

CHSE Odisha · +2 Science

ENGLISH

+2 1st Year (Class XI) · As per CHSE Syllabus 2023-24

Theory in simple language · Formula boxes
Solved problems · Exam Q&A · Practice & revision

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ENGLISH

+2 1st Year · Invitation to English · Full Marks 100

Exam Pattern & How to Study

English - Question Pattern (100 marks)

Section	1st Year	2nd Year
Reading Comprehension	Prose 10, Poetry 10, Extensive Reading 10	Prose 10, Poetry 10, Extensive Reading 10, Unseen passage 10
Reading-related skills	Vocabulary 5, Information transfer 5, Reordering 5, Dictionary 5, Cohesive devices 5	Vocabulary 5, Information transfer 5, Dictionary 5
Writing skills	Letter 10, Description 10, Slogan/telegram/caption 5	Report 10, Note-making 7, Summary 8, Essay 10
Grammar in context	10	10
Translation / Story developing	10	—

GOLDEN RULES FOR WRITING ANSWERS

- Always write the **formula first**, then substitute values, then the answer **with units**.
- Underline or box the final answer. Examiners mark step-by-step, so even a wrong final answer earns step marks.
- For theory answers, use short points and draw a diagram wherever possible.
- Attempt questions you know best first, but keep their numbering exactly as in the paper.

HOW TO USE THE LITERATURE NOTES

For each lesson you get: the author, a summary in simple words, the theme/message, and likely exam questions with model answers. Always read the original text in your textbook (*Invitation to English*, Odisha State Bureau) at least twice — exam questions are based on it. Answer in your own words; 2-mark answers need 2–3 sentences.

Unit I: Prose

1. Standing Up for Yourself — Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Author: Yevgeny Yevtushenko (1933–2017) was a famous Russian poet. This piece comes from his autobiographical writing about his boyhood.

Summary: As a boy, the narrator lived in a rough neighbourhood where a gang leader bullied the weaker children. The young narrator dared to make fun of the bully, and in return the gang beat him badly and humiliated him. Hurt and angry, he did not give up. He prepared himself, built up his strength and courage, and finally faced the bully again, this time defeating him. Through this experience he learnt that one has to stand up against injustice and that fear only helps the bully. He also realised that courage is about protecting oneself and others, not about becoming a bully in turn.

Theme: Courage, self-respect and resistance to injustice. Bullies are powerful only as long as people are afraid of them.

Q. What lesson did the narrator learn from his childhood experience? [2]

He learnt that one must stand up against bullies and injustice; fear only makes the oppressor stronger. Real courage means resisting wrong without becoming a bully oneself.

Q. Why was the narrator beaten? [2]

He had dared to mock the gang leader, who could not tolerate being laughed at, so the gang attacked and humiliated him.

2. The Legend behind a Legend — Hariharan Balakrishnan

About: The lesson tells the legend connected with the building of the famous **Sun Temple at Konark**, Odisha, built in the 13th century by King Narasimha Deva I of the Ganga dynasty.

Summary: According to legend, the chief architect **Bisu Maharana** led 1,200 craftsmen who worked for twelve years to build the temple. The king ordered that the temple be completed by a fixed date, or the workers would be punished. In spite of their efforts, the crowning stone (the top) could not be fixed. Bisu Maharana's twelve-year-old son **Dharmapada**, who had come looking for the father he had never seen, solved the problem and fixed the crowning stone. But the craftsmen feared the king's anger at learning that a boy had done what 1,200 experts could not. To save the honour and lives of the workers, Dharmapada sacrificed himself by jumping from the temple into the sea. The writer shows how a legend lives on beside the historical monument — the "legend behind a legend".

Theme: Sacrifice, talent of youth, pride of Odisha's art and heritage.

Q. Who was Dharmapada? What did he do? [2]

He was the young son of the chief architect Bisu Maharana. He fixed the crowning stone of the Konark temple which the expert craftsmen had failed to place, and then sacrificed his life to save the workers from the king's anger.

Q. Why is the lesson called "The Legend behind a Legend"? [2]

The Konark temple is itself a legend of art and architecture. Behind it lies another legend — the story of Dharmapada's skill and sacrifice. Hence the title.

3. The Golden Touch — Nathaniel Hawthorne

Author: Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), American writer. This is his retelling of the Greek myth of King Midas.

Summary: King Midas loved gold more than anything except his little daughter, Marygold. A stranger (a divine visitor) appeared in his treasure room and offered him a wish. Midas asked that everything he touched should turn to gold — the "Golden Touch". Next morning his wish came true; his bed-cover, clothes and books turned to gold, and he was delighted. But at breakfast his food and water became gold, and he could not eat or drink. When his beloved daughter ran to hug him, she turned into a golden statue. Midas was heart-broken and realised that gold is worthless compared to love and simple things. The stranger returned, and Midas begged to lose the touch. He was told to bathe in the river and sprinkle its water on everything he had changed. Marygold came back to life, and Midas never again loved gold.

Theme: Greed brings misery; true wealth lies in love, family and simple joys.

Q. Why did Midas begin to hate the Golden Touch? [2]

His food and drink turned to gold so he could not eat, and worst of all his daughter Marygold became a golden statue when he kissed her.

Q. How was Midas cured of the Golden Touch? [2]

The stranger told him to bathe in the river and sprinkle its water on everything he wished to restore. He did so and Marygold came back to life.

Q. What is the moral of the story? [2]

Greed for wealth makes a person unhappy; love and simple blessings of life are more precious than gold.

4. In London in Minus Fours — Louis Fischer

Author: Louis Fischer, American journalist and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi. The piece is from *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi*.

Summary: In 1931 Gandhi went to London to attend the Second Round Table Conference. Instead of staying in a grand hotel, he chose to live at Kingsley Hall in the poor East End among working people. He wore his usual loincloth (dhoti) and shawl — newspapers joked that while golfers wore "plus fours", Gandhi wore "minus fours". He walked in the streets, played with children, met people of all classes, including Charlie Chaplin, and visited the cotton-mill workers of Lancashire, who had lost jobs due to his

boycott of foreign cloth — yet they welcomed him warmly. He even went to Buckingham Palace in the same simple dress; when asked about it, he wittily remarked that the King had enough clothes on for both of them. The conference itself achieved little politically, but Gandhi won the hearts of ordinary English people.

Theme: Simplicity, sincerity and humility; Gandhi's moral strength.

Q. Why is the lesson titled "In London in Minus Fours"? [2]

Fashionable men wore "plus fours" (loose trousers). Gandhi wore only a short loincloth, so the press humorously called his dress "minus fours".

Q. Why did Gandhi stay in the East End of London? [2]

He wanted to live among poor working people, whom he considered his own, rather than in luxury.

5. The Cancer Fight, from Hiroshima to Houston — Ritsuko Komaki

Author: Ritsuko Komaki, a Japanese-born cancer specialist (radiation oncologist) who worked in Houston, USA.

Summary: The author describes how her life was shaped by the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945, which she witnessed as a child. Many people around her suffered and died of radiation-related illnesses, including cancer. These experiences made her determined to become a doctor and fight cancer. She studied medicine, moved to the United States, and worked at a leading cancer centre in Houston, using radiation — the same force that once destroyed her city — to treat and cure cancer patients. She finds meaning in turning the horror of Hiroshima into a mission of healing.

Theme: Turning tragedy into service; science used for good; hope and determination.

Q. What inspired the author to fight cancer? [2]

Her experience of the Hiroshima bombing and the suffering and cancer deaths caused by radiation inspired her to become a doctor and fight cancer.

Q. What is ironic about the author's work? [2]

Radiation destroyed her city, yet she uses radiation to treat cancer and save lives.

Unit II: Poetry

ANSWERING POETRY QUESTIONS

Mention the poet's name, explain the idea in simple words, and point out one poetic device if relevant (rhyme, image, metaphor, refrain, personification).

1. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening — Robert Frost

Summary: A traveller on a horse stops on the darkest evening of the year beside a quiet wood filling with snow. He knows who owns the woods; the owner lives in the village and will not see him stopping. His little horse finds it strange to stop where there is no farmhouse, and shakes its harness bells. The only other sounds are the wind and falling snow. The woods are lovely, dark and deep, and tempt the speaker to stay, but he remembers that he has promises to keep and a long way to go before he can rest.

Theme: Conflict between the attraction of rest/beauty and the call of duty. "Sleep" at the end can also mean death — there is much work to finish before life ends.

Devices: rhyme scheme aaba bbcb ccdc dddd; repetition of the last line; imagery of snow and darkness; personification of the horse.

Q. Why does the horse shake its harness bells? [2]

The horse thinks there is some mistake because they have stopped in the middle of nowhere, without a farmhouse, on a cold dark evening.

Q. What does the repetition of the last line suggest? [2]

It stresses the speaker's sense of duty and the long journey of life still left; it can also suggest death as the final sleep.

2. Oft, in the Stilly Night — Thomas Moore

Summary: The Irish poet Thomas Moore writes that often in the silent night, before sleep comes, sweet memories of the past return. He remembers the smiles and tears of his childhood, words of love, and the bright eyes of friends — now dimmed and gone. Many friends he loved are dead, and he feels like a person walking alone through a deserted banquet hall after all the guests have left, the lights gone out and the garlands dead. These memories make him both happy and sad.

Theme: Nostalgia, loneliness, the passing of time and loss of friends.

Q. To what does the poet compare himself? [2]

He compares himself to a person who walks alone through a deserted banquet hall after the guests have left — showing his loneliness after losing his friends.

Q. What is the "stilly night"? What happens then? [2]

It means the still, silent night. At that time, before he falls asleep, memories of past days and departed friends come to him.

3. The Inchcape Rock — Robert Southey

Summary: The Inchcape Rock is a dangerous rock in the sea off Scotland, hidden at high tide. The kind Abbot of Aberbrothok fixed a bell on a float over the rock; the bell rang with the waves and warned sailors, who blessed the Abbot. A wicked pirate, **Sir Ralph the Rover**, out of jealousy and mischief, cut the bell off to annoy the Abbot. He then sailed away and robbed many ships. Years later, returning in a thick fog, his ship could not find its way. With no bell to warn them, the ship struck the Inchcape Rock and sank. Sir Ralph died cursing himself — punished by his own wicked act.

Theme: Evil deeds bring their own punishment (poetic justice); as you sow, so shall you reap.

Q. Why did the Abbot place a bell on the Inchcape Rock? [2]

To warn sailors of the hidden rock so that their ships would not be wrecked.

Q. How was Sir Ralph punished? [2]

Years later his own ship struck the same rock in the fog because there was no bell to warn him, and he drowned.

4. To My True Friend — Elizabeth Pinard

Summary and theme: The poem is a heartfelt tribute to a true friend. The speaker thanks the friend for standing by her in good times and bad, for understanding without many words, for sharing joys and sorrows, and for giving support and honest advice. The poem says a true friend is rare and precious, someone whose presence makes life brighter and whose loyalty does not change with circumstances.

Q. What qualities of a true friend are praised in the poem? [2]

Loyalty in good and bad times, understanding, sharing joys and sorrows, honest support and unchanging love.

5. Fishing — Gopa Ranjan Mishra

About: Gopa Ranjan Mishra is an Odia-English poet. The poem uses the simple everyday activity of fishing to reflect on life.

Study points: Note how the poet describes the angler, the water and the waiting; the patience and quiet concentration that fishing needs; and what the act of catching a fish suggests about human desire and the struggle between hunter and hunted. Practise explaining the central image and the mood (calm/reflective) in your own words, based on the textbook text.

Unit III: Non-detailed Study (Extensive Reading)

Questions here are "global, inferential and evaluative" (2 × 5 marks). Write 80-100 words: summary + your judgement.

1. Three Questions — Leo Tolstoy

Summary: A king thought that if he knew (1) the right time to begin anything, (2) the right people to listen to, and (3) the most important thing to do, he would never fail. Learned men gave different answers, so he went in disguise to a wise hermit. The hermit was digging; the king helped him. A wounded man came running; the king bandaged him and cared for him. Next day the man confessed he had come to kill the king (who had punished his brother) but was wounded by the king's guards; the king's kindness had saved his life and won him over as a faithful servant. The hermit explained: the most important time is **now**; the most important person is **the one you are with**; and the most important thing is **to do good to him**.

Q. What were the answers to the king's three questions? [5]

The hermit said that the only important time is the present moment, because it is the only time we have power over. The most necessary person is the one we are with at that moment, as we never know whom we will meet again. The most important deed is to do good to that person, because that is the purpose of life. The king learnt this through his own experience — by helping the hermit dig he stayed back and escaped the ambush, and by caring for the wounded man he turned an enemy into a friend.

2. After Twenty Years — O. Henry

Summary: On a cold, windy night in New York, a policeman on patrol meets a man waiting in a dark doorway. The man explains that twenty years ago he and his best friend, Jimmy Wells, had promised to meet at this spot after twenty years. He had gone West and become rich. The policeman leaves. Later a tall man arrives claiming to be Jimmy, but under a street lamp the waiting man (Silky Bob) realises he is not Jimmy. The stranger is a plain-clothes officer who arrests Bob, a wanted criminal from Chicago, and hands him a note. The note is from Jimmy: he was the patrolman who had come on time, recognised Bob as the wanted man, but could not bring himself to arrest his old friend, so he sent another officer.

Theme: Friendship versus duty; twist ending typical of O. Henry.

3. The Open Window — Saki (H. H. Munro)

Summary: Framton Nuttel, a nervous man, visits the Sappleton family in the countryside for a rest cure. While waiting for Mrs Sappleton, her fifteen-year-old niece Vera tells him a "tragedy": three years ago her aunt's husband and two brothers went shooting through the open French window and were lost in a bog; her aunt still keeps the window open expecting them back. When Mrs Sappleton talks cheerfully about her husband returning from shooting, Framton thinks she is mad. Then he sees three figures with guns and a dog walking towards the window — and flees in terror, thinking they are ghosts. They were simply returning from hunting. Vera then calmly invents another story to explain why Framton ran away. "Romance at short notice was her speciality."

Theme: Power of imagination and storytelling; humour and irony.

4. The Open and Only Houdini — Robert Lado

Summary: The lesson is about Harry Houdini (1874–1926), the world's greatest escape artist. Born Erik Weisz in Hungary, he grew up poor in America and worked hard to train his body. He escaped from handcuffs, chains, locked trunks, jail cells and even from a sealed box under water, amazing audiences. He insisted there was no magic, only skill, practice and physical fitness. He also exposed fake "spiritualists" who claimed to talk with the dead. The pun in the title ("open" for "one") refers to his ability to open anything.

Theme: Hard work, self-discipline and honesty; science versus superstition.

5. Childhood — Jawaharlal Nehru

Summary: From his Autobiography. Nehru grew up as the only son of a rich family in Allahabad (Anand Bhawan), sheltered and somewhat lonely, as his sisters were much younger. He admired his father Motilal Nehru for his strength and courage, but also feared his temper. Once he took a fountain pen from his father's desk without asking; when it was discovered, he was severely beaten, and ran to his mother for comfort. He was educated at home by tutors; one, F. T. Brooks, developed his interest in reading and science and introduced him to theosophy. He also heard tales of the 1857 revolt and of injustice by the British, which planted early nationalist feelings.

Theme: Formation of a great leader's character; family influence.

6. Marriage — Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Summary: From his Autobiography. India's first President describes his own marriage, arranged when he was only about twelve or thirteen, as was common in Bihar then. He describes the long, colourful wedding procession, the many customs and rituals, and how, as a child, he understood little of it and was tired and confused. Looking back, he notes the waste of money and the harm of child marriage, and how social customs of the time took away choice from young people.

Theme: Social customs of the time; criticism of child marriage.

Q. What picture of contemporary society do you get from Rajendra Prasad's account of his marriage? [5]

Society was bound by old customs. Children were married very young without their consent; weddings were lavish, with long processions and many rituals, and families spent beyond their means. The author, looking back as an adult, gently criticises these practices, especially child marriage, showing the need for social reform.

Reading-Related Skills (25 marks)

(a) Vocabulary skills (5)

You may be asked for synonyms, antonyms, word formation (noun/verb/adjective forms) or the meaning of a word in context.

Word	Synonym	Antonym	Other forms
brave	courageous	cowardly	bravery (n), bravely (adv)
ancient	old	modern	—
generous	liberal	mean	generosity (n)
success	achievement	failure	succeed (v), successful (adj)
humble	modest	proud	humility (n)
greed	avarice	contentment	greedy (adj)

Prefixes that make opposites: un- (unhappy), in- (incorrect), im- (impossible), il- (illegal), ir- (irregular), dis- (dishonest), mis- (misuse). **Suffixes:** -ness, -ment, -tion (nouns); -ful, -less, -ous, -able (adjectives); -ly (adverbs); -ize/-en (verbs).

(b) Information transfer - verbal to non-verbal (5)

Read a short passage and present the information as a table, bar chart, flow chart or tree diagram. Keep labels short; give a title.

Passage: "In our college of 600 students, 300 study Science, 200 Commerce and 100 Arts. Of the Science students, 180 are boys and 120 girls." Transfer into a table.

Stream	Students
Science (Boys 180, Girls 120)	300
Commerce	200
Arts	100
Total	600

Flow chart example — making tea: Boil water → Add tea leaves → Add sugar and milk → Boil for 2 minutes → Strain → Serve.

(c) Reordering / sequencing sentences (5)

Tips: (1) Find the opening sentence — it introduces a person/idea and has no pronoun referring back. (2) Look for linkers (then, after that, finally, however) and pronouns (he, it, this) which point to earlier sentences. (3) Follow time order.

Arrange: (a) Then she wrote the answers neatly. (b) Rina entered the examination hall. (c) Finally, she revised and submitted the paper. (d) She read the question paper carefully.

Order: **b, d, a, c.**

(d) Dictionary / reference skills (5)

- **Alphabetical order:** arrange words by first letter, then second, etc. (bank, bark, base, basket).
- **Guide words:** the two words printed at the top of a dictionary page — first and last words on that page.
- A dictionary entry gives: spelling, pronunciation (phonetic symbols), part of speech (n, v, adj), meanings, usage examples, word forms, origin.
- **Choosing the right meaning:** a word like "bank" has several meanings (river bank, money bank); choose the one that fits the sentence context.

Arrange in dictionary order: river, rival, rigid, risk, ripe.
rigid, ripe, risk, rival, river.

(e) Cohesive devices (5)

Words that link ideas and make writing flow.

Purpose	Linkers
Addition	and, also, moreover, besides, furthermore, in addition
Contrast	but, however, yet, although, though, on the other hand, whereas
Cause / result	because, since, as, so, therefore, hence, as a result
Time / sequence	first, then, next, after that, finally, meanwhile
Example	for example, for instance, such as
Reference	he, she, it, this, that, these, such, the former, the latter

Fill in with suitable linkers: He was ill. ___ he attended the class. He was tired, ___ he went to bed early.
However / Still; so.

Writing Skills

Writing a paragraph

A paragraph develops **one main idea**. Structure: (1) **Topic sentence** – states the main idea; (2) **Supporting sentences** – explanations, examples, facts; (3) **Concluding sentence**. Keep unity (all sentences on one idea) and coherence (logical order with linkers).

Model paragraph: "The Importance of Trees" (about 100 words)

Trees are among the greatest gifts of nature. They give us oxygen to breathe and absorb harmful carbon dioxide, keeping the air clean. They provide fruit, wood, medicines and shelter for countless birds and animals. Moreover, their roots hold the soil together and prevent erosion and floods, while their shade keeps our surroundings cool in summer. Sadly, forests are being cut down rapidly for roads and buildings, causing pollution and climate change. Therefore, each of us should plant trees and protect them, because saving trees means saving life on earth.

Description of an object / event / process (10 marks, 150 words)

- **Object:** describe shape, size, colour, material, parts, use. Use present tense.
- **Event:** what, when, where, who; sequence of happenings; your feelings. Use past tense.
- **Process:** steps in order; use the **passive voice** and sequence words (first, then, next, finally).

Process: How tea is prepared (passive voice).

First, a cup of water is poured into a pan and heated. When the water boils, a teaspoon of tea leaves is added. Then sugar is added according to taste and the mixture is boiled for a minute. After that, half a cup of milk is poured in and it is brought to a boil again. Finally, the tea is strained into cups and served hot.

Letters

Part	Personal letter	Official / Business letter
Sender's address & date	Top right	Top (left or right)
Receiver's address	Not needed	Below sender's address, on the left
Subject	No	Yes - "Sub: ..."
Salutation	Dear Father / My dear Rohan	Sir / Madam / Dear Sir
Closing	Yours affectionately / lovingly	Yours faithfully / Yours sincerely
Tone	Friendly, informal	Formal, brief, polite

Personal letter: Write to your younger brother advising him to study regularly. (~150 words)

Hostel No. 2, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack
10 October 2026

My dear Sonu,

I received your letter yesterday and was glad to know that you are well. However, I was sorry to learn that you did not do well in your half-yearly examination. Do not lose heart. The secret of success is regular study. Make a timetable and give some time every day to each subject, especially Mathematics and Science. Revise what is taught in class on the same day and clear your doubts with teachers. Avoid wasting time on mobile games and television. Take part in games too, as a healthy body keeps the mind fresh. I am sure you will do much better in the final examination. Convey my regards to Papa and Maa.

Yours affectionately,
Rahul

Application: To the Principal for a college leaving certificate.

To
The Principal,
B.J.B. Higher Secondary School, Bhubaneswar

Sub: Application for College Leaving Certificate

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to state that I was a student of +2 Science (Roll No. 125) of your college in the session 2025-27. I have passed the CHSE examination and wish to take admission in an engineering college. I therefore request you kindly to issue me the College Leaving Certificate and Conduct Certificate at the earliest. I have cleared all my dues.

Yours faithfully,
Priya Das
Date: 12.06.2027

Business letter: Order books from a bookseller.

Sender's address, date

To

The Manager, Kalyani Book Store, Cuttack

Sub: Order for books

Sir,

Please send the following books by registered post/courier at the earliest: (1) Invitation to English – Book 1, 2 copies; (2) +2 Chemistry Vol. I, 2 copies; (3) +2 Mathematics Part I, 1 copy. Kindly allow the usual discount. Payment will be made on delivery.

Yours faithfully, (Name)

Telegrams, e-mails, personal advertisements and notices

Telegram / slogan / caption (5 marks, about 10 words): omit articles, pronouns and helping verbs; keep only key words. Example: "FATHER SERIOUSLY ILL COME IMMEDIATELY – RAJU". **Slogan** examples: "Save Water, Save Life"; "Clean India, Green India"; "Don't drink and drive". **Caption:** a short title for a picture: "Children enjoying the first rain".

E-mail format: To: / Cc: / Subject: / Salutation / Body (short paragraphs) / Closing / Name.

E-mail to a friend inviting him to your birthday party.

To: amit2008@gmail.com

Subject: Invitation to my birthday party

Dear Amit, I am celebrating my 17th birthday on Sunday, 18 October, at 6 p.m. at my house. There will be music, games and dinner. Please come and make the evening special. Regards, Sourav

Personal advertisements (classified): Lost/Found, For Sale, To-let, Situation Vacant. Write in box, short phrases, contact details.

Advertisement: Lost.

LOST – A black leather wallet containing Aadhaar card, college ID and some cash, near Master Canteen, Bhubaneswar on 5 Oct. Finder will be suitably rewarded.

Contact: 98XXXXXX10.

Notice: Blood donation camp.**XYZ Higher Secondary School, Puri****NOTICE** 10 October 2026**Blood Donation Camp**

The NSS unit is organising a blood donation camp in the college auditorium on 20 October 2026 from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Students above 18 and staff willing to donate may give their names to the undersigned by 15 October.

Sd/- NSS Programme Officer

Using graphics

Describe a pie chart, bar graph or table in words: give a title sentence, mention the highest and lowest figures, compare, and conclude with the trend.

Grammar (10 marks)**1. Countable and uncountable nouns**

Countable	Uncountable
Can be counted; have plural: book-books, chair-chairs	Cannot be counted; no plural: water, milk, advice, information, furniture, luggage, news, money
Use a/an, many, few, a few, number of	Use much, little, a little, amount of, some

Correct: "He gave me some **advice**" (not advices). "How **much** money?" "How **many** books?" "a piece of furniture", "an item of news".

2. Tense patterns

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	He writes	He is writing	He has written	He has been writing
Past	He wrote	He was writing	He had written	He had been writing
Future	He will write	He will be writing	He will have written	He will have been writing

- **Simple present:** habits, universal truths - "The sun rises in the east."
- **Present continuous:** action happening now - "She is reading."
- **Present perfect:** just completed / result now - "I have finished my work." (not with past time words like yesterday)
- **Past perfect:** earlier of two past actions - "The train had left before we reached."
- **Since** with point of time (since Monday); **for** with period (for two hours).

3. Modal verbs

Modal	Use	Example
can / could	ability, permission, polite request	She can swim. Could you help me?
may / might	possibility, permission	It may rain. May I come in?
must	necessity, strong duty, certainty	You must wear a helmet.
should / ought to	advice, moral duty	You should respect elders.
will / shall	future, promise	I shall help you.
would	polite request, past habit	Would you like tea?
need not	no necessity	You need not come tomorrow.

A modal is always followed by the base form of the verb: "He can **go**" (not goes/went).

4. Prepositions

Use	Prepositions	Examples
Time	at (clock time), on (days/dates), in (months/years/parts of day)	at 6 p.m.; on Monday; in July; in the morning
Place	at (point), in (inside), on (surface)	at the gate; in the room; on the table
Movement	to, into, towards, across, through	He jumped into the river.
Fixed phrases	—	fond of, good at, afraid of, angry with (person), angry at (thing), deal in/with, die of (disease)

5. The imperatives

Sentences that give orders, requests, advice, instructions or invitations. The subject "you" is understood. "Shut the door." "Please sit down." "Don't make noise." "Let's go for a walk." Instructions/recipes use imperatives: "Boil the water. Add the rice."

Grammar practice with answers

Correct the errors: (a) He gave me many informations. (b) I have seen him yesterday. (c) She can sings well. (d) He is senior than me. (e) I am living here since 2015.

(a) much information (b) I saw him yesterday (c) She can sing well (d) senior to me (e) I have been living here since 2015.

Fill in the blanks: (a) The train ___ (leave) before I reached the station. (b) Look! The baby ___ (sleep). (c) We ___ (not attend) the class tomorrow. (d) He is good ___ English. (e) You ___ obey traffic rules. (must/may)

(a) had left (b) is sleeping (c) will not attend (d) at (e) must.

Translation / Story Developing (10 marks)

Translation (Odia to English): Read the whole passage, understand the meaning, then translate sense by sense (not word by word). Keep tenses consistent and use simple sentences.

Story developing: You are given an outline. Expand it into a story of about 150 words with a title, beginning-middle-end, simple past tense, some dialogue, and a moral.

Outline: A thirsty crow - finds pitcher - little water - drops pebbles - water rises - drinks - flies away. Moral.

The Clever Crow

It was a hot summer afternoon. A crow had been flying for hours in search of water and was very thirsty. At last it saw a pitcher under a tree in a garden. It flew down eagerly, but found only a little water at the bottom. Its beak could not reach it. The crow did not lose hope. It looked around and saw some pebbles lying nearby. An idea struck it. It picked up the pebbles one by one and dropped them into the pitcher. Slowly the water rose to the top. The crow drank to its heart's content and flew away happily.

Moral: Where there is a will, there is a way.

Sample English Questions – Quick Practice

1. Write a slogan on road safety. [1]

"Speed thrills but kills."

2. Write a telegram to your father informing him of your success in the examination. [2]

"PASSED CHSE FIRST DIVISION 85 PERCENT – BABU".

3. Write a caption for a picture showing children planting saplings. [1]

"Little hands for a greener tomorrow."

4. Change into imperative: "You should switch off the fan when you leave." [1]

"Switch off the fan when you leave."

LESSON-WISE QUESTION BANK

English · +2 1st Year · Prose, Poetry and Extensive Reading

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR LITERATURE

2-mark answers: 2–3 complete sentences in your own words. 5-mark (extensive reading) answers: 80–100 words with an introduction, 3–4 points and your own judgement. Always mention the name of the character/poet where relevant.

Prose 1 – Standing Up for Yourself (Yevgeny Yevtushenko)

Short-answer questions

1. Who is the author and what kind of text is this?

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, a famous Russian poet, wrote this autobiographical piece about an experience in his boyhood.

2. What kind of neighbourhood did the narrator grow up in?

He grew up in a tough neighbourhood where a gang leader and his followers bullied and frightened the other children.

3. Why did the bully attack the narrator?

The young narrator had dared to make fun of the gang leader. The bully could not bear being laughed at, so he and his gang beat the narrator to humiliate him.

4. How did the narrator feel after being beaten?

He felt hurt, angry and humiliated, but he was not ready to accept defeat; he decided to prepare himself to face the bully again.

5. What did the narrator do to overcome his fear?

He built up his strength and courage, trained himself and, when he felt ready, confronted the bully directly instead of avoiding him.

6. What happened when he faced the bully again?

He fought back and defeated the bully, showing everyone that the bully was not invincible.

7. What is the central message of the lesson?

One must stand up against injustice and bullying; fear only strengthens the oppressor. Courage should be used to defend oneself and others, not to become a bully oneself.

8. Why is the title "Standing Up for Yourself" appropriate?

The whole story shows the narrator refusing to remain a victim and defending his dignity by facing the bully, which is exactly what "standing up for yourself" means.

Long-answer question

What lessons can young people learn from "Standing Up for Yourself"?

The lesson teaches that bullies depend on the fear of others. When the narrator was beaten and humiliated, he could have accepted his fate, but he chose to prepare himself and face the bully. From this we learn, first, that courage is a decision, not an absence of fear. Second, preparation and self-discipline give us the strength to face difficulties. Third, silence before injustice encourages more injustice. Finally, the real victory is not in hurting the opponent but in regaining self-respect and making sure that no one else is bullied. These lessons are useful in schools, workplaces and society today.

Prose 2 – The Legend behind a Legend (Hariharan Balakrishnan)

Short-answer questions

1. Which monument is the subject of the lesson? Who built it?

The Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha, built in the 13th century by King Narasimha Deva I of the Ganga dynasty.

2. Who was Bisu Maharana?

He was the chief architect who led about twelve hundred craftsmen in building the Konark temple.

3. What problem did the craftsmen face?

They could not fix the crowning stone at the top of the temple, and the king had set a deadline with the threat of punishment.

4. How did Dharmapada help the workers?

Dharmapada, Bisu Maharana's young son, used his skill and solved the problem by fixing the crowning stone, which the expert craftsmen had failed to do.

5. Why did Dharmapada sacrifice his life?

The craftsmen feared the king's anger if he learnt that a boy had done what twelve hundred experts could not. To save their lives and honour, Dharmapada jumped from the temple into the sea.

6. What qualities of Dharmapada are revealed in the story?

He was talented, brave, intelligent and selfless; he placed the welfare of the workers above his own life.

7. Explain the title.

The temple is a legend of art; behind it lies another legend — the story of Dharmapada's genius and sacrifice. So it is "the legend behind a legend".

Long-answer question**Narrate the legend of Dharmapada and comment on its relevance today.**

According to legend, the Konark Sun Temple was being built by twelve hundred craftsmen under Bisu Maharana. Bisu's son Dharmapada, born after his father had left home, grew up and came to Konark to meet him. When the workers failed to fix the crowning stone before the king's deadline, the boy solved the problem. But the craftsmen feared punishment because a child had done what they could not, so Dharmapada gave up his life to save them. The legend celebrates the skill of Odisha's artisans, the talent of the young and the value of sacrifice. Today it reminds us to respect craftsmanship, to give young people a chance, and to put the common good above personal glory.

Prose 3 – The Golden Touch (Nathaniel Hawthorne)

Short-answer questions**1. Who was King Midas? What did he love most?**

Midas was a rich king who loved gold more than anything else, except his little daughter Marygold.

2. What wish did Midas make?

He wished that everything he touched should turn into gold.

3. How did Midas feel on the first morning of the Golden Touch?

He was delighted when his bed-cover, clothes and other objects turned to gold at his touch.

4. What problem did Midas face at breakfast?

His food and water turned to gold as soon as they touched his lips, so he could not eat or drink.

5. What happened to Marygold?

When she ran to comfort her father, she turned into a golden statue at his touch.

6. How did Midas get rid of the Golden Touch?

The stranger told him to bathe in the river and sprinkle its water on whatever he wished to change back. He did so and Marygold became alive again.

7. What change came in Midas at the end?

He began to hate gold and valued love, family and simple things more than riches.

Long-answer question**"The Golden Touch" is a story of greed and its punishment. Discuss.**

Midas already had plenty of gold, yet his greed made him wish for the Golden Touch. At first the gift seemed wonderful, but soon it became a curse: he could not eat or drink, and his beloved daughter turned into a lifeless statue. This was the punishment of his greed. Midas realised that the simplest things — a cup of water, a piece of bread, the warmth of

his child — were worth more than all the gold in the world. When he repented, he was given a way to undo the harm. The story warns us that greed blinds us to real happiness, and that love and contentment are the true treasures of life.

Prose 4 – In London in Minus Fours (Louis Fischer)

Short-answer questions

1. Why did Gandhi go to London in 1931?

To attend the Second Round Table Conference on India's political future.

2. Where did he stay and why?

He stayed at Kingsley Hall in the poor East End of London because he wished to live among working-class people.

3. What were "minus fours"?

A humorous name given by the press to Gandhi's short loincloth, in contrast with "plus fours", the loose trousers fashionable among golfers.

4. How was Gandhi received by the Lancashire mill workers?

Though the boycott of foreign cloth had hurt them, they welcomed him warmly, appreciating his sincerity and his concern for the poor.

5. How did Gandhi answer questions about his dress at the palace?

He replied with humour that the King had enough clothes on for both of them.

6. Name two well-known people Gandhi met in England.

Charlie Chaplin and the King (George V); he also met writers and politicians.

Long-answer question

Describe Gandhi's stay in London and what it reveals about his character.

Gandhi went to London for the Round Table Conference in 1931 but refused to live in luxury. He stayed in the East End, walked in the streets, played with children and met ordinary people. He wore his simple loincloth even to Buckingham Palace and answered criticism with gentle humour. He visited the Lancashire workers who had suffered from the Indian boycott and won their affection. Though the conference achieved little, Gandhi won the hearts of the English people. His stay shows his simplicity, humility, courage of conviction, love for the poor and his belief that truth and goodwill can win over opponents.

Prose 5 – The Cancer Fight, from Hiroshima to Houston (Ritsuko Komaki)

Short-answer questions

1. What tragic event did the author experience as a child?

She experienced the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945.

2. How did the bombing affect people around her?

Many people suffered from burns and radiation sickness, and many later developed cancer and died.

3. What decision did these experiences lead her to?

She decided to become a doctor and devote her life to fighting cancer.

4. Where did she work later?

She worked at a leading cancer centre in Houston, USA, as a radiation oncologist.

5. What is ironic about her work?

Radiation destroyed her city, but she uses radiation to cure cancer and save lives.

Long-answer question**How does the author turn personal tragedy into a mission of service?**

The author witnessed the horrors of Hiroshima as a child and saw people around her suffer and die from radiation-related illness and cancer. Instead of being crushed by these memories, she drew strength from them. She studied medicine, went to the United States and became a cancer specialist in Houston, treating patients with radiation therapy. She thus transformed the very force that had destroyed her city into an instrument of healing. Her life shows that determination, education and compassion can convert suffering into service, and that science should be used for the welfare of humanity, not destruction.

Poetry Question Bank

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening (Robert Frost)

1. Where does the speaker stop and when?

He stops beside a wood filling up with snow, between the woods and a frozen lake, on the darkest evening of the year.

2. Why is the speaker not worried about the owner of the woods?

The owner lives in the village and will not see him stopping there to watch the snow.

3. What sounds does the speaker hear?

The shake of the horse's harness bells, the sweep of the easy wind and the fall of soft snowflakes.

4. What attracts the speaker to the woods?

Their quiet beauty, darkness and depth, which tempt him to rest.

5. Why can't he stay longer?

He has promises (duties) to keep and a long way to travel before he can sleep.

6. What is the symbolic meaning of "sleep" and "miles"?

"Miles" stand for the long journey of life and its responsibilities; "sleep" can mean rest or, symbolically, death.

7. Comment on the rhyme scheme.

Each stanza follows aaba, and the third line's sound becomes the rhyme of the next stanza (aaba bbcb ccde), linking the stanzas; the last stanza is dddd with the final line repeated for emphasis.

Long: Discuss the conflict between beauty and duty in the poem.

The speaker is attracted by the peaceful beauty of the snowy woods; he would like to stay and enjoy the silence. The horse's shaking bells remind him that stopping is unusual. In the end, the call of duty wins: he remembers his promises and the long journey ahead. Frost thus presents a universal human conflict between the desire for rest and pleasure and the need to fulfil responsibilities. The repeated last line gives the decision a firm, almost solemn tone, suggesting that life's duties must be completed before the final "sleep".

Oft, in the Stilly Night (Thomas Moore)

1. When do memories come to the poet?

In the silent night, before sleep comes.

2. What does he remember?

The smiles and tears of boyhood, words of love, the bright eyes of friends now dimmed, and cheerful hearts now broken.

3. Why does the poet feel lonely?

Many dear friends have died, leaving him alone.

4. Explain the comparison with a banquet hall.

He feels like one who walks alone in a deserted banquet hall after the guests have left, the lights have gone out and the garlands are dead — an image of emptiness after joy.

5. What is the mood of the poem?

Nostalgic and melancholic — sweet memories mixed with sadness.

Long: How does Moore present the effect of memory in the poem?

Memory, for Moore, is both sweet and sad. In the stillness of night, before sleep, "fond memory" brings back scenes of childhood — happy smiles and tears, loving words and friends. This light of other days is pleasant, but it also reminds him that those friends are gone, that the eyes are dim and hearts broken. The famous simile of the deserted banquet hall shows his loneliness: once full of light and laughter, now empty. Thus the poem shows that memory keeps the past alive but also deepens the sense of loss, a feeling common to all who grow old.

The Inchcape Rock (Robert Southey)

1. Why was the Inchcape Rock dangerous?

It lay hidden under water at high tide, so ships could strike it and sink.

2. What did the Abbot of Aberbrothok do?

He fixed a bell on a float over the rock; it rang with the waves and warned sailors.

3. How did sailors feel about the Abbot?

They blessed him for saving their lives.

4. Who was Sir Ralph the Rover? What did he do?

A wicked pirate; out of jealousy and mischief he cut the bell from the float to annoy the Abbot.

5. What happened to Sir Ralph in the end?

Years later, returning in a thick fog, his ship struck the same rock and sank; he drowned cursing himself.

6. What is the moral?

Evil deeds recoil upon the doer; as you sow, so shall you reap.

Long: Contrast the Abbot and Sir Ralph.

The Abbot is kind and thoughtful; he places a bell on the rock to protect unknown sailors, expecting no reward. Sir Ralph is jealous and cruel; he cuts off the bell merely to spoil the Abbot's good work. The Abbot is blessed by all; Sir Ralph becomes rich through plunder but is hated. In the end the good deed survives in memory while the evil deed brings ruin to its doer — Sir Ralph's ship strikes the rock for want of the bell. The contrast teaches poetic justice: goodness earns blessings, wickedness destroys itself.

To My True Friend (Elizabeth Pinard)

1. Who is addressed in the poem?

A true friend of the speaker.

2. How does a true friend behave in difficult times?

A true friend stands by us, understands without many words and offers honest support and comfort.

3. What is the tone of the poem?

Grateful, warm and affectionate.

Long: What makes a friend "true" according to the poem? Do you agree?

The poem praises a friend who is loyal in good times and bad, who shares joys and sorrows, who understands feelings without being told and who gives honest advice. Such a friend's love does not change with circumstances. I agree: many people are friendly when things go well, but a true friend proves himself in difficulties. Trust, understanding and selfless support are the real tests of friendship, and such friends are rare treasures to be valued.

Fishing (Gopa Ranjan Mishra)**STUDY TIP**

Read the poem in your textbook carefully. Prepare answers on: (i) the setting and the person fishing (ii) the waiting and patience involved (iii) what the catching of the fish suggests (iv) the poet's attitude and tone (v) the central idea in your own words. Write 2–3 sentence answers using the poem's own details.

Extensive Reading Question Bank (5-mark answers)

Three Questions - How did the king get the answers to his questions?

The king believed that knowing the right time, the right people and the most important thing to do would ensure success. When learned men gave conflicting answers, he went in disguise to a wise hermit. The hermit did not reply but went on digging; the king took the spade and dug for him till evening. Then a wounded man ran in; the king bandaged him and nursed him through the night. Next morning the man confessed he had come to kill the king, but the king's kindness had won him over. The hermit then explained that the king had already found the answers through his own actions: the present moment is the most important time, the person in front of us the most important person, and doing good to him the most important task.

After Twenty Years - Comment on the twist at the end of the story.

Throughout the story we believe the patrolling policeman is a stranger and that Jimmy Wells has failed to come. When a tall man arrives claiming to be Jimmy, the reader expects a happy reunion. The twist comes when Bob realises the man is not Jimmy but a plain-clothes officer who arrests him, and a note reveals that the patrolman was Jimmy himself. Jimmy had kept the appointment, recognised Bob as the criminal wanted in Chicago, and, unable to arrest his friend himself, sent another officer. The twist highlights the conflict between friendship and duty and shows O. Henry's skill in surprise endings.

The Open Window - Describe Vera's character.

Vera is a fifteen-year-old girl with a lively imagination and remarkable self-possession. Bored by the visit of the nervous Framton Nuttel, she invents a tragic tale about her uncle and cousins having died in a bog three years earlier and her aunt keeping the window open for their return. She tells it so convincingly that when the men actually

return, Framton flees in terror. Then, without a pause, she invents another story to explain his flight. Vera is mischievous, clever and a gifted storyteller; "romance at short notice" is her speciality. She represents the power of imagination to create fear and humour.

The Open and Only Houdini - What qualities made Houdini great?

Houdini rose from poverty to become the world's greatest escape artist through hard work, discipline and physical fitness. He practised constantly, studied locks and handcuffs, trained his body to hold his breath and endure cold water, and planned every trick carefully. He was also honest: he insisted his feats were based on skill, not magic, and exposed fake spiritualists who cheated people. His courage, dedication, scientific attitude and showmanship made him a legend.

Childhood (Jawaharlal Nehru) - How did Nehru's childhood shape his personality?

Nehru grew up as the only son in a wealthy home, lonely because his sisters were much younger. He admired his father's strength but also feared his temper — as the fountain-pen incident shows, when he was beaten for taking a pen. His mother comforted him and his tutor F. T. Brooks encouraged his love of reading and science. Stories of the 1857 revolt and of British insolence awakened early national feelings. Thus his childhood gave him a love of books and science, sensitivity, independence and patriotism — qualities seen later in his public life.

Marriage (Dr Rajendra Prasad) - What does the author say about child marriage?

Dr Rajendra Prasad was married at about twelve or thirteen, as was the custom in rural Bihar. He describes the long procession, many rituals and the large expenditure, and admits that as a child he understood little and found it tiring. Looking back, he shows the absurdity of marrying children who have no say, and the burden of extravagant customs on families. His gentle, honest account criticises child marriage and supports social reform.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOK

English · +2 1st Year · Explanations, exercises and answers

1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

RULES

- Countable nouns have singular and plural forms and take a/an, many, few, a few, a number of: a book, two books, many students.
- Uncountable nouns have no plural and take much, little, a little, some, an amount of: water, sugar, advice, information, furniture, luggage, equipment, news, knowledge, poetry, scenery, machinery.
- To count uncountable nouns use a unit: a piece of advice, a bottle of milk, a loaf of bread, an item of news, a cup of tea, a bar of soap.
- Some nouns are both: "a glass" (container, countable) / "glass" (material, uncountable); "a paper" (newspaper) / "paper" (material).

Exercise 1 - Choose the correct word

1. How (much/many) money do you need?
2. There are (a few/a little) students in the library.
3. She gave me (an advice/some advice).
4. We have (less/fewer) chairs than we need.
5. The (furniture is/furnitures are) new.
6. I bought two (breads/loaves of bread).
7. (Much/Many) information is available online.
8. There is (little/few) milk in the jug.
9. The news (is/are) good.
10. He has (a lot of/many) luggage.

Answers: 1. much 2. a few 3. some advice 4. fewer 5. furniture is 6. loaves of bread 7. Much 8. little 9. is 10. a lot of.

2. Tense Patterns

Uses at a glance

Tense	Main use	Signal words
Simple present	Habit, general truth, timetable	always, usually, every day
Present continuous	Action now, temporary situation, planned future	now, at present, look!
Present perfect	Recent past with present result; experience	just, already, yet, ever, never, since, for
Present perfect continuous	Action started in past, still continuing	since, for, how long
Simple past	Completed action at a definite past time	yesterday, ago, last year, in 2020
Past continuous	Action in progress at a past moment	while, when, at 5 p.m. yesterday
Past perfect	Earlier of two past actions	before, after, already (past)
Simple future	Future action, promise, prediction	tomorrow, next week
Future continuous	Action in progress at a future time	at this time tomorrow
Future perfect	Action completed before a future time	by tomorrow, by next year

Exercise 2 - Fill in with the correct tense

- Water _____ (boil) at 100 °C.
- Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.
- I _____ (know) him for ten years.
- She _____ (live) in Cuttack since 2018. (continuing)
- We _____ (visit) Puri last month.
- When I reached the station, the train _____ (already leave).
- While I _____ (read), the lights went off.
- By next June, he _____ (complete) his course.
- They _____ (play) football at this time tomorrow.
- Have you ever _____ (see) a tiger?
- The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
- He _____ (not come) yesterday.
- If it rains, we _____ (stay) at home.
- I _____ (just finish) my homework.
- The match _____ (start) at 4 p.m. tomorrow. (timetable)

Answers: 1. boils 2. is knocking 3. have known 4. has been living 5. visited 6. had already left 7. was reading 8. will have completed 9. will be playing 10. seen 11. rises 12. did not come 13. will stay 14. have just finished 15. starts.

Exercise 3 - Correct the errors

- I am knowing the answer.
- He has gone to Delhi yesterday.

3. She is working here since 2020.
4. When I reached, he already left.
5. Did you went to school?
6. The earth moved round the sun. (general truth)
7. I will call you when I will reach.
8. He don't like tea.

Answers: 1. I know the answer. 2. He went to Delhi yesterday. 3. She has been working here since 2020. 4. When I reached, he had already left. 5. Did you go to school? 6. The earth moves round the sun. 7. I will call you when I reach. 8. He doesn't like tea.

3. Modal Verbs

Exercise 4 - Fill in with a suitable modal

1. You _____ wear a helmet while riding. (necessity)
2. _____ I borrow your pen? (permission, polite)
3. She _____ speak four languages. (ability)
4. It _____ rain this evening. (possibility)
5. You _____ respect your elders. (moral duty)
6. _____ you please close the window? (polite request)
7. When I was young, I _____ swim very well. (past ability)
8. You _____ not hurry; we have time. (no necessity)
9. He _____ be at home; his car is outside. (strong certainty)
10. _____ I help you? (offer)

Answers: 1. must 2. May 3. can 4. may/might 5. should/ought to 6. Would/Could 7. could 8. need 9. must 10. Shall/May.

4. Prepositions

Exercise 5 - Fill in the blanks

1. The meeting is _____ Monday _____ 10 a.m.
2. He was born _____ 2008 _____ Bhubaneswar.
3. The book is _____ the table.
4. She jumped _____ the river.
5. He is good _____ Mathematics.
6. I am fond _____ music.
7. She is angry _____ me.
8. He died _____ cholera.
9. The cat is hiding _____ the bed.
10. We walked _____ the bridge.
11. He has been ill _____ Monday.
12. I have lived here _____ five years.
13. The train arrived _____ time.

14. She is afraid _____ dogs.
 15. He deals _____ cloth. (business)

Answers: 1. on, at 2. in, in 3. on 4. into 5. at 6. of 7. with 8. of 9. under 10. across 11. since 12. for 13. on (exactly) / in (early enough) 14. of 15. in.

5. Imperatives

Imperatives give commands, requests, advice, warnings or instructions. Positive: base verb ("Open the door"). Negative: Do not / Don't + verb ("Don't run"). Polite: Please + verb. Suggestion: Let's + verb.

Exercise 6 - Rewrite as imperatives

1. You should drink plenty of water.
2. I request you to lend me your notes.
3. You must not use mobile phones in the exam hall.
4. We should go for a walk. (suggestion)
5. You are advised to switch off the lights when you leave.

Answers: 1. Drink plenty of water. 2. Please lend me your notes. 3. Do not use mobile phones in the exam hall. 4. Let's go for a walk. 5. Switch off the lights when you leave.

Exercise 7 - Write instructions (imperatives) for

- (a) Using an ATM: Insert your card. Choose the language. Enter your PIN. Select "Withdrawal". Enter the amount. Collect the cash and the card. Take the receipt.
 (b) Planting a sapling: Dig a pit. Put manure in it. Place the sapling. Fill the pit with soil. Press the soil firmly. Water the plant regularly. Protect it with a fence.

6. Grammar in Context - Mixed Passages

In the exam, a passage with blanks tests articles, tenses, prepositions, modals and nouns together.

Passage 1. Fill in the blanks.

Odisha (1) ___ known for its rich culture. Every year thousands (2) ___ tourists visit Puri (3) ___ the Rath Yatra. The chariots (4) ___ built by skilled carpenters. Visitors (5) ___ follow the rules of the temple. If you visit Konark, you (6) ___ see the famous Sun Temple. It (7) ___ built in the 13th century. I (8) ___ visited it twice. There (9) ___ a lot of information about it (10) ___ the internet.

Answers: 1. is 2. of 3. during/for 4. are 5. must/should 6. will/can 7. was 8. have 9. is 10. on.

Passage 2. Fill in the blanks.

Yesterday I (1) ___ (go) to the market with (2) ___ friend. We (3) ___ (buy) some fruit and (4) ___ (a piece/pieces) of furniture. While we (5) ___ (return), it started (6) ___ rain. We took shelter (7) ___ a shop. The shopkeeper was very kind (8) ___ us. He (9) ___ (offer) us tea. We reached home (10) ___ 8 p.m.

Answers: 1. went 2. a 3. bought 4. a piece 5. were returning 6. to 7. in 8. to 9. offered 10. at.

Passage 3. Correct the errors (one in each line).

(1) Ravi go to school every day. (2) He is study in class eleven. (3) He have many friends. (4) Yesterday he did not went to school. (5) He was suffering of fever. (6) His mother took him at the doctor. (7) The doctor gave him an medicine. (8) Now he feel better.

Answers: 1. goes 2. studying 3. has 4. go 5. from 6. to 7. a 8. feels.

7. Articles (a, an, the) – bonus practice

a before consonant sounds (a book, a university, a one-rupee coin); **an** before vowel sounds (an apple, an hour, an MLA); **the** for specific/unique things (the sun, the Ganga, the Bible, the best student).

1. He is ___ honest man.
2. She is ___ European.
3. ___ Mahanadi is ___ longest river of Odisha.
4. I saw ___ elephant in ___ zoo.
5. He is ___ MLA from our town.
6. ___ sun rises in ___ east.

Answers: 1. an 2. a 3. The, the 4. an, the 5. an 6. The, the.

WRITING SKILLS MODEL BANK

English · +2 1st Year · Letters, applications, descriptions, notices and more

A. Personal Letters

1. Write a letter to your friend describing your first day at college.

Plot No. 45, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar

2 July 2026

Dear Smita,

I hope you are fine. I am writing to tell you about my first day at college. I reached the campus at 9 a.m. with mixed feelings of excitement and nervousness. The huge building, the green lawns and the crowd of new faces amazed me. Our class teacher welcomed us warmly and introduced us to the subjects and the rules of the college. In the Chemistry laboratory I saw so many new instruments. During the break I made two new friends, Ritika and Anil, who are also from Science stream. In the afternoon the Principal addressed all the new students and advised us to work hard and stay disciplined. I returned home tired but very happy. I am sure I am going to enjoy these two years. Do write about your college too.

With love,
Priyanka

2. Write a letter to your father asking for money to buy books.

Girls' Hostel, S.C.S. College, Puri

10 August 2026

My dear Father,

I hope you and Maa are in good health. I am fine here and my studies are going on well. Our classes have started in full swing and the teachers have asked us to buy reference books for Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, along with a practical record and lab coat. These will cost about Rs 2,500. The money you gave me at the time of admission has been spent on fees and hostel charges. Kindly send the amount through UPI or bank transfer at your convenience. I promise to use it wisely. Convey my regards to Maa and love to Bunu.

Your loving daughter,

Rashmi

3. Write a letter to your younger sister advising her to avoid junk food.

(Address, date)

My dear Lily,

Mother told me that these days you eat a lot of chips, noodles and cold drinks and skip home-made food. I am worried about your health. Junk food is tasty, but it has too much salt, sugar and oil and very little nutrition. It causes obesity, weak bones, poor concentration and even diabetes. Please eat fresh fruits, vegetables, dal and milk, which keep the body strong and the mind alert. Treat yourself to junk food only occasionally. I am sure you will take my advice seriously.

With love,

Your brother, Sanjay

4. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in a state-level quiz.

(Address, date)

Dear Ajit,

Heartiest congratulations on winning the first prize in the State Level Science Quiz! I read the news in today's paper and felt very proud. Your hard work and wide reading have been rewarded. You have brought honour to our school and town. I am sure this is just the beginning of many achievements. Please convey my regards to uncle and aunt; they must be very happy. Let us celebrate when you come home during the holidays.

Yours sincerely,

Bikash

B. Applications

5. Write an application to the Principal for sick leave.

To
The Principal,
Government Higher Secondary School, Balasore

Sub: Application for sick leave

Sir,
Most respectfully I beg to state that I have been suffering from high fever since last night and the doctor has advised me complete rest for three days. Therefore I am unable to attend classes from 12 to 14 August 2026. I shall be grateful if you kindly grant me leave for these three days. The medical certificate is enclosed.

Yours obediently,
Ankit Kumar
+2 Science, 1st Year, Roll No. 52
Date: 12.08.2026

6. Application for issue of a duplicate identity card.

To the Principal, ... Sub: Issue of duplicate identity card. Sir, I beg to state that I lost my college identity card while travelling by bus on 5 September. I have searched for it everywhere but could not find it. As the card is needed for the library and examinations, I request you kindly to issue me a duplicate identity card. I am ready to pay the prescribed fee. Yours obediently, (Name, class, roll no.)

7. Application for fee concession.

To the Principal, ... Sub: Request for full fee concession. Sir, I most humbly state that I am a student of +2 1st Year Science. My father is a small farmer whose crops were damaged in the recent cyclone; it is very difficult for him to pay my fees. I have secured 88% marks in the HSC examination and wish to continue my studies. I request you to kindly grant me full fee concession for this session. I shall always remain grateful. Yours obediently, ...

8. Application to the Block Development Officer about bad roads in your village.

To The Block Development Officer, Nilagiri Block, Balasore. Sub: Repair of the village road. Sir, I, on behalf of the residents of Khaira village, wish to draw your attention to the poor condition of the road connecting our village with the main road. It is full of potholes and becomes muddy in the rainy season. School children, patients and farmers face great difficulty; minor accidents happen often. We request you to kindly take steps to repair and metal the road at the earliest. Yours faithfully, (Name), on behalf of the villagers. Date.

C. Official and Business Letters

9. Letter to the editor about noise pollution during festivals.

To The Editor, The New Indian Express, Bhubaneswar. Sub: Noise pollution during festivals. Sir, Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I wish to draw the attention of the authorities to the increasing noise pollution in our city during festivals. Loudspeakers play late into the night and crackers burst till midnight. Students preparing for exams, patients and elderly people suffer the most. Loud noise causes headache, sleeplessness and hearing problems. I request the authorities to enforce the time limit on loudspeakers and the permitted sound levels strictly. Citizens too should celebrate responsibly. Yours faithfully, (Name, address, date).

10. Letter to a company complaining about a defective product.

To The Customer Care Manager, XYZ Electronics Ltd., Bhubaneswar. Sub: Complaint about defective mixer-grinder (Invoice No. 4521). Sir, I purchased a mixer-grinder (Model MG-500) from your showroom on 2 September 2026. Within a week the motor started making noise and stopped working. As the product is under warranty, I request you to replace it or repair it free of cost at the earliest. Copies of the invoice and warranty card are enclosed. Yours faithfully, (Name, address, phone, date).

11. Letter placing an order for sports goods for your college.

To The Manager, Kalinga Sports, Cuttack. Sub: Order for sports goods. Sir, Please supply the following items to our college at the earliest: (1) Cricket bats (Kashmir willow) - 4 (2) Footballs, size 5 - 6 (3) Volleyballs - 4 (4) Badminton rackets - 10 (5) Shuttlecocks - 5 boxes. Kindly allow the usual educational discount. Payment will be made by cheque on delivery. Yours faithfully, Sports Secretary, (College), (Date).

12. Letter of enquiry to a coaching institute.

To The Director, ABC Academy, Bhubaneswar. Sub: Enquiry about the JEE foundation course. Sir, I am a student of +2 1st Year Science and wish to join your weekend JEE foundation course. Kindly send me details of the course duration, timings, fees, scholarship tests and availability of hostel facilities. Yours faithfully, (Name, address, date).

D. Description of Object / Event / Process

13. Describe a mobile phone (object).

A mobile phone is a small, handy electronic device used for communication. It is usually rectangular, about 15 cm long and 7 cm wide, and weighs around 180 grams. The front has a large touch screen of glass, while the back has one or more cameras and the brand logo. A modern smartphone contains a processor, memory, battery, SIM card slot, speaker, microphone and sensors. It is used to make calls, send messages, browse the internet, take photographs, pay bills and attend online classes. However, it should be used wisely, as excessive use harms the eyes and wastes time.

14. Describe the Independence Day celebration in your college (event).

Independence Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in our college on 15 August. The campus was decorated with flags and flowers. At 8 a.m. the Principal hoisted the National Flag and all of us sang the National Anthem. NCC cadets presented a smart guard of honour. The Principal spoke about the sacrifices of our freedom fighters and our duties as citizens. Students presented patriotic songs, a skit on Odisha's freedom fighters and a dance. Sweets were distributed at the end. The day filled us with pride and patriotism.

15. Describe the process of making a cup of coffee (passive voice).

First, a cup of milk is poured into a pan and heated. Meanwhile, a teaspoon of coffee powder and sugar to taste are put into a mug. A few drops of hot water are added and the mixture is beaten well with a spoon until it becomes frothy. When the milk boils, it is poured slowly into the mug while stirring. Finally, a little coffee powder is sprinkled on top, and the coffee is served hot.

16. Describe the process of preparing a CuSO_4 crystal (passive voice).

Dilute sulphuric acid is taken in a beaker and warmed. Copper carbonate is added in small quantities with constant stirring until effervescence stops. The solution is filtered and the filtrate is heated in a china dish until the crystallisation point is reached. It is then covered and allowed to cool slowly. The blue crystals formed are separated and dried between filter papers.

E. Telegrams, E-mails, Advertisements, Notices

17. Telegrams (about 10 words)

(a) To father informing admission: "ADMITTED SCIENCE STREAM RAVENSHAW SEND FEES IMMEDIATELY - RAJU". (b) To friend inviting for wedding: "SISTER'S MARRIAGE 20 NOVEMBER COME WITH FAMILY - ANIL". (c) Informing accident: "MOTHER INJURED ROAD ACCIDENT ADMITTED SCB HOSPITAL COME SOON - BABU".

18. Slogans

Environment: "Plant a tree, breathe free." · Water: "Every drop counts, save water." · Road safety: "Better late than never." · Health: "Eat right, stay bright." · Education: "Educate a girl, educate a family." · Anti-drug: "Say yes to life, no to drugs." · Cleanliness: "Clean surroundings, healthy living."

19. Captions for pictures

Flood-hit village: "Nature's fury, people's misery." · Children studying under a street light: "Where there is a will, there is a way." · Farmer ploughing: "The backbone of our nation." · Polluted river: "Our rivers are crying for help."

20. E-mail to the college office requesting a bonafide certificate

To: office@abccollege.edu.in · Subject: Request for bonafide certificate · Respected Sir/Madam, I am Ritu Das, +2 1st Year Science, Roll No. 37. I need a bonafide certificate for applying for the post-matric scholarship. Kindly issue the certificate at the earliest. Thank you. Regards, Ritu Das, Mobile 98XXXXXX45.

21. Personal advertisement - For sale

FOR SALE — Bicycle (Hero, 26"), 1 year old, excellent condition, new tyres. Price Rs 3,000 (negotiable). Contact: Sunil, Ph. 94XXXXXX21, Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar.

22. Personal advertisement - Situation wanted

SITUATION WANTED — B.Com graduate, 23, fluent in English and Odia, knows Tally and MS Office, seeks accountant's job in Cuttack/Bhubaneswar. Contact: 70XXXXXX88.

23. Notice - Inter-college debate competition

XYZ HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CUTTACK — NOTICE — 5 October 2026 — **INTER-COLLEGE DEBATE COMPETITION**. The Literary Society is organising an inter-college debate on "Social media does more harm than good" on 20 October 2026 at 10 a.m. in the auditorium. Interested students may give their names to the undersigned by 12 October. Sd/- Secretary, Literary Society.

24. Notice - Lost and found

NOTICE — FOUND — 3 October 2026 — A wrist watch has been found near the college canteen. The owner may collect it from the undersigned after giving proper identification. Sd/- Head Clerk.

F. Writing a Paragraph and Developing Ideas

25. Develop into a paragraph: "Health is wealth."

Health is the greatest wealth a person can have. A healthy person can work hard, earn money, enjoy life and serve others, but a sick person cannot enjoy even the riches he possesses. Good health depends on a balanced diet, regular exercise, enough sleep and a calm mind. Unfortunately, modern life with junk food, lack of physical activity and stress is making many young people unhealthy. We should therefore make healthy habits a part of our daily routine. As the saying goes, "If wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost, something is lost."

26. Paragraph: "The importance of reading newspapers."

Reading newspapers is a healthy habit that every student should develop. Newspapers keep us informed about events in our state, country and the world. They improve our general knowledge, vocabulary and language skills, which help in examinations and interviews. Editorials and articles teach us to think about social problems from different points of view. Sports, science and career pages broaden our interests. Even ten to fifteen minutes of reading the newspaper every day can make us better informed and more responsible citizens.

READING SKILLS PRACTICE

English · +2 1st Year · Vocabulary, information transfer, reordering,
dictionary and cohesive devices

A. Vocabulary Bank

Synonyms and antonyms (100 important words)

Word	Synonym	Antonym	Word	Synonym	Antonym
abundant	plentiful	scarce	accept	receive	reject
ancient	old	modern	anxious	worried	calm
arrogant	proud	humble	artificial	man-made	natural
bold	brave	timid	brief	short	lengthy
brilliant	bright	dull	cautious	careful	careless
cheerful	happy	gloomy	common	ordinary	rare
courage	bravery	cowardice	cruel	harsh	kind
decline	decrease	increase	difficult	hard	easy
diligent	hard-working	lazy	eager	keen	reluctant
enemy	foe	friend	expand	enlarge	contract
famous	renowned	unknown	fragile	delicate	sturdy
generous	liberal	mean	gentle	soft	rough
genuine	real	fake	gloomy	dark	bright
greed	avarice	contentment	guilty	culpable	innocent
honest	truthful	dishonest	hostile	unfriendly	friendly
humble	modest	proud	ignorant	unaware	knowledgeable
immense	huge	tiny	inferior	lower	superior
loyal	faithful	disloyal	maximum	highest	minimum
mercy	pity	cruelty	native	local	foreign
obey	follow	disobey	optimist	hopeful person	pessimist
permanent	lasting	temporary	poverty	want	wealth
praise	admire	criticise	prosperity	affluence	adversity
punish	penalise	reward	rapid	fast	slow
sacred	holy	profane	scarcity	shortage	abundance
shallow	superficial	deep	strength	power	weakness
success	achievement	failure	timid	shy	bold
transparent	clear	opaque	victory	triumph	defeat
vacant	empty	occupied	wisdom	sense	folly

Word formation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
succeed	success	successful	successfully
decide	decision	decisive	decisively
beautify	beauty	beautiful	beautifully
strengthen	strength	strong	strongly
imagine	imagination	imaginative	imaginatively
care	care	careful	carefully
create	creation	creative	creatively
please	pleasure	pleasant	pleasantly
widen	width	wide	widely
sacrifice	sacrifice	sacrificial	—

One-word substitutes

One who cannot read or write — illiterate · One who looks on the bright side — optimist · A person who loves his country — patriot · One who eats only vegetables — vegetarian · Life story written by oneself — autobiography · Life story written by another — biography · A place where orphans live — orphanage · A medicine that kills germs — antiseptic · One who knows many languages — polyglot/linguist · Fear of water — hydrophobia · That which cannot be seen — invisible · That which cannot be avoided — inevitable · A speech without preparation — extempore · A group of ships — fleet · One who is present everywhere — omnipresent.

Exercise 1

1. Give the opposite: (a) visible (b) legal (c) regular (d) honest (e) possible.
2. Form nouns: (a) brave (b) humble (c) generous (d) wise (e) free.
3. Form adjectives: (a) danger (b) fame (c) child (d) wonder (e) comfort.
4. Use in sentences to show the difference: (a) principal / principle (b) stationary / stationery (c) affect / effect.

Answers: 1. invisible, illegal, irregular, dishonest, impossible 2. bravery, humility, generosity, wisdom, freedom 3. dangerous, famous, childish/childlike, wonderful, comfortable 4. (a) The principal of our college follows the principle of discipline. (b) The bus was stationary while I bought stationery. (c) Smoking affects health; its effect is serious.

B. Information Transfer (verbal → non-verbal)

Passage: "The literacy rate of Odisha rose steadily over the decades. It was 49.1% in 1991, 63.1% in 2001 and 72.9% in 2011. Male literacy in 2011 was 81.6% and female literacy 64.0%." Present this as (a) a table (b) a bar chart description.

(a)

Year	Literacy rate (%)
1991	49.1
2001	63.1
2011	72.9 (Male 81.6, Female 64.0)

(b) Draw three vertical bars for 1991, 2001, 2011 with heights 49.1, 63.1, 72.9; label axes "Year" and "Literacy rate (%)"; add a title "Literacy in Odisha".

Passage: "To apply for a passport, first register on the Passport Seva website. Then fill in the online form and pay the fee. Next, book an appointment at the nearest Passport Seva Kendra. Visit the Kendra with original documents on the given date. After police verification, the passport is printed and sent by post." Present as a flow chart.

Register online → Fill form & pay fee → Book appointment → Visit PSK with documents → Police verification → Passport printed → Delivered by post.

Passage: "Our school has three houses. Tagore House has 120 students, Raman House 95, and Kalam House 105. In the sports meet Tagore won 8 gold medals, Raman 11 and Kalam 6." Present as a table.

House	Students	Gold medals
Tagore	120	8
Raman	95	11
Kalam	105	6

C. Reordering Sentences

- (a) He went to the doctor. (b) Ramesh was not feeling well. (c) He took the medicine and recovered soon. (d) The doctor examined him and gave him medicine.
- (a) Finally, she won the gold medal. (b) Mira loved running since childhood. (c) She practised every morning. (d) Her coach selected her for the state meet.
- (a) Then add salt and spices. (b) Wash the rice and dal. (c) Cook on a low flame for twenty minutes. (d) Put them in a pressure cooker with water.
- (a) The crow dropped pebbles into it. (b) A thirsty crow found a pitcher. (c) The water rose and the crow drank. (d) But the water was at the bottom.

5. (a) It was built by King Narasimha Deva I. (b) The Sun Temple stands at Konark. (c) Today it is a World Heritage Site. (d) It is shaped like a giant chariot.

Answers: 1. b, a, d, c 2. b, c, d, a 3. b, d, a, c 4. b, d, a, c 5. b, a, d, c.

D. Dictionary and Reference Skills

1. Arrange in alphabetical order: (a) student, study, stupid, stun, sturdy (b) flower, flour, flow, flown, fluid.
2. Which of these words would appear on a page with guide words "lamb - lane"? lamp, land, lantern, lame, lake.
3. Find the correct meaning from the dictionary entry for the word in italics: "The *bank* of the river was flooded." (i) a financial institution (ii) the land along a river (iii) to rely on.
4. Divide into syllables: education, beautiful, computer, examination.
5. Which part of speech is "fast" in each: (a) He runs fast. (b) He is a fast runner. (c) He kept a fast on Monday. (d) They fast during Ramzan.

Answers: 1. (a) student, study, stun, stupid, sturdy (b) flour, flow, flower, flown, fluid 2. lame, lamp, land (lake < lamb; lantern > lane) 3. (ii) 4. ed·u·ca·tion; beau·ti·ful; com·pu·ter; ex·am·i·na·tion 5. adverb, adjective, noun, verb.

E. Cohesive Devices

Exercise - Fill in the blanks with suitable linkers

1. He worked hard; _____, he failed.
2. _____ it was raining, we went out.
3. She was ill; _____ she did not attend the class.
4. Exercise keeps us fit. _____, it reduces stress.
5. First, boil the water. _____, add the tea leaves.
6. I like mangoes _____ my brother likes apples.
7. He is rich _____ unhappy.
8. Many fruits, _____ oranges and lemons, are rich in vitamin C.
9. Ravi and Sunil are brothers. _____ is a doctor and _____ is an engineer.
10. _____ you work hard, you will not succeed.

Answers: 1. however 2. Although/Though 3. so/therefore 4. Moreover/Besides 5. Then/Next 6. whereas/but 7. but/yet 8. such as 9. The former, the latter 10. Unless.

Exercise - Combine using the word given

1. He is poor. He is honest. (although)
2. She studied hard. She passed with distinction. (so)
3. It was late. We continued working. (in spite of)
4. The bus was late. I missed the first period. (because)
5. You must practise. You will not improve. (unless)

Answers: 1. Although he is poor, he is honest. 2. She studied hard, so she passed with distinction. 3. In spite of its being late, we continued working. 4. I missed the first period because the bus was late. 5. Unless you practise, you will not improve.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

English · +2 1st Year · 8 passages with questions and answers

Although the 1st-year paper tests comprehension mostly on prescribed texts, regular practice with unseen passages builds the reading skills needed for every section of the paper and for the 2nd year.

Passage 1 - The Value of Time

Time is the most precious gift we possess, yet it is the one we waste most freely. Money that is lost can be earned again, health that is lost can sometimes be regained, but time that is lost is gone for ever. Successful people are not those who have more hours in a day than others, but those who use their hours wisely. They plan their work, avoid unnecessary delays and keep a balance between work and rest. Students in particular must learn the art of managing time. A simple timetable, regular revision and the habit of finishing tasks before deadlines can make a great difference to their results and to their peace of mind.

1. Why is time more precious than money? — Lost money can be earned again, but lost time can never be recovered.
2. What distinguishes successful people? — They use their hours wisely by planning, avoiding delays and balancing work and rest.
3. What three habits does the writer suggest for students? — Following a timetable, revising regularly and finishing tasks before deadlines.
4. Find a word meaning "generously / without restraint". — freely.
5. Give a suitable title. — "Make Every Minute Count".

Passage 2 – Chilika Lake

Chilika, on the east coast of Odisha, is the largest brackish-water lagoon in India. Spread over more than a thousand square kilometres during the rainy season, it is connected to the Bay of Bengal by a narrow mouth. Every winter, lakhs of migratory birds fly thousands of kilometres from Siberia, Central Asia and the Himalayas to spend the season on its islands and mudflats. Nalabana Island inside the lake is a bird sanctuary. Chilika is also famous for the endangered Irrawaddy dolphins, which tourists watch from boats near Satapada. Thousands of fishermen depend on the lake for their livelihood. Efforts by the government and local communities to remove weeds and regulate fishing have improved the health of the lake in recent years.

1. What kind of water body is Chilika? — The largest brackish-water lagoon in India.
2. Where do the migratory birds come from? — Siberia, Central Asia and the Himalayas.
3. What is Nalabana? — An island in Chilika that is a bird sanctuary.
4. Name the rare animal found in Chilika. — The Irrawaddy dolphin.
5. How has the health of the lake improved? — Through removal of weeds and regulation of fishing by the government and local communities.
6. Find words meaning: (a) in danger of dying out (b) means of earning a living. — endangered; livelihood.

Passage 3 – Social Media and Students

Social media has changed the way young people communicate. In a few seconds a student can share a photograph with hundreds of friends, join a discussion group on a science topic or watch a lecture by a famous teacher. Used wisely, these platforms can be powerful tools for learning and creativity. However, many students spend hours scrolling aimlessly, comparing their lives with the carefully edited lives of others and losing sleep at night. Some fall victim to cyberbullying or fake news. Experts suggest that students should fix a time limit for social media, keep their accounts private, verify information before sharing it and never share personal details with strangers. Technology should be our servant, not our master.

1. How can social media help students? — By sharing ideas, joining study discussions and watching lectures by expert teachers.
2. Mention two harmful effects of excessive use. — Wasting time and loss of sleep; low self-esteem from comparison; cyberbullying; fake news.
3. What precautions are suggested? — Fix a time limit, keep accounts private, verify information and never share personal details with strangers.
4. Explain: "Technology should be our servant, not our master." — We should control how we use technology for our benefit, instead of letting it control our time and behaviour.

5. Find the antonym of "private" and "wisely" from the passage. — (public is not in passage) Use: "aimlessly" for wisely; for private, students may write "public" as its antonym.

Passage 4 – Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in 1931 in Rameswaram, a small island town in Tamil Nadu. His father owned boats and his family was not rich. As a boy, Kalam distributed newspapers to help his family. He studied physics and later aerospace engineering, and joined India's space and defence research programmes. He played a key role in developing satellite launch vehicles and missiles, earning the title "Missile Man of India". In 2002 he became the eleventh President of India and was loved as the "People's President". He enjoyed interacting with students and inspired them to dream big and work hard. He passed away in 2015 while delivering a lecture to students in Shillong — doing what he loved most.

1. Where and when was Kalam born? — In Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931.
2. How did he help his family as a boy? — By distributing newspapers.
3. Why is he called the "Missile Man of India"? — For his key role in developing India's missiles and launch vehicles.
4. Why was he called the "People's President"? — Because he was simple, approachable and loved by ordinary people, especially students.
5. What message did he give to students? — To dream big and work hard.

Passage 5 – Cyclones and Preparedness

Odisha has faced many severe cyclones, including the super cyclone of 1999, which killed nearly ten thousand people. Since then the state has built hundreds of multipurpose cyclone shelters along the coast, trained volunteers and set up an efficient early-warning system. When cyclone Phailin struck in 2013 and Fani in 2019, lakhs of people were evacuated in time, and the loss of life was very small compared with 1999. The United Nations praised Odisha's disaster management as a model for the world. The lesson is clear: natural disasters cannot be prevented, but their impact can be greatly reduced through planning, community participation and timely action.

1. Why is 1999 remembered in Odisha? — For the super cyclone that killed nearly ten thousand people.
2. What steps did the state take after 1999? — Built cyclone shelters, trained volunteers and set up an early-warning system.
3. How did these steps help during Phailin and Fani? — Lakhs were evacuated in time and loss of life was very small.
4. What is the lesson of the passage? — Disasters cannot be prevented, but their impact can be reduced by planning, community participation and timely action.

5. Find a word meaning "removal of people from a dangerous place". — evacuation (evacuated).

Passage 6 – Plastic-Free Living

A single plastic bag may be used for only a few minutes but takes hundreds of years to decompose. Plastic waste blocks drains, causes flooding in cities, kills cattle that swallow it and pollutes rivers and seas. Many states, including Odisha, have banned single-use plastic. But bans succeed only when people change their habits. Carrying a cloth bag, refusing plastic straws and cups, using steel bottles and segregating waste at home are small steps that anyone can take. Schools can lead the way by declaring their campuses plastic-free and by educating parents through their children.

1. Why is plastic harmful? — It does not decompose for centuries; it blocks drains, kills cattle and pollutes water bodies.
2. What makes a ban successful? — A change in people's habits.
3. List three small steps suggested. — Carry a cloth bag, refuse straws and cups, use steel bottles, segregate waste.
4. How can schools help? — By making campuses plastic-free and educating parents through students.

Passage 7 – The Joy of Reading

Books are friends that never desert us. A good book can transport us to distant lands, introduce us to great minds of the past and help us understand people very different from ourselves. Reading improves vocabulary, concentration and imagination in a way that quick videos cannot. Unfortunately, the habit of reading is declining among the young. Parents and teachers can revive it by keeping books at home, visiting libraries with children and discussing stories with them. Even twenty minutes of reading before bedtime can open the doors of a lifelong treasure.

1. Why are books called friends that never desert us? — They are always available to inform, comfort and entertain us.
2. How is reading better than watching quick videos? — It improves vocabulary, concentration and imagination more deeply.
3. How can parents and teachers revive the reading habit? — By keeping books at home, visiting libraries and discussing stories.
4. Find a word meaning "bring back to life". — revive.

Passage 8 – Yoga

Yoga is an ancient Indian discipline that unites body, mind and breath. Regular practice of asanas makes the body flexible and strong, while pranayama, or breathing exercises, improves lung capacity and calms the mind. Meditation helps reduce stress and improves concentration — benefits that are especially useful for students. Since 2015, 21 June has been celebrated as the International Day of Yoga across the world. Yoga needs no costly equipment; a mat, some open space and twenty minutes a day are enough. However, beginners should learn the correct postures from a trained teacher to avoid injury.

1. What does yoga unite? — Body, mind and breath.
2. Mention the benefits of pranayama and meditation. — Better lung capacity and a calm mind; reduced stress and improved concentration.
3. When is the International Day of Yoga celebrated? — On 21 June every year (since 2015).
4. What precaution should beginners take? — Learn correct postures from a trained teacher.
5. Give a suitable title. — "Yoga: The Path to Health and Peace".

SAMPLE PAPERS WITH ANSWERS

English · +2 1st Year · Full marks 100 · 3 hours

Sample Paper 1

1. Reading Comprehension

(a) Prose (5 × 2 = 10) — Answer any five.

1. Why did Gandhi choose to stay in the East End of London?
2. What made King Midas hate the Golden Touch?
3. Who was Dharmapada and why is he remembered?
4. What inspired Ritsuko Komaki to fight cancer?
5. What lesson did the narrator of "Standing Up for Yourself" learn?
6. How did Midas get rid of the Golden Touch?
7. What were "minus fours"?

Answers: See Lesson-wise Question Bank. Write 2-3 sentences each.

(b) Poetry (5 × 2 = 10)

1. Why does the horse in "Stopping by Woods" shake its harness bells?
2. What does the speaker mean by "promises to keep"?
3. What did the Abbot of Aberbrothok do and why?
4. How was Sir Ralph punished?
5. When do memories come to the poet in "Oft, in the Stilly Night"?
6. What is the deserted banquet hall compared to?

Model answers: 1. The horse thinks it strange to stop where there is no farmhouse on a dark, cold evening, so it shakes the bells as if asking whether there is a mistake. 2. He has duties and responsibilities he must fulfil, so he cannot stay to enjoy the woods. 3. He fixed a warning bell on a float over the hidden Inchcape Rock to save sailors from shipwreck. 4. His own ship struck the same rock in a fog because the bell was gone, and

he drowned. 5. In the silent night, before sleep comes. 6. The poet compares himself, alone after losing friends, to a person walking through a deserted banquet hall after the guests have left.

(c) Extensive Reading (2 × 5 = 10)

1. What are the answers to the king's three questions in Tolstoy's story, and how did the king learn them?
2. Comment on the ending of "After Twenty Years".
3. What picture of Nehru's childhood do you get from "Childhood"?

Answers: See Extensive Reading Question Bank.

2. Reading-Related Skills (25)

(a) Vocabulary (5) - Give one word for each: (i) one who cannot be defeated (ii) a person who works without payment (iii) fear of heights (iv) a place where bees are kept (v) a list of books.

(i) invincible (ii) volunteer (iii) acrophobia (iv) apiary (v) bibliography/catalogue.

(b) Information transfer (5) - Present as a table: "In our class of 50 students, 20 come by bicycle, 15 by bus, 10 walk and 5 come by car."

Mode	Students
Bicycle	20
Bus	15
Walk	10
Car	5
Total	50

(c) Reordering (5): (a) She bought vegetables and fruit. (b) Rina went to the market in the morning. (c) Then she returned home and cooked lunch. (d) On the way she met an old friend. (e) They talked for a while.

b, a, d, e, c.

(d) Dictionary skills (5): (i) Arrange alphabetically: noble, novel, notice, north, nominal. (ii) Mark the syllables of "comfortable". (iii) Give two meanings of "light" with sentences.

(i) noble, nominal, north, notice, novel (ii) com·fort·a·ble (iii) Light (noun, brightness): Switch on the light. Light (adjective, not heavy): This bag is light.

(e) Cohesive devices (5): Fill in: Ravi was tired; (i) ___ he continued working. He wanted to finish the project (ii) ___ the deadline was the next day. (iii) ___ he had finished, he checked it carefully. (iv) ___, he submitted it. His teacher praised him (v) ___ the work was excellent.

(i) still/yet (ii) because (iii) After/When (iv) Finally (v) as/because.

3. Writing Skills (25)

(a) Letter (10): Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to Konark. (b) Description (10): Describe a rainy day / describe the process of making tea. (c) Slogan, telegram, caption (5).

(a) Model letter - visit to Konark (about 150 words)

Dear Manas, I hope you are well. Last Sunday I visited the Sun Temple at Konark with my family, and I want to share my experience. The temple is designed like a giant chariot of the Sun God with twenty-four huge carved wheels pulled by seven horses. Every inch of the walls is covered with beautiful carvings of dancers, musicians, animals and scenes of daily life. Our guide told us that the wheels also work as sundials. I was amazed to think that it was built in the 13th century without modern machines. We also heard the legend of the boy Dharmapada who fixed the crowning stone. In the evening we visited Chandrabhaga beach. It was a memorable trip and I felt proud of Odisha's heritage. You must visit it when you come here. With love, Sachin.

(c) Slogan/telegram/caption

Slogan on saving trees: "Trees are life, don't cut them with a knife." Telegram to uncle about your result: "PASSED WITH DISTINCTION 92 PERCENT - SONU". Caption for a picture of a crowded bus: "Room for one more?"

4. Grammar in Context (10)

Fill in the blanks: Last year our school (1) ___ (organise) a tree plantation drive. Every student (2) ___ (bring) a sapling. We planted them (3) ___ the boundary wall. Now the plants (4) ___ (grow) well. We (5) ___ water them regularly. There is very (6) ___ water in summer, so we use (7) ___ bucket system. By next year, the saplings (8) ___ (become) small trees. (9) ___ water the plants every day. We are proud (10) ___ our green campus.

1. organised 2. brought 3. along/near 4. are growing 5. must/should 6. little 7. a 8. will have become 9. Please/Do 10. of.

5. Translation / Story Developing (10)

Develop a story: A poor woodcutter - axe falls into river - weeps - river goddess appears - shows golden and silver axes - he refuses - takes his iron axe - rewarded with all three - greedy neighbour tries the same - loses his own axe. Moral.

Honesty Is the Best Policy

Once there lived a poor woodcutter who earned his living by cutting wood in the forest near a river. One day, while he was cutting a tree on the bank, his axe slipped from his hand and fell into the deep river. He sat down and wept, for the axe was his only means of livelihood. Suddenly the river goddess appeared and asked why he was crying. Hearing his story, she dived into the water and brought out a golden axe. "Is this yours?" she asked. "No, mother," he replied. She then brought a silver axe, but he refused again. At last she brought out his old iron axe, and he joyfully accepted it. Pleased with his honesty, the goddess gave him all three axes. His greedy neighbour heard the story and threw his axe into the river on purpose. When the goddess showed him a golden axe, he cried, "Yes, that is mine!" Angry at his lie, the goddess disappeared, and he lost even his own axe.

Moral: Honesty is the best policy.

Sample Paper 2 (Questions only — answer using the notes)

1. Reading Comprehension

(a) Prose: 1. Why did the crowd in London call Gandhi's dress "minus fours"? 2. What happened when Marygold hugged her father? 3. Why did the bully attack the narrator? 4. Why did the craftsmen at Konark fear the king? 5. What is ironic about Komaki's profession? 6. What did Midas wish for? 7. How did the Lancashire workers receive Gandhi?

(b) Poetry: 1. Describe the woods in Frost's poem. 2. Why did Sir Ralph cut the bell? 3. What is the "stilly night"? 4. What qualities of a true friend does Elizabeth Pinard praise? 5. What is the theme of "The Inchcape Rock"? 6. What sounds break the silence in "Stopping by Woods"?

(c) Extensive reading: 1. How does Vera trick Framton Nuttel in "The Open Window"? 2. What qualities made Houdini a legend? 3. What social evil is criticised in Dr Rajendra Prasad's "Marriage"?

2. Reading-Related Skills

(a) Give antonyms: ancient, generous, permanent, success, accept. (b) Convert into a flow chart: the process of applying for a driving licence (learner's test → learner's licence → practice for 30 days → driving test → permanent licence). (c) Reorder five jumbled sentences on "a visit to the zoo". (d) Arrange alphabetically: cream, crane, crate, crack, crab. (e) Fill in linkers in a short paragraph.

Selected answers: (a) modern, mean, temporary, failure, reject (d) crab, crack, crane, crate, cream.

3. Writing Skills

(a) Write an application to the Principal requesting permission to organise an educational tour. (b) Describe the scene at a railway station. (c) Write a slogan on cleanliness, a telegram informing your brother of your arrival, and a caption for a picture of a flood.

4. Grammar

Correct the errors / fill in the blanks in a passage of 10 items (tenses, modals, prepositions, nouns).

5. Translation / Story

Develop a story from the outline: a hare and a tortoise - race - hare sleeps - tortoise keeps going - wins - moral.

Exam-Day Strategy for English

- Start with the section you are most confident about, but number answers correctly.
- Spend about 50 minutes on Reading (Q1), 40 on Reading-related skills, 50 on Writing, 15 on Grammar, 15 on Translation/Story, and 10 minutes revising.
- Underline key words in each question; answer exactly what is asked.
- Write neatly with margins; leave a line between answers.
- For writing tasks, count roughly — about 10 words per line in a normal answer sheet.

STORY DEVELOPING & TRANSLATION

English · +2 1st Year · 10 model stories and translation guidance

How to Develop a Story from an Outline

1. Read the outline twice and note the characters, setting and sequence.
2. Give a suitable title (often the moral or the main event).
3. Write in the simple past tense, in 3 paragraphs: beginning (introduce character and setting), middle (develop the events of the outline in order), end (climax and conclusion).
4. Add a little dialogue and description to make it lively, but do not add new major events.
5. End with a moral if one is suggested.
6. Keep within about 150 words.

Model Stories

1. Outline: A lion sleeping - mouse runs over him - lion catches it - mouse begs - lion lets it go - lion caught in hunter's net - mouse cuts net - friendship. Moral.

A Friend in Need

One hot afternoon a lion was sleeping under a tree. A little mouse came out of its hole and ran over his body. The lion woke up angrily and caught the mouse in his paw. "Please let me go," cried the mouse. "One day I may be able to help you." The lion laughed at the idea, but he let it go. A few days later the lion was caught in a hunter's net. He roared loudly but could not free himself. The mouse heard him, ran to the spot and cut the ropes with its sharp teeth. The lion was free. He thanked the mouse, and from that day they became good friends.

Moral: No one is too small to help others.

2. Outline: Greedy dog - piece of meat - crosses bridge - sees reflection - thinks another dog - barks - meat falls - loses it. Moral.**The Greedy Dog**

Once a dog found a big piece of meat near a butcher's shop. He held it in his mouth and ran towards his home. On the way he had to cross a narrow bridge over a stream. Looking down, he saw his own reflection in the clear water. He thought it was another dog with a bigger piece of meat. Greed filled his heart and he decided to snatch that piece too. As soon as he opened his mouth to bark, his own piece of meat fell into the water and was carried away. The foolish dog went home hungry and sad.

Moral: Greed brings loss.

3. Outline: An old farmer - lazy sons - on deathbed says treasure buried in field - sons dig whole field - no treasure - sow seeds - rich harvest - understand father's meaning.**The Hidden Treasure**

An old farmer had four sons who were very lazy. When he fell seriously ill, he called them and said, "My sons, I have buried a treasure in our field. Dig it out after my death." Soon the old man died. The sons took spades and dug every corner of the field, but they found no treasure. Since the soil was now well loosened, a neighbour advised them to sow seeds. They did so, and the rains came on time. At harvest the field gave a rich crop, and the sons earned a lot of money. Then they understood that the real treasure their father meant was hard work.

Moral: Hard work is the key to success.

4. Outline: Two friends in a forest - bear appears - one climbs tree - other lies down holding breath - bear sniffs and goes - friend asks what bear said - "don't trust a friend who leaves you in danger".**A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed**

Two friends, Ramu and Shamu, were travelling through a forest. They promised to help each other in danger. Suddenly a big bear came towards them. Ramu, who could climb, quickly climbed a tree without thinking of his friend. Shamu could not climb, so he lay down on the ground and held his breath, as he had heard that bears do not touch dead bodies. The bear came, sniffed his ears and face and went away. When it had gone, Ramu came down and asked jokingly, "What did the bear whisper in your ear?" Shamu replied, "It told me never to trust a friend who deserts you in danger."

Moral: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

5. Outline: A boy shepherd - cries "wolf" for fun - villagers come - laughs - repeats - one day real wolf - cries - no one comes - sheep killed. Moral.

The Boy Who Cried Wolf

A shepherd boy used to take his sheep to graze near a village. One day, feeling bored, he shouted, "Wolf! Wolf! Help!" The villagers ran with sticks to help him, but found no wolf. The boy laughed at them. A few days later he played the same trick again, and once more the villagers came running and went back angry. Then one evening a real wolf came and attacked the sheep. The boy cried loudly for help, but this time nobody came, thinking it was another joke. The wolf killed many of his sheep.

Moral: A liar is not believed even when he speaks the truth.

6. Outline: Student fails in exam - disappointed - sees spider trying to climb wall - falls many times - finally succeeds - student inspired - works hard - passes with distinction.

Try, Try Again

Sumit failed in his half-yearly examination and was very disappointed. He sat alone in his room and thought of giving up his studies. Just then he noticed a spider trying to climb up the wall to its web. It slipped and fell again and again, but each time it started climbing once more. At last, after many attempts, it reached its web. Sumit was deeply inspired. "If a tiny spider does not give up, why should I?" he said to himself. From that day he made a timetable, studied regularly and cleared his doubts with his teachers. In the final examination he passed with distinction, and his parents were proud of him.

Moral: Never give up; perseverance leads to success.

7. Outline: A rich man's purse lost - poor boy finds it - returns it - rich man rewards him - pays for his education.

The Honest Boy

Raju, a poor boy, sold newspapers at the bus stand. One morning he found a fat purse lying on the road. It contained a lot of money and an address card. Though his family needed money badly, Raju did not think of keeping it. He went to the address and returned the purse to its owner, a rich merchant. The merchant was surprised and touched by his honesty. He learnt that Raju had left school because of poverty. He offered him a reward and promised to pay for his education. Raju went back to school, studied hard and later became an officer.

Moral: Honesty is always rewarded.

Translation (Odia to English) – Guidance

STEPS

1. Read the whole Odia passage and understand its meaning.
2. Identify the tense of each sentence (past, present, future).
3. Translate meaning by meaning, not word by word; English word order is Subject-Verb-Object, whereas Odia often places the verb at the end.
4. Use simple words and short sentences.
5. Check articles (a, an, the), prepositions and subject-verb agreement.
6. Keep proper nouns as they are (Puri, Mahanadi, Jagannath).

Useful sentence patterns (Odia idea → English)

Idea in Odia	English pattern
Daily habit ("I go to school every day")	I go to school every day.
Action happening now	He is reading a book.
Completed recently	She has finished her work.
Past event	We went to Puri yesterday.
Future plan	They will visit Konark tomorrow.
Must / should	We must obey our parents. You should study regularly.
If... then...	If you work hard, you will succeed.

Note: In the exam you will be given the Odia passage in your question paper.

Practice: translate these ideas into English

1. Odisha is a beautiful state. It has many temples, rivers and beaches.
2. Our village is near the river Mahanadi. Farmers grow paddy there.
3. My father is a teacher. He gets up early every morning.
4. Yesterday it rained heavily. The roads were flooded.
5. We should keep our surroundings clean.

These sentences show typical exam content: short descriptive sentences about places, people, daily life and good habits. Write each in the correct tense with proper articles.

PARAGRAPH & DESCRIPTION BANK

English · +2 1st Year · 24 model pieces (about 120–150 words each)

A. Paragraphs on Common Topics

1. My Favourite Teacher

My favourite teacher is Mr. Sahoo, who teaches us Physics. He is tall, smartly dressed and always punctual. What I admire most is the way he explains difficult ideas with simple examples from daily life — a moving bus to explain inertia or a spinning top to explain angular momentum. He never scolds a student for asking questions; instead he encourages us to think. He is strict about discipline but kind at heart, and he often helps poor students with books. Because of him, Physics has become my favourite subject. I wish to become a teacher like him one day.

2. A Visit to a Village Fair

Last month I visited the annual village fair at our grandparents' village. The fair ground was crowded with people in colourful clothes. There were rows of stalls selling bangles, toys, pottery, sweets and farming tools. Children enjoyed giant wheels and merry-go-rounds, while elders gathered around a folk drama stage. The smell of hot jalebis and pakodas filled the air. I bought a clay horse and a wooden flute. In the evening, lamps lit up the fair and folk singers performed. The fair showed me the simple joys of rural life and the rich culture of Odisha.

3. Importance of Games and Sports

Games and sports are as important as studies for the all-round development of a student. They keep the body fit, strong and active, and refresh the mind after long hours of study. Sports teach valuable qualities such as discipline, teamwork, leadership, patience and the spirit of accepting victory and defeat gracefully. A student who plays regularly sleeps well, concentrates better and remains cheerful. Sports also offer good career opportunities today. Therefore, every school should have a playground and every student should take part in at least one game.

4. Pollution

Pollution is one of the greatest problems of the modern world. Smoke from factories and vehicles pollutes the air, industrial waste and sewage pollute rivers, and plastic and chemicals pollute the soil. Loud noise from loudspeakers and traffic causes noise pollution. Pollution causes diseases like asthma, cholera and cancer, harms animals and plants, and leads to climate change. To control it, we should plant trees, use public transport, avoid plastic, treat waste water and use clean energy such as solar power. If each citizen acts responsibly, we can leave a cleaner earth for future generations.

5. Uses of the Computer

The computer has become a part of every field of life. In offices it stores records and prepares accounts quickly. In banks it handles transactions and ATMs. Doctors use computers to diagnose diseases and keep patient records. Students use them for online classes, research and practice tests. Railway and airline reservations, weather forecasting, communication through e-mail and video calls — all depend on computers. However, excessive use can harm our eyes and health, and misuse can lead to cyber crime. Used wisely, the computer is a great servant of mankind.

6. Rainy Season

The rainy season is the most welcome season in India after the scorching heat of summer. Dark clouds gather in the sky and the first showers bring relief to people, animals and plants. The parched earth gives out a sweet smell, trees look fresh and green, and ponds and rivers fill up. Farmers become busy ploughing and sowing paddy. Children enjoy floating paper boats. However, heavy rain also causes floods, waterlogging and diseases like malaria. Still, the rainy season is the lifeline of our agricultural country.

7. Discipline in Student Life

Discipline means following rules and doing the right thing at the right time. It is the foundation of success in student life. A disciplined student gets up early, attends classes regularly, completes homework on time and respects teachers and parents. Discipline helps us use time properly, develop good habits and achieve our goals. Without discipline, even a talented student may fail. Discipline should come from within, not from fear of punishment. Nature itself teaches discipline — the sun rises and sets on time and seasons follow one another in order.

8. My Hobby - Gardening

My hobby is gardening. I have a small garden in front of our house where I grow roses, marigolds, hibiscus and some vegetables like tomatoes and chillies. Every morning I water the plants, remove weeds and loosen the soil. I use compost made from kitchen waste instead of chemical fertilisers. It gives me great joy to see the buds blooming into flowers and the vegetables ripening. Gardening keeps me physically active, relaxes my mind and teaches me patience and care. It also helps keep our surroundings green and the air fresh.

9. Mobile Phones - Boon or Bane

The mobile phone is one of the most useful inventions of our time. It connects us with anyone anywhere, and smartphones allow us to browse the internet, attend online classes, pay bills and navigate with maps. In emergencies it can save lives. But it has disadvantages too. Students who spend hours on games and social media waste time and lose concentration. Excessive use harms the eyes and sleep, and there is a danger of cyber fraud. A mobile phone is a boon if used wisely and a bane if misused; the choice is ours.

10. Rath Yatra of Puri

The Rath Yatra of Puri is one of the grandest festivals of India. It is held every year in the month of Asadha (June–July). Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Goddess Subhadra are taken out from the temple in three huge, decorated wooden chariots — Nandighosa, Taladhwaja and Darpadalana. Lakhs of devotees from all over the world pull the chariots with ropes to the Gundicha temple. The chariots are built afresh every year by traditional carpenters. The festival symbolises equality, as people of every caste and religion join together. The atmosphere is filled with devotion, music and joy.

11. Women Empowerment

Women empowerment means giving women equal rights, opportunities and freedom to make decisions about their own lives. Educated and empowered women contribute to the economy, raise healthier families and strengthen society. India has many examples of successful women in science, sports, politics and business. Government schemes for girls' education, self-help groups and reservation in local bodies have helped. Still, problems like dowry, gender discrimination and violence remain. Real empowerment will come only when society changes its attitude and treats women with respect and equality at home and outside.

12. Swachh Bharat (Clean India)

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on 2 October 2014 to make India clean. It aims to end open defecation, manage solid waste properly and spread awareness about hygiene. Millions of toilets have been built and many cities have improved their cleanliness. However, cleanliness cannot be achieved by the government alone. Every citizen must stop littering, use dustbins, segregate waste and keep public places clean. A clean environment prevents diseases and makes our country beautiful. As Gandhiji said, "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

B. Descriptions of Places, Persons and Scenes

13. Describe your college campus.

Our college is situated on the outskirts of the town, away from noise. The main building is a three-storeyed structure painted cream and maroon. In front lies a beautiful garden with flower beds and a statue of Swami Vivekananda. The building has thirty classrooms, well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology, a computer lab and a big library with over twenty thousand books. Behind it there is a vast playground and an NCC parade ground. Rows of trees give shade everywhere. The campus is clean, green and peaceful — an ideal place for learning.

14. Describe a busy railway station.

A railway station is always full of life. Porters in red shirts carry heavy luggage on their heads, and vendors shout "Chai! Chai!" and "Garam samosa!" Passengers hurry with bags, some sitting on benches waiting for their trains, others checking the display boards. Announcements about arrivals and departures echo through loudspeakers. When a train arrives, there is a rush: people try to get in and out at the same time. Families bid tearful farewells while friends welcome each other with smiles. The station presents a picture of India in miniature.

15. Describe your best friend.

My best friend is Ankita. She is of medium height, with long black hair and a bright smile. She is intelligent, hard-working and always ready to help others. She is good at mathematics and often explains difficult problems to me patiently. She also sings beautifully and has won prizes in inter-school competitions. What I like most about her is her honesty — she tells me my mistakes frankly but kindly. We share our joys and sorrows, and I feel lucky to have such a true friend.

16. Describe the scene of a flood in your locality.

Last year continuous rain for five days caused a terrible flood in our locality. The river overflowed its banks and water entered houses, shops and fields. Roads looked like rivers, and people moved in boats. Many families climbed onto rooftops with whatever they could save. Cattle were washed away and standing crops were destroyed. The government and volunteers opened relief camps in schools and distributed food, drinking water and medicines. When the water receded, it left behind mud, damaged houses and the danger of diseases. It was a sad sight I can never forget.

17. Describe a sunrise at the seashore.

Watching the sunrise at Puri beach is an unforgettable experience. Before dawn the sky is dark blue and the waves roar softly. Slowly the eastern horizon turns pink, then orange and gold. Suddenly the red ball of the sun peeps out of the sea, and a golden path of light stretches across the water towards the shore. Fishermen push their boats into the waves, and seagulls fly overhead. People stand silently, many with folded hands. In a few minutes the whole beach is bathed in warm light, and a new day begins full of hope.

18. Describe a hospital ward.

The general ward of the district hospital is a long hall with two rows of iron beds covered with white sheets. Patients lie on the beds, some sleeping, some talking softly with relatives. Nurses in white uniforms move from bed to bed checking temperature and giving medicines. Saline bottles hang beside several beds. The smell of disinfectant fills the air. Doctors make their rounds in the morning, examining patients and writing instructions on charts. Although the ward is crowded, it is kept clean, and the staff work with patience and care.

C. Descriptions of Processes (use the passive voice)

19. How paddy is cultivated

First, the field is ploughed and levelled, and water is let in. Seeds are soaked and sown in a nursery bed. After about three weeks, the young seedlings are uprooted and transplanted into the main field in rows. Fertilisers are applied and weeds are removed from time to time. The field is kept flooded with water. When the crop turns golden, it is harvested with sickles or machines. The grains are separated by threshing, dried in the sun and stored.

20. How a cyclone warning is given

First, the formation of a low-pressure area over the sea is detected by satellites. Its movement is tracked by the meteorological department, and warnings are issued through TV, radio, SMS and loudspeakers. Fishermen are advised not to go to sea. People in low-lying areas are shifted to cyclone shelters. Food, water and medicines are stored in advance, and rescue teams are kept ready.

21. How a letter is sent by post

First, the letter is written and folded neatly. It is put into an envelope, which is sealed. The address of the receiver is written clearly with the PIN code, and the sender's address is written on the back. A stamp of the correct value is pasted. The letter is dropped into a letter box. It is collected by the postman, sorted at the post office and sent to the destination by train, bus or air. Finally it is delivered to the receiver.

22. How to make a paper boat

A rectangular sheet of paper is taken and folded in half along its length. It is then folded in half again and opened to mark the centre. The top corners are folded down to the centre line to form a triangle. The bottom strips are folded up on both sides. The shape is opened from the middle and flattened into a square. The bottom corners are folded up to make a triangle again, and it is opened into a square once more. Finally, the two top corners are pulled outwards and the boat is formed.

23. How blood donation is done

First, the donor is registered and asked about his health. His weight, blood pressure and haemoglobin are checked. If he is fit, he is asked to lie down on a couch. The arm is cleaned with an antiseptic and a sterile needle is inserted into a vein. About 350 mL of blood is collected in a bag. The needle is removed and the spot is covered with a bandage. The donor is given juice and biscuits and asked to rest for some time. The blood is tested and stored for patients.

24. How a newspaper is produced

News is collected by reporters from different places and sent to the newspaper office. It is checked and edited by sub-editors, and headlines are written. The pages are designed on computers, with photographs and advertisements. The final pages are transferred to printing plates. The newspaper is printed on huge rotary machines during the night. The copies are folded, bundled and sent by vans to agents, who deliver them to homes early in the morning.

MORE LETTERS & APPLICATIONS

English · +2 1st Year · 16 additional models

FORMAT REMINDERS

Personal letter: your address and date (top right) → salutation → body (3 short paragraphs) → closing (Yours lovingly) → name. Formal letter: sender's address, date → "To" + receiver's designation and address → Subject → Sir/Madam → body → Yours faithfully → name/designation.

Personal Letters

1. Letter to your mother describing hostel life.

Dear Maa, I received your letter and was happy to know that all are well at home. I am settling down nicely in the hostel. I share a room with two girls from Sambalpur and Kendrapara; they are very friendly. We get up at 5:30, study for an hour, and after breakfast go to college. In the evening we play badminton and then study till dinner. The food is simple but clean; I miss your fish curry, though! The warden is strict but caring. I am learning to manage my clothes, money and time on my own. Do not worry about me. Convey my love to Papa and Babu. Your loving daughter, Lipsa.

2. Letter to a friend inviting him to spend the summer vacation with you.

Dear Rohan, Our summer vacation begins next week and I would love you to spend a few days with us at our village near Chilika. We can go boating on the lake, watch dolphins at Satapada, swim in the pond and play cricket in the mango orchard. My grandparents tell wonderful stories at night. Mother says she will cook your favourite chhena poda. Please ask your parents and let me know when you can come; I will receive you at Balugaon station. Yours affectionately, Prakash.

3. Letter to your younger brother advising him on the importance of morning walks.

Dear Tutu, Mother writes that you get up late and complain of tiredness. I suggest you start taking a morning walk. The fresh air of the morning is pure and full of oxygen; walking strengthens the heart, lungs and muscles, improves digestion and keeps weight under control. It also refreshes the mind, so you will study better. Begin with twenty minutes and increase slowly. Take your friend along so that you enjoy it. I am sure you will feel the difference in a month. With love, your brother, Pinku.

4. Letter of condolence to a friend whose grandfather has died.

Dear Asish, I was deeply grieved to learn about the sad demise of your grandfather. I remember how lovingly he welcomed me whenever I visited your house and how he told us stories of his days as a teacher. His loss is a great one for your family and for all who knew him. Please accept my heartfelt condolences and convey them to your parents. May God give all of you the strength to bear this loss. Yours sincerely, Manoj.

5. Letter thanking an uncle for a birthday gift.

Dear Uncle, Thank you very much for the beautiful wrist watch you sent for my birthday. It is exactly the kind I wanted, and all my friends admired it. I will wear it carefully and it will remind me to be punctual. The birthday party went off well and everyone missed you. Please convey my regards to Aunty. With love and respect, your nephew, Biswajit.

Applications

6. Application to the Principal for permission to go on an educational tour.

To the Principal, ... Sub: Permission for an educational tour. Sir, We, the students of +2 1st Year Science, wish to go on a one-day educational tour to the Regional Science Centre and the Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar, on 15 December 2026. The tour will help us learn about scientific models and wildlife conservation. Two of our teachers have agreed to accompany us. We request you to kindly grant permission and arrange the college bus. Yours obediently, Class Representative, on behalf of the students.

7. Application for a transfer certificate.

To the Principal, ... Sub: Request for transfer certificate. Sir, I am a student of +2 1st Year (Commerce), Roll No. 18. My father has been transferred to Rourkela and our whole family is moving there. Hence I shall not be able to continue my studies in this college. I request you to issue my transfer certificate and conduct certificate at the earliest. I have cleared all college dues. Yours obediently, ...

8. Application for permission to use the college auditorium for a cultural programme.

To the Principal, ... Sub: Permission to use the auditorium. Sir, The Cultural Society plans to celebrate Utkal Divas on 1 April with songs, dances and a quiz on Odisha's history from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. We request you to permit us to use the auditorium and the sound system for this programme and to grace the occasion as chief guest. Yours obediently, Secretary, Cultural Society.

9. Application to the Station Master about a lost bag in the train.

To the Station Master, Bhubaneswar Railway Station. Sub: Bag left in the train. Sir, I travelled from Berhampur to Bhubaneswar by the Intercity Express (coach D3, seat 45) on 4 October 2026. While getting down I forgot a black backpack containing books, a calculator and my college ID card. I request you to kindly help me trace it. I can identify the bag and its contents. Yours faithfully, (Name, address, phone).

10. Application to the Municipal Commissioner about irregular garbage collection.

To the Commissioner, Cuttack Municipal Corporation. Sub: Irregular garbage collection in Ward No. 23. Sir, I wish to bring to your notice that garbage has not been collected regularly in our locality for the past two weeks. Heaps of waste lie on the roadside, giving out a foul smell and attracting stray animals, mosquitoes and flies. Residents fear an outbreak of diseases. I request you to ensure daily collection of garbage and regular spraying of disinfectants. Yours faithfully, (Name), on behalf of the residents.

Business and Official Letters

11. Letter to a publisher asking for a catalogue of books.

To the Sales Manager, XYZ Publishers, Cuttack. Sub: Request for catalogue. Sir, Our college library wishes to buy books on science, literature and competitive examinations. Kindly send us your latest catalogue with prices and the discount you offer to educational institutions. Yours faithfully, Librarian, (College).

12. Letter cancelling an order.

To the Manager, ABC Furniture, Bhubaneswar. Sub: Cancellation of order No. 556 dated 1 September 2026. Sir, We had placed an order for 20 study tables to be delivered by 20 September. Since the delivery has not been made even after repeated reminders, we are compelled to cancel the order. Kindly refund the advance of Rs 10,000 at the earliest. Yours faithfully, Principal, (College).

13. Letter to the Editor about the need for a public library in your town.

To the Editor, (Newspaper). Sub: Need for a public library. Sir, Through your newspaper I wish to point out that our town of fifty thousand people has no public library. Students who cannot afford costly books, job seekers preparing for competitive exams and elderly people who love reading suffer the most. A well-stocked library with newspapers, magazines and internet access would greatly benefit all. I request the district administration to set up a public library at the earliest. Yours faithfully, (Name, address).

14. Letter to the Editor about stray cattle on roads.

Sir, Stray cattle sitting in the middle of the main road of our town have become a serious problem. They cause traffic jams and accidents, especially at night. Many animals also fall sick by eating plastic from garbage. I request the municipality to build cattle pounds, fine owners who leave their animals on roads and keep the roads free of garbage. Yours faithfully, ...

15. Letter of complaint to the Post Master about non-delivery of a parcel.

To the Post Master, Head Post Office, Puri. Sub: Non-delivery of speed post parcel (No. EP123456789IN). Sir, A parcel sent to me by speed post from Bengaluru on 20 September has not been delivered yet, though tracking shows it reached Puri on 23 September. It contains important documents for my admission. Kindly look into the matter and arrange for delivery. Yours faithfully, ...

16. Job application with bio-data (short).

To the Manager, Sunrise Computers, Cuttack. Sub: Application for the post of Office Assistant. Sir, In response to your advertisement in today's paper, I offer myself as a candidate for the post of Office Assistant. I have passed +2 Commerce with 78% and completed a six-month computer course (MS Office, Tally). I can type 40 words per minute and communicate well in English and Odia. My bio-data is enclosed. If given a chance, I will work with sincerity. Yours faithfully, (Name).

Bio-data: Name, father's name, date of birth, address, phone, educational qualifications (table), computer skills, languages known, hobbies, references, declaration and signature.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE BOOK – PART 2

English · +2 1st Year · Agreement, articles, question forms, sentence transformation, common errors

1. Subject-Verb Agreement

RULES

- A singular subject takes a singular verb; a plural subject takes a plural verb. He **plays**; They **play**.
- Two subjects joined by "and" take a plural verb: Ram and Sita **are** here. (But "Bread and butter **is** my breakfast" — one idea.)
- With "either...or", "neither...nor", the verb agrees with the nearer subject: Neither the teacher nor the students **were** present.
- "Each", "every", "everyone", "nobody", "anybody" take singular verbs: Each of the boys **has** a book.
- "One of + plural noun" takes a singular verb: One of my friends **is** a doctor.
- "The number of" takes a singular verb; "a number of" takes a plural verb.
- Uncountable nouns take singular verbs: The furniture **is** new. Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.
- Words joined by "with", "along with", "as well as" do not change the number: The captain, along with his players, **was** honoured.

Exercise 1 – Choose the correct verb

1. The quality of the mangoes (was/were) good.
2. Each student (have/has) a library card.
3. Neither he nor his friends (has/have) arrived.
4. Physics (is/are) an interesting subject.
5. A number of students (was/were) absent.

6. The number of students (is/are) increasing.
7. One of the questions (was/were) difficult.
8. The teacher as well as the students (is/are) happy.
9. Rice and dal (is/are) our staple food.
10. Either you or I (am/are) wrong.

Answers: 1. was 2. has 3. have 4. is 5. were 6. is 7. was 8. is 9. is (one dish/idea) 10. am.

2. Articles and Determiners

Exercise 2 - Fill in with a, an, the or - (no article)

1. ___ Ganga is ___ holy river.
2. She is ___ honest girl.
3. He goes to ___ school by bus. (as a student)
4. ___ Himalayas are to the north of India.
5. I saw ___ one-eyed man.
6. ___ gold is ___ precious metal.
7. He is ___ tallest boy in ___ class.
8. We had ___ breakfast at eight.
9. She plays ___ piano beautifully.
10. Kalidasa is called ___ Shakespeare of India.

Answers: 1. The, a 2. an 3. - 4. The 5. a 6. -, a 7. the, the 8. - 9. the 10. the.

Exercise 3 - some/any, few/a few, little/a little

1. Is there ___ milk in the bottle?
2. Please give me ___ water.
3. He has ___ friends, so he feels lonely. (almost none)
4. I have ___ money; we can buy snacks. (some)
5. There is ___ hope of his recovery. (almost none)

Answers: 1. any 2. some 3. few 4. a little 5. little.

3. Question Forms and Question Tags

Exercise 4 - Make questions to get the underlined answers

1. He goes to college by bicycle.
2. Sita won the prize.
3. The meeting will start at 10 a.m.
4. She bought three books.
5. They live in Berhampur.
6. This is Ravi's bag.
7. He was late because the bus broke down.

Answers: 1. How does he go to college? 2. Who won the prize? 3. When will the meeting start? 4. How many books did she buy? 5. Where do they live? 6. Whose bag is this? 7. Why was he late?

Exercise 5 – Add question tags

1. You are a student, ___?
2. She doesn't like coffee, ___?
3. They went to Puri, ___?
4. He can swim, ___?
5. Let's play cricket, ___?
6. Nobody came, ___?
7. I am late, ___?
8. Close the door, ___?

Answers: 1. aren't you 2. does she 3. didn't they 4. can't he 5. shall we 6. did they 7. aren't I 8. will you.

4. Sentence Transformation

(a) Affirmative ↔ Negative (without changing meaning)

He is always punctual → He is never late. · Only a fool would say so → None but a fool would say so. · She is too weak to walk → She is so weak that she cannot walk.

(b) Too...to ↔ so...that

The tea is too hot to drink → The tea is so hot that we cannot drink it. · He is too poor to buy a car → He is so poor that he cannot buy a car.

(c) Degrees of comparison

Superlative: Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. Comparative: Mount Everest is higher than any other peak in the world. Positive: No other peak in the world is as high as Mount Everest.

(d) Simple ↔ Compound ↔ Complex

Simple: Being ill, he could not attend the class. Compound: He was ill, so he could not attend the class. Complex: As he was ill, he could not attend the class.

Exercise 6 – Rewrite as directed

1. Kolkata is the largest city in eastern India. (comparative)
2. He is so tired that he cannot work. (use too...to)
3. She worked hard. She passed. (combine using "so")
4. In spite of being poor, he is honest. (begin with "Though")
5. He is the best student in the class. (positive)
6. No sooner had he arrived than it started raining. (begin with "As soon as")
7. If you do not work hard, you will fail. (use "unless")
8. Everybody loves him. (begin with "There is nobody...")

Answers: 1. Kolkata is larger than any other city in eastern India. 2. He is too tired to work. 3. She worked hard, so she passed. 4. Though he is poor, he is honest. 5. No other student in the class is as good as he. 6. As soon as he arrived, it started raining. 7. Unless you work hard, you will fail. 8. There is nobody who does not love him.

5. Common Errors – Spot and Correct

Incorrect	Correct
He is senior than me.	He is senior to me.
I prefer tea than coffee.	I prefer tea to coffee.
She is married with a doctor.	She is married to a doctor.
Discuss about the problem.	Discuss the problem.
He returned back home.	He returned home.
I am having two brothers.	I have two brothers.
One of my friend is ill.	One of my friends is ill.
He gave me many advices.	He gave me a lot of advice.
I have seen him yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.
She did not came.	She did not come.
Each of the boys have a pen.	Each of the boys has a pen.
Ten kilometres are a long distance.	Ten kilometres is a long distance.
He is more cleverer than me.	He is cleverer than I (am).
Let he go.	Let him go.
Between you and I, ...	Between you and me, ...
The cattle is grazing.	The cattle are grazing.
I went to the hospital to see my sick friend yesterday evening at 6 p.m.	I went to the hospital at 6 p.m. yesterday to see my sick friend. (avoid repetition)
He has been ill since two days.	He has been ill for two days.
Unless you do not work, you will fail.	Unless you work, you will fail.
Although he is rich but he is unhappy.	Although he is rich, he is unhappy.

6. Narration and Voice – Introduction (for the 1st year)

Although these topics are tested in detail in the 2nd year, simple forms appear in grammar passages.

Voice: Active "The boy kicked the ball." → Passive "The ball was kicked by the boy."

Narration: Direct "He said, 'I am happy.'" → Indirect "He said that he was happy."

Exercise 7

1. Change into passive: (a) She writes a letter. (b) They are building a house. (c) Somebody stole my pen.

2. Change into indirect speech: (a) She said, "I like music." (b) He said to me, "Where do you live?" (c) The teacher said, "Be quiet."

Answers: 1. (a) A letter is written by her. (b) A house is being built by them. (c) My pen was stolen. 2. (a) She said that she liked music. (b) He asked me where I lived. (c) The teacher told us to be quiet.

VOCABULARY BUILDER & LITERATURE QUIZ

English · +2 1st Year

A. 60 Common Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Idiom	Meaning
A piece of cake	Very easy	Once in a blue moon	Very rarely
Break the ice	Start a conversation	Hit the nail on the head	Say exactly the right thing
Burn the midnight oil	Work late at night	Under the weather	Slightly ill
Cost an arm and a leg	Very expensive	Spill the beans	Reveal a secret
Call it a day	Stop working	Bite off more than one can chew	Take on too much
A blessing in disguise	Something good that seemed bad	Beat around the bush	Avoid the main point
Cry over spilt milk	Regret what can't be undone	In hot water	In trouble
Keep one's fingers crossed	Hope for good luck	Let the cat out of the bag	Reveal a secret
On cloud nine	Very happy	Pull someone's leg	Joke with someone
Through thick and thin	In all circumstances	Turn a deaf ear	Ignore
Apple of one's eye	Very dear person	Bad blood	Enmity
Bury the hatchet	Make peace	By leaps and bounds	Very quickly
Cut a sorry figure	Make a poor impression	Face the music	Accept punishment
Feather in one's cap	An achievement	Get cold feet	Become nervous
Give the cold shoulder	Ignore deliberately	Hit the sack	Go to bed
In the same boat	In the same situation	Keep the ball rolling	Continue
Kill two birds with one stone	Achieve two things with one action	Leave no stone unturned	Try every possible way
Make ends meet	Manage with little money	Nip in the bud	Stop at the start
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly	Play second fiddle	Take a lesser role
Put one's foot down	Be firm	Rain cats and dogs	Rain heavily
See eye to eye	Agree	Take with a pinch of salt	Not believe fully
The tip of the iceberg	Small part of a big problem	Throw in the towel	Give up
Under one's nose	Very near	Up in arms	Very angry/protesting
White elephant	Costly but useless possession	A wild goose chase	A useless search
At the eleventh hour	At the last moment	Bell the cat	Face a risk for others
Crocodile tears	False sorrow	Dark horse	Unexpected winner

Hand in glove	Working closely (often secretly)	Ins and outs	All details
Learn by heart	Memorise	Red-letter day	Memorable day
Show a clean pair of heels	Run away	Smell a rat	Suspect something wrong
Turn over a new leaf	Change for the better	Wash one's dirty linen in public	Discuss private quarrels openly

B. 40 Useful Phrasal Verbs

back up (support) · blow up (explode) · break in (enter by force) · bring about (cause) · call on (visit) · carry on (continue) · catch up with (reach) · come across (find by chance) · cut down (reduce) · do away with (abolish) · drop out (leave) · fall out (quarrel) · fill in (complete a form) · find out (discover) · get along with (be friendly) · get rid of (remove) · give in (surrender) · give up (stop) · go through (examine/experience) · hold on (wait) · keep up with (stay level) · let down (disappoint) · look down upon (despise) · look up (search in a book) · look up to (respect) · make out (understand) · make up (reconcile/invent) · pass away (die) · put off (postpone) · put out (extinguish) · run into (meet by chance) · see off (say goodbye) · set off (start a journey) · stand by (support) · take off (remove / rise into air) · take up (start a hobby) · turn up (arrive) · turn down (reject) · wear out (become useless by use) · work out (solve / exercise).

Exercise - Replace the words in italics with a phrasal verb

1. The firemen *extinguished* the fire.
2. Students *respect* their teachers.
3. The meeting was *postponed*.
4. I *met* an old friend *by chance* at the market.
5. He *stopped* smoking.

Answers: 1. put out 2. look up to 3. put off 4. ran into / came across 5. gave up.

C. Commonly Confused Words

Pair	Usage
accept / except	I accept your gift. Everyone came except Ravi.
advice / advise	Your advice (n) is good. I advise (v) you to rest.
affect / effect	Noise affects study. Its effect is harmful.
beside / besides	Sit beside me. Besides English, he knows French.
breath / breathe	Take a deep breath. Breathe slowly.
compliment / complement	She paid me a compliment. Colours complement each other.
desert / dessert	The Sahara is a desert. Ice cream is a dessert.
loose / lose	The screw is loose. Don't lose your keys.
practice / practise	Practice (n) makes perfect. Practise (v) daily.
principal / principle	The principal of the college. A man of principle.
quiet / quite	Keep quiet. It is quite hot.
stationary / stationery	The car is stationary. Buy stationery items.
their / there	Their house is there.
weather / whether	The weather is fine. I don't know whether he will come.
your / you're	Your book; you're (you are) late.
its / it's	The dog wagged its tail. It's (it is) raining.
lie / lay	I lie down to rest. Lay the book on the table.
rise / raise	The sun rises. Raise your hand.
borrow / lend	May I borrow your pen? Please lend me your pen.
hear / here	I hear music. Come here.

D. Literature Objective Quiz (50 questions)

#	Question	Answer
1	Who wrote "Standing Up for Yourself"?	Yevgeny Yevtushenko
2	Nationality of Yevtushenko?	Russian
3	Which temple is linked with Dharmapada?	Sun Temple, Konark
4	Who was Dharmapada's father?	Bisu Maharana
5	About how many craftsmen built Konark (legend)?	Twelve hundred
6	Which king built the Konark temple?	Narasimha Deva I
7	Author of "The Golden Touch"?	Nathaniel Hawthorne
8	Name of Midas's daughter?	Marygold
9	What did Midas wish for?	That everything he touched should turn to gold
10	How was the Golden Touch removed?	Bathing in the river and sprinkling its water
11	Author of "In London in Minus Fours"?	Louis Fischer
12	Why did Gandhi go to London in 1931?	Second Round Table Conference
13	Where did Gandhi stay in London?	Kingsley Hall, East End
14	Which film star did Gandhi meet?	Charlie Chaplin
15	Whose workers welcomed Gandhi in spite of the boycott?	Lancashire cotton-mill workers
16	Author of "The Cancer Fight, from Hiroshima to Houston"?	Ritsuko Komaki
17	Which city was bombed in 1945 (in the lesson)?	Hiroshima
18	Where did Komaki work as a cancer doctor?	Houston, USA
19	Who wrote "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?	Robert Frost
20	What season is described in Frost's poem?	Winter (snowy evening)
21	Which animal accompanies the speaker?	A little horse
22	"The darkest evening of the year" suggests which time?	The winter solstice (shortest day)
23	Who wrote "Oft, in the Stilly Night"?	Thomas Moore
24	Moore's nationality?	Irish
25	What does "stilly" mean?	Silent, calm
26	Who wrote "The Inchcape Rock"?	Robert Southey
27	Who placed the bell on the rock?	The Abbot of Aberbrothok
28	Who cut off the bell?	Sir Ralph the Rover
29	Off which country's coast is the Inchcape Rock?	Scotland
30	Form of "The Inchcape Rock"?	Ballad (narrative poem)
31	Who wrote "To My True Friend"?	Elizabeth Pinard

32	Who wrote "Fishing"?	Gopa Ranjan Mishra
33	Author of "Three Questions"?	Leo Tolstoy
34	Whom did the king visit for answers?	A wise hermit
35	The most important time, according to the hermit?	Now (the present)
36	Author of "After Twenty Years"?	O. Henry
37	Names of the two friends?	Jimmy Wells and Bob ("Silky Bob")
38	Which city is the setting?	New York
39	Author of "The Open Window"?	Saki (H. H. Munro)
40	The nervous visitor's name?	Framton Nuttel
41	The niece who tells the story?	Vera
42	Author of "The Open and Only Houdini"?	Robert Lado
43	Houdini was famous as a/an ...	Escape artist / magician
44	"Childhood" is taken from whose autobiography?	Jawaharlal Nehru
45	What did young Nehru take from his father's desk?	A fountain pen
46	Nehru's tutor who influenced him?	F. T. Brooks
47	"Marriage" is by whom?	Dr Rajendra Prasad
48	Dr Rajendra Prasad was India's first ...	President
49	Social evil criticised in "Marriage"?	Child marriage (and extravagant customs)
50	Prescribed textbook for English?	Invitation to English

AUTHORS, SAMPLE PAPER 3 & SKILL DRILLS

English · +2 1st Year

About the Authors and Poets

Writer	Lesson	Brief introduction
Yevgeny Yevtushenko (1933–2017)	Standing Up for Yourself	Russian poet known for bold poems on freedom and justice; wrote autobiographical prose about his youth.
Hariharan Balakrishnan	The Legend behind a Legend	Indian journalist and writer who wrote on Indian heritage and culture.
Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804–1864)	The Golden Touch	American novelist (<i>The Scarlet Letter</i>); retold Greek myths for children in <i>A Wonder-Book</i> .
Louis Fischer (1896–1970)	In London in Minus Fours	American journalist; author of <i>The Life of Mahatma Gandhi</i> , basis of the film <i>Gandhi</i> .
Ritsuko Komaki	The Cancer Fight...	Japanese-born radiation oncologist who survived Hiroshima and worked on cancer treatment in the USA.
Robert Frost (1874–1963)	Stopping by Woods...	American poet of New England rural life; four-time Pulitzer Prize winner.
Thomas Moore (1779–1852)	Oft, in the Stilly Night	Irish poet and songwriter, known for <i>Irish Melodies</i> .
Robert Southey (1774–1843)	The Inchcape Rock	English Romantic poet, Poet Laureate; friend of Wordsworth and Coleridge.
Elizabeth Pinard	To My True Friend	Poet of simple verses on friendship and everyday feelings.
Gopa Ranjan Mishra	Fishing	Odia poet writing in English; reflective poems on everyday life.
Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910)	Three Questions	Russian novelist (<i>War and Peace</i> , <i>Anna Karenina</i>); wrote moral tales.
O. Henry (1862–1910)	After Twenty Years	American short-story writer (William Sydney Porter), famous for surprise endings.
Saki (1870–1916)	The Open Window	Pen name of H. H. Munro, British writer of witty, satirical short stories.
Robert Lado (1915–1995)	The Open and Only Houdini	American linguist and educator who wrote reading materials for learners of English.
Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)	Childhood	First Prime Minister of India; author of <i>An Autobiography</i> , <i>The Discovery of India</i> .
Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884–1963)	Marriage	First President of India; freedom fighter; wrote his autobiography <i>Atmakatha</i> .

Sample Paper 3 – Solved

Q1(a) Prose – answer any five

1. How did King Midas react on seeing his bed-cover turn into gold?

He was overjoyed and thought he was the happiest man in the world; he ran about touching things to turn them into gold.

2. Why did the press call Gandhi's dress "minus fours"?

Golfers wore loose "plus fours"; Gandhi wore only a short loincloth, so the press jokingly called it "minus fours".

3. What made the narrator fight back in "Standing Up for Yourself"?

The humiliation he suffered at the hands of the bully and his determination not to live in fear made him prepare and fight back.

4. Why is the Konark legend still remembered?

Because Dharmapada's skill and sacrifice to save twelve hundred craftsmen symbolises talent and selflessness and is linked to one of India's greatest monuments.

5. How did Hiroshima shape Ritsuko Komaki's career?

Seeing radiation sickness and cancer deaths after the bombing made her decide to become a doctor and fight cancer.

Q1(b) Poetry - answer any five

1. What does the speaker in Frost's poem want to do and why can he not do it?

He wants to stay and watch the lovely, dark woods filling with snow, but he has promises to keep and a long journey ahead.

2. Mention the sounds in the woods.

The ringing of harness bells, the sweep of the gentle wind and the falling of soft snowflakes.

3. What did sailors do when they heard the Inchcape bell?

They steered clear of the rock and blessed the Abbot.

4. What happened in the end to Sir Ralph?

His ship struck the Inchcape Rock in a fog and sank, and he drowned.

5. What images of the past does Moore recall?

Smiles and tears of boyhood, words of love, the bright eyes of friends now dimmed.

Q1(c) Extensive reading - any two

1. Why did Framton Nuttel run away from the Sappleton house?

Framton, a nervous man, had been told by Vera that her aunt's husband and brothers had died in a bog three years earlier and that her aunt still waited for them by the open window. When he saw three figures with guns and a dog walking towards the window, exactly as Vera had described, he thought they were ghosts and ran away in terror. In fact they were the living men returning from shooting. The incident shows how Vera's clever imagination fooled a gullible visitor.

2. What is the message of "Three Questions"?

The story teaches that the present moment is the only time we truly have, the person before us is the most important person, and doing good to that person is the most important task. The king learnt this through his own acts of kindness — helping the hermit dig and saving the wounded man — which turned an enemy into a friend. The message is to live mindfully and do good now, instead of worrying about the future.

Q2 Reading-related skills

(a) Vocabulary: Form nouns — (i) decide (ii) kind (iii) brave (iv) able (v) arrive.

decision, kindness, bravery, ability, arrival.

(b) Information transfer: Present as a tree diagram — "Matter is classified into pure substances and mixtures. Pure substances are elements and compounds. Mixtures are homogeneous and heterogeneous."

Matter → (1) Pure substances → Elements, Compounds; (2) Mixtures → Homogeneous, Heterogeneous.

(c) Reorder: (a) The ambulance took him to hospital. (b) A man was crossing the road. (c) A speeding car hit him. (d) People gathered and called an ambulance. (e) Doctors treated him and he recovered.

b, c, d, a, e.

(d) Dictionary: Arrange — teacher, team, tea, tear, tease.

tea, teacher, team, tear, tease.

(e) Cohesive devices: She was not well. (i) __, she went to college. (ii) __ she reached, the class had started. She sat quietly (iii) __ she did not want to disturb anyone. (iv) __ class, she met the teacher (v) __ explained the lesson again.

(i) Still/However (ii) When/By the time (iii) because (iv) After (v) who.

Q3 Writing skills

(a) Letter to your friend about how you plan to prepare for the final examination. (b) Describe a festival you enjoyed. (c) Slogan on road safety; telegram to a friend congratulating him; caption for a picture of a crowded beach. — Use the model bank for structure.

Q4 Grammar

Correct the errors: (1) He do not like milk. (2) She is good in English. (3) I have went to Puri. (4) The news are good. (5) Each of the girls have sung. (6) He is senior than me. (7) One of the boy is absent. (8) I am living here since 2019. (9) She gave me an useful advice. (10) Let we go.

(1) does not (2) good at (3) have gone (4) is (5) has (6) senior to (7) boys (8) have been living (9) a useful piece of advice (10) Let us.

Q5 Story

Outline: A king proclaims a reward for anyone who removes a big stone from the road – many pass by and complain – a poor farmer removes it – finds a bag of gold under it with a note from the king – moral. (Write about 150 words; moral: "Help others without expecting reward" / "Every obstacle is an opportunity.")

Skill Drills

Information transfer - verbal to table

"In a survey of 200 students about their favourite subjects, 60 chose Mathematics, 50 Science, 40 English, 30 Computer Science and 20 Social Science."

Subject	Students	Percentage
Mathematics	60	30%
Science	50	25%
English	40	20%
Computer Science	30	15%
Social Science	20	10%

Reordering - 5 more sets

- (a) He became a famous scientist. (b) Kalam was born in Rameswaram. (c) He studied aerospace engineering. (d) He sold newspapers as a boy.
- (a) Fill the bucket with water. (b) Wash the car with soap. (c) Rinse it with clean water. (d) Dry it with a soft cloth.
- (a) The bell rang. (b) Students rushed out of class. (c) They played in the field. (d) The teacher dismissed the class.
- (a) It hatched into a caterpillar. (b) The butterfly laid an egg. (c) The caterpillar formed a pupa. (d) A beautiful butterfly came out.
- (a) He opened the door. (b) Somebody knocked. (c) It was his old friend. (d) They hugged each other.

Answers: 1. b, d, c, a 2. a, b, c, d 3. a, d, b, c 4. b, a, c, d 5. b, a, c, d.

Dictionary drills

- Arrange: (a) plant, plane, plain, planet, plan (b) seat, sea, seal, search, season.
- Which word comes first: "computer" or "compute"? "bat" or "batch"?
- Mark the stressed syllable: photograph, photography, important, examination.

Answers: 1. (a) plain, plan, plane, planet, plant (b) sea, seal, search, season, seat 2. compute; bat 3. PHO-to-graph, pho-TOG-ra-phy, im-POR-tant, ex-am-i-NA-tion.

QUICK REVISION & EXTRA PRACTICE

English · +2 1st Year

Format Cheat-Sheets

Task	Format / key points	Word limit
Personal letter	Address & date → Dear ... → 3 paragraphs (opening, main matter, closing) → Yours affectionately → name	~150
Formal letter / application	Sender, date → To, receiver → Subject → Sir/Madam → body → Yours faithfully/obediently → name, details	~150
Description of object	Name, shape, size, colour, material, parts, use; present tense	~150
Description of event	When, where, who; sequence; feelings; past tense	~150
Description of process	Materials → steps in order; passive voice; sequence words	~150
Telegram	Capital letters, no articles/helping verbs, sender's name at end	~10
Slogan	Short, catchy, often rhyming	~5-8
Caption	Short phrase that sums up a picture	~5-8
E-mail	To, Subject, salutation, short body, closing, name	~60-80
Notice	Institution name, NOTICE, date, heading, body (what, when, where, who), signature/designation	~50-60
Advertisement	Heading (FOR SALE / LOST / WANTED), details, contact	~30-50
Story	Title, past tense, beginning-middle-end, moral	~150

Grammar Rules Summary

- **Countable/uncountable:** many/few vs much/little; no plural for advice, information, furniture, luggage, news, equipment.
- **Tenses:** present perfect never with past time words; past perfect for earlier past action; "since" + point of time, "for" + period; no "will" in time clauses (when/if/until + present).
- **Modals:** modal + base verb; must (necessity), should (advice), may (possibility/permission), can (ability), could/would (polite request).
- **Prepositions:** at (time/point), on (day/date/surface), in (month/year/inside); good at, fond of, afraid of, angry with (person), senior to, prefer to, married to.
- **Imperatives:** base verb; negative with "Don't"; polite with "Please"; suggestion with "Let's".
- **Agreement:** each/every/one of + singular verb; neither...nor — verb agrees with nearer subject.
- **Articles:** a/an by sound; "the" for unique things, rivers, oceans, mountain ranges, superlatives.

Extra Practice - Mixed Exercises

Exercise A - Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb

1. She _____ (study) English for three years.
2. Look! The children _____ (play) in the rain.
3. He _____ (finish) his work before I came.
4. We _____ (go) to the cinema tomorrow.
5. The train _____ (leave) just now.
6. If he _____ (come), I will tell him.
7. They _____ (live) in Rourkela in 2015.
8. Every morning my grandfather _____ (read) the newspaper.

Answers: 1. has been studying 2. are playing 3. had finished 4. are going / will go 5. has just left 6. comes 7. lived 8. reads.

Exercise B - Choose the correct preposition

1. He is suffering (from/with) fever.
2. She was born (on/in) 15 August.
3. The book is (in/on) the shelf.
4. Divide the sweets (between/among) the four children.
5. He is accused (for/of) theft.
6. I congratulate you (for/on) your success.
7. She insisted (on/for) going.
8. He is junior (than/to) me.

Answers: 1. from 2. on 3. on 4. among 5. of 6. on 7. on 8. to.

Exercise C – Use suitable modals

1. You _____ not park here. (prohibition)
2. _____ you help me with this box? (request)
3. He _____ be in the library; I saw him going there. (certainty)
4. We _____ save water. (duty)
5. She _____ run fast when she was young. (past ability)

Answers: 1. must 2. Could/Would/Can 3. must 4. should/must 5. could.

Exercise D – Rewrite as instructions (imperatives)

"First you should switch on the computer. Then you should type your password. After that you should open the browser." → Switch on the computer. Type your password. Open the browser.

Exercise E – Countable or uncountable? Write C or U

chair, rice, idea, money, coin, traffic, car, homework, job, work, suggestion, advice.

Answers: C, U, C, U, C, U, C, U, C, U, C, U.

Reading Practice – Short Unseen Passage

Rabindranath Tagore was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize, which he received in 1913 for *Gitanjali*. Poet, novelist, painter and educationist, he founded Santiniketan, where students learnt in the open air, close to nature. He believed education should develop creativity and freedom rather than mere memorisation. He composed the national anthems of India and Bangladesh. His songs, known as Rabindra Sangeet, are still loved by millions.

1. Why is Tagore's Nobel Prize special? — He was the first Asian to win it.
2. What was special about Santiniketan? — Students learnt in the open air, close to nature.
3. What did Tagore believe about education? — It should develop creativity and freedom, not mere memorisation.
4. Name two national anthems he composed. — Those of India and Bangladesh.
5. Find a word meaning "learning by heart". — memorisation.

Self-Assessment Checklist Before the Exam

I can...	✓
summarise each prose lesson in 5 lines	
explain the theme of each poem with one poetic device	
write a 100-word evaluative answer on each extensive reading text	
convert a passage into a table/flow chart/tree diagram	
reorder jumbled sentences using linkers and pronouns	
arrange words alphabetically and divide them into syllables	
use however, therefore, although, unless correctly	
write personal and formal letters in correct format	
describe an object, an event and a process (passive voice)	
write telegrams, slogans, captions, notices and e-mails	
use tenses, modals, prepositions and articles correctly	
develop a story from an outline and translate simple Odia sentences	

EXTRA PRACTICE SET

English · +2 1st Year · More stories, descriptions and comprehension

More Stories from Outlines

1. Outline: A fox sees grapes hanging high - jumps many times - fails - goes away saying grapes are sour. Moral.

Sour Grapes

One hot afternoon a hungry fox was wandering in a vineyard. He saw bunches of ripe, juicy grapes hanging from a high vine. His mouth watered. He jumped to reach them but missed. He stepped back, ran and jumped again, but the grapes were still too high. He tried again and again until he was tired and panting. At last he gave up. As he walked away, he said to himself, "Those grapes are sour anyway. I don't want them."

Moral: It is easy to despise what we cannot get.

2. Outline: King announces stone on road - people pass - complain - farmer moves it - finds gold and note - reward for removing obstacles.

The Stone on the Road

Long ago a king placed a large stone in the middle of a busy road and hid behind a tree to watch. Rich merchants and courtiers passed by. Some walked around it; others loudly blamed the king for not keeping the roads clear, but none tried to move it. Then a poor farmer came with a load of vegetables. He put down his load and, with great effort, pushed the stone to the roadside. Under it he found a purse full of gold coins and a note from the king: "This gold is for the person who removes the stone." The farmer understood that every obstacle can bring an opportunity.

Moral: Those who solve problems instead of complaining are rewarded.

3. Outline: Two goats meet on a narrow bridge - neither gives way - fight - both fall into the river. Another two goats - one lies down - other crosses - both safe. Moral.**The Two Goats**

Two goats coming from opposite sides met in the middle of a narrow bridge over a fast stream. "Move back and let me pass," said one. "Why should I? You move back," replied the other. Neither would give way. They began to fight with their horns, lost their balance and both fell into the stream and were drowned. A few days later two other goats met on the same bridge. One said, "If we fight, we shall both fall. Let me lie down; you can walk over me." It lay down and the other goat crossed carefully. Both reached safely.

Moral: Cooperation is better than quarrel.

More Descriptions

4. Describe a market scene on a Sunday.

The weekly Sunday market of our town is a scene of great bustle. From early morning, vendors spread vegetables, fruits, fish, clothes and utensils on mats along both sides of the road. The air is filled with shouts of sellers calling out prices and buyers bargaining loudly. Heaps of green spinach, red tomatoes and purple brinjals make a colourful sight. Children pull their parents towards the toy and balloon stalls, while the smell of fried snacks spreads from small eateries. By noon the market is so crowded that it is difficult to walk. By evening the vendors pack up, leaving the place quiet again.

5. Describe how you celebrated Diwali.

Diwali was celebrated at our home with great joy. A week before the festival we cleaned and decorated the house. On the evening of Diwali we lit rows of earthen lamps on the roof, doorstep and balcony, and the whole locality glittered with lights. We drew a rangoli at the entrance and performed Lakshmi puja. Afterwards we distributed sweets to neighbours and friends. We burst a few eco-friendly crackers, keeping in mind safety and pollution. Late at night we sat together and enjoyed a delicious dinner. The festival filled our hearts with happiness and togetherness.

6. Describe your school library.

Our school library is a large, airy hall on the first floor. Tall wooden almirahs along the walls hold more than ten thousand books arranged subject-wise and labelled clearly. In the middle there are long tables with chairs where about fifty students can read at a time. A separate corner has newspapers and magazines in English and Odia. The librarian maintains a computerised catalogue so that books can be found quickly. Silence is strictly observed. The library is my favourite place in school, where I spend my free periods reading.

More Comprehension Practice

Passage - Water Conservation. Water covers about seventy percent of the earth, yet only a small fraction is fresh water fit for drinking. Growing population, wasteful habits and pollution are causing water shortages in many parts of India. Rain-water harvesting — collecting rain water from rooftops and storing it or letting it seep into the ground — is a simple solution that recharges groundwater. Repairing leaking taps, using buckets instead of showers, watering plants in the evening and reusing kitchen water for gardens can save thousands of litres every year. Farmers can use drip irrigation, which supplies water directly to the roots and reduces waste.

1. Why is there a water shortage although water covers most of the earth? — Only a small fraction is fresh drinkable water, and population growth, wasteful habits and pollution reduce it further.
2. What is rain-water harvesting? — Collecting rain water from rooftops and storing it or letting it recharge the ground.
3. List three ways to save water at home. — Repair leaking taps, use buckets instead of showers, reuse kitchen water for gardens.
4. How does drip irrigation help? — It supplies water directly to roots, reducing waste.
5. Find a word meaning "to fill again". — recharge.

Passage - Odisha's Handicrafts. Odisha is famous for its handicrafts. Pattachitra, a traditional cloth painting from Raghurajpur near Puri, depicts stories of Lord Jagannath and the epics in bright natural colours. Silver filigree work of Cuttack, known as Tarakasi, uses fine silver wires to make delicate jewellery and ornaments. Pipili is known for colourful appliqué work used in umbrellas, canopies and bags. Sambalpuri sarees, woven with the special tie-and-dye technique called "bandha", are admired across India. These crafts give livelihood to thousands of artisans and represent the state's rich culture.

1. What is Pattachitra? — A traditional cloth painting from Raghurajpur showing stories of Lord Jagannath and the epics.
2. Which town is famous for silver filigree? What is it called? — Cuttack; Tarakasi.
3. What is Pipili known for? — Colourful appliqué work.
4. Name the technique used in Sambalpuri sarees. — Bandha (tie-and-dye).
5. Why are these crafts important? — They give livelihood to artisans and represent Odisha's culture.

Translation Practice - Patterns to Remember

When you translate an Odia passage, decide the tense first and then use these English patterns.

Meaning to express	English sentence
A general fact about a place	Odisha is famous for its temples and beaches.
A daily habit	My grandfather walks in the garden every morning.
Something happening now	The farmers are harvesting paddy.
Something just completed	The guests have arrived.
A past event with time	Our school celebrated Utkal Divas on 1 April.
A future plan	We shall visit Chilika next week.
Advice	Students should read newspapers daily.
Prohibition	Do not throw plastic on the road.
Condition	If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
Comparison	The Mahanadi is the longest river in Odisha.

Sentence Correction Drill (20 items)

1. She don't know the answer. → She doesn't know the answer.
2. I am going to market. → I am going to the market.
3. He is an university student. → He is a university student.
4. They was playing football. → They were playing football.
5. My father is a engineer. → My father is an engineer.
6. I have a lot of works. → I have a lot of work.
7. He came at Monday. → He came on Monday.
8. She is more taller than her sister. → She is taller than her sister.
9. Where you are going? → Where are you going?
10. I did not saw him. → I did not see him.
11. The police has arrived. → The police have arrived.
12. He has been working here for 2020. → He has been working here since 2020.
13. Give me a bread. → Give me a loaf / a piece of bread.
14. She can sings well. → She can sing well.
15. We discussed about the plan. → We discussed the plan.
16. Neither of them are present. → Neither of them is present.
17. I prefer walking than running. → I prefer walking to running.
18. He is good in drawing. → He is good at drawing.
19. She reached to the station. → She reached the station.
20. Each boy and girl were given a prize. → Each boy and girl was given a prize.

Practice Paragraphs to Write Yourself (with hints)

Topic	Points to include
A Visit to a Zoo	Which zoo (Nandankanan), with whom, animals seen (white tiger, gharial), safari, feelings, lesson on conservation.
My Ambition	What you want to become, why, how you will prepare, how it will help society.
Value of Trees	Oxygen, shade, fruit, wood, medicine, rain, soil conservation; deforestation; tree plantation.
Television	Entertainment, news, education; harmful effects of too much viewing; balanced use.
A Memorable Journey	Where, mode of travel, scenery, an incident, how you felt.
Road Safety	Helmet, seat belt, speed limits, traffic signals, no phone while driving, pedestrians' duties.
Dignity of Labour	All work is respectable; examples (Gandhi cleaning toilets); self-reliance; social equality.
Online Classes	Advantages (flexibility, recorded lessons), problems (network, screen time), suggestions.
Library	Collection of books, silent reading, reference, borrowing rules, benefits for students.
A Rainy Day	Dark clouds, thunder, heavy rain, waterlogging, children playing, cool weather, cup of tea.

FINAL ADVICE

Read one English newspaper article every day, learn five new words a week with their use in sentences, and write one paragraph or letter every Sunday. Show it to your teacher for corrections. Regular practice is the surest way to improve marks in English.

PRACTICE & REVISION

English · +2 1st Year (Class XI)

English – Unseen Passage Practice

PASSAGE

Odisha is famous for its long coastline, ancient temples and colourful festivals. Every year, lakhs of devotees gather in Puri for the Rath Yatra, when the deities are taken out in huge wooden chariots. The chariots are built afresh every year by skilled carpenters who follow traditions passed down for centuries. The festival is not merely religious; it brings together people of every caste and class, and visitors from across the world. However, such large gatherings also bring challenges: crowd control, cleanliness and safety. The state administration, volunteers and local people work together to make the festival peaceful. Thus, Rath Yatra is a living example of faith, art and community service working hand in hand.

1. Why is Puri crowded during Rath Yatra? [2]

Because lakhs of devotees and visitors from all over the world come to see the deities being taken out in huge chariots.

2. What is special about the chariots? [2]

They are built afresh every year by skilled carpenters following centuries-old traditions.

3. Mention two challenges caused by large gatherings. [2]

Crowd control and maintaining cleanliness/safety.

4. Find words from the passage meaning: (a) people devoted to God (b) difficulties. [2]

(a) devotees (b) challenges.

5. Suggest a suitable title. [1]

"Rath Yatra – Faith, Art and Unity".

English – Model Description of an Event

Describe the Annual Sports Day of your college (about 150 words).

The Annual Sports Day of our college was held on 15 January on the college playground. The ground was decorated with colourful flags, and a large shamiana was put up for guests. The District Collector was the chief guest. The programme began at 9 a.m. with a march-past by students of all streams, followed by the lighting of the sports torch. Then came the events — races of 100, 200 and 400 metres, long jump, high jump, shot put and the exciting relay race. The tug-of-war between the Science and Commerce teams drew the loudest cheers. In the afternoon there was a musical-chair race for teachers, which everybody enjoyed. At the end, the chief guest gave away the prizes and praised the students' discipline. The Principal thanked all. It was a memorable day that taught us team spirit and fair play.

Last-Minute Exam Tips

English

- Follow the word limit — too long or too short loses marks.
- In letters, the format (address, date, subject, salutation, closing) carries marks.
- In telegrams and slogans, keep within the word limit and drop articles and helping verbs.
- In story-developing, use past tense, a title and a moral.
- Write literature answers in your own words; quote only a few words from the text if needed.
- Leave a line between answers and write question numbers clearly.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXAM

Revise only formula boxes, name reactions, grammar rules and your own mistake list. Sleep well — a fresh mind solves problems faster than a tired one. Carry admit card, two pens, pencil, scale, eraser and a geometry box. Good luck!