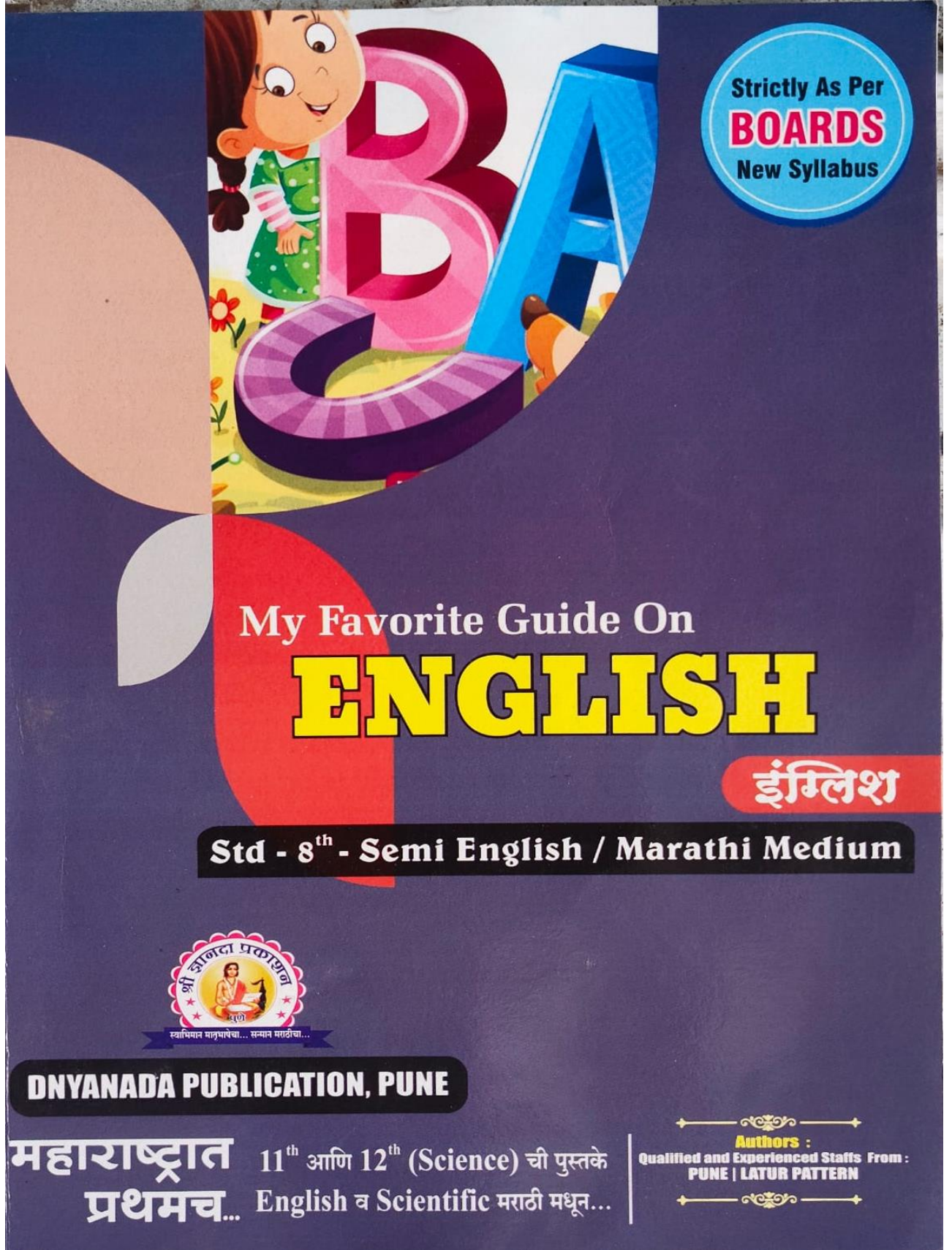




1.1

Be the Best

मराठी भाषांतर:

Be the Best (सर्वोत्तम व्हा)

तुम्ही top of the hill (टेकडीवरील) पाईनवृक्ष झाला नाहीत तरी,
Valley (दरीतील) scrub (झाडाझुडुपांचा प्रदेश) बना.

Rill (ओढ्याकाठची) सर्वोत्तम झुडूपे बना;

Tree (वृक्ष) झाला नाहीत तरी, छोटे bush (झुडूप) बना.

नाही बनू शकलात झुडूप तर, बना bit (थोडेसे) grass (गवत)

आणि मार्गावरील प्रवाशांना, देत रहा आनंद;

Muskie (मोठा मासा) होऊ शकला नाहीत, तर bass (छोटी मासळी) व्हा.

पण lake (तळ्यातील) सगळ्यात जोमदार छोटा मासा व्हा !

आपण सर्वच जण captains (कप्तान) होऊ शकत नाही, आपल्याला crew (खलाशी) तरी बनता येते,

येथे आपल्याकरिता काहीतरी task (काम) असतेच असते,

काही महत्त्वाचे तर काही सामान्य काम करायचे असते,

आणि जे केलेच पाहिजे, ते काम जवळच असते.

तुम्हांला highway (महामार्ग) होता आले नाही; तर trail (पायवाट) व्हा,
सूर्य होता आले नाही तर star (तारा) तरी व्हा;

By size (आकारावर) यश, fail (अपयश) अवलंबून नसते -

कोणतेही काम करीत असाल, ते best (सर्वोत्तम) करा.

Stanza - 1

Be the Best

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,

Be a **scrub** in the valley - but be

The best little scrub by the side of the **rill**;

Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,

And some highway happier make;

If you can't be a **muskie** then just be a **bass**-

But the liveliest bass in the lake!

A1 Write whether the following statements are True or False.

- i) A scrub is found in the valley. -----
ii) If you are a muskie then just be a bass. -----
iii) The liveliest bass is on the top of the hill. -----
iv) A bit of grass is side of the rill. -----

A2

1) Complete the following sentences with appropriate words/ phrases from the stanza.

- i) _____ by the side of the rill.
ii) _____ on the top of the hill.
iii) If you are a muskie _____.
iv) If you can't be a pine _____.

2) When you should be the grass?

Ans: _____

A3 1) Find and write the pairs of rhyming words from the stanzas.

Ans: _____

2) Write the nouns from the poem?

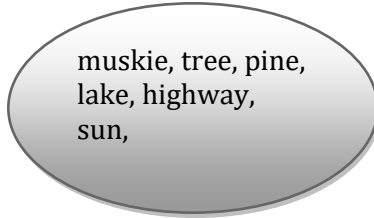
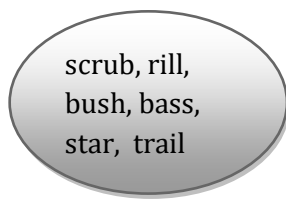
Ans: _____

3) Match the pairs.

'A'	'B'
1) Pine	a) bass
2) Scrub	b) make a highway happier
3) Bush	c) in the valley
4) A bit of grass	d) tree
5) Muskie	e) on the top of the hill

Q.3 Read the words / names given below. Put the big - sized / bigger ones in the big circle and the smaller ones in the small circle.

(muskie, tree, pine, lake, bass, bush, highway, scrub, rill, sun, star, trail)



Q.4 Find and write the pairs of rhyming words from the stanzas.

Ans: 1) crew – do 2) here – near
3) trail– fail 4) star – are.

Q.5 Complete the following sentences with appropriate words/ phrases from the poem.

- 1) If you can't be a pine, be a scrub.
- 2) If you can't be a tree, be a bush.
- 3) If you are a muskie, be a bass.
- 4) If you can't be a captain, you can be in a crew.
- 5) If you can't be a highway, be a trail.
- 6) If you can't be the sun, be a star.

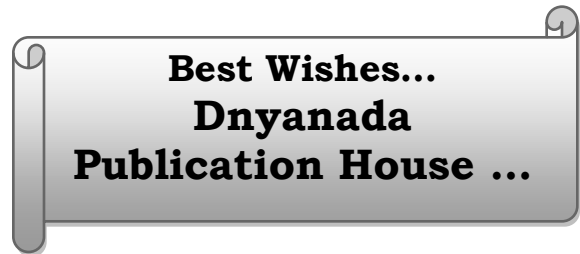
Q.6 Write an appreciation of the poem.

Appreciation of the poem:

- i) The title of the poem is Be the Best.
- ii) The poem is written by Douglas Malloch.
- iii) The poem has four stanzas. Each stanza has four lines.
- iv) The lines that rhyme in each stanza, are first and second, third and fourth.
- v) The poet compares big things with small things.
- vi) If you can't be is a repeated expression in the poem.
- vii) The line-I shall always remember is- Be the best of whatever you are!

Q.7 Write whether the following statements are True or False: (पुढील विधाने बरोबर आहेत की चूक ते लिहा:)

- 1) All must be the Captains of the teams. **False**
- 2) A bit of grass can make the highway happier. **True**
- 3) We win or fail depending upon size or position. **False**
- 4) A scrub is found at the top of the hill. **False**
- 5) If your work is not important, don't do it. **False**
- 6) Whatever job you have, do your best. **True**



2.2

The House-builder

कथेचा सारांश:

The House Builder (गवंडी) -

एका कंत्राटदाराकडे आपले काम उत्तम व बिनचूक करणाऱ्या एका mason (गवंड्याची) ही गोष्ट आहे. एखाद्या घराची संपूर्ण design (आराखडा) तयार होताच तो contractor (कंत्राटदार) त्या गवंड्याला बोलावून ते घर बांधण्याची सर्व responsibility (जबाबदारी) त्याच्यावर सोपवत असे. तो गवंडी लगेच ते बांधकाम great interest (अत्यंत आवडीने), dedication (मनः पूर्वक) व उत्तम दर्जाचे साहित्य वापरून वेळेवर पूर्ण करित असे. त्याचे बांधकाम excellent (अतिशय उत्तम), आकर्षक व appealing finish (सफाईदार) होत असल्यामुळे घर घेणाऱ्यांना खूप satisfied (समाधान) वाटे. तो कंत्राटदार त्या गवंड्याला उत्तम recompensed (मोबदला) देत असे. गवंड्याला भरपूर पैसा मिळे.

वर्षानुवर्षे तो गवंडी devotion (एकनिष्ठेने) काम करित राहिल्यानंतर आजोबा झाल्यावर आपण आता retire (निवृत्त) व्हावे असे वाटले. त्याने आपला हा निर्णय त्या कंत्राटदाराला सांगितला. गवंड्याने आपले काम सोडू नये म्हणून कंत्राटदाराने त्याच्या खूप urged (विनवण्या) केल्या. परंतु त्याने त्याचे काम चालू ठेवण्यास ठाम refused (नकार दिला). शेवटी कंत्राटदाराने एका सुंदर ठिकाणी एक शेवटचे घर बांधण्यासाठी त्याला convinced (तयार केले). Reluctance (नाखुशीने) तो तयार झाला व त्याने घर बांधायला सुरुवात केली. परंतु तो आपले मन लावून ते काम करू शकला नाही. Carelessly (निष्काळजीपणे), without interest (निरिच्छेने) काम होत होते. बांधकामाच्या साहित्याकडेही त्याने दुर्लक्ष केले व कसेबसे ते काम roughly (ओबडधोबडपणे) पूर्ण केले. ते घर बिलकुल poor finish (सफाई नसलेले), सुमार दिसणारे बनले होते. सर्वच काम बेफिकरीने केले होते. घर तयार झाल्यावर घराची किल्ली ताब्यात देण्याकरिता तो कंत्राटदाराची वाट पाहत होता. कंत्राटदार हातात एक फाईल व legal documents (कायदेशीर कागदपत्रे) घेऊन तेथे आला. गवंड्याने त्याला घराच्या चाव्या दिल्या. कंत्राटदाराने घर न पाहताच ती फाईल, कागदपत्रे घराच्या चाव्यांसकट आनंदाने त्या गवंड्याच्या hand over (हाती दिली) व तो म्हणाला, हे नवे घर तुझ्या नावे करण्याकरिता असलेली ही कागदपत्रे आहेत. हे घर मी तुला gift (भेट) देण्याकरिता म्हणून बांधून घेतले आहे. हे तुझे घर आहे.

Passage no - 1

This is a story of a **mason**, who worked for a building contractor. The mason always strove to do his work to perfection.

As soon as a house had been designed by the architect and details finalized by the engineer, the contractor would send for the mason and leave the responsibility of building the house to him. The mason would then, without wasting any time start his work. He would take great interest in his work of building and do it with full **dedication**. He made sure that he used the best construction material, of high quality, the measurements of the walls, doorways, arches etc. were perfect and he gave an excellent and appealing finish to whatever he built. The owners of the new houses built, would be more than satisfied with the construction.

Because of the **zeal, diligence, loyalty and persistence** that he displayed in his work, the mason was in great demand and fetched good business to his contractor. Subsequently the contractor, **recompensed** the mason, handsomely, with a very good salary. He could meet the needs of his family sufficiently, without any scarcity.

The mason thus continued working with great devotion for many years, till he became a grandfather. Then he decided that it was time to retire and spend time playing with his grandchildren. Being a firm-minded person, he informed his contractor of his decision to retire from house-building. The contractor was very **disheartened** to lose such an excellent workman and urged the mason to continue his job, but **to no avail**. The mason had made up his mind and refused to carry on.

A1

Complete the sentences.

- The mason always strove to do his work to _____.
- The mason has decided to spend his retirement time playing with his _____.
- Mason would always take great interest in his work of building and do it with full _____.

English Workshop

Q.1 Find from the story the noun forms of the following.

- Ans:** 1) dedicate – dedication
 2) measure – measurement
 3) decide – decision
 4) perfect – perfection
 5) own – ownership
 6) give – gift
 7) responsible – responsibility
 8) persist – persistence.

Q.2 Choose the proper phrase / expression to complete the sentences meaningfully

(to send for, with full dedication, in great demand, to meet the needs of, make up one's mind, to no avail, to hand over)

- 1) She does her job with full dedication.
- 2) One should make up one's mind to help others, when needed.
- 3) As Mr. Jadhav was transferred to Chennai he had to hand over his responsibilities to his assistant.
- 4) The labourer's income was not sufficient to meet the needs of his family.
- 5) Because of a fault in the wiring, they will have to send for an electrician.
- 6) Mother tried hard to change her son's habits, but to no avail.
- 7) Mangoes from Ratnagiri are always in great demand.

Q.3 Words that have the same sound/ Pronunciation, but differ in spellings and meanings are called Homophones.

For example: hair - hare

Pick out from the lesson Homophones of the following words:

- 1) waist – waste
- 2) knew – new
- 3) lose – loose
- 4) maid – made
- 5) grate – great
- 6) won – one
- 7) sight – site
- 8) week – weak

- 9) would – wood 10) sea – see.

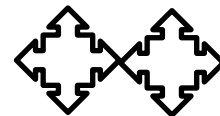
Q.4 Read the following words from the story aloud and fill them in the proper columns. (गोष्टीतील पुढील शब्द मोठ्याने वाचा आणि ते योग्य स्तंभांत लिहाः)

(story, work, perfection, architect, leave, building, full door, way, quality, responsibility, measurement, great, many, avail, excellent, material, complete, sufficiently, ready, documents, broad, happy, ownership, subsequently, complete)

One syllabic	Two syllabic	Three syllabic	More than three syllables'
work, leave, full door, way, great, avail, broad	story, many, complete, ready, happy, building, excellent, ownership, architect	perfection, quality, measurement, material, complete, documents	responsibility, sufficiently, subsequently

Q.5 Select any three pairs of homophones from above and make simple sentences of your own to show the difference in their meaning:

- 1) i) He put both his hands on his waist.
 ii) I don't like to waste my time in gossips.
- 2) i) I knew all his family members.
 ii) He has bought a new car.
- 3) i) Our maid is always clean and tidy.
 ii) We made a kite ourselves.



6) World chain

Write: i) Eat ii) Take iii) Erase iv) Evince

Flower	Rainbow	Warden	Navy	Yard
Waves	Ship	Peacock	Kitchen	Necklace
Farmer	Rain	Neck	Kite	Electronic
Flood	Development	Tiger	Rock	Kettle
Storm	Magnet	Tortoise	Entrepreneur	Remark
Mayer	Reaper	Repairer	Rose	Kindness
Town	North	Hare	Equality	Yoke
Total	Leopard	Design	Need	Deer
Cricket	Tent	Target	Truck	Knot
Umpire	Expectation	Non-violence	Element	Teargas
Cricketeer	Referee	Electricity	Yellow	Worker
Temple	Entrance	Exit	Talent	Token
Study	Yak	Knot	Teenager	Reservation
Platform	Mankind	Daring	Glamour	Revision
Passenger	Groundnut	Turning	Gambler	Rays
Student	Teaspoon	News	Shop	Poet
Letter	Length	Humour	Rank	Knowledge
Post office	Camp	Property	Yello	Lover
Result	Toy	Year	Runner	Region
Painter	Religion	Netherlands	Dose	Earth
Counter	Raid	Development	Trainer	Rotation
Student	Tag	Geography	Yoga	Answer

6) Make meaningful sentences by using the following phrases

To look after	Parents look after their children.
----------------------	------------------------------------

To search for	The police are searching for the thief.
To fight for	Soldiers fight for the safety of nation.
To hope for	Always hope for the best.
To put off	The programme was put off due to rains.
To give up	He gave up bad habits.
To lay one's life	He laid his life for the country.
To look up	Children look up at Sachin Tendulkar.
To die of	She died of cancer.
To be fond of	I am fond of cricket.
To laugh at	Laughing at somebody's fault is not good.
To suffer from	He is suffering from typhoid.
To be proud of	I am proud of my country.
To wonder at	He wondered at my skills.
To agree with	He agreed with me.
Beware of	Beware of dog!
To aspire to	I aspire to become a collector.
To dream of	She dreams of a good career.
To boast of	Never boast of your success.
To long for	They longed for a good life.
To wish for	I wish for a cup of milk
To aim at	Sachin aimed at making a century.
Delight in	She delights in reading books.
To look at	Look at the black board.
To make fun of	The boys made fun of him.
To lay down life	Gandhiji laid down his life for the country.
To look into	Look into the matter please.
To take care of	Parents take care of the children.
To take pleasure in	Students should take pleasure in studies.
To take part	Students took part in tree plantation.
In search of	Police were in search of the thief.

7) Add a prefix or suffix to the following words and make new words.

- 1) happy = _____
- 2) beauty = _____
- 3) computer = _____
- 4) calculate = _____
- 5) sudden = _____
- 6) harm = _____

NON - TEXTUAL PASSAGE - 6

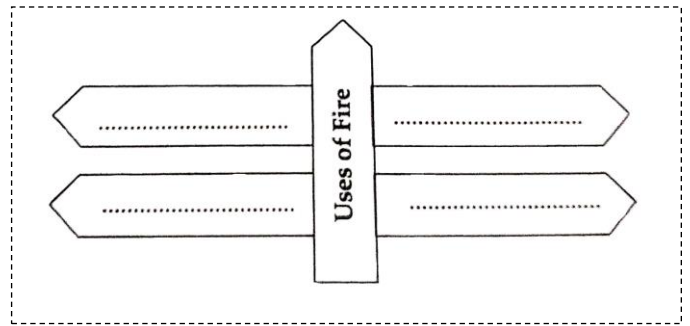
A) Read the following passage carefully and do the activities. [10 Marks]

A1 State whether the following statements are true or false: (02)

- i) Darkness was the fearsome enemy of men.
- ii) The Romans rewarded the virgins who would extinguish the sacred fire.
- iii) Man invented fire.
- iv) Fire created the old and honourable art of cooking.

If man began with speech, and civilization with agriculture, industry began with fire. Man did not invent it; probably nature produced the marvel for him by the friction of leaves or twigs, a stroke of lightning, or a chance union of chemicals; man merely had the saving wit to imitate nature and to improve upon her. He put the wonder to a thousand uses. First, perhaps, he made it serve as a torch to conquer his fearsome enemy, the dark; then he used it for warmth and moved about freely from his native tropics to less enervating zones, slowly making the planet human; then he applied it to metals, softening them, tempering them, and combining them into forms stronger and more supple than those in which they had come to his hand. It was fire that created the old and honourable art of cooking, extending the diet of man to a thousand food that could not be eaten before. So beneficent and strong was it that fire always remained a miracle to the primitive man fit to be worshipped as a god; he offered it countless ceremonies of devotion and made it the centre of focus of his life and home; he carried it carefully with him as he moved from place to place in his wanderings and would not willingly let it die. Even the Romans punished with death the careless virgins of the temple of Vesta who allowed the sacred fire to be extinguished.

A2 Complete the diagram: (02)



A3 Find out the describing words for the following nouns from the passage:

- i) ----- art
- ii) ----- enemy
- iii) ----- man
- iv) ----- ceremonies.

A) Do as directed: (02)

i) Nature produced the marvel for him.

(Add a tail tag)

ii) Man did not invent fire.

(Rewrite the sentence as affirmative without changing its meaning)

A5) Personal response question: (02)

Are you afraid of fire? Why?

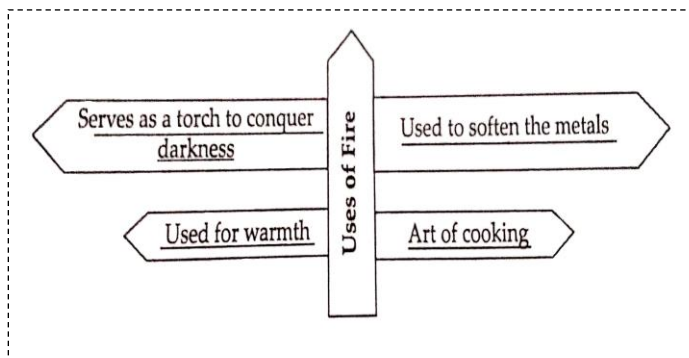
B) Summary Writing:

Write a summary of the passage given for comprehension in A) and suggest a suitable title to it. [05 Marks]

ANSWER KEY - 6

A1 True or false:

- i) Darkness was the fearsome enemy of men. : True
- ii) The Romans rewarded the virgins who would extinguish the sacred fire. : False
- iii) Man invented fire. : False
- iv) Fire created the old and honourable art of cooking. : True

A2 Complete the diagram:**A3 Describing words:**

- i) honourable art
- ii) fearsome enemy
- iii) primitive man
- iv) countless ceremonies

A4 Do as directed:

- i) Nature produced the marvel for him, didn't it?
- ii) Man failed to invent fire.

A5 Personal response:

Yes, I am afraid of fire because it is inflammable (ज्वालाग्रही). Once I was lighting a fire cracker. That fire cracker fell on dry hay (वाळलेले गवत). The heap (ढीग) of hay started burning. From that day I have been afraid of fire.

B) Summary Writing:**FIRE: A GREAT WONDER**

Fire is a great wonder. It marked the beginning of industry. Man did not invent it. Nature produced it for him. He put the wonder to many uses - to conquer darkness, for warmth and transport, thus civilizing the planet, to produce stronger and more supple (नरम) metals and to extend the human diet to a thousand foods. Fire also helped primitive man to worship God. There were very harsh punishments if anybody would try to extinguish the sacred fire.

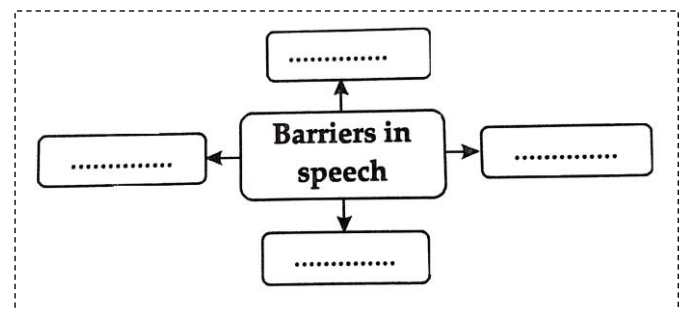
NON - TEXTUAL PASSAGE - 7

A) Read the following passage carefully and do the activities. [10 Marks]

A1 Fill in the blanks:

- i) Speech is not a gift to be used lightly without
- ii) An ordinary speech of-----man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride.
- iii) By using unusual words, a person may make an----- instead of a friend
- iv) -----will use speech as he or she likes.

Speech is a great blessing, but it can also be a great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. There are some barriers in speech. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual words or of ambiguous words, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Unwittingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener. We can attract many people by a good speech. Thus speech is not a gift to be used lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

A2 Complete the following web:**(02)**

1) Letter Writing (4 Marks)

A1 Informal Letter OR A2 Formal Letter

Introduction

A letter is a written form of communication between two people. Letter writing is an art that should be known to all.

Types of Letters:

1) Informal: Letters written to family, friends, known acquaintances.

2) Formal: Letters written to officials, for business purpose, job applications, etc.

A letter is made up of various parts as shown in the table below.

Parts of a Letter

	Parts	Description
1)	Address of the sender	It is given at the top left hand side corner of the page.
2)	Date	The date is written below the address of the sender.
3)	Designation and address of the addressee (Only in formal letters)	The designation and address of the addressee comes after the address of the sender. It begins from the left margin of the page. It is written on the left hand side.
4)	Subject (Only in formal letters)	A job application consists of reference and subject. The subject, in a formal letter contains a short description or the point of discussion of the letter. It should be written in the centre before the

		salutation.
5)	Salutation	It is a greeting from the sender to the addressee. 'Respected' is used for elders and in formal letters. 'Dear' is used for siblings and friends in informal letters.
6)	Body of the letter	The body of the letter is divided into paragraphs, according to the change in ideas of the sender.
7)	The Complementary close	In the end, leave is taken by the sender from the addressee in a courteous manner. Informal letters Your loving, Yours lovingly, Yours affectionately, etc. are used. Formal letters Yours faithfully, Yours obediently, etc. are used.
8)	Sender's name	Below the complementary close, the sender must give his/her full name.
9)	Enclosure	Enclosure consists of additional documents that are sent along with the letter. Students are expected to write 'abc', 'xyz', in the place of the sender's name.

दोन व्यक्तींमधील संप्रेषणाचे माध्यम म्हणजे पत्र होय. पत्रलेखन ही कला असून ती सर्वांना अवगत असणे आवश्यक आहे.

पत्रलेखनाचे प्रकार:-

1) अनौपचारिक पत्रे: (कुटुंबीय, मित्रमंडळी आणि परिचित लोकांना लिहिली जाणारी पत्र)

2) औपचारिक पत्रे: (कार्यालयीन कामानिमित्त, व्यावसायिक हेतूसाठी आणि नोकरीसाठी अर्ज करताना लिहिली जाणारी पत्र)

पत्राचे प्रमुख विभाग

	विभाग	विभाग स्पष्टीकरण
1)	पत्र लिहिणाऱ्याचा पत्ता	पानाच्या डाव्या बाजूच्या वरच्या कोपऱ्यात पत्र लिहिणाऱ्याचा पत्ता दिला जातो.

2)	दिनांक	पत्र लिहिणाऱ्याच्या पत्त्याच्याखाली दिनांक लिहिला जातो.
3)	ज्याला पत्र पाठवायचे आहे त्याचा हुद्दा आणि पत्ता (फक्त औपचारिक पत्रासाठी)	पत्र लिहिणाऱ्याच्या पत्त्यानंतर डाव्या बाजूला ज्याला पत्र लिहायचे आहे त्याचा हुद्दा आणि पत्ता
4)	विषय (फक्त औपचारिक पत्रासाठी)	नोकरीसाठी अर्ज करताना संदर्भ आणि विषय यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. औपचारिक पत्रामध्ये पत्राचे संक्षिप्त विवेचन किंवा पत्रामध्ये मांडलेले मुद्दे संक्षिप्त विषयामध्ये मांडले जातात. मायना लिहिण्यापूर्वी पत्रांच्या मध्यभागी विषय लिहावा.
5)	मायना	ज्याला पत्र पाठवायचे आहे त्याला अभिवादन करण्यासाठी मायना लिहिला जातो. आदरणीय / माननीय हे शब्द औपचारिक पत्रामध्ये वरिष्ठांना उद्देशून वापरले जातात. अनौपचारिक पत्रामध्ये लहान भावंडासाठी आणि मित्रांसाठी प्रिय हा शब्द वापरला जातो.
6)	पत्राचा मजकूर	मांडणीतील आवश्यक मुद्द्यांनुसार पत्राचा मजकूर परिच्छेदांमध्ये मांडला जातो.
7)	पत्राचा समारोप	पत्राच्या शेवटी पत्रलेखकाने सभ्य आणि शालिन शब्दांत ज्याला पत्र पाठवायचे आहे त्याचा निरोप घ्यायचा असतो.
8)	पत्रलेखकाचे नाव	पत्राच्या औपचारिक समारोपदर्शक शब्दांच्या खाली पत्रलेखकाचे स्वतःचे पूर्ण नाव लिहिणे आवश्यक असते; मात्र विद्यार्थ्यांनी शाळेत / परीक्षेत पत्रलेखन करताना पत्रलेखकाच्या नावाच्या जागी स्वतःचे नाव न लिहिता 'अ.ब.क.' किंवा 'xyz' इ. संक्षिप्त नाव लिहिणे अपेक्षित आहे.
9)	सोबत	पत्रलेखकाने पत्रासह जोडलेले अधिकची कागदपत्रे

Letter Writing (प्रस्तावना)

पत्रलेखन हे एक कौशल्य (skill) आहे. विशिष्ट हेतूने पत्राचे लेखन केले जाते. पत्रांचे दोन प्रकारांत वर्गीकरण करण्यात आलेले आहे. ते म्हणजे अनौपचारिक पत्रे (Informal Letters) आणि औपचारिक पत्रे (Formal Letters). अनौपचारिक पत्रे ही कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती, नातेवाईक, मित्र मैत्रिणी, शेजारी यांना उद्देशून लिहिली जातात तर औपचारिक पत्रांत कार्यालये, मुख्याध्यापक, वर्गशिक्षक, व्यवस्थापक, शासन, वृत्तपत्र संपादक इ. चा समावेश होतो. नवीन कृती पत्रिकेत इंग्रजी विषयात पत्रांची मांडणी बदलण्यात आलेली आहे. परीक्षेत विद्यार्थ्यांना अनौपचारिक पत्र किंवा औपचारिक पत्र लिहावयाचे आहे. याला 4 गुण आहेत. पत्र लिहिण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य अशी माहिती (guideline) दिलेली असते. ती माहिती एखादी जाहिरात, सूचना, बातमी, भितीपत्रक इ. च्या स्वरूपात असेल. त्या माहितीच्या आधारे पत्र लिहिणे अपेक्षित आहे. त्या माहितीशी सुसंगत इतर मुद्द्यांचाही समावेश विद्यार्थ्यांना करता येईल.

Letters

1) Informal: Family, Friend, Relative, Neighbour

2) Formal: Office, Headmaster, Class teacher, Manager, Newspaper editor, Police, Government

पत्रलेखनाची काही महत्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये:

पत्राची भाषा ही नम्र, सौजन्यशील, साधी व प्रवाळ असावी.

पत्रातील मजकूर दिलेल्या विषयाशी सुसंगत असावा.

पत्रात व्याकरण, विरामचिन्हे, शब्दांचे स्पेलिंग्ज यांकडे विशेष लक्ष द्यावे.

खूप थोडे किंवा खूप जास्त लिहू नये. आपले पत्र जवळपास 130 शब्दांत असावे.

पत्रातील सर्व माहितीचा समावेश उत्तरात किंवा पत्रलेखनात करावा.

2) INFORMAL LETTERS (अनौपचारिक पत्रे):

या प्रकारातील पत्रे ही कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती जसे की, आई-वडील, भाऊ-बहीण, काका-मामा, इ. तसेच नातेवाईक, मित्र- मैत्रिणी व शेजारी यांना पाठवली जातात. या प्रकारात मैत्रीपूर्ण म्हणजेच अनौपचारिक भाषेचा वापर करता येऊ शकतो. काही अवतरणे (Quotations) सुद्धा

लिहिण्यास परवानगी आहे. अनौपचारिक पत्रात खालील मुद्द्यांचा समावेश होतो.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Sender's address | 2) Date |
| 3) Salutation | 4) Body of the letter |
| 5) Complementary close | |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1) पत्र पाठवणाऱ्याचा पत्ता | 2) दिनांक |
| 3) अभिवादन | 4) पत्राचा मायना |
| 5) समारोप | |

1) प्रेषकाचा पत्ता:

पत्र पाठवणाऱ्याचा पत्ता काल्पनिक असावा. विशेष नाम लिहिले तरी चालेल परंतु नावसुद्धा काल्पनिक लिहावे. पत्ता डाव्या समासाला लागून लिहावा. सुरुवातीची अक्षरे एकाखाली एक कॅपिटल अक्षरांत असावीत.

2) दिनांक:

पत्र पाठवणाऱ्याच्या पत्त्याच्या खालीच दिनांक लिहावा. दिनांक लिहिण्याच्या पद्धती:

उदा. 01 March 2024 किंवा March 01, 2024

खालील पद्धतीने दिनांक लिहू नये.

01.03.2024 ☒ 01-03-2024 ☒
01/03/2024 ☒

3) अभिवादन: Dear याने करावे.

4) मायना: पत्रातील मजकुर मुद्देसूद असावा. अनावश्यक माहिती लिहिणे टाळावे. प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील दिलेल्या संपूर्ण माहितीचा (guidelines) समावेश करावा. परिच्छेद 3 किंवा 4 असावेत. प्रत्येक परिच्छेदाची सुरुवात डाव्या समासाला लागूनच करावी. प्रत्येक परिच्छेदानंतर एक ओळ सोडावी.

5) समारोप: अभिवादनपर समारोप 'Yours lovingly' किंवा 'Yours' यांनी करू शकता.

अनौपचारिक पत्राची सुरुवात:

पत्राची सुरुवात विषयानुसार करावी. अनौपचारिक पत्रांची सुरुवात करण्यासाठी खालील काही वाक्ये उदाहरणादाखल दिलेली आहेत.

I am panicked hearing that.....

I'm sorry. I could not write to you earlier.

I wanted to write to you earlier.

Many thanks for your letter.

You would be surprised to receive my letter.

I have just received your letter.

Thanks for answering my letter so promptly.

It was nice to hear from you after such a long time.

अनौपचारिक पत्राचा समारोप:

अनौपचारिक पत्राच्या समारोपासाठी काही वाक्ये उदाहरणादाखल दिलेली आहेत.

Give my best wishes / regards to

Convey my regards to

Wish you all the best.

Drop me few lines.

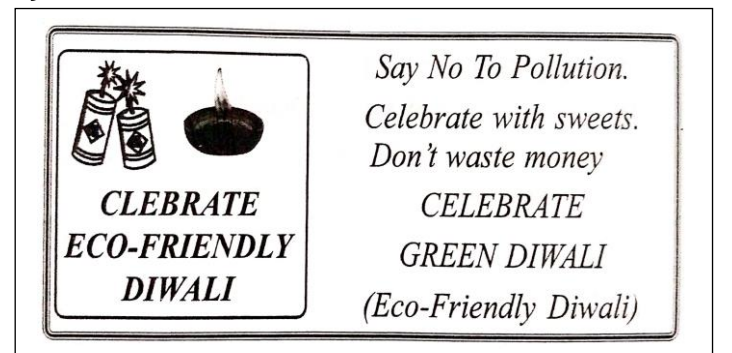
I shall be looking forward to your long and affectionate letter.

A) Informal Letter:

नातेवाईक, मित्र परिचित, शेजारी ह्यांना लिहिलेल्या अशा पत्रात कौटुंबिक कार्यक्रम, यश, अपयश, खुषाली, निमंत्रण अभार असे विषय असतात. पत्रात विषयानुसार वाक्ये लिहिण्याचा सराव करा. पत्राचे सहा भाग करा.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Address and Date | - पत्ता व तारिख (काल्पनिक) |
| 2) Salutation | - पत्रानुसार Dear लिहावे |
| 3) Beginning | - विषयानुसार |
| 4) Main Body | - पत्राचा प्रमुख मजकुर |
| 5) Concluding | - मजकुराचा शेवट |
| 6) Signature | - Yours lovingly / affectionately |

1)



I was very happy to get your letter.

A1) Informal Letter

Read the above advertisement and write a letter to your friend advising him/her about celebrating. Pollution - Free Diwali.

OR

A2) Formal Letter

Look at the advertisement and write a letter to the secretary of your society about creating awareness in society members regarding celebrating eco-friendly Diwali.

Ans: A1

10th Oct., 2018

My Dear Rajesh

I received your letter yesterday. You seem to be very excited for celebrating Diwali. You wrote that you are going to buy lots of crackers this year and enjoy this Diwali at the fullest. But my dear friend, does only bursting lots of crackers means enjoyment for you? Have you read today's newspaper? A very informative advertisement regarding eco-friendly celebration of Diwali is published in it. You know nowadays the pollution problem is becoming worst and worst. And the adverse effects of air pollution are increasing day by day. We all are aware of this but still instead of trying to reduce the pollution, we are just adding to it.

My friend, bursting crackers on Diwali. Can increase the air pollution on a large scale making the problem more worse. So instead of bursting crackers, we can celebrate Diwali by lighting the lamps as it is the festival of light. We even can plant trees on this occasion and celebrate a green Diwali.

I hope, you will think about it and celebrate an eco-friendly Diwali this year. Let's begin a new way of celebration.

Happy Diwali in advance.

Your Lovingly,
Suresh Jadhav.

Ans: A2

10th Oct., 2018

Dnyanada Publication House Pune

To,
The Secretary
Gurukrupa Housing Society,
11, Sadashiv Peth,
Pune-30

Sub: Regarding eco-friendly Diwali in our society.

Dear Sir,

I have read an informative advertisement in today's newspaper regarding eco-friendly Diwali celebration. Children and even adults from our society burst lots of crackers every year and this creates/leads to pollution. I think, from this year we should start a new way of celebrating festivals. So please talk with society members and encourage them to celebrate an eco-friendly Diwali this year by lighting lamps and planting trees to reduce pollution.

I hope you will think over this and do the needful.

Hoping a positive response.

Your Sincerely,
Sudha Deshpande

2) A1 - Read the above news item and write a letter to your sister informing her about the bus service for women.

OR

A2- Read the given news and write a letter to the commissioner of PMPML thanking him for starting such a service for women in Pune.

INVITATION CARD

The Management
Principal, staff and students
of
Krantijyoti Highschool, Satara
takes pleasure in inviting you to
The Annual Sports 2018-2019
'SPOORTI'
On 18th December, 2018
Olympic medal winner Saina Nehwal has
kindly consented to be the chief guest.
Time - 11.30 am to 2.00
Main Events
Torch lighting and inaguration
Kabaddi final match
March Past
100 m relay
Prize Distribution
Venue - Krantijyoti Highschool, Satara.

up to the mark. Then the most interesting part was the prize distribution ceremony. We all were very excited to get the prizes from Saina Nehwal.

After prize distribution, the Olympic medal winner player gave an inspiring speech to all the students and guided us for the sports career.

Grandpa, it was indeed very interesting experience. We enjoyed the annual function a lot. I am going to meet you in Christmas vacation. Tell aaji to be ready with her mouthwatering sweets. Give love to her.

Yours lovingly,
Ramesh Chavan

Ans: (A2)

20th Dec., 2018
To,
Saina Nehwal
National Sports Academy,
Delhi

Sub: Thanking for being the chief guest of our Annual Sports Day.

A1- Look at the invitation card and write a letter to your grandfather telling him about the Sports Day celebrated in your school.

OR

A2- Look at the invitation card and write a letter to Saina Nehwal thanking her for being the chief guest and guiding the students of your school.

Ans: (A1)

20th Dec., 2018

Dear Grandfather,

How are you and how is aaji? Sorry for replying a little late. But our school's annual function was going on and I was little busy in it.

Grandpa, our Annual Sport's Day was on 18th Dec. and do you know who was the Chief Guest? Guess..... Saina Nehwal, the famous National Badminton player and Olympic medal winner.

The Annual Sports Day was named as 'Spoorti' and it began by the torch lighting ceremony by the Chief Guest. Then there was the final match of Kabaddi, 100m relay, March past. All the events were breathtaking and

Respected Madam,

I am the student of Krantijyoti Highschool, Satara. On behalf of all the students and school, I am greatly thankful to you for presiding over our Sports Day programme. All the students were overwhelmed by your presence and speech. We all are very much inspired by you. You are really an idol of the youth of India.

Thank you for providing us a life-time experience.

Yours sincerely.

Priya Umajagi

Dialogue Writing

पहिला परिच्छेद - नियम:

माणूस हा सामाजिक तसेच भावनाशील प्राणी आहे. मानवी भावना सुख दुःख दुःसंन्याशी share करणे त्याची नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्ती आहे. एकमेकांशी बोलताना राग, आनंद, सुख दुःख, संताप, चीड या भावनांना मोकळी वाट करून देत असतो. त्याचे हे व्यक्त होणे ही त्याची खूप मोठी मानसिक गरज असते.

आज लोक Whatsapp, Tweeter द्वारे बोलतात, पण समोरासमोर येऊन देहबोलीद्वारेही माणसाने व्यक्त होणे त्याच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाला झळाळी देणारे ठरू शकते.

आपल्या मनाच्या तळाशी सुख दुःख (saturate) साठवून ठेवणे धोकादायक ठरते. म्हणून संवादातून आपल्या भावनांना मोकळी वाट करून द्यावीच.

QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---|
| 1) | 1 Mark | Prepare a dialogue from the jumbled sentences. |
| a) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, it helps a lot to save the girl from drowning in a river. • How do you come to know it? • Congratulations my friend! You are going to receive Bravery Award this year • I read it in Lokmat newspaper. Really, what a fabulous swimmer you are! |
| b) | 1 Mark | A: Do you like cycling?
B: _____
A: Why do you like it?
B: _____ |
| c) | 3 Mark | Write a dialogue between two friends on the topic 'Holi' known as a festival of colours which signifies the arrival of spring season too. |

ANSWER

1) Prepare a dialogue from the jumbled sentences.

- a) • Congratulations my friend! You are going to receive Bravery Award this year!!
- How do you come to know about it?

• I read it in Lokmat newspaper. Really, what a fabulous swimmer you are!

• Yes, it helps a lot to save the girl from drowning in a river.

b) A: Do you like cycling?

Yes, I just love cycling.

A: Why do you like it?

I love cycling because it is cheap and pollution free plus it improves health.

c) Write a dialogue between two friends on the topic Holi-known as a festival of colours which signifies the arrival of spring season too.

Amit: Hey, Rohan don't apply colour on me.

Rohan: Why? It is a festival of colours. Holi hai!

Amit: Yes, Holi hai! But some colours are not good for our skin.

Rohan: Don't worry. All colours that I have bought, are eco-friendly colours.

Amit: Ok! Do you know Holi is celebrated to say goodbye to winter.

Rohan: And welcome the season of spring, is that so?

Amit: Absolutely! It signifies a victory of good over evil. It is a festival of two days. People lit bonfire too.

Rohan: Then let me apply colour on you.

QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| 2) | 1 Mark | Prepare a dialogue from the jumbled sentences. |
| a) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was studying in Sadhna Vidyalaya, last year. • Show me leaving certificate of previous school. • I want to admit my son in this school, Sir. • In which school was he previously studying? |
| | 1 Mark | A: Do you like your PT (Physical Training) period in your school?
B: _____ |
| b) | | A: What do you do during this period?
B: _____ |
| c) | 3 Mark | Write a dialogue between two friends on 'An Aptitude Test' which is taking place next week in the school. |

Information Transfer

Information Transfer म्हणजे माहिती हस्तांतरण. सदर माहिती एखाद्या Tree diagram, chart, pie diagram किंवा Table form मध्ये दिलेली असते. विद्यार्थ्यांनी काळजीपूर्वक त्याची उदाहरणे पाहणे व सोडविणे महत्वाचे आहे.

PASSAGE - 1: Verbal to non - verbal

Broadly, the means of transport can be classified into three main divisions: Land, Water and Air.

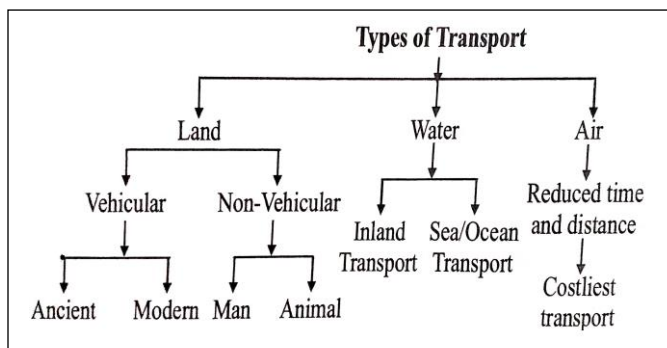
Transport by land may be both vehicular and non-vehicular, transportation includes both animal and man.

Vehicular transport in developing countries includes the ancient bullock carts as well as the modern automobiles.

Water transportation is the other type of transport. Water transport is one of the oldest and cheapest forms of transport. It includes inland transport and ocean transport. It is the cheapest source of transport.

Another transportation is the air transport. The greatest advantage of air transport is that it has reduced the time and distance. However, air transport is the costliest means of transport.

Ans:

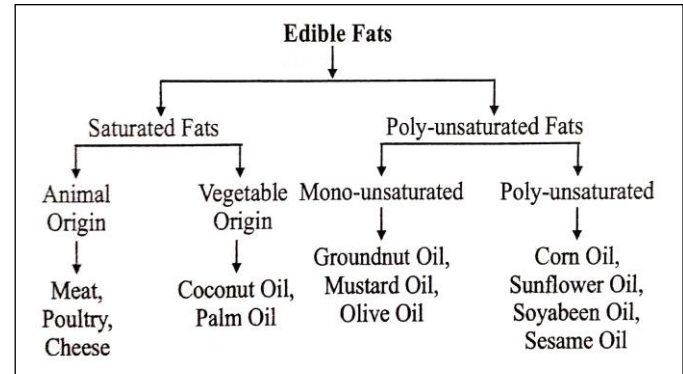


PASSAGE-2: Verbal to non-verbal

Edible fats are classified into saturated fats and unsaturated fats. Saturated fats are further classified into animal and vegetable origin. Saturated fat in foods of animal origin are meat, poultry, cheese, butter etc. Some vegetable fats are coconut oil, palm oil etc.

Unsaturated fats remain in liquid form and are heart friendly. They are divided into two forms mono-unsaturated and poly-unsaturated. Mono-unsaturated fats are groundnut oil, mustard oil, olive oil etc. Poly-unsaturated fats are corn oil, sun-flower oil, soyabean oil and sesame oil. So mono and poly-unsaturated fats remain your best choice.

Ans:



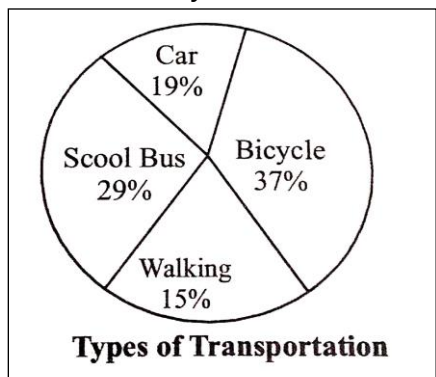
PASSAGE-3: Verbal to non-verbal

The Himalayas rise in steps from northern India. Mount Everest is at the height of 8848 between Tibet and Nepal. It is the highest mountain in the world. K2, in the Karakoram range is 8,611 meters in height. It is the second highest mountain in the world. Other important peaks are Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbhat and Mount Kamet which are 8,172 meters, 8,162 meters and 7,756 meters respectively. Many pilgrims from Central Asia and India climb the mountain. The journey starts from tropical jungles to freezing heights.

Sr. No.	Name of the Peak	Height in Meters	Location	Other details if any
1	Mount Everest	8,848	Between Tibet & Nepal	Highest mountain in the world
2	K2	8,611	Karakoram Range	Second highest mountain in the world
3	Dhaulagiri	8,172	_____	_____
4	Nanga Parbhat	8,126	_____	_____

PASSAGE-4: Non-Verbal to Verbal form

The Pie-chart below shows the percentage of types of transportation used by 800 students to come to school.

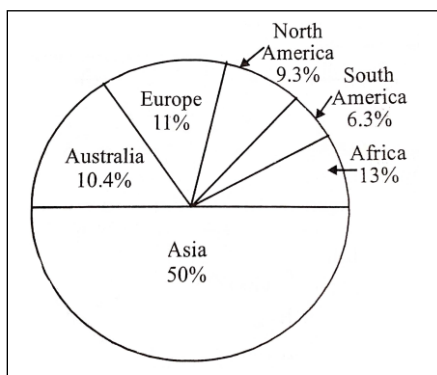


Ans: As per the pie chart the students coming to school on bicycle are 37%. The students coming to school by school bus is 29%. The third type of transportation used by school students is by car. It accounts for 19%. The last type of transportation used by students coming to school is 15% by walking. In this way various types of transportation like bus, bicycle, car and by walking is given in the following pie-chart diagram. The largest percentage of students coming to school is on bicycle

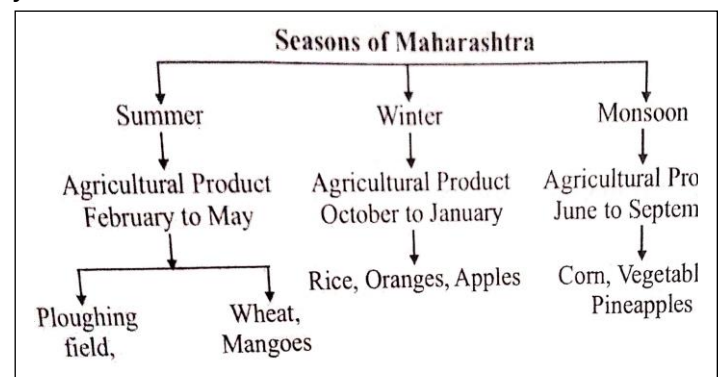
PASSAGE-5 Verbal to Non Verbal

Prepare a pie-chart from the following information on population of various continent.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1) Population of Africa | 13% |
| 2) Population of South America | 6.3% |
| 3) Population of North America | 9.3% |
| 4) Population of Europe | 11% |
| 5) Population of Australia | 10.4% |
| 6) Population of Asia | 50% |

**PASSAGE-6 Non Verbal to Verbal**

Write a paragraph based on the below tree diagram in your own words.



Maharashtra is divided into three types of seasons. They are summer, winter and monsoon. The tree diagram explains the duration of work and agricultural products available during the seasons. The summer season starts from February to May. Farmers grow mangoes and jackfruits in this season. The winter season starts from October to January. Agricultural products like rice, oranges and apples are grown in this seasons. The monsoon season starts from June to September. Crops like corn, leafy vegetables and pineapples are taken in this season. These three season are very important for the Maharashtra people.

PASSAGE-7: Verbal to Non-Verbal

Write the information in a tabular form between two cities of Mumbai and Pune in table format.

Mumbai and Pune are the two neighbouring cities in Maharashtra state. The life-style in Mumbai is they always run out of time whereas Punekar don't think much of time. The cost of living in Mumbai is high and that of Pune is low. Mumbaikars lives on Vada Pav whereas Pune-kars lives on Misal Pav. 80% of population in Mumbai travel by local trains whereas Pune people use their own transportation. The shops in Mumbai sometimes are open even after 11.p.m whereas shops in Pune are closed at 11.00 p.m. Mumbai has crowded traffic whereas the traffic in Pune is manageable.

Translation

1) Translate the following words into your mother tongue:

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सोयीसाठी खालील 30 शब्द भाषांतरित करून दिलेले आहेत. या व्यतिरिक्त विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांच्या पाठ्यपुस्तकातील जास्तीत जास्त इंग्रजी शब्द व त्या शब्दांचे मराठीतील अर्थ पाठ करावेत. परीक्षेत फक्त दोन इंग्रजी शब्दांचे मराठी भाषांतर तुम्हाला करावयाचे आहे.

1) afterwards	-	त्यानंतर
2) alternative	-	पर्यायी, पर्याय
3) beneficial	-	फायदेशीर
4) circumstance	-	परिस्थिती, दशा
5) civilization	-	संस्कृती
6) customer	-	ग्राहक
7) discourse	-	भाषा, प्रवचन, व्याख्यान
8) enthusiasm	-	उत्साह
9) escape	-	सुटका
10) experiment	-	प्रयोग
11) forth coming	-	आगामी
12) foundation	-	स्थापना
13) gratitude	-	कृतज्ञता
14) humanity	-	मानवता
15) impressive	-	प्रभावी
16) imaginary	-	काल्पनिक
17) liberty	-	मुक्ती, स्वातंत्र्य
18) neighbour	-	शेजारी
19) occupation	-	व्यवसाय
20) particular	-	विशिष्ट
21) population	-	लोकसंख्या
22) publicity	-	जाहिरात, प्रसिद्धी
23) renowned	-	प्रसिद्ध, प्रख्यात
24) represent	-	प्रतिनिधित्व करणे
25) responsible	-	जबाबदार
26) sensitive	-	हळवा, संवेदनशील
27) shepherd	-	मेंढपाळ, गुराखी
28) significant	-	महत्त्वपूर्ण
29) stream	-	प्रवाह, विद्याशाखा

30) welfare - कल्याण

2) Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue:

यामध्ये कोणतीही दोन इंग्रजी वाक्ये दिली जातील. त्याचे प्रमाणित मराठी मध्ये भाषांतर करावे. शब्दशः भाषांतर करू नये. म्हणीचे भाषांतर करताना इंग्रजीतील म्हणीला मराठीतील प्रचलित म्हण वापरावी. सरावाकरिता 25 वाक्ये आणि त्याचे भाषांतर देत आहोत.

1) Deforestation imbalances the environment.

भाषांतर: जंगलतोडीमुळे पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन बिघडते.

2) Experience is the best teacher.

भाषांतर: अनुभव हा सर्वोत्तम शिक्षक होय - (आहे).

3) A stitch in time saves nine.

भाषांतर: वेळीच केलेल्या उपायांनी संभाव्य हानी टळते.

4) All is well that ends well.

भाषांतर: ज्याचा शेवट गोड ते सारेच गोड.

5) An empty vessel makes more noise.

भाषांतर: उथळ पाण्याला खळखळाट फार.

6) A barking dog seldom bites

भाषांतर: भुंकणारा कुत्रा चावत नाही.

7) Better late than never.

भाषांतर: कधीही न करण्यापेक्षा उशिरा केलेले बरे!

8) Charity begins at home.

भाषांतर: चांगल्या कामाची सुरुवात स्वतःपासून करावी.

9) Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

भाषांतर: लवकर निजे, लवकर उठे, तया ज्ञान, आरोग्य, संपत्ती मिळे.

10) Fortune favours the brave.

भाषांतर: भाग्य बहादुराला साथ देते.

11) Honesty is the best policy.

भाषांतर: प्रामाणिकपणा हेच सर्वोत्तम धोरण.

12) Listen to people; obey your conscience.

भाषांतर: ऐकावे जनाचे, करावे मनाचे.

13) Look before you leap.

भाषांतर: कृती करण्याआधी विचार करा.

14) Man proposes and God disposes.

भाषांतर: मनुष्य ठरवतो एक आणि देव करतो भलतेच.

15) Might is right.

भाषांतर: बळी तो कान पिळी.

16) The government schools are in dilapidated condition.

भाषांतर: शासकीय शाळा मोडकळीस आल्या आहेत.

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