

- (4) When _____ I see you again ? (shall, should, will)
- (5) _____ you read when you were five ? (could, can, would)
- (6) _____ we go to the picture today ? (should, shall, would)
- (7) His daughter _____ be sixteen next month. (would, will, should)
- (8) You _____ write on both sides of the paper. (might, may, can)
- (9) We thought it _____ rain. (might, can, could)
- (10) The wound _____ not heal in spite of all the treatment he had. (would, could, should)
- (11) He said he _____ always come when called. (could, should, would)
- (12) _____ you ride your bicycle up to that hill ? (may, might, can)

3 Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs : (any ten) **20**

- (1) Some boys like _____ the TV. (to watch / watch)
- (2) Sita is good at _____. (swim / swimming / to swim)
- (3) He wears a _____ look today (worrying / worried / to worry)
- (4) He had rather _____ than beg. (to starve / starve / starved)
- (5) You had better _____ nothing. (to say / saying / say / said)
- (6) _____ is easier than reading. (to play / having played / playing)
- (7) I hate _____ and cheating (to lie / lying)
- (8) I remember _____ her in the park. (seeing / to see)
- (9) She stopped _____ others. (to advise / advising / had advised)
- (10) They want us _____ for the girls to arrive. (waiting / to wait)
- (11) The book _____ on the chair is mine. (lye / lying)
- (12) She disliked my _____ on Sunday. (work / working)

4 Change the voice : (any ten)

20

- (1) He asked me to wait.
- (2) Who is bothering you ?
- (3) They will look after you well.
- (4) He will have advised me.
- (5) He can help you.
- (6) The child could not climb the tree.
- (7) Never tell a lie.
- (8) Work hard.
- (9) Do not smoke.
- (10) Who teaches you English ?
- (11) Did you make a noise ?
- (12) We should obey our parents.

5 Change the following into indirect speech : (any ten)

20

- (1) He said, 'We are all sinners'.
- (2) The lecturer said, 'Akbar won the respect of all races and classes by his justice'.
- (3) He said to me, 'What are you doing ?'
- (4) I said to him, 'I don't believe you'.
- (5) He said, 'I am unwell'.
- (6) Rama said to Arjun, 'Go away'.
- (7) The price said, 'It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening'.
- (8) 'I know her address', said Gopi.
- (9) Gopi said, 'I am very busy now'.
- (10) He shouted, 'Let me go'.
- (11) 'Call the first witness', said the judge.
- (12) 'Where do you live ?', asked the stranger.

6 Translate the following sentences into Gujarati : (any ten) 20

- (1) I give him books.
- (2) Ram writes me letter.
- (3) They ring the bell.
- (4) I had one pen.
- (5) They drink water.
- (6) I sing song.
- (7) He will not go to Mumbai.
- (8) What is this ?
- (9) What do you mean ?
- (10) Which is your book ?
- (11) Where is your brother ?
- (12) Where is my mobile ?

7 Translate the following sentences into English : (any ten) 20

- (1) હું ઊંચો છું.
- (2) અમે હોશિયાર છીએ.
- (3) તે ચોર છે.
- (4) હું કૂર નથી.
- (5) હું આજ અહીં છું.
- (6) આપની પાસે શું છે ?
- (7) મારી પાસે એક પુસ્તક છે.
- (8) તેને બે મિત્ર છે.
- (9) મારી પાસે એક રમકડું છે.
- (10) સૂર્ય પૂર્વમાં ઊગે છે.
- (11) તે શાકભાજી ખાય છે.
- (12) મને ક્રિકેટ ગમે છે.

8 Fill in the blanks using appropriate preposition : (any ten)

20

(1) The shopkeeper does not have the toys, I was looking _____.

- (a) by (b) about
(c) for (d) to

(2) Books are very often compared _____ a granary.

- (a) with (b) to
(c) by (d) at

(3) Divide twelve mangoes _____ three boys.

- (a) to (b) for
(c) between (d) among

(4) To reach their village, they have to change _____ a small train at the junction.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) over (d) into

(5) Mohan will never pass his SSC examination _____ he works hard.

- (a) if (b) unless
(c) since (d) because

(6) If you live in a corrupt society, you can not easily rise _____ the prevailing corruption.

- (a) upon (b) over
(c) above (d) beyond

(7) It was the first time he had eaten a square meal _____ he had left the village.

- (a) since (b) for
(c) before (d) although

(8) They are very grateful _____ your kindness.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) with (d) towards

- (9) There was nothing he could do _____ wait.
(a) and (b) except
(c) otherwise (d) than
- (10) Professor Krishna will take _____ as the new principal tomorrow.
(a) over (b) with
(c) to (d) of
- (11) We all have to adjust ourselves _____ new circumstances.
(a) with (b) on
(c) from (d) to
- (12) The patient died _____ fever.
(a) of (b) to
(c) on (d) with

9 Correct the following sentences : (any ten)

20

- (1) She has been cooking meal from 7 a.m.
- (2) Nisha is playing tabla for 2 hours.
- (3) Rani have just come from college.
- (4) They have been residing here since four years.
- (5) They goes to field at 5 a.m.
- (6) Ram do his work in time.
- (7) He drink coffee in the morning.
- (8) Mr. Sharma teaches us English grammer.
- (9) Sakshi catches the train at 8 o'clock.
- (10) He flys kite on Sunday.
- (11) Raheja has been singing since one hour.
- (12) He pass all the tests without fail.

10 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : 20

People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message. What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated ? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not understood that lesson. It would be better that we raised no memorial to him, for the only fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in death.

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him India was dear, because she had represented throughout the ages certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and the needs of humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere.

His death brought more tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best was the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. On the morrow of the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that had crept in, the estrangement and conflict of these past months and Gandhiji stood out as the beloved champion and leader of the people of India, of India as it was before partition cut up this living nation.

What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to ? Even we realize, that his dominating passion was truth. That truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods, that the end itself is distorted if the method pursued is bad. That truth led him to confess publicly when

ever he thought he had made a mistake-Himalayan errors he called some of his own mistakes. That truth led him to fight evil and untruth wherever he found them, regardless of the consequences. That truth made the service of the poor and the dispossessed the passion of his life, for where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression there is injustice and evil and untruth. And thus he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils, and the great representative of humanity as it should be. Because of that truth in him wherever he sat became a temple and where he trod was hallowed ground.

Questions :

- (1) What great lesson did this great man show us for life ?
- (2) Mention some of the virtues of 'the great internationalist'.
- (3) What did 'truth' mean to this great man ?
- (4) About whom is the passage written ?
- (5) Give the meaning of the following :
memorials, essential, spontaneous, dominating.
