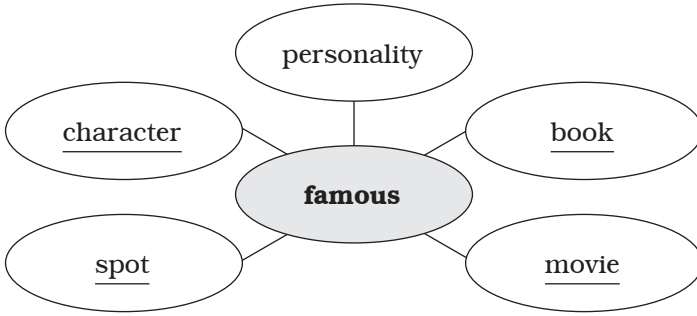


SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 1

टीप : या सराव कृतिपत्रिकेतील काही कृती मुक्तोत्तरी स्वरूपाच्या आहेत. येथे त्यांची उत्तरे नमुना म्हणून दिली आहेत.

SECTION I : LANGUAGE STUDY**Q. 1. (A)**

- (1) (i) effort
(ii) order
(iii) sports
(iv) friend.
- (2) (i) banker, daily, heat, success.
(ii) table, teacher, thank, tired.
- (3) (i) "Did you give any gurudakshina to your guru?" I asked.
(ii) "What's that?" said Kamal Kishore.
- (4) **ACHIEVEMENT** : (i) achieve (ii) meet (iii) cheat (iv) meat.
- (5)



- (6) drink → (a) kill → (b) love → (c) eat → (d) try.

Q. 1. (B)

- (1) (a) Science has now become a part and parcel of our daily life.

OR

- (b) We know that everything is not in our hand.

- (2) (a) (i) child – childish
(ii) complete – incomplete

OR

- (b) (i) When I was a child, I was totally foolish.
(ii) Complete your work on time.

SECTION II : TEXTUAL PASSAGES**Q. 2. (A)**

- A1. (i) False
(ii) True
(iii) False
(iv) False.

- A2.** Dr Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford on the 8th of January 1942. Nobody could imagine that the little boy would be one of the greatest scientists of this century. He faced a great calamity with great courage and became a living legend of Cosmology. His body was bound to a wheelchair but his mind was working and that made him one of the greatest scientists of this century. As a child he had a lot of love for music and mathematics. His father wanted him to study medicine but he was bent on studying mathematics. The Oxford University did not have a course in mathematics, so he opted to study physics.
- A3.** (i) century
(ii) legend
(iii) prognosis
(iv) ironic
- A4.** (i) What a wonderful thing courage is!
(ii) He started living life not only for the moment but also continued his doctoral research work with renewed vigour.
- A5.** Dr Stephen Hawkings example teaches us that we should not lose our hopes. We should work hard to achieve our goal in life. We should concentrate on what we like, then we forget our sufferings. Optimism always helps us to fulfil our hopes and goals. So we should believe ourselves and work hard with positive mind set.

Q. 2. (B)

- B1.** (i) Robert
(ii) Joan
(iii) Dauphin
(iv) Squire Jack, John Godsave, Dick the Archer, John of Honecourt and Julian.
- B2.** Captain Squire was to give her a horse, armour and some soldiers and send her to the Dauphin. He thought that she wouldn't dare to meet him. But being courageous she came to meet the Captain and showed her confidence. She wanted the Captain to give her his order to go to Dauphin, the prince of France.
- B3.** (i) weak × strong
(ii) ugly × beautiful
(iii) cruel × kind
(iv) rich × poor.
- B4.** (i) He is a very kind gentleman, isn't he ?
(ii) Will you please give her what she wants ?
- B5.** Vijayalakshmi Pandit the daughter of Motilal Nehru represented India in many conferences abroad. She was arrested in 1942 during the Quit India Movement. She was an Indian diplomat and politician. She was the First Indian woman to hold a cabinet post in pre-independent India.

SECTION III : POETRY

Q. 3. (A)

- A1.** (i) The person who owns the wood lives in the village.
 (ii) The speaker was really captivated by the lovely, dark and deep woods.
 (iii) The speaker stopped his horse at a place between the frozen lake and the woods.
 (iv) The little horse gives a shake to its harness bell attached to its neck.
- A2.** (i) My little horse must think it queer
 To stop without a farmhouse near.
 (ii) He gives his harness bell a shake.
- A3.** (i) near – dear (ii) deep – sleep

Q. 3. (B) Appreciation of the poem :

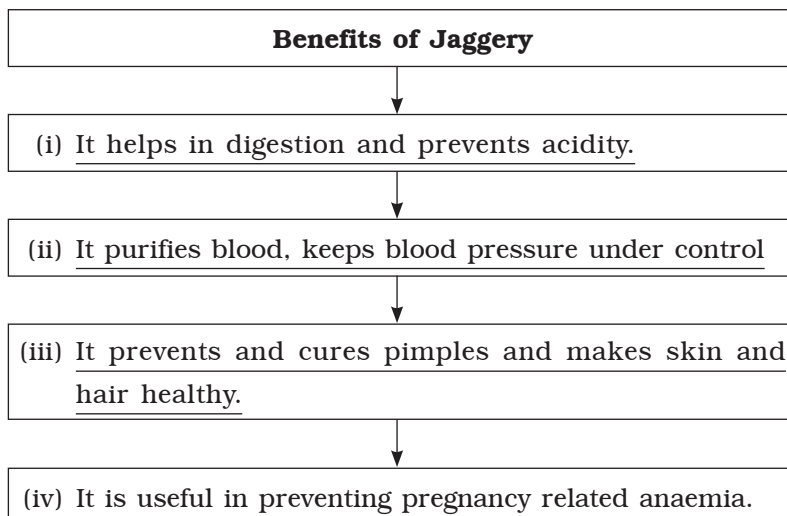
(1) Title	The title of the poem is 'Basketful of Moonlight.'
(2) The name of the poet	The name of the poet is Sunil Sharma.
(3) Rhyme Scheme	There is no rhyme scheme in this poem. This poem is in 'free verse.'
(4) Figures of Speech	Repetition, alliteration, apostrophe.
(5) Theme/Central idea	The central idea of the poem is the loneliness of a child in a remote village untouched by modern amenities. The child is too far from the modern urban life that even his remedy for the plight of his villagers seems quite innocent and plain.

SECTION IV : NON-TEXTUAL PASSAGE

Q. 4. (A)

- A1.** (i) Jaggery is considered pure because chemical and bone charcoal are not used in refining it.
 (ii) Eating a piece of Jaggery after food is important because it helps in digestion and prevents acidity.
 (iii) Jaggery has valuable minerals.
 (iv) Sugarcane juice is used to make jaggery.

A2.



- A3.** Non-English words –
gur, shakkarrapongal, obattu, payesh, prasadam
- A4.** (i) Noun clause.
(ii) Relief from migraine-headaches is also provided by it.
- A5.** For smooth digestion and prevent acidity I do the following things :
(i) I avoid overeating and eating food on irregular time.
(ii) I do physical exercise regularly.
(iii) Drink a lot of water.
(iv) Avoid eating spicy, oily and bakery items.

Q. 4. (B) Summary :

Health Benefits of Jaggery

Jaggery or gur in Hindi is prepared by boiling sugarcane juice. It has got a lot of importance in Indian culture. No chemicals are used to refine it. Number of things like Shakkarrapongal, obattu, payesh are made up of jaggery as a prasad to God. It is used all over India for different reasons. Being life giving and soul sustaining thing it is used in Ayurveda. It contains minerals and carbohydrates. It is absorbed in blood gradually so it is easy to digest. It cures many of our diseases. It acts as an antioxidant and cleans respiratory tract of dust and pollutants. So we should eat jaggery regularly.

SECTION V : WRITING SKILLS

Q. 5. आणि Q. 6 साठी...

Writing skills च्या कृतींच्या स्वयं-मूल्यमापनाबाबत...

Writing skills च्या कृतींमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी उत्तर लिहिताना स्वतःचे विचार, स्वतःच्या कल्पना स्वतःच्या शब्दांत लिहाव्यात अशी अपेक्षा आहे. या कृतींची उत्तरे मुक्तोत्तरी स्वरूपाची असतात. विद्यार्थ्यांनी ही उत्तरे स्वतः लिहावीत.

या विषयातील सोडवून दिलेल्या मार्च 2022 कृतिपत्रिकेतील Writing skills मधील कृतींची उत्तरे विद्यार्थ्यांनी अभ्यासावीत; गुणदानपद्धतीतील मुद्दे विचारात घ्यावेत आणि स्वतः लिहिलेले उत्तर स्वतःच तपासण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. गरजेनुसार आपल्या शिक्षकांचे मार्गदर्शनही घ्यावे.

Q. 5. (B)

B1. Dialogue writing :

- (a) (iii) Yesterday I saw your father in school.
(i) Yes, the principal had invited him to discuss about PTA meeting.
(ii) When is the PTA meeting ?
(iv) I don't know.

(b) A : Who, do you think, are responsible for spreading false news?

B : I think illiterate people who don't know what are the consequences of false news.

A : Do you believe in all news that you come across?

B : No ; never. I believe if I feel the news is authentic.

Writing Skills च्या अधिक अभ्यासासाठी **Navneet Writing Skills in English (LL) : Std. X** पाहा.

SECTION VI : SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Q. 7. Translation :

(a) (1) boxer – मुष्टियोद्धा

(2) beauty – सौंदर्य

(3) lovely – सुंदर / छान

(4) tail – शेपूट / शेपटी

(5) condition – स्थिती / अट

(6) owner – मालक / मालकीण.

(b) (1) आपण एखाद्या थंड हवेच्या ठिकाणी जाऊया.

(2) मला खरोखरीच खूप खेद वाटतो.

(3) तुझ्या / तुमच्या छानशा भेटवस्तू बद्दल खूप खूप आभारी आहे.

(4) दिव्यांग (अपंग) व्यक्तीची थट्टा / मस्करी करणे चुकीचे (अयोग्य) आहे.

(c) (1) नाचता येईना, अंगण वाकडे.

(2) अत्यंत वेगाने.