

The Proposal

इस अध्याय के सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न – उत्तर सहित। पहले खुद हल करने की कोशिश करो, फिर उत्तर मिलाओ।

अभ्यास प्रश्न-उत्तर (हर टॉपिक से)

- » Reading Comprehension – Managing Anger Constructively
- » Reading Comprehension – J. Krishnamurti on Violence and Education
- » Vocabulary – Verb-Noun-Adverb Forms and Language Fun Facts
- » Grammar – Reported Speech at the Health Clinic
- » Editing – Rearranging Jumbled Sentences
- » Reading and Writing – Vanka's Letter to His Grandfather

हल किए हुए उदाहरण (step-by-step)

उदाहरण 1. According to the passage, what is under our control when we feel angry, and how can we use this control positively?

- › Recall the passage's point – we often don't control the SITUATIONS that distress us
- › What IS under our control is our own RESPONSE to the situation
- › We can use this control positively by applying techniques like deep breathing, counting to ten, or physical activity before reacting

उत्तर – We cannot always control the situations that upset us, but we can control our own response to them. We can make this positive by pausing to calm down using techniques like deep breathing, counting to ten, or getting physically active before reacting.

उदाहरण 2. According to J. Krishnamurti, what should be the true purpose of education, and why does he warn against a 'clever brain' without good character?

- › Recall his claim – education should help you become a beautiful, healthy, sane, rational human being
- › Recall his warning – a clever brain without good character can 'argue and defend' brutality, making a person more dangerous, not less
- › Combine both points to form a complete answer

उत्तर – According to Krishnamurti, true education should develop good character and rational, compassionate human beings – not just help someone pass exams and get a job. He warns that intelligence without good character is dangerous because a clever person can use their skill to justify and defend cruelty rather than reduce it.

उदाहरण 3. Give the noun and adverb forms of the verb 'excite'.

- › Identify the verb – 'excite'
- › Form the noun by adding the appropriate suffix – 'excitement'
- › Form the adjective 'excited', then the adverb – 'excitedly'

उत्तर – Verb: excite Noun: excitement Adverb: excitedly.

उदाहरण 4. Convert into reported speech: Rehman said, 'Should I walk every day to keep myself fit?'

- › Identify the sentence type – a yes/no question, phrased as a request for advice
- › Choose the reporting verb – 'asked'
- › Convert using 'if/whether', adjusting pronouns and tense as needed

उत्तर – Rehman asked if he should walk every day to keep himself fit.

उदाहरण 5. Rearrange into a meaningful sentence: 'but how much love / much we give / we put into giving / it's not how'

- › Identify the comparison structure – 'it's not how much X, but how much Y'
- › Fit 'we give' with 'how much' and 'we put into giving' with 'how much love'
- › Arrange into the natural comparative sentence structure

उत्तर – It's not how much we give, but how much love we put into giving.

उदाहरण 6. Why is the ending of Vanka's story considered tragic, even though Vanka himself feels hopeful and happy after posting the letter?

- › Recall the detail – Vanka addresses the letter only 'To Grandfather in the Village, Konstantin Makarich', without a specific address
- › Recognise that postal services need a complete address to deliver mail, so this letter will almost certainly never reach his grandfather
- › Contrast this with Vanka's own innocent happiness and hope, which the reader knows is misplaced – this gap between innocent hope and harsh reality creates the tragedy

उत्तर – The ending is tragic because Vanka, in his childish innocence, believes his poorly addressed letter will reach his grandfather and rescue him, but the reader understands the letter will likely never be delivered – creating a heartbreaking gap between his hopeful happiness and the harsh reality of his situation.

बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए खास

- When asked to 'tick the correct answer' for multi-option comprehension questions, always eliminate options that are only PARTLY true according to the passage – anger management questions often have such traps.
- For philosophical/argumentative passages, always look for the writer's central WARNING or CALL TO ACTION – such passages usually build toward one strong closing idea.
- When asked for a word's 'noun form' or 'adverb form', always double-check the spelling change carefully (e.g., beautify beauty, not 'beautifiness') – these are common silly-mistake traps.
- In reported speech questions involving complaints or health issues, examiners specifically look for verbs like 'complained' rather than plain 'said' to test your vocabulary range.
- Read all the jumbled fragments ALOUD in different orders before settling on a final answer – hearing it often reveals the natural, correct sequence faster than just reading silently.
- For questions on 'irony' or 'tragic endings' in a story, always explain the GAP between what the character believes/hopes and what the reader/audience understands to be true.

एक नज़र में रिवीज़न

- › Anger = absence of inner peace; manage it assertively (calm response) rather than aggressively, using techniques like deep breaths and physical activity.
- › Krishnamurti distinguishes physical and inward violence, and argues true education builds character, not just exam success.
- › Word families: verb noun adverb (encourage encouragement encouragingly); 'tell' needs an indirect object, 'say' does not.
- › Reported speech should match the reporting verb (complained, asked, mentioned) to the tone of the original sentence, not just default to 'said'.
- › To solve jumbled sentences, first locate the subject and main verb, then attach descriptive/modifying phrases in a logical order.
- › Vanka's story uses tragic irony – his innocent hope contrasts with the reader's understanding that his incomplete letter address means it likely won't be delivered.