

Note Making Example 1: . Read the passage and answer the questions given below: (*Sample Question Paper CBSE, 2018-19*)

1. There is a clear dichotomy between Jayashankar Prasad's daily life and the one that found expression in his literature. In his literary formulations, Prasad advocated an escape- from personality ideals and categorically stated: "An artist's art, and not his person, is the touchstone to assess his work . . . it is only after losing his personality that he emerges in his art as an artist".

2. In Prasad's works – his poems, short stories, novels, dramas etc. – what emerges is life as shaped in the writer's inner self by his emotions, fancies, dreams, reveries . . . His writings are a record not of outer reality, but of the artist's inner world. As such, of a proper appreciation and understanding of his works more emphasis needs to be placed on the working of his mind, than the events of his day-to-day life.

3. Prasad was born in a renowned family of Varanasi. His grand-father Shiv Ratan Sahu, a dealer in high quality perfumed tobacco (snuff). Besides being an astute businessman, he was endowed with a marked cultural taste. His home was the meeting place of the local poets, singers, artists, scholars and men of religion. Prasad's father Devi Prasad Sahu carried forward this high tradition of family. Prasad, therefore, had a chance to study the various phases of human nature in the light of the business traditions, artistic taste and religious background of his family.

4. When the business had somewhat recovered, Prasad planned the publication of a literary journal. Prasad started the "Indu". The inaugural number appeared in July 1909. By this time Prasad's notions of literature had crystallized into a credo. In the first issue of Indu, he proclaimed, "Literature has no fixed aim; it is not a slave to rules; it is a free and all-embracing genius, gives birth to genuine literature which is subservient to none. Whatever in the world is true and beautiful is its subject matter. By dealing with the True and Beautiful it establishes the one and affects the full flowering of the others. Its force can be measured by the degree of pleasure it gives to the reader's mind as also by the criticism which is free of all prejudice". The words sound like the manifesto of romanticism in literature.

5. Even while recognizing the social relevance of literature, Prasad insisted, "The poet is a creator . . . he is not conditioned by his milieu;

rather it is he who moulds it and gives it a new shape; he conjures up a new world of beauty where the reader for the time being, becomes oblivious of the outer world and passes his time in an eternal spring garden where golden lotuses blossom and the air is thick and pollen". Thus, the chief aim of literature according to Prasad is to give joy to the reader and to create a state of bliss in him. Later under the impact of Shiv Advaitism, this faith of Prasad got further strengthened.

(Extract from 'Jayashankar Prasad- His mind and Art' by Dr. Nagendra)

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)

GRAMMAR.

A. Do as directed:

(i) This question is very difficult. We cannot answer (Join the sentences using too to)

(ii) You have written a very good answer. (Change the voice)

(iii) As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students sat quietly.

(Rewrite the sentence using No sooner than)

(iv) If I get my salary, I will buy a car. (Rewrite the sentence replacing if with unless)

(v) He cut his finger with a knife. (Change into negative)

(vi) The girl is in red dress. The girl is my sister. (Join the sentences using 'who')

(vii) I don't like going to market. The market is very crowded. (Join the sentences using 'as')

B. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option:

(i) Garima and Dharam _____ went to watch movie. (both, all, whole, nor)

(ii) Swati _____ speak English, Hindi and French perfectly. (can, may, dare, need)

(iii) I do not have _____ good book at home. (any, some, few, little)

(iv) The frog jumped _____ the well. (in, into, on, upon)

(v) They _____ cricket since morning.

C. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each, and making other changes that may be necessary.

1. It is probable that he will never come back. (Begin: In ...)
2. He said to me, 'Where are you going?' (Begin: He asked me ...)
3. As soon as the chief guest had arrived the play began. (Begin: No sooner)
4. I was surprised at his behaviour. (Begin: His ...)
5. He will certainly succeed. (Begin: He is ...)
6. He is the best student in the class. (Use better instead of best)
7. He is too weak to stand up without help.
8. He tucked the gun under his arm and rushed towards the bridge. (End: ... his arm.)
9. We were late. Consequently, we missed the train. (Rewrite with as or since)
10. Though I had a headache I enjoyed the movie. (Rewrite with in spite of)
11. The meeting had to be postponed due to the chairman's illness. (Rewrite with because)
12. If we don't hurry up, we will miss our flight. (Rewrite with otherwise)
13. After John arrived, we began our meeting. (Rewrite with upon)
14. It was cold but we went swimming. (Rewrite with although)
15. The tea was so hot that I could not drink it. (Change into a simple sentence)
16. He is too arrogant to listen to advice. (Change into a complex sentence)
17. He worked hard that he might pass the examination. (Change into a simple sentence)
18. He is too stupid to handle such a difficult situation. (Remove too)
19. John is the tallest boy in the class. (Use the comparative form of the adjective)
20. I could not do it even if I tried. (Change into a simple sentence)
21. No sooner did I hear the gunshot than I rushed to the spot. (Rewrite using as soon as.)
22. Hardly had I solved one problem when another cropped up. (Rewrite using no sooner ...than)
23. Only trained graduates need to apply. (Use none instead of only)
24. Work hard or you will fail. (Change into a complex sentence)

D. Do as Directed:

1. The knife is not sharp. (Change into negative)
2. Bharat was the strongest king in India. (Change into negative)
3. He is too shy to ask for help. (Rewrite using so... that)
4. Ravi is too weak to walk. (Rewrite using so... that)
5. The investigator always wears an orange vest to the scene of the accident. (Change the voice)
6. Several proposals will be written by the architect next month. (Change the voice)
7. He is never late. (Change into affirmative)
8. Rahul is the tallest boy in the class. (Change into negative)
9. My mother has not been keeping well and I have been facing financial crisis for the past one year. (Rewrite using Not only...but also)
10. Their bonding was so strong that they even shared their clothes and toys. (Rewrite using Not only...but also)

E. Do as Directed

- A**(i) Sunita has prepared tea for us. (Change into Present Indefinite Tense)
(ii) They made him captain. (Change the voice)
(iii) He was in the habit of walking in the morning. (Rewrite using 'used to')
(iv) I did it. (Change into negative) [2010, 15]
(v) I get up early in the morning so that I may go for a walk. (Change into simple sentence)
(vi) You will come tomorrow. (Add a question tag)
(vii) Mohan is the cleverest boy in the class. (Rewrite using Positive Degree)

- B.** (i) They are not eager to learn. (Change into Interrogative)
(ii) He works hard. He may pass the examination. (Combine the sentences using 'so that')
(iii) As soon as the rats see the cat they run away. (Rewrite the sentence using 'no sooner than' in place of 'As soon as')
(iv) If he does not work properly, he will be punished. (Begin with : unless he)
(v) She was reading since 8 O'clock. (Change into Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
(vi) She speaks Marathi at home. (Change into Passive Voice)
(vii) (1) Gopal is my friend.
(2) He has topped the merit list. (Combine both making a relative clause)