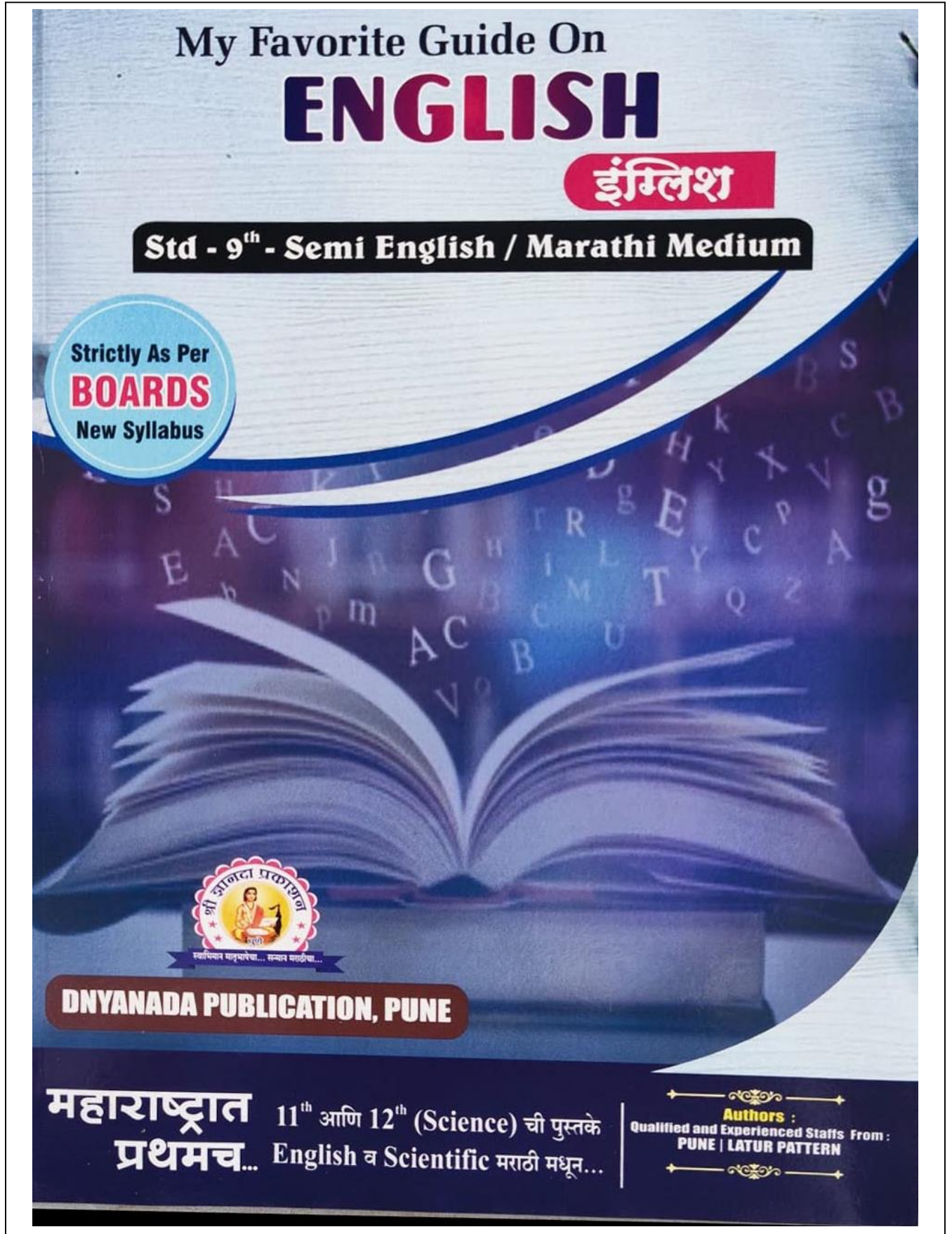




1.2

THE FUN THEY HAD

भाषांतर

The Fun They Had (त्यांनी मजेत घालवलेला वेळ)

त्या रात्री मार्जीने तर तिच्या डायरीमध्ये त्याविषयी लिहिले देखील. 17 मे 2157 या page headed (मथळ्याखाली) तिने लिहिले, 'आज टॉमीला real (खरेखुरे) पुस्तक गवसले!'

ते खूपच old (जुने) पुस्तक होते. मार्जीचे grandfather (आजोबा) एकदा म्हणाले होते की ते लहान होते त्या वेळी त्यांच्या आजोबांनी त्यांना सांगितले होते की एकेकाळी सर्व stories (कथा) या कागदावर printed (छापल्या) जायच्या.

त्यांनी ती yellow (पिवळी) पडलेली आणि crinkly (चुरगाळलेली/दुमडलेली) पाने उलटली, आणि काय सांगू... एरवी screen (पडद्या) वर जसे moving (हलत) राहायला पाहिजे होते तसे instead of moving (न हलता किंवा सरकता) नुसते स्थिर राहिलेले ते शब्द वाचायला त्यांना awfully funny (अतिशय गंमत) वाटली. आणि त्यांनी पुन्हा मागचे पान उलटून पाहिले तर काय, त्यावर तेच शब्द होते जे त्यांनी आधी वाचले होते.

"Gee ("शी), (अरे!) टॉमी म्हणाला, "ही काय waste (नासाडी)! बहुतेक पुस्तक वाचून संपलं की ते throw (फेकूनच) देत असावेत, असं मला वाटतं. आपल्या टेलिव्हिजनच्या पडद्यावर million (लाखो) पुस्तकं असतील आणि आणखी plenty more (बरीच पुस्तकं) त्यात मावू शकतील. (पण) मी काही तो फेकून देणार नाही."

"मीसुद्धा, मार्जी म्हणाली. ती eleven (अकरा) वर्षांची होती आणि तिने टॉमीइतकी टेलिपुस्तके वाचली नव्हती. तो thirteen (तेरा) वर्षांचा होता. ती म्हणाली, "तुला हे कुठे सापडलं?"

"माझ्या घरात." त्याने न बघता नुसते खुणेने सांगितले कारण तो वाचण्यात busy (गुंगला) होता. Attic ("माळ्यावरती.")

"कशाबद्दल आहे ते?"

"शाळेबद्दल."

मार्जीने scornful (तिरस्काराने) बघितले. "शाळेबद्दल? शाळेबद्दल काय लिहायचं? मला तर शाळेचा hate (तिटकारा) आहे."

मार्जीला school (शाळा) कधीच आवडत नसे, पण आता तर तिला शाळेचा आणखीनच तिटकारा वाटू लागला होता. मेकॅनिकल टीचर तिला एकापाठोपाठ एक geography (भूगोल) च्या टेस्ट देत होते आणि

ती अधिकाधिक worse (वाईट) कामगिरी करीत होती. शेवटी तिच्या आईने scowfully (वैतागून) आपल्या head (डोक्या) ला हात लावला आणि ती तिला काउंटी इन्स्पेक्टरकडे घेऊन गेली.

लालसर चेहऱ्याचा तो एक round (गोलमटोल) little (बुटका) माणूस होता आणि त्याच्याकडे डायल्स आणि वायर्सनी भरलेली एक whole box (अख्खी पेटी) होती. मार्जीकडे पाहून तो smiled (हसला) आणि त्याने तिला एक apple (सफरचंद) दिले. मग टीचरचे तुकडे apart (वेगवेगळे) केले. मार्जीला hoped (वाटत होते) की त्याला again (पुन्हा) कसे जोडायचे हे त्याला ठाऊक नसेल तर बरे, पण त्याला मात्र ते all right (बरोबर) माहीत होते. आणि सुमारे तासाभरात तो (दुरुस्त होऊन) तयारही झाला... large (मोठ्ठा) आणि काळा आणि ugly (कुरूप) असा ज्याच्या मोठ्या पडद्यावर सर्व lessons (धडे) दाखवले जात आणि प्रश्न विचारले जात. ते एवढे अवघड नव्हते. पण मार्जीला सर्वाधिक hate (नावड) होती ती homework (गृहपाठ) आणि test (चाचणीचे) पेपर्स द्यावे लागत असत, अशा त्या slot (विभागाची). ती सहा वर्षांची असल्यापासून त्यांनी तिला पंच कोड (सांकेतिक लिपी) शिकायला लावले होते आणि त्या लिपीमध्येच तिला उत्तरे लिहावी लागत आणि मग क्षणार्धात मेकॅनिकल टीचर तिचे गुण calculate (मोजत) असे.

काम पूर्ण झाल्यावर इन्स्पेक्टरने हसून मार्जीच्या डोक्यावर patted (थोपटले). तो तिच्या mother (आई) ला म्हणाला, "मिसेस जोन्स, या छोटीची यात काही fault (चूक) नाही. मला वाटत geography (भूगोल) चा sector (विभाग) खूप quick (जलदपणे) पुढे जात होता. कधी कधी अशा गोष्टी होतात." मी आता त्याचा वेग slowed (मंदावून) average (सरासरी) दहा वर्षांच्या level (पातळीवर) आणला आहे. खरं म्हणजे, तिच्या progress (प्रगतीचा) overall pattern (सर्वकष आलेख) अगदी satisfactory (समाधानकारक) आहे." आणि त्याने पुन्हा एकदा मार्जीच्या डोक्यावर थोपटले.

मार्जी disappointed (निराश) झाली. तिला वाटले होते की ते टीचरला पूर्णपणे काढूनच टाकतील. एकदा त्यांनी nearly (जवळजवळ) महिनाभर टॉमीच्या टीचरला काढून नेले होते, because (कारण) त्याचा इतिहासाचा विभाग completely (पूर्णपणे) blanked out (पुसला गेला) होता.

त्यामुळे तिने टॉमीला विचारले, "कुणी शाळेबद्दल का लिहील?" टॉमीने तिच्याकडे superior (मिजासखोर) पणे पाहिले. "अग stupid (वेडे,) ती काही आपल्यासारखी शाळा नाही. ही hundreds of years (शेकडो वर्षा) पूर्वीची old kind (जुन्या प्रकारची) शाळा आहे." तो loftily

(गर्विष्टपणे) प्रत्येक शब्द carefully (सावकाशपणे) pronouncing (उच्चारत) पुढे म्हणाला, "अनेक शतकांपूर्वीची."

religion. 'Tea,' they say, 'is a healthy, enjoyable and stimulating drink, full of good qualities. It reduces loneliness and calms your heart; it is a comfort in everyday life'.

Many Koreans today still have tea ceremonies for important occasions including special birthdays and anniversaries.

In most areas of China the tea is made in small clay teapots. At tea ceremonies, cups are only half-filled. The Chinese believe that the rest of the cup must be filled with friendship and affection.

In Russia, tea is made and served in samovars a special Russian tea kettle, made of metal.

Vietnam produces special varieties of tea such as lotus tea and jasmine tea.

In Japan, tea is made using powdered green tea called 'matcha'. The tea is mixed with boiled water using a bamboo whisk and served in small bowls.

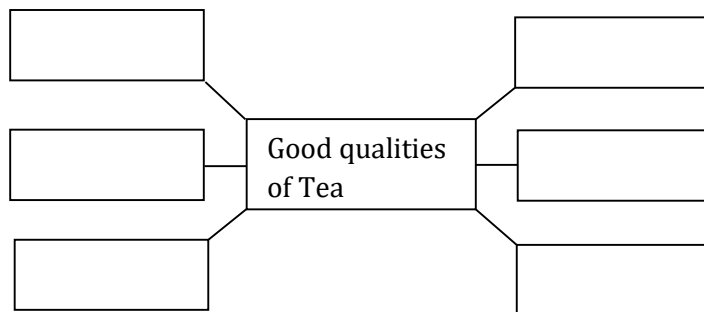
And how about India? A cup of tea is offered to any guest or visitor as a token of hospitality even in the humblest of homes. Most Indians like their tea hot with a good deal of milk and sugar in it. In the rainy season, it is brewed with ginger to give it additional medicinal properties. Others add spices, like cardamom, cloves or mace, to add to its taste and flavour. Tea is a must after a plate of spicy snacks, especially in the morning and evenings. Some connoisseurs relish delicately flavoured jasmine tea, green tea, lemon tea and even iced tea! How about you?

A.1

1) Complete the following sentences with the help of the information given in the passage.

- In Japan, tea is made using _____
- The Chinese believe that the rest of the cup must be filled _____
- For many people tea is a _____
- Most Indians like their tea hot with a good deal of _____

A.2 Complete the web.



A.3

1) Fill in the blanks with describing words used for the following nouns from the passage.

- _____ bowls
- _____ tea
- _____ water
- _____ season

A.4 1) Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with correct prepositions given in the brackets.

- In most areas _____ china the tea is made in small clay tea pots. (of/ for / with)
- It is a comfort _____ everyday life. (in/of / for)
- _____ tea ceremonies, cups are only half-filled. (on/ for / at)
- The tea is mixed _____ boiled water using cloves. (for/ with/ at)

2) Choose the proper article from the given brackets to complete the sentences.

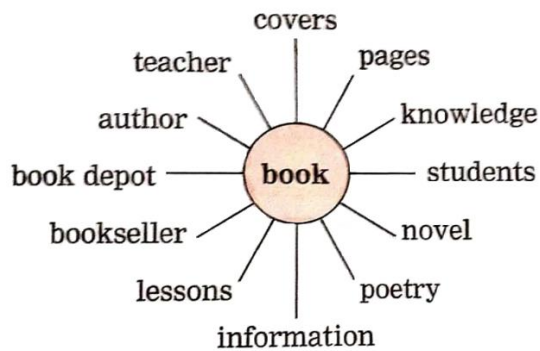
- Tea is a must after _____ plate of spicy snacks, especially in the morning and evening. (a/ an/ the)
- He was looking at _____ setting sun. (a/ an/the)

3) Make questions using the wh-words. Given below.

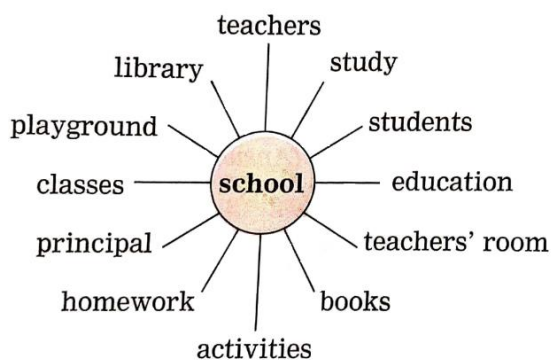
- What:
- Who:
- When:

3) Write words related to the following words.

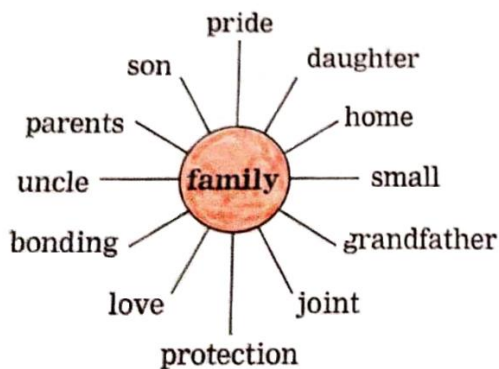
Ans: i)



ii)



iii)



4) Rewrite the following using complete words instead of contracted forms.

- a) ----- when you're through.
- b) -----and it's good for plenty more.
- c) I wouldn't throw it away.
- d) She hadn't seen as many books.
- e) "What's it about?"
- f) I've slowed it up.

- g) I don't know.
- h) It wasn't a regular teacher.
- i) It's not the little girl's fault.
- j) You don't know much.
- k) They didn't do it that way.

- a) ----- when you are through.
- b) ----- and it is good for plenty more.
- c) I would not throw it away.
- d) She had not seen as many books.
- e) "What is it about?"
- f) I have slowed it up.

h) It was not a regular teacher.

i) It is not the little girl's fault.

j) you do not know much.

Ans: They did not do it that way.

5) Underline the verbs and choose the correct options from the brackets:

- i) Margie even wrote about it.
(present tense/past tense)
- ii) Today Tommy found a new book.
(present tense/past tense)
- iii) Margie was scornful.
(singular/plural)

- i) Margie even wrote about it. - past tense.
- ii) Today Tommy found a new book. - past tense.
- iii) Margie was scornful. – singular

6) Underline the verb and choose the correct option from the brackets: (Answers are underlined directly)

- 1) He patted Margie's head.
(present tense/past tense)
- 2) He gave her an apple.
(present tense/past tense)
- 3) Those things happen sometimes.
(present tense/past tense)
- 4) Her progress is satisfactory.
(present tense/past tense)

2.2

Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan

हेलन केलर आणि ॲन सुलिव्हान

[हेलन केलर दोन वर्षांची असताना ill (आजारी) पडली आणि त्या आजारातून बरी झाली ती blind (अंध) आणि deaf (बधिर) होऊन. पुढची पाच वर्षे darkness (अंधार) आणि emptiness (रिकामपणाच्या) जगातच ती grew (वाढली). Afraid (भ्यायलेली), alone (एकटी) आणि without any anchor (निराधार) झाली होती. हेलन आणि तिचे आयुष्य बदलून टाकणारी तिची शिक्षिका यांच्या भेटीची ही story (कहाणी) आहे.]

माझ्या संपूर्ण आयुष्यातला most important (सर्वात महत्वाचा) दिवस मला आठवतो. ज्या दिवशी माझी शिक्षिका ॲन मेन्सफिल्ड सुलिव्हान माझ्याकडे आली. दोन्ही आयुष्यातली immeasurable (अमाप) contrast (तफावत) पाहता ती कशी connects (जुळवली) गेली याचे मला फार wonder (आश्चर्य) वाटते. तो दिवस होता, 3 मार्च 1887, मी सात वर्षांची होण्यापूर्वी तीन महिने आधीचा.

तो प्रसंग घडला त्या दिवशी मी पोर्चमध्ये dumb (निःशब्दपणे) आणि काहीशा expectant (अपेक्षेने) उभी होते. आईच्या sign (खाणाखुणा) आणि hurrying (घाईघाईने) घरात इकडे तिकडे फिरणे यांवरून नेहमीपेक्षा काही वेगळे घडणार आहे, असा vaguely (अस्पष्टसा) guessed (अंदाज) मी केला; आणि म्हणून मी दारापाशी गेले आणि पायऱ्यांवर थांबले. दुपारचे ऊन हनिसकल वेलींच्या जाळ्यांमधून penetrated (आत शिरले) होते आणि माझ्या upturned (उजळलेल्या) चेहऱ्यावर पडत होते. दक्षिणेकडील गोड spring (वसंताचे) greet (स्वागत) करण्यासाठी नुकत्याच उमललेल्या पानांवर आणि blossom (मोहोरावर) माझी बोटे unconsciously (अजाणतेपणी) lingered (रेंगाळत) होती. माझ्या भविष्यात कोणते marvel (नवल) किंवा surprise (आश्चर्य) दडलेले आहे हे मला ठाऊक नव्हते. कितीतरी आठवडे मी anger (राग), bitterness (कटुता-कडवटपणा) यांची preyed (शिकार) बनले होते आणि त्या passionate struggle (तीव्र संघर्षाचा) परिणाम म्हणून एक प्रकारचा languor (थकवा) आला होता. तुम्ही कधी समुद्रावर dense fog (दाट धुक्यात) गेला आहात का? असं वाटतं जणू त्या स्पर्श करता येईल अशा वाटणाऱ्या शुभ्र/सफेद अंधाराने तुम्हांला आत shut (बंदिस्त) करून ठेवले आहे; आणि एखादे मोठे जहाज, tense (तणावपूर्ण) आणि anxious (अस्वस्थ), plummet and sounding-line (ओळंब्याच्या सरळ रेषेत), किनाऱ्यासाठी चाचपडत

आहे. आणि beating heart (धडधडत्या हृदयाने), काहीतरी घडण्याची तुम्ही वाट पाहत आहात! माझे शिक्षण सुरू होण्यापूर्वी मी त्या जहाजासारखी होते. (माझी अवस्था त्या जहाजासारखी होती.) फक्त माझ्याजवळ ओळंब्याने पाण्याची समपातळी किंवा खोली मोजता येण्यासारखी रेषा नव्हती आणि harbor (बंदर) किती जवळ आहे हे समजण्याचा मार्ग नव्हता. "प्रकाश! मला light (प्रकाश) द्या!" तो माझ्या हृदयाचा wordless cry (निःशब्द टाहो) होता; आणि त्याच वेळी तो प्रेमाचा प्रकाश मला गवसला.

माझ्या दिशेने येणारी footsteps (पावले) मला जाणवली. माझी आई आहे असे supposed (समजून), मी माझा हात पुढे केला. कोणीतरी तो हातात घेतला आणि जी मला सगळ्या गोष्टींचा reveal (साक्षात्कार) घडवणार होती, आणि त्या सर्वांपेक्षाही महत्वाचे म्हणजे जी माझ्यावर प्रेम करण्यासाठी आली होती-तिने मला पकडले आणि held close in the arm (बाहुपाशात घट्ट धरले).

आल्यानंतरच्या दुसऱ्या सकाळी माझ्या शिक्षिकेने मला तिच्या खोलीत led (नेले) आणि एक बाहुली दिली. पॅकिन्स इन्स्टिट्यूशनच्या छोट्या अंध मुलांनी ती send (पाठवली) होती आणि लॉरा ब्रिजमनने तिला सजवले होते. पण मला हे खूप नंतर समजले. जेव्हा मी तिच्याशी थोडा वेळ खेळत होते, तेव्हा मिस सुलिव्हानने माझ्या हातावर सावकाश शब्द लिहिला... 'd-o-l-l'. या बोटांच्या खेळात मला खूप गंमत वाटली आणि लगोलग मी त्याची imitate (नक्कल) करण्याचा tried (प्रयत्न) करू लागले. शेवटी जेव्हा ती अक्षरे बरोबर बनवण्यात मी succeeded (यशस्वी) झाले, तेव्हा childish (बालसुलभ) pleasure (आनंदाने) आणि pride (अभिमानाने) मी flushed (फुलून गेले). आई कडे खाली जाताना मी हात वर करून त्यावर doll ही अक्षरे काढत होते. मी एक शब्द लिहिते आहे हे मला कळत नव्हते; किंवा शब्द काय असतात हेही मला माहीत नव्हते; माझी बोटे एखाद्या माकडासारखी फक्त नक्कल करीत होती. त्यानंतरच्या दिवसांत या uncomprehending way (नकळत्या मार्गानेच/अजाणतेपणीच) मी खूप शब्द लिहू लागले. त्यात पिन, हेट, कप असे तर बसणे, उभे राहणे - उठणे किंवा चालणे अशी verbs (क्रियापदेही) होती. अर्थात(पण) प्रत्येक गोष्टीला नाव असते हे कळण्याआधी कितीतरी आठवडे माझी शिक्षिका माझ्याबरोबर होती.

एक दिवस, मी माझ्या नव्या बाहुलीबरोबर खेळत होते, तेव्हा मिस सुलिव्हानने माझी big rag doll (मोठी चिंध्यांची बाहुली) पण माझ्या lap (मांडी) वर ठेवली आणि लिहिले- 'd-o-l-l'. दोन्हीकरिता doll हाच शब्द असतो, हे मला understand (समजावण्याचा) ती try (प्रयत्न) करीत होती. त्या दिवशी आधी m-u-g आणि w-a-t-e-r या शब्दांवरून आमच्यात धडपड चालू होती. मिस सुलिव्हान m-u-g म्हणजे mug

आणि w-a-t-e-r म्हणजे water हे मला समजावण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत होती (माझ्यावर ठसवण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत होती); पण मी त्या दोन्हीत

Set - III

And when that's clear, the answers are obvious and I don't need advice.
Irrational feelings make sense when we understand what's behind them.
Perhaps that's why prayer works, sometimes, for some people-because God is mute, and he doesn't give advice or try to fix things.
God just listens and lets you work it out for yourself.
So please listen, and just hear me.
And if you want to talk, wait a minute for your turn and I will listen to you.

A.1

1) State whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

- i) God always gives advice or tries to fix things. -----

- ii) Prayer works sometimes for some people because God is mute. -----
- iii) Rational feelings make sense when we understand what's behind them. -----
- iv) If the feeling is clear, the answers are obvious.

2) Complete the following sentences.

- i) God just listens and lets -----

- ii) And if you want to talk, wait -----

A.2

1) Why the poet has said that to doing the prayer's to God is most effective sometimes?

Ans: _____

2) Is the poet willing to listen to others?

Ans: _____

A.3

1) Find out rhyming word for from the extract.

Appreciation of Poem

i) Title: 'Please Listen'.

ii) Name of the Poet / Poetess: The poem is by an anonymous (unknown) poet.

iii) Rhyme Scheme: There is no rhyme scheme. This poem is an example of 'free verse'.

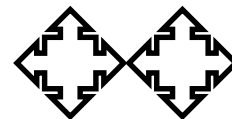
iv) Figure of Speech: Repetition, alliteration.

v) Theme / Central Idea: The central idea of the poem is the need of an adolescent to be heard patiently. The poem also reflects on our habit of giving advice or offering help without hearing out the problems of teenagers fully.

English Workshop

1) Write the opposites (antonyms) of the following.

- a) cheap × costly
- b) discouraged × encouraged
- c) inadequacy × adequacy
- d) accept × reject
- e) simple × hard
- f) irrational × rational
- g) understand × misunderstand
- h) clear × unclear



3.3

TO A BUTTERFLY

STAY near me do not take thy flight!
 A little longer stay in sight!
 Much converse do I find in thee,
 Historian of my infancy!
 Float near me; do not yet depart!
 Dead times revive in thee:
 Thou bring'st, gay creature as thou art!
 A solemn image to my heart,
 My father's family!
 Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days,
 The time, when, in our childish plays,
 My sister Emmeline and I
 Together chased the butterfly!
 A very hunter did I rush
 Upon the prey-with leaps and springs
 I followed on from brake to bush;
 But she, God love her, feared to brush
 The dust from off its wings.

- William Wordsworth

To A Butterfly (रे फुलपाखरा)

[Butterfly (फुलपाखरू) दिसल्यावर कवी आपल्या childhood (बालपणातील) रम्य आठवणींमध्ये हरवून जातात. त्या आठवणींचे वर्णन त्यांनी या कवितेत केले आहे.]

रे फुलपाखरा, तू माझ्याजवळ stay (राहा), लांब flight (उडत) जाऊ नकोस, असे कवी म्हणतात. Little longer (थोडा वेळ) माझ्या sight (डोळ्यांसमोर) राहा, मला तुझ्याशी अनेक गोष्टींबद्दल खूप बोलायचे आहे, converse (हितगुज/ संभाषण) करायचे आहे, कारण तू माझ्या infancy (बालपणीच्या) आठवणी करून देणारा सखा आहेस.

कवी फुलपाखराला स्वतःच्या आसपास float (भिरभिरत) राहा, depart (सोडून) जाऊ नकोस असे विनवतात. फुलपाखराला पाहून कवीच्या dead times (गत आठवणींना) revive (उजाळा) मिळतो. त्याचे मोहक रूप आणि मजेत भिरभिरणे पाहून त्यांना लहानपणी कुटुंबीयांसमवेत घालवलेले रम्य दिवस फिरून परत आल्यासारखे वाटतात.

कवी म्हणतात, बालपणीचे आमचे childish plays (बालिश खेळांचे) ते दिवस किती pleasant (छान) होते! मी आणि माझी बहीण एमलिन

मजेदार खेळ खेळत असू, फुलपाखरांबरोबर बागडत असू. एकत्र त्यांच्या chased (पाठीमागे) rush (धावत) असू.
 मी एखाद्या hunter (शिकाऱ्या) सारखा brake (झाडाझुडपांवरून) leaps (उड्या मारीत), फुलपाखरांच्या मागे लागत असे. पण माझी सहृदयी बहीण, देव तिचं भल करो, तिचं मात्र त्या नाजूक जिवांच्या wings (पंखांवरची) dust (धूळही) झटकायला feared (मन धजत नसे).

A.1

1) Complete the lines.

- i) Float near me ; _____!
- ii) A solemn image to my heart, _____
- iii) My sister Emmeline and I _____
- iv) I followed on from _____

2) Say WHO-

- i) Is the poet's sister. _____
- ii) Is afraid to touch the butterfly. _____
- iii) Is like hunter. _____

A.2

1) Write the words meaning in Marathi.

- i) brush - _____
- ii) thy - _____
- iii) converse - _____
- iv) flight - _____

2) Write the example of Repeation figure of speech from the poem.

Repetition - _____

3) Is the poet a grown up person or a child?

4) Match the pairs.

Words	Meaning
i) Infancy	a) touch lightly and gently
ii) Solemn	b) an animal that is hunted
iii) Prey	c) formal

- iv) Brush d) state or time of being infant.

1) Spot the error in the spelling and rewrite them correctly.

- i) Centrel ii) langure iii) Generetion
iv) Surface v) naturel

2) Find and write the adjectives for the following from the passage.

- i) _____ art ii) _____ tales
iii) _____ walls iv) _____ maliums

A.4 1) Find out subject and object.

i) Gond art has spread mainly in central India.

Ans: _____

2) Complete the following table with the help of the passage.

Adjective	Adverb
large	-----
main	-----
-----	beautiful
-----	traditionally

A.5

Write a few sentences about your favourite art.

Ans: _____

ENGLISH WORKSHOP

1) Spot the error in the spellings of the following words with reference to the passage and rewrite them correctly:

- 1) renouned 2) feetures 3) pentings
4) circals 5) innar 6) geometic
7) figars 8) achiving. 9) mithology
10) tribel 11) midiam 12) erthen
13) decided 14) diffarent

Ans:

- 1) renowned 2) features 3) paintings
4) circles 5) inner 6) geometric
7) figures 8) achieving 9) mythology

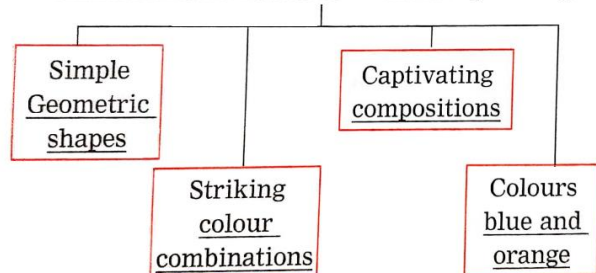
- 10) tribal 11) medium 12) earthen
13) decided 14) different.

2) Complete the following diagram:

(Answers are directly given and underlined.)

Ans:

Characteristic features of Raza's paintings

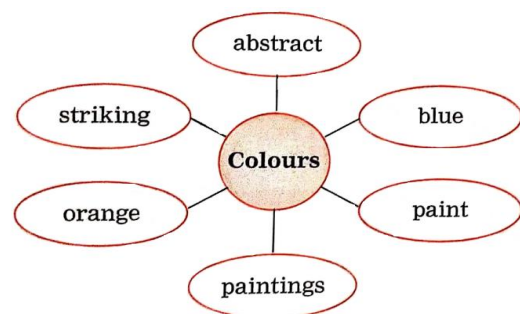


3) Complete the following with reference to the passage.

- a) Raza's paintings do not depict lifelike human figures or copies of scenes.
b) Raza's paintings are done in the abstract style.
c) Raza's paintings are not inspired by any external factor.
d) Raza's paintings present images from his own inner mind.
e) Raza's paintings radiate peace.
f) The bindu or point became the core of Raza's paintings.
g) For an artist like Raza, his work, or paintings are an effective medium of communication.

4) Complete the following web by writing words related with 'colours' from the passage:

Ans:



4.3 SILVER

Slowly, silently, now the moon
 Walks the night in her silver shoon;
 This way, and that, she peers, and sees
 Silver fruit upon silver trees;
 One by one the casements catch
 Her beams beneath the silvery thatch;
 Couched in his kennel, like a log,
 With paws of silver sleeps the dog;
 From their shadowy cote the white breasts peep
 Of doves in silver feathered sleep
 A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
 With silver claws, and silver eye;
 And moveless fish in the water gleam,
 By silver reeds in a silver stream.

- Walter de la Mare

कवितेचा भावार्थ
 Silver (रुपेरी रात्र)

रात्रीच्या वेळी moonlight (चंद्रप्रकाशात) उजळून गेलेल्या आसमंताचे सुंदर वर्णन कवीने या कवितेत केले आहे. ते म्हणतात, रात्रीच्या वेळी चंद्र silently (अलगद), slowly (हळुवारपणे) आपल्या चंदेरी पावलांनी (इथे कवीने चंद्राच्या पायातील silver (चंदेरी) shoon (बूट) अशी कल्पना केली आहे) आकाशात विहार करीत आहे.

कधी या झाडामागून तर कधी त्या झाडापलीकडून तो peers (निरखून) पाहत आहे आणि चंदेरी trees (झाडांची) silver fruits (चंदेरी फळे) पाहत सैर करीत आहे. (चंद्रप्रकाशात न्हाऊन निघाल्यामुळे झाडे आणि फळे चंदेरी दिसत आहेत.)

जसजसा चंद्र ढगांमधून सावकाश पुढे सरकत आहे, त्याची beams (किरणे) पडल्यामुळे घरांची thatch (गवताची छपरे) चंदेरी झाली आहेत आणि घरांच्या खिडक्या-दारे त्या रुपेरी प्रकाशात चमकत आहेत.

एक कुत्रा जणू एखाद्या log (लाकडाच्या ओंडक्यासारखा) निमूटपणे आपले चंदेरी paws (पंजे) मुडपून आपल्या kennel (श्वानघरात) couched (पहुडला) आहे.

Shadowy cote (आडोशाच्या उबदार घट्यात) झोपलेल्या doves (कबुतरांची) चंदेरी featheres (पिसे) अंधारात चमकत आहेत, आणि त्यांची white breasts (पांढरीशुभ्र छाती) बाहेर peep (डोकावताना) दिसत आहे.

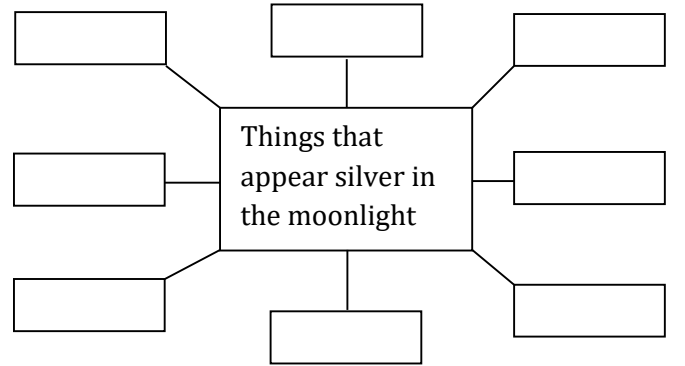
Harvest mouse (पिकांच्या शेतातला उंदीर) इकडून तिकडे scampering (चपळाईने पळताना) त्याचे रुपेरी claws (पंजे) आणि चंदेरी डोळे अंधारात gleam (लकाकत) आहेत.

तर चमचमत्या चंदेरी पाण्यातल्या चंदेरी reeds (लव्हाळ्यांच्या) सभोवती मासे moveless (निश्चल) होऊन gleam (चकाकत) आहेत.

A.1 1) Complete the following sentences with the help of the poem.

- Slowly, silently, now _____
- Silver fruit upon _____
- One by one the _____

2) Complete the web.



A.2 1) Which things are shining in silver moonlight?

Ans: _____

Appreciation of Poem

1) Title: The title of the poem is 'Silver'

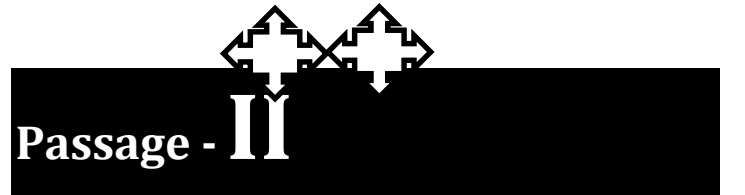
2) Name of the Poet / Poetess: The poet of the poem is Walter de la Mare.

3) Rhyme Scheme: The rhyme scheme for the first two stanzas is 'aabb'.

The rhyme scheme for the final stanza is 'aabbcc'.

4) Figure of Speech: Simile, Personification.

5) Theme / Central Idea: The poem is about a moonlit night. The silvery light of the moon covers the whole earth and everything on it looks silvery. The poem stands out for its rich visual imagery.



Prospero was a great magician, for his life had been devoted to the study of magic. The power of his art enabled him to set free the imprisoned spirits, of whom Ariel was the chief. The spirits were so grateful to Prospero that they promised to be ever obedient to his will.

In the woods nearby, Prospero found Caliban, a twisted, ugly monster. He was the son of Sycorax, the witch. Caliban became Prospero's servant. Apart from being hideous and horrible in appearance, he was also vicious and brutal in his habits. No matter how hard he tried, Prospero could not make him change his ways for the better. And so it was Ariel's job to see that he carried out his tasks properly.

Time passed, and Miranda grew up to be a sweet and beautiful girl. The spirits of the island were loyal and faithful to Prospero, who ruled them wisely and well.

Now, it came to pass that Alonso, king of Naples, his brother Sebastian and Antonio, the wicked brother of Prospero were sailing in a ship, close to the enchanted island. The ship was also carrying Prince Ferdinand of Naples, and the old, loyal courtier Gonzalo. The entire party was returning after the marriage celebrations of their Princess in a far-off kingdom.

Knowing that his enemies were near his island, Prospero raised a great tempest with the power of his magic. The royal ship was turned and tossed on the stormy waves. It seemed as if it would sink any moment, along with all the people on board.

A.1

1) Fill in the blanks.

- i) Caliban became Prospero's _____
 ii) Prospero found Caliban, a twisted _____

iii) Prospero raised a great _____ with the power of his magic.

iv) The ship was also carrying prince _____ of Naples.

2) Who am I?

- i) I am the king of Naples - _____
 ii) I am the twisted ugly monster - _____
 iii) I am a great magician - _____
 iv) I am the chief of the imprisoned spirits. - _____

A.2

1) What was the job of Ariel?

Ans: _____

2) Why Prospero has raised a great tempest?

Ans: _____

3) What good deed did Prospero do on the enchanted island?

Ans: _____

A.3

1) Find out antonyms for the following from the passage.

- i) horrible × _____
 ii) obedient × _____
 iii) Promise × _____
 iv) loyal × _____

NON - TEXTUAL PASSAGE - 1

A) Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities. (10 Marks)

A1 Complete the following by picking answers from the passage: (02)

- i) Lifeline of an elephant is its -----
 ii) The tip of the trunk is -----
 iii) The trunk is flexible and strong because -----
 iv) A trunk acts like -----

Elephant trunk is a very important organ, without which it cannot exist. It may be called as the lifeline of an elephant. It is as essential for the elephant as the hands are for us. It is an extension of the nose and upper lip. For elephant, it performs the functions of hands, nose and lips. They have also developed a heavy head. Since a heavy head cannot be carried on a long neck, so the elephant needs a long trunk to reach its food. The trunk has about 40,000 muscles. Because of such high number of muscles, it is flexible and strong. It can lift very huge wooden poles with its trunk. The tip of the trunk is just like a finger and is so sensitive that it can even lift a needle. It carries its food to the mouth with its help. It also drinks water with the help of the trunk. To take baths it fills water in it, curls it up and pours that over its back. Thus, we can see how the trunk is very useful for the elephant.

A2 Give reasons: (02)

- i) An elephant needs a long trunk -----
 ii) The trunk can even lift a needle -----
 iii) The trunk is a very important organ -----
 iv) An elephant fills trunk with water -----

A3 Word puzzle:

Find out any four organs of an elephant from the following grid. (02)

T	R	T	U
R	L	I	P
U	H	K	L
N	E	C	K
K	A	F	I
F	D	N	K

A4 Do as directed: (02)**i) The trunk is very useful.**

(Choose the correct exclamatory sentence from the alternatives)

- a) How useful the trunk is!
 b) What useful the trunk is!
 c) How very useful the trunk is!
 d) The trunk is how useful!

ii) An elephant can lift very huge wooden poles with its trunk.

(Choose the correct alternative from the following that the underlined verb suggests)

- a) It is necessary for elephant to lift very huge wooden poles with its trunk.
 b) It is an elephant's ability of lifting very huge wooden poles with its trunk.
 c) An elephant should lift very huge wooden poles with its trunk.
 d) It is impossible for elephant to lift very huge wooden poles with its trunk.

A5 Personal response question: (02)

What, according to you, should the government do to increase the number of elephants in India?

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 - 1**A1 Complete:**

- i) Lifeline of an elephant is its trunk.
 a) led b) have led c) had led d) had been leading

A.5 Personal response: (02)

What would you do to develop India?

B) Summary Writing: [05 Marks]

Read the passage given in Q.No. 4(A) and write a summary of it.

Suggest a suitable title to the summary.

NON-TEXTUAL PASSAGE - 3

Q.4 A) Read the following passage and do the activities. [10 Marks]

A.1 Fill in the blanks: (02)

- i) Jaipur was founded by
- ii) is the first Indian Heritage City.
- iii) declared Jaipur as a World Heritage City.
- iv) Jaipur is in state.

Pink City Jaipur, declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The decision was taken at the 43rd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHO) in the historic city of Baku, Azerbaijan from June 30-July 10. The fortified city of Jaipur, in India's northwestern state of Rajasthan was founded in 1727 by Sawai Jai Singh II. The walled city of Jaipur, known for its iconic architectural legacy and vibrant culture, made its entry into the UNESCO World Heritage site list, becoming the second city of the country after Ahmedabad. India had proposed the nomination of Jaipur as an exceptional urban example in indigenous city planning, the Ministry of Culture said in a statement.

Besides an exemplary planning its iconic monuments such as the Govind Dev Temple, City Palace, Jantar Mantar, and Hawa Mahal excel in artistic and architectural craftsmanship of the period. UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification, protection and prevention of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be outstanding value of humanity.

A.2 What does UNESCO seek to? What is it considered to be? (02)

A.3 Find any four adjectives from the passage. (02)

A.4 Do as directed: (02)

i) Jaipur was founded by Sawai Jai Singh II.
(Choose the correct active voice)

- a) Sawai Jai Singh II is finding Jaipur.
- b) Sawai Jai Singh II founded Jaipur.
- c) Sawai Jai Singh II find Jaipur.
- d) Sawai Jai Singh II finds Jaipur.

ii) India had proposed a nomination for Jaipur.
(Frame a 'Wh' question to get the underlined part as an answer)

A.5 Personal response: (02)

Do you like to visit historical places? Why?

B) Summary Writing: [05 Marks]

Read the passage given in Q.No. 4(A) and write a summary of it. Suggest a suitable title to the summary.

NON-TEXTUAL PASSAGE - 4

Q.4 A) Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities. [10 Marks]

A.1 Choose the correct alternative. (02)

- i) Rabindranath Tagore set up the school in..... setting.
a) urban b) rural c) rigid d) western
- ii) The name of school Tagore set up was
a) Calcutta b) Shantiniketan
c) Tagore d) British
- iii) According to Tagore, teachers had to be.....
a) imaginative b) natural c) critical d) curious
- iv) Shantiniketan means
a) an abode of peace b) sense of wonder
c) harmony with nature d) understand the child

OR

- b) i) His great idea impressed everyone at the meeting.
- ii) students' creative ideas impressed their teacher a lot.

OR

OR

(8 Marks)

1) Complete the following words by using correct letters: (2)

- i) Pe_ple (ii) Mat_h (iii) Hou_e (iv) Ad_lt

2) Put the following words in alphabetical order: (2)

- i) survive, leader, discuss, present
- ii) light, loyal, luck, large

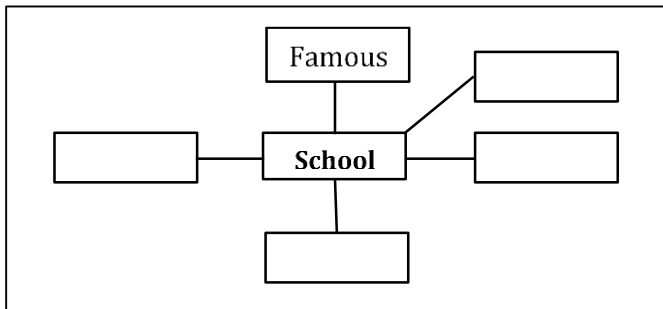
3) Punctuate the following sentences: (2)

- i) well i wish you luck said sitaram
- ii) whats your name little one asked the teacher

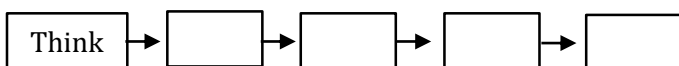
4) Make four words (minimum of three letters each) using the letters in the word: (2)

"Benchmark"

5) Write the related words as shown in the example:



6) Complete the Word-chain of 'verbs'. Add four words, each beginning with the last letter of the previous word: (2)



B) Do as directed (Attempt any four): (2 Marks)

1) Attempt any one: (1)

a) Make a meaningful sentence by using the phrase 'to look after'

OR

b) Add a clause to the following sentence to expand it meaningfully: I selected three poems.

2) Attempt any one: (1)

a) Add a prefix or suffix to make new words:
i) courage ii) wonder.

OR

b) Make a meaningful sentence using any one of the following words:

i) courage ii) wonder.

Practice Set – 8

Q.1) A) Do as directed (Attempt any four): (8)

i) Complete the following words by using correct letters: (2)

- i) li_ht ii) f_cus iii) hab_t iv) sti_k

2) Put the following words in alphabetical order: (2)

- i) trees, birds, garden, rose
ii) truth, trouble, test, treatment.

3) Punctuate the following sentences: (2)

- i) she cried are you crazy
- ii) the teacher said lets start todays lesson

4) Make four words (minimum of three letters each) using the letters in the word: (2)

'Advertisement'

5) Write the related words as shown in the example

Sample Questions:

Q.1 Write any one of the following letters.

[5 marks]

Imagine you are Sanjay / Sanjana Bhosale Room from No. B/10, Sai Nagar, Purvo colony, Amravati. Now, attempt any one of the following letters after reading the advertisement.

ROAD SAFETY WEEK

Safe driving is the only and best option.

Remember:

Leave early, reach early.

Use seat belt while driving car.

Use helmet while riding bike.

Say no to 'drink and drive'

Avoid overspeeding.

Avoid using mobile phone while on drive

Avoid overtaking.

Follow 'You first' rule.

Speed thrills,
but kills

Safety
First

A - 1) Informal Letter:

Look at the poster regarding 'Road Safety Week'. Write a letter to your brother informing him about safe driving. Use the points given in the poster. Add your own points as a token of advice.

OR

A - 2) Formal Letter:

Look at the poster regarding 'Road Safety Week'. Write a letter to the Chief Traffic Controller, Amravati thanking him/ her for informative and appealing poster. Mention how it is useful to the residents of Amravati. Add your own points.

Ans: A - 1 Informal Letter:

Amol Tarange

B/ 10, Sai Nagar,

Purvo Colony,

Amravati – 444 601

10th January 2024

Dear brother,

It gives me immense pleasure to tell you that I have stood first in term end examination. You always guide me at every walk of life. By the way, I'm writing this letter for a special purpose. I want to inform you about safe driving.

You are my elder brother and no doubt being a brother its my privilege to suggest some tips about safe driving. Driving or riding has become essential today for many of professionals and students too. We can save our time and energy by driving and riding. You have to reach your college by 8 in the morning. Papa has bought a bike for your convenience. Bhaiya, please ride the bike cautiously. You should get up early in the morning. You should leave home early and reach your college early. Be remember to use helmet while riding bike. I personally suggest you to make awareness among your friends about safe driving or riding. If your friends use cars, they should use seat belt while driving. Motorists should avoid overspeeding. Now a days, many motorists and bike riders use mobile phones while driving or riding. They should be instructed for not to use mobile phones while driving or riding. One must control on the speed of vehicle. One should not make haste while driving or riding. It is true that 'Haste makes waste' overtaking may lead to disaster. Apart from these steps, everyone should follow the traffic rules.

Bhaiya, I know that you are always alert and careful while riding. Finally, I would like to tell you that safe driving is the only and best option. We will meet soon. Bye!

Yours lovingly,

Amol Tarange

OR

Dialogue Writing Q.5 – B1
Speech Writing Q.5 – B2
(5 Marks)

Introduction

A dialogue is a conversation between two people on any particular topic. The topic is usually of their common interest.

Given below are a few guidelines for effective dialogue writing:

- ❖ The characters should contribute to the conversation equally.
- ❖ Character's ideas should be positive and constructive.
- ❖ Conversation of each character should be brief and rapid.
- ❖ Conversation should be natural, interesting and realistic.
- ❖ The usage of punctuation and grammar should be accurate.

Dialogue writing can be as simple as a conversation between two friends, two siblings, daughter and mother, etc. It also includes professional interviews.

Format of a Dialogue:

- ❖ The names of characters are followed by a colon (:).
- ❖ Each dialogue is written separately, one below the other.
- ❖ Dialogues are written in direct speech.

Dialogue: एखाद्या विशिष्ट विषयावर दोन किंवा अधिक व्यक्तींमध्ये झालेले संभाषण म्हणजेच Dialogue (संवाद) होय.

Effective dialogue writing (परिणामकारक संवाद लेखनासाठी) काही मार्गदर्शक मुद्दे खाली दिले आहेत.

- ❖ संवादात सहभागी झालेल्या सर्व Characters (पात्रांचा / व्यक्तींचा) संवादामध्ये equally (समान) Contribute (सहभाग) असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ❖ Character's ideas (पात्रांनी मांडलेल्या कल्पना) positive (सकारात्मक) आणि constructive (विधायक) असाव्यात.
- ❖ each character (प्रत्येक पात्राचे), Conversation (संभाषण) brief and rapid (थोडक्यात आणि सुस्पष्ट) असे असावे

❖ संवाद natural (सहज), interesting (रुचिपूर्ण) आणि realistic (वास्तववादी) असावा.

❖ Punctuation and Grammar (विरामचिन्हे आणि व्याकरणाचा), accurate (अचूक) वापर करावा.

Format of a Dialogue (संवादाचे लेखनाचे स्वरूप):

- ❖ Names of characters (पात्रांच्या नावाच्या) नंतर colon (अपूर्णविराम) (:) देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ❖ प्रत्येक पात्राच्या तोंडी असलेले संवाद separately (स्वतंत्रपणे) आणि one below the other (एकाखाली एक) देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ❖ संवाद लेखन direct speech (प्रथमपुरुषी निवेदनात) करावे.

Set -1

a) Put the sentences in proper order to make a meaningful dialogue. (01)

- i) Milk, sugar and tea powder are used to make tea.
- ii) What materials are used to make tea?
- iii) Yes, I can make tea.
- iv) Can you make tea?

Ans:

- i) Can you make tea?
- ii) Yes, I can make tea.
- iii) What materials are used to make tea?
- iv) Milk, sugar and tea powder are used to make tea.

b) Complete the dialogue. (01)

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

B:

A: How can one decide whether some news is a fact or fake?

B:

Ans:

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

B: No. I do not believe in all the news that I come across.

There are many kinds of sparrows. Most common among them are house sparrows and forest sparrows. Both eat seeds and insects. House sparrows lay three to six eggs at one time. Forest sparrows lay two to four eggs at one time. House sparrows build their nests in a hole in the wall, while forest sparrows build them in hedges and bushes. The colour of house sparrows is black and brown. Forest sparrows are bluish and grey in colour. House sparrows make noise in a series of calls, but forest sparrows sing a warbling song.

Set - 8

A1 Study the following tree diagram and write a short paragraph based on it.

Vegetables	Contribution to diet
Fleshy roots	sources of Vitamin-B
Seeds	carbohydrates & proteins
Leaves, stem	minerals
Fruits	Vitamin A & C, Carbohydrates.

Ans:

There are different kinds of vegetables. They may be edible roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds. Each group contributes to diet in its own way. Fleshy roots are high in energy value and good sources of vitamin B group. Seeds are relatively high in carbohydrates and proteins. Leaves and stems are excellent sources of minerals, water and roughage. Fruits contain vitamins A and C. They are rich in cellulose and carbohydrates. So eat vegetables more and be healthy.

Set - 9

A1 Write a paragraph on "Difference between Indoor and outdoor games."

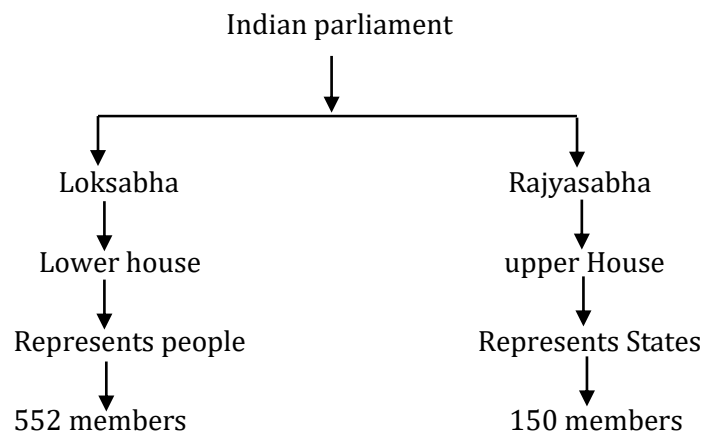
Indoor Games	Outdoor Games
Played in protected environment	Played in open environment.
Usually single player	Usually a team game.
Requires less physical exertion	Require much physical exertion.
Self responsibility.	Team responsibility

Ans:

There are two types of games Indoor and Outdoor. Indoor games are played in protected environment while outdoor games are played in open environment. Indoor games can be played singly or between a pair. Outdoor games require a team of players. In indoor games there is less physical exertion but in outdoor games there is lot of physical exertion. For a defeat or victory oneself is responsible in indoor games. In outdoor games responsibility is shared by the whole team.

Set - 10

A1 Study the tree diagram and write a short paragraph on "Indian Parliament".



Ans:

Indian Parliament consists of two houses. The Loksabha and Rajyasabha. The Loksabha represents people while the Rajyasabha represents states of the Union of India. Loksabha is called lower house, while Rajyasabha is called upper house. In Loksabha there are 552 members and they are directly elected by the people. On the other hand, in Rajyasabha there are 150 members who are elected by the representatives of the state. The term of Loksabha is 5 years while Rajyasabha is permanent house, 1/3 of its members retiring every 2 years.

SECTION -VI

Skill Development

Q.7 Translation (5 Marks)

कृतिपत्रिकेतील शेवटचा प्रश्न भाषांतर (Translation) प्रकारचा आहे. यास एकूण 05 गुण असून याचे विभाजन तीन उपप्रकारांत करण्यात आलेले आहे.

a) Translate the following words into Marathi

(Any four)

(02)

b) Translate the following sentences into Marathi. (Any two)

(02)

c) Translate the following idiom/proverb into Marathi.

(Any one)

(01)

हा प्रश्न कसा सोडवायला?

- दिलेल्या शब्दांचे व इंग्रजी वाक्यांचे काळजीपूर्वक वाचन करावे. दिलेल्या वाक्यातील प्रत्येक शब्द, म्हणी, वाक्प्रचाराचा अर्थ व आशय समजून घ्यावा.
- प्रमाणित व सुयोग्य मराठी भाषेचा वापर करावा.
- वाक्यांचा काळ व अर्थ बदलता कामा नये.
- शब्दशः भाषांतर न करता योग्य तो भाव लक्षात घ्यावा.
- इयत्ता नववी व दहावी इंग्रजी पाठ्यपुस्तकातीलच शब्द सहसा बोर्ड परीक्षेत विचारले जाणार असल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांना अपरिचित असलेल्या शब्दांचे पठण करावे. त्यासाठी चांगल्या शब्दकोषाचा (Dictionary) वापर नियमितपणे करावा.
- टिप: प्रश्न क्र. 7(c) मध्ये दोन म्हणी दिल्या जातील विद्यार्थ्यांना दोनपैकी कोणत्याही एका म्हणीचे मराठीत भाषांतर करायचे आहे. सरावासाठी काही इंग्रजी म्हणी मराठी भाषांतरासहित देत आहोत. तसेच खालील म्हणींचा वापर विद्यार्थी Personal response तसेच Writing skills या प्रश्नात योग्य ठिकाणी करू शकतात.

IMPORTANT PROVERBS: महत्वाच्या म्हणी

- 1) An apple a day keeps the doctor away. - दररोज एक सफरचंद दवाखान्यात जाणे बंद.
- 2) Actions speak louder than words. - उक्तीपेक्षा कृती श्रेष्ठ.
- 3) A drowning man catches at a straw. - बुडत्याला काडीचा आधार.
- 4) All that glitters is not gold. - चकाकते ते सर्वच सोने नसते.
- 5) As you make your bed so you must lie in it. - जशी कृती, तसे फळ.
- 6) A fig for the doctor when cured. - गरज सरो नि वैद्य मरो.
- 7) A fool and his money are soon parted. - मूर्ख माणसाजवळ लक्ष्मी नांदणार नाही.
- 8) An empty vessel makes much noise. - उथळ पाण्याला खळखळाट फार.
- 9) A bad workman quarrels with his tools. - नाचता येईना अंगण वाकडे.
- 10) A word is enough for the wise. - शहाण्याला शब्दाचा मार.
- 11) Appearances are deceptive. - दिसते तसे नसते.
- 12) A bird in hand is worth two in a bush. - हातचे सोडून पळत्याच्या मागे लागू नये.
- 13) A friend in need is a friend indeed. - गरजेला हात देतो तोच खरा मित्र.
- 14) A penny saved is a penny gained. - वाचवलेला पैसा म्हणजे मिळवलेला पैसा.
- 15) A stitch in time saves nine. - वेळीच केलेल्या उपायाने संभाव्य मोठी हानी टळते.
- 16) All is fair in love and war. - प्रेमात आणि युद्धात सर्व काही क्षम्य असते.
- 17) All is well that ends well. - ज्याचा शेवट गोड ते सारेच गोड.
- 18) A friend is easier lost than found. - चांगला मित्र मिळवणे कठीण, घालवणे सोपे.
- 19) As you sow, so shall you reap. - पेराल तसे उगवेल.
- 20) A barking dog seldom bites. - गरजेल तो बरसेल काय?
- 21) As the king so are the subjects. - यथा राजा, तथा प्रजा.
- 22) Better late than never. - कधीही न करण्यापेक्षा उशिरा का होईना करणे श्रेयस्कर.
- 23) Between the devil and the deep sea. - इकडे आड तिकडे विहीर.
- 24) Bones for the late comers. - हाजिर तो वजीर.
- 25) Charity begins at home. - चांगल्या कामाचा प्रारंभ स्वतःपासून करावा.

अशाच प्रकारे ...

सर्व Topics च्या सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे अगोदर English मध्ये दिली असून त्याचे स्पष्टीकरण Scientific मराठीमध्ये दिले आहे...

उभ्या महाराष्ट्रात असा एकही विद्यार्थी राहणार नाही की, त्याला समजणार नाही..

- ❖ सर्वांना सर्व समजणार...
- ❖ सर्वजण सर्व लिहिणार...
- ❖ मार्क्स/ ज्ञान सर्वांचे वाढणार...
- ❖ ज्ञान वाढल्याने बेरोजगारी कमी होणार...
- ❖ पाठांतर/ घोकमपट्टी करून काहीही उपयोग नाही...

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