a tinge of sadness. Was it because I had already done the 'ultimate' in climbing and there would be nothing higher to climb and all roads hereafter would lead down?
By climbing the summit of Everest you are overwhelmed by a deep sense of joy and thankfulness. It is a joy which lasts a lifetime. The experience changes you completely. The man who has been to the mountains is never the same again. As I look back at life after climbing Everest I cannot help remarking about the other summit – the summit of the mind – no less formidable and no easier to climb.
 - (i) Standing on Everest, the writer was : [1]

(A) Overjoyed	(B) Very sad
(C) Jubilant and sad	(D) None of these
 - (ii) The emotion that gripped him was : [1]

(A) Victory over hurdles	(B) Humility
(C) Greatness and self importance	(D) None of the above
 - (iii) The joy that the writer feels by climbing the summit of Everest lasts : [1]

(A) a day	(B) a month	(C) a year	(D) a lifetime
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 - (iv) According to the Writer, what is 'ultimate' in climbing? [1]

(A) climbing hills	(B) climbing high summits
(C) climbing everest	(D) none of the above
 - (v) Which other summit is no less formidable and no easier to climb? [1]

(A) The summit of aravali	(B) The summit of physical fitness
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- (C) The summit of thought and imagination
 (D) The summit of the mind
- (vi) What changes you completely? [1]
 (A) Joy (B) Experience
 (C) Sorrow (D) Thankfulness
- (vii) Find a word from the passage that means. [1]
 “The highest point of a mountain.”
 (A) Roads (B) Hills
 (C) Summit (D) Humility
- (viii) Find the word from the passage that means the opposite of ‘Jubilant’. [1]
 (A) Sadness (B) Joy
 (C) Dominant (D) Thankfulness
2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given follow : [8×1=8]
 The earth without water is difficult to imagine. It is believed that the life on earth began in water. Water covers nearly 70% of the globe, but most of it is salt water, that fills the ocean. In quantity, less than 3% of all the water on earth is fresh water, most of which lies frozen in Antarctica and Greenland in polar ice and unavailable to humanity. Less than 1% of all the water on earth is found in the form of rivers, fresh water lakes and in underground shallow aquifers. Water gives life to thirsty cities and dried crops and is used in industries but the amount of fresh water available on earth today is not more than what was available 2000 years ago. At that time the population was less than 3% of its current size. Water shortage is a routine feature today. Rising demands for water in agriculture, domestic sector and industry are difficult to be met. India receives more than 350 million hectare meters of rainfall every year. There is also a vast network of rivers, ponds and lakes but still there is a shortage of drinking water. It is shocking to note that Cherrapunji which is one of the world’s wettest places is facing a serious shortage of drinking water.
 Today increasing pollution has also added itself to the growing shortage of water. polluted water not only harms humans but also birds, fish and all other forms of life that need it for survival. For centuries, streams and rivers have been a place to dump wastes. Deforestation has ruined land and changed climates; causing less rain in some areas. In others, rain water runs so fast that little can be collected for use.
- (i) Where did life originate? [1]
 (ii) Name some sources from where we get fresh water. [1]
 (iii) What are the areas where the rising demands for water are difficult to be met? [1]
 (iv) Where do we dump our waste? [1]
 (v) Which is the wettest place in India and what problem it is facing? [1]

- (vi) Which form of fresh water is unavailable to humanity? [1]
 (vii) Write the word from the passage that means similar to 'Scarcity'. [1]
 (viii) Write the word from the passage which means opposite to 'Driest'. [1]

SECTION-B
(WRITING)

3. Imagine that you are a student of Class X-A and your sister is studying in X-B. Write an e-mail to the Principal of your school at principalgssabcd@gmail.com requesting him/her to change your section from X-A to X-B. [4]

OR

Suppose you are Kunal/Kamala studying in Udaipur. Your sister studying in Jaipur hasn't scored good marks in 2nd semester and is feeling a little depressed. Write a letter encouraging her to do better in the next semester.

4. Write a story with the help of given outline in about 100 words. Also mention the title and the moral of the story. [4]

Once upon a farmer four sons always quarrelsome on his deathbed calls his sons gives each a bundle of sticks all fail to break untied the bundle single stick breaks easily value of unity.

OR

A good boy falls into bad company disobeys his parents father gives some good apples after few days no change father gives one rotten apple place with good apples all good apples rotten learns a lesson.

5. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on ' My School' . [4]
 (big building, garden, play ground, smart class, computer lab, good teachers, friendly environment)

OR

Write a paragraph in about 100 words on the picture given below.



SECTION-C
(GRAMMAR)

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets : [4×1=4]
- (i) My father (run) a mile everyday. [1]
- (ii) Raju (play) in the ground while I was helping my mother in the kitchen. [1]
- (iii) We (go) to Jaipur tomorrow. [1]
- (iv) The thief (escape) before the police arrived. [1]
7. Fill in the blanks with a verb in agreement with its subject : [2×1=2]
- (i) Both Ram and Shyam (is/are) playing outside. [1]
- (ii) Either Sumit or Manish (has/have) completed the work. [1]
8. Combine the following sentences using the words given in the brackets : [2×1=2]
- (i) Mitali is hard-working. Mitali is intelligent.
(Use ‘not only but also’.) [1]
- (ii) Anil is a rich person. Anil is unhappy. (Use ‘but’.) [1]
9. Change the following sentence into Passive-voice :
Indian girls cricket team won the world cup. [1]
10. Rewrite the following sentence changing it into indirect speech :
The teacher said to the students, ‘‘The earth moves round the sun.’’ [1]

SECTION-D
(TEXT BOOK)

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : [6×1=6]
- The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night.
- (i) Who was with the young seagull on his ledge? [1]
- (A) his parents (B) his brother
(C) his sister (D) he was alone
- (ii) What he had been afraid to do? [1]
- (A) to hunt (B) to sleep alone
(C) to fly (D) to jump
- (iii) What was stretched down beneath his ledge? [1]
- (A) Desert (B) Land

- (C) Forest (D) Sea
- (iv) What would not support him to fly? [1]
 (A) his legs (B) his wings
 (C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of the above
- (v) How many brothers and sisters the young seagull had? [1]
- (vi) What happened when he attempted to fly? [1]

OR

I finished my poem, and it was beautiful ! It was about a mother duck and a father swan with three baby ducklings who were bitten to death by the father because they quacked too much. Luckily, Mr. Keesing took the joke the right way. He read the poem to the class, adding his own comments, and to several other classes as well. Since then I've been allowed to talk and haven't been assigned any extra homework. On the contrary, Mr. Keesing is always making jokes these days.

- (i) What was beautiful? [1]
 (A) The writer (B) The poem
 (C) The mother duck (D) None of the above
- (ii) How many baby ducklings they had? [1]
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- (iii) By whom the baby ducklings were bitten to death? [1]
 (A) Father swan (B) Mother duck
 (C) Mr. Keesing (D) The writer
- (iv) What is Mr. Keesing always making these days? [1]
 (A) House (B) Bridge (C) Jokes (D) Roads
- (v) What did Mr. Keesing add to the poem? [1]
- (vi) What did Mr. Keesing allow her to do? [1]
12. Answer **any three** of the following four questions in about **20-30** words each : [3×2=6]
- (i) What did Lencho hope for? (*A Letter to God*) [2]
- (ii) What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?
 (*Nelson Mandela – Long Walk to Freedom*) [2]
- (iii) "I'll take the risk." What is the risk? (*The Black Aeroplane*) [2]
- (iv) What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about? (*A Baker from Goa*) [2]
13. Answer **any one** of the following two questions in about **60** words : [1×3=3]
- (i) What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent? (*Coorg*) [3]
- (ii) What did Valli find out about the bus journey? How did she find out these details?
 (*Madam Rides The Bus*) [3]

14. Answer **any one** of the following two questions in about **60** words :
[1×3=3]
- (i) Write the character sketch of Lomov. (*The Proposal*) [3]
(ii) At first, what does Chubukov suspect regarding Lomov's reason for coming? What has Lomov actually come for? (*The Proposal*) [3]
15. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :
- Did you finish your homework, Amanda?
Did you tidy your room, Amanda?
I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!
- (i) What is Amanda being asked to finish? [1]
(A) Chocolate (B) Homework
(C) Meals (D) None of the above
- (ii) What Amanda was told to do? [2]
(iii) Who do you think is speaking to Amanda? [2]
- OR**
- The fog comes
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
- (i) What does 'it' in the third line refer to? [1]
(A) Cat (B) Fog (C) Poet (D) Dog
- (ii) What does the poet think the fog is like? [2]
(iii) How does the fog come? [2]
16. Answer **any two** of the following three questions in about **20-30** words **each** :
[2×2=4]
- (i) What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for? (*Dust of Snow*) [2]
(ii) What suggestions does the poet give for identifying the tiger? (*How to Tell Wild Animals*) [2]
(iii) Why doesn't the poet offer the boy money to buy another ball? (*The Ball Poem*) [2]
17. Answer **any one** of the following two questions in about **60** words :
[1×3=3]
- (i) Where are the trees in the poem ? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do? (*The Trees*) [3]
(ii) Why did custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called "Cowardly dragon"? (*The Tale of Custard the Dragon*) [3]
18. Answer **any two** of the following three questions in about **20-30** words **each** :
[2×2=4]
- (i) Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricky?
(*A Triumph of Surgery*) [2]
(ii) What is he "a fairly successful hand" at? (*The Thief's Story*) [2]
(iii) How is Ausable different from other secret agents?
(*The Midnight Visitor*) [2]

19. Answer **any one** of the following two questions in about **60** words :
[1×3=3]
- (i) “Griffin was rather a lawless person.” Explain.
(*Footprints Without Feet*) [3]
- (ii) What kind of a person is Mme Loisel? Why is she always unhappy?
(*The Necklace*) [3]
20. Choose the correct answer :
[5×1=5]
- (i) How many daughters Ramlal had?
[*Bholi*] [1]
- (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- (ii) Who was the Commander-in-Chief of Mars Space Control?
[*The Book that Saved the Earth*] [1]
- (A) Noodle (B) Lieutenant Iota
(C) Great and Mighty Think-Tank
(D) Captain Omega
- (iii) Richard H. Ebright was encouraged to become a scientist by his?
[*The Making of a Scientist*] [1]
- (A) Mother (B) Father
(C) Friend (D) None of the above
- (iv) What does Horace Danby like to collect? [A *Question of Trust*] [1]
- (A) Coins (B) Expensive books
(C) Stamps (D) Locks
- (v) Who was Mr. Herriot?
[A *Triumph of Surgery*] [1]
- (A) Teacher (B) Policeman
(C) Veterinary Surgeon (D) Advocate
-

FIRST FLIGHT (PROSE)

A Letter to God

[परमात्मा को एक पत्र] —G.L. Fuentes

1

आपके पढ़ने से पूर्व :

- वे (लोग) कहते हैं विश्वास पर्वतों को भी हिला सकता है। किन्तु हमें हमारा विश्वास किसमें रखना चाहिए? यही वह प्रश्न है जो यह कहानी उत्कृष्टता से सामने रखती है।
- लेन्चो एक कृषक है जो एक सौ पेसोज की माँग करते हुए ईश्वर को एक पत्र लिखता है जब उसकी फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। क्या लेन्चो का पत्र ईश्वर तक पहुँचता है? क्या ईश्वर उसे धन-राशि भेजते हैं? इससे पूर्व कि आप इसे पढ़ना आरंभ करें, सोचें कि इन प्रश्नों के आपके उत्तर क्या होते, और अनुमान लगाएँ कि कहानी कैसे जारी रहती।

Activity

1. किसी को धनराशि भेजने के सर्वाधिक सस्ते माध्यमों में से एक माध्यम है डाक-घर। क्या आपने इस माध्यम से कभी धन-राशि भेजी या प्राप्त की है? यहाँ बताया जा रहा है कि आपको क्या करना पड़ता है। [जैसे ही आप निर्देशों को पढ़ें तो इन शब्दों के अर्थ पर कक्षा में अपने अध्यापक से परिचर्चा करें : counter (खिड़की पटल), counter clerk (खिड़की का सम्बन्धित लिपिक), appropriate (उचित), acknowledgement (पावती/रसीद), counterfoil (प्रतिपत्र), record (अभिलेख)। यदि आवश्यक हो तो एक शब्दकोश देखें। क्या अंग्रेजी के इन शब्दों के सदृश वहाँ आपकी भाषाओं में शब्द हैं?]

डाक-घर के अन्दर उस काउण्टर पर जाएँ जहाँ लिखा हो
धनादेश (Money Order)



काउण्टर पर बैठे व्यक्ति को 50 पैसे का भुगतान कर एक
धनादेश (एम.ओ.) प्रपत्र खरीदें।



प्रपत्र के निर्धारित बॉक्सज को भरें।
(बड़े अक्षरों में लिखने को प्रधानता दें)




काउण्टर क्लर्क को आवश्यक शुल्क सहित जो धन-राशि भेजी
जानी है उसका भुगतान करें।



अपने रिकॉर्ड के लिए धनादेश पावती प्रतिपत्र वापस लेवें।

2. नीचे दिये गये धनादेश प्रपत्र को इसके नीचे दिये गए संकेतों का प्रयोग करते हुए भरें।

M.O.- 8.	DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, INDIA	50 Paise								
<small>भारतीय डाक</small>	MONEY ORDER									
										
PAY RUPEES.....										
	Rs. <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>									
To.....										
.....										
..... PIN <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>										
Date	Sender's Signature									
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">M.O. No.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Date.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/></td> <td>Rupees.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rs.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Combined Oblong Stamp</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Assistant Postmaster</td> </tr> </table>			M.O. No.	Date.....	<input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	Rupees.....		Rs.....	Combined Oblong Stamp	Assistant Postmaster
M.O. No.	Date.....									
<input style="width: 100%; height: 40px;" type="text"/>	Rupees.....									
	Rs.....									
Combined Oblong Stamp	Assistant Postmaster									
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)	<input style="width: 60px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	Received Rupees.....								
	Round M.O. Stamp	Signature of Payee								
	<input style="width: 60px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Signature of witness / identifier								
	Oblong Stamp	Signature of paying official								
M.O. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT										
M.O. No. Date.....										
Sender's Name & Address										
.....423										
.....										
.....										
PIN <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><input style="width: 60px; height: 60px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">Received Rupees</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">.....on.....</td> </tr> </table>			<input style="width: 60px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	Received Rupeeson.....				
<input style="width: 60px; height: 60px;" type="text"/>	Received Rupees									
on.....									
Date Stamp	Signature of Payee									
(Space for Communication)										

- सोचें, आप किसे धन-राशि भेजेंगे और कितनी। आप शायद किसी पत्रिका को मँगाने के शुल्क के लिए या एक सम्बन्धी को या एक मित्र को धन-राशि भेजना चाहें।
- अथवा आप प्रपत्र में स्वयं को प्रेषक (भेजने वाला) और अपने साथी को प्राप्त (प्राप्त करने वाला) भर सकते हैं। अपनी जेब-खर्ची के एक अंश का प्रयोग करें और प्रपत्र को नजदीकी डाक-घर में यह देखने के लिए जमा कराएँ कि यह कैसे किया (भेजा) जाता है। देखो, आपका साथी डाक से धन-राशि प्राप्त करके कैसे आनन्दित होता है!
- ध्यान से देखें कि प्रपत्र के तीन भाग हैं—धनादेश प्रपत्र, कार्यालयी प्रयोग हेतु भाग और पावती (रसीद)। आप 'पत्र-व्यवहार वाले स्थान' पर क्या लिखेंगे?

[सुझाव—आप इस स्थान में अपनी कुशल-क्षेम लिख सकते हैं, महत्वपूर्ण सूचना प्रेषित कर सकते हैं, कोई समाचार जानने के लिए लिख सकते हैं, धन-राशि भेजने का कारण लिख सकते हैं, आदि।]

Now complete the following statements.

(अब निम्न कथनों को पूरा करें।)

- (i) In addition to the sender, the form has to be signed by the
- (ii) The 'Acknowledgement' section of the form is sent back by the post office to the after the signs it.
- (iii) The 'Space for Communication' section is used for
- (iv) The form has six sections. The sender needs to fill out sections and the receiver.....

Ans. (i) postmaster, payee/receiver, witness/identifier, (ii) sender, payee/receiver, (iii) sending any message, (iv) 1, 4, 6; 3, 5.

कठिन शब्दार्थ एवं हिन्दी अनुवाद

The house—the only.....hungry this year.” (Pages 3-5)

कठिन शब्दार्थ : entire (इन्टाइअ(र्)) = सम्पूर्ण। valley (वैलि) = घाटी। crest (क्रेस्ट) = शिखर। height (हाइट) = ऊँचाई। river (रिव(र्)) = नदी, field (फील्ड) = खेत। ripe (राइप्) = पकी। corn (कॉर्न्) = अनाज/फसल। dotted (डॉटिड) = बिन्दुकित। flowers (फ्लाउअज) = फूल। always (ऑल्वेज्) = हमेशा/सर्वदा। promised (प्रॉमिस्ट) = संकेत दिया। harvest (हाविस्ट) = फसल। earth (अर्थ) = जमीन। downpour (डाउन्पॉ(र्)) = भारी वर्षा। at least (ऐट् लीस्ट) = कम-से-कम। shower (शाउअ(र्)) = बौछार (वर्षा की)। throughout (थ्रूआउट) = पूरे समय। knew (न्यू) = जानता था। intimately (इन्टिमट्लि) = घनिष्ठता से। nothing else (नथिङ् एल्स्) = अन्य कुछ नहीं। but (बट्) = के सिवाय। towards (टवॉइज्) = की ओर। preparing (प्रिपेअरिङ्) = तैयार कर रही थी। supper (सप(र्)) = दिन का अन्तिम भोजन। replied (रिप्लाइड) = उत्तर दिया। willing (विलिङ्) = चाहा तो। until (अनुटिल) = जब तक कि। during (ड्युरिङ्) = के दौरान। meal (मील्) = भोजन। predicted (प्रिडिक्टिड) = भविष्यवाणी की। huge (ह्यूज) = विशाल। approaching (अप्रोचिङ्) = आते हुए। reason (रीजन्) = कारण। pleasure (प्लेश(र्)) = आनन्द। returned (रिटर्न्ड) = लौटा। exclaimed (इक्स्क्लेम्ड) = भावावेश में कहा। raindrops (रेनड्रॉप्स्) = वर्षा की बूँदें। coins (कॉइन्ज) = सिक्के। cent (सेन्ट) = एक डॉलर का सौवाँ भाग। expression (इक्स्प्रेशन्) = मुद्रा। regarded (रिगाडिड) = ध्यानपूर्वक देखा। draped (ड्रेप्ट) = लिपटे हुए। curtain (कर्टन्) = परदा/कोई भी ढकने या छिपाने वाली वस्तु। hailstones (हेल्स्टोन्स) = ओले। resemble (रिजेम्ब्ल) = मेल खाना/सादृश्य लगना। exposing (इक्स्पोजिङ्) = अनावृत करते हुए। collect (कॅलेक्ट) = एकत्रित करना। frozen (फ्रोजन्) = जमा हुआ। pearls (पॅल्ज) = मोती (ओले)। soul (सोल्) = आत्मा। storm (स्टॉर्म) = तूफान। passed (पास्ट) = गुजर गया। plague (प्लेग्) = प्रकोप। locusts (लोकॅस्ट्स) = टिट्ठियाँ। sorrowful (सॉरोफल) = दुःखपूर्ण।

हिन्दी अनुवाद : वह घर—सम्पूर्ण घाटी में एकमात्र—एक नीची घाटी के शिखर पर अवस्थित था। इस ऊँचाई से कोई भी व्यक्ति नदी को और पकी फसल के खेत को जिसमें बिन्दुओं की तरह फूल उगे थे जो सर्वदा एक अच्छी फसल होने का वायदा दिलाते थे, को देख सकता था। एकमात्र चीज जिसकी जमीन को आवश्यकता थी वह एक भारी वर्षा या कम से कम एक बौछार थी। पूरे प्रातःकाल लेन्चो—जो अपने खेतों को घनिष्ठता से जानता था—ने उत्तर-पूर्व आकाश की ओर देखने के सिवाय अन्य कुछ नहीं किया था।

‘अब हम वास्तव में ही कुछ जल प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं, महिला।’ (अर्थात्, अब वास्तव में ही वर्षा होने वाली है, प्रिय)।

महिला जो रात्रि-भोजन तैयार कर रही थी, ने उत्तर दिया, ‘हाँ, भगवान चाहे तो।’ बड़े लड़के खेतों में कार्य कर रहे थे जबकि छोटे वाले घर के समीप खेल रहे थे जब तक कि महिला ने उन सबको नहीं पुकारा, ‘रात्रि-भोज के लिए आ जाओ।’ यह भोजन के दौरान हुआ था, जैसी कि लेन्चो ने भविष्यवाणी की थी, वर्षा की बड़ी बूँदें गिरना आरम्भ हो गई थीं। उत्तर-पूर्व में मेघों के विशाल पर्वतों को आते देखा जा सकता था। वायु ताजा व मधुर थी। वह पुरुष किसी अन्य कारण से बाहर नहीं गया था बल्कि अपने शरीर पर वर्षा के आनन्द की अनुभूति प्राप्त करने गया था और जब वह लौटा तो उसने भावावेश में कहा, “ये आकाश से वर्षा की बूँदें नहीं गिर रही हैं, ये नये सिक्के हैं। बड़ी बूँदें दस सेन्ट के सिक्के हैं और छोटी वाली पाँच के हैं।”

एक सन्तोषप्रद मुद्रा के साथ उसने पकी फसल के खेत को अपने फूलों के साथ, वर्षा के एक परदे में लिपटे देखा। किन्तु अचानक ही एक शक्तिशाली पवन ने चलना आरम्भ कर दिया और वर्षा के साथ-साथ बहुत बड़े ओले गिरने आरम्भ हो गए। ये सचमुच में ही नये चाँदी के सिक्कों से अवश्य मेल खाते थे। लड़के, अपने को अनावृत करते हुए (अर्थात् कपड़े उतार कर) वर्षा में, जमे हुए मोतियों (ओलों) को एकत्रित करने बाहर दौड़ पड़े।

“अब वास्तव में मौसम खराब हो रहा है”, उस आदमी ने चिन्ता से कहा, “मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह शीघ्र ही समाप्त हो जायेगा।” (किन्तु) यह शीघ्र समाप्त नहीं हुआ। एक घण्टे तक, घर पर, उद्यान में, पहाड़ी