

FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CLASS- IX WORKSHEET NO: 6 ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NAME: DATE: 06/04/2020

Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

Secularism is the very soul of Indian society and the democracy. India has a tradition of coexistence, tolerance, co-operation and mutual respect between all its social and religious groups. Islam came to India with Muslim conquerors. A large number of natives turned Muslims over the period and presently they make the second largest community of our nation. The contribution of Islam to Indian culture and civilization has been spectacular. It added variety, colour and richness to native heritage. Islam enriched India with architectural wonders, the most precious being 'Tajmahal', the symbol of aesthetic India. Christianity had preceded Islam to India. St. Thomas, the twelve Disciples of Christ arrived in India to preach his message when St. Peter was in Rome. Paris came to India in 8th century to escape from religious persecution in Iran. They brought Zoroastrianism. Jews sailed to India 2000 year ago to settle down in Mumbai, Pune, Kochi and Delhi. Hinduism itself was a religious conglomeration of thousands of sects having distinct beliefs, rituals, customs and practices. Three nearly different religions branched out of it, namely, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism having separate places of worship and holy books. In all, India remained a shining example of unity in diversity, nowhere else found in the world. Honoring this eternal spirit of India, our constitution makers declared our nation to be a secular state without any discrimination. Although the people of our country are deeply religious yet they don't harbor any ill will or intolerance against other faiths. Even during the freedom struggle the leaders who led it made secularism a basic policy to rally all the people against the British. The secular polity was fiercely strengthened by Mahatma Gandhi. Himself a deeply religious Hindu, he had great respect for all other religions and faiths. To divide the Indians, the colonial rulers tried to destroy file spirit of secularism by aiding and abetting communal forces. Some of our people forgot that sacred tradition and played in the hands of British. Our country paid a terrible price for that lapse. India got divided into two nations and we lost father of, the nation, Mahatma Gandhi to the bullets of a degenerated fanatic who had no use for our secular legacy. It should teach us a lesson that only secular spirit will keep India going.

Answer the following questions.

Q1. What-has been the tradition of India?

Q2. Which religions came to India from abroad?

Q3. What is the most precious gift of Islam to our country?

Q4.	What has India been the shining example of? What price India paid for its lapse in secularism?		
Q5.			
Q2.	Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow: BE THE BEST OF WHATEVER YOU ARE		
a) i) <i>i</i> ii)	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 Be the liveliest bass in the lake! We can't all be captains; we've got to be crew, There's something for all of us here, There's big work to do, and there's lesser to do, And the task you must do is the near. If you can't be a highway then just be a trail, If you can't be the sun be a star; It isn't by size that you win or fail Be the best of whatever you are! Douglas Malloch The message of the poem is and Synonym of ' liveliest ' is		
-	What does the poet want the little scrub to be?		
c)	What does the poet mean by the following lines?		
lt i	you can't be the sun be a star; isn't by size that you win or fail e the best of whatever you are!		

d) What message is the poet trying to give his readers?	

