APPENDICES

1. Pilot form of the test
2. Answer sheet of the pilot form
3. Scoring key of the pilot form
4. Final form of the test with answer sheet
5. Scoring key for the final form
APPENDIX 1

PILOT FORM OF THE TEST
Pilot study for Oral Reading Test in English for Std. VIII of Gujarat State by Skariah M. T. under the guidance of Dr. J. C. Parikh

Name..............................................Sex................................Birth Date..............................................

School...........................................Village / Town / City...............................Age.............................................
years months

Caste............................................Income group..................A, B, C, D, E

Test Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>No. of errors in Reading</th>
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Total errors............................... Total comprehension Right ..................

Read the following passages with minimum errors; and answer the questions below marking tick (√) against the correct answers.
Paragraph No. 1

Hari loved his father and mother. He respected his father. His father often got angry with him. He sometimes beat him too. There were many elder people in the house. Hari had no friends. So he felt lonely and sad. His teacher's name was Munshiji. He was a good company for Hari. In the company of his mother and Munshiji, Hari was happy. His teacher told him stories. Hari learned about India. The boy liked all festivals. But he enjoyed Diwali the most because he got new clothes.

Questions:
1. Hari loved his mother more than his father because,
   —his mother sometimes beat him. —his father sometimes beat him. —his mother often got angry with him. —his father often got angry with him.

2. Hari could learn about India because,
   —his teacher taught him about India. —his teacher gave him books about India. —his teacher told him stories about India. —his teacher asked him questions about India.

3. Hari enjoyed Diwali the most because,
   —he got sweets on that day. —he was loved by his parents on that day. —he could wear good clothes on that day. —he was like a king on that day.

4. Hari liked the company of his teacher because,
   —he was his friend. —he took him to festivals. —he told him stories. —there was no other friend.

5. Hari felt lonely and sad because,
   —there was nobody to make friendship. —there was nobody telling stories to him. —there was nobody of his age in the house. —there was nobody to play with him.

Paragraph No. 2

Once there lived a milkman in a village. He supplied milk to twenty houses. He carried the milk on his faithful donkey. One day the milkman fell sick. He could not go out. He had no one to send with his donkey. So he kept two bags of bottles of milk on his donkey. He sent the donkey alone. If went to each house and stopped there. It pushed the doorbells. Then it waited until they took the milk. After supplying the milk, the donkey came back. The donkey did the duty well. The milkman was very happy.

Questions:
1. How was the milk supplied to the houses?
   —by carrying milkbottles on his head. —by carrying bottles on cycle. —by carrying milkbottles on the back of his donkey. —by carrying milkbottles on his head and on donkey.
2. He could not send anybody with his donkey, because,
   —he could not go out. —he fell sick. —nobody was there to go.
   —he wanted to test his donkey.

3. Why was the milkman happy? because,
   —the donkey could go alone. —the donkey could come back.
   —the donkey could carry bottles on his back. —the donkey did the duty well.

4. What steps were followed by the donkey while suppling the milk?
   —to go to each house and push the doorbells. —to push the doorbells and wait
   until they take the bottles. —to go to each house and stop there.
   —to go to each house, stop there, push the doorbell and wait until they take the bottle.

5. When did the donkey come back? The donkey come back,
   —after suppling milk to ten houses. —after suppling milk to every house.
   —after suppling the milk to none. —after suppling milk to a few houses.

Paragraph No. 3

Once a Japanese king bought twenty flower-pots. They were the best in the
world. Once an officer broke a pot. The king was very angry. The king punished him.
The officer was very sad. There lived an old man. He was very wise. He heard the story
of the flower pots. One day the old man went to the palace. He told the king that he
knew to repair the broken pot. The king took him to his garden. The old man had a long
stick in his hand. With that stick he broke all other pots. The king asked him why he
did so. He answered that he wanted to save many Officers from Punishment. The king
liked the courage of the old man. He gave him some presents.

Questions:

1. Why did the king punish the officer? The king punished the officer because,
   —he was careless in his duties. —he did not obey the king’s orders.
   —he could not repair the broken pot. —he brought the old man to the palace.

2. The king was very angry because,
   —an old man came to his palace. —the pots were not very good.
   —an officer broke his flower pot. —the officer was not wise.

3. Later on no other officer of that country was punished because,
   —nobody broke any other flower pot. —there were no more pots left.
   —the king did not care for flower pots. —the king became wise.

4. The old man told the king that he knew to repair the broken pot because,
   —he wanted to get money out of his work. —he wanted to help the king.
   —he wanted to help the officers from punishment. —he wanted to go to the garden.
5. The old man broke all other pots with his stick because,
   —he wanted to show his courage to the king. —he wanted to save other officers from punishment. —he wanted to show his intelligence to the king.
   —he wanted to show the king that officer was not at a fault.

6. The king gave him presents because,
   —he broke all his pots. —he saved the officers. —he was courageous.
   —he repaired his broken pot.

**Paragraph No. 4**

Once Swami Vivekanand arrived in a small village. Many people came to meet him. They asked him many questions. All the day he was with the people. He did not get time to eat. No one cared for his food. People returned at night. A poor man came to Vivekanand and said, “I am unhappy to see that you have not taken your food”. Vivekanand asked him for some food. But he was afraid to give him; because if the king came to know about it, he would be punished. Vivekanand told him to be courageous. So he brought a piece of bread. His heart was full of love. Vivekanand took it and ate it. He liked it more than the sweets of the king’s palace.

**Questions:**

1. Why did many people come to Vivekanand? They came because,
   —they wanted to have ‘Darshana’. —Vivekanand was a swami.
   —they wanted to ask him many questions. —Vivekanand was their ‘Guru’.

2. The poor man was very unhappy because,
   —Swami could not answer to his questions. —many people had come to ask questions.
   —no one cared for his food. —Swami had not taken his food.

3. The poor man was afraid to give him food because,
   —Swami may not accept the food. —the king may punish him.
   —he was not a courageous man. —he was not a rich person.

4. Why did Swami like poor man’s food more than the sweets of the king’s palace? because.
   —the poor man had brought only a piece of bread,
   —the king had given lots of sweets. —the sweets were given without love and affection.
   —the piece of bread was given with love and affection.

5. The whole day Vivekanand did not eat because,
   —he did not get time. —he was not hungry.
   —he forgot about it. —the poor man did not bring it.

6. People returned at night. Then the poor man came to Vivekanand because,
   —he wanted to ask him a few questions. —he wanted to give him food,
   —he wanted to express his feelings for the Swami. —he wanted to give him sweets.

**Paragraph No. 5**

Suresh lived in a small village. He was a boy of twelve years. There was no high school in his village. So he went to a school away from his village. Everyday he walked
Arun was in std. VII. In his class there were thirty students. One day the teacher of Mathematics gave them homework. Next day the teacher checked their notebooks. He found that only answers of Arun were correct. He told everybody in the class. But Arun began to cry. So the teacher asked him the reason. He said, “I did not do the homework myself. My friend helped me. I am not better than anybody else.” Everybody understood that Arun was honest.

Questions:
1. While checking the notebooks the teacher found that
   —Arun’s answers were not correct. —all other answers except Arun’s were correct.
   —Only Arun’s answers were correct. —all were correct.
2. Why did Arun begin to cry? Arun began to cry because,
   —his answers were not correct. —his friend’s answers were not correct.
   —his friend did not help him. —he did not do the homework himself.
3. How can you say that Arun was honest? Arun was honest because,
   —he did not take the help of his friend. —he was better than anybody else.
   —the teacher found that only answers of Arun were correct.
   —he told the teacher that he did not do the homework himself.

4. Why did the teacher declare it to everybody in the class? because,
   —he wanted others to learn from Arun's example.
   —he wanted to show that Arun had not done the homework himself.
   —he wanted Arun to cry. —he wanted Arun to tell the truth.

5. Why did Arun say that he did not do the homework himself? because,
   —he was intelligent. —he was careless.
   —he was courageous. —he was honest.

**Paragraph No. 7**

At the age of eighteen Gandhi went to a college. He studied for only a few months. He did not do the lessons well. He wanted to go to England to study law. But it was difficult for him to leave India. His mother did not like him to eat and drink as the people of England. It was against their caste. His relatives did not like this. Gandhi had to face many difficulties, still he started his journey and left for England.

**Questions:**

1. Gandhi wanted to go to England
   —to visit the country. —to meet his friend.
   —to study law. —to continue college studies.

2. Gandhi's mother did not like him to go to England because,
   —he was too young. —she did not like him to become a lawyer.
   —she didn't like him to eat and drink as the people of England.
   —she did not like him to go far away.

3. Why was it difficult for Gandhi to leave India? because,
   —he did not like non-vegetarian food.
   —his caste people were against his going to England.
   —his mother did not like him to eat and drink as the people of England.
   —he did not study well in India.

4. What was against their caste?
   —to eat and drink as the people of England. —to go to England.
   —to leave India. —to become a lawyer.

**Paragraph No. 8**

A man had two sons. The younger son did not obey anybody. He took lots of money and went to a far off place. He did not come back for ten years. He made lots of bad friends and ruined himself. At last he wanted to come back home. When his
father got the news, he was very happy. He arranged a big party when he came back. But his elder brother became very angry. He said to his father, “I was always with you. But you never gave me a party in my name”. The father replied, “You were always with me. But today I found my lost son”.

**Questions:**

1. The younger son went to a far off place because,
   - his father sent him.
   - his elder brother sent him.
   - his mother sent him.
   - he did not obey anybody.

2. What did his son do at a far off place?
   - he started learning new things.
   - he made good friends.
   - he worked very hard and earned money.

3. Why did his son want to come back home? because,
   - all his money was finished.
   - he earned lots of money during ten years.
   - he wanted to make his parents happy.
   - he made lots of bad friends and ruined himself.

4. Why did the elder brother become angry with his father? because,
   - his father did not arrange a party though he was always with him.
   - his father arranged a party for his lost son.
   - his father cared for the younger son though he had bad friends.
   - his father cared for the younger son though he had lost lots of money.

**Paragraph No. 9**

A junior officer and a party of people went to a river side. They wanted to lift a heavy stone. The officer started shouting orders. But he did not help them. He stood near them and only shouted orders. A man came there. He said, “Hallo, why don’t you help them?” The officer replied, “Don’t you know that I am an officer?” Then the man went near them and helped them and they removed the stone. He turned to the officer and said, “Whenever you want this type of help call me. I shall come and help you.” The officer asked him who he was. The man replied that he was the chief officer. So the officer felt ashamed.

**Questions:**

1. The man who came there was
   - a village fellow.
   - a police man.
   - a junior officer.
   - a chief officer.

2. The junior officer felt ashamed because,
   - he and his party could not move the stone.
   - the chief officer helped in his presence.
   - they did not do the work properly.
   - he gave wrong orders.

3. Why the junior officer did not help his party? because,
   - it was not his duty.
   - he was an officer.
   - he was not very strong.
   - there was nobody to shout orders.
4. How did the junior officer come to know that man as chief officer?
— from the uniform. — from the help he offered.
— from their talk. — from his good nature.

5. Why did the man go near them and help? because;
— the junior officer did not help. — he was the chief officer.
— the junior officer was feeling shy. — the people in the party did not work together.

Paragraph No. 10

The teachings of Kabir were very simple Many people liked his teachings. But some people did not like him. They worked against him. They spread false things about Kabir. Then they complained to the king about him. The king called Kabir in the court. The king asked the Kazi to punish Kabir. The Kazi ordered to burn him alive. They prepared a big fire. All the people from the town came to see that cruel incident. It was time. They brought him near the fire. Everybody was afraid. But Kabir was quiet. At last they pushed him into the fire. But the fire cooled and it did not kill him. Kabir came out smiling.

Questions:
1. King called Kabir in his court because,
— his teachings were not good. — he worked against the king.
— the king wanted to punish him. — some people worked against him.

2. Why did the people from the town came there?
— to see the king. — to see Kabir.
— to see the Kazi. — to see the cruel incident.

3. Why was Kabir quiet? because,
— he was afraid to speak. — he had faith in God.
— that was his habit. — the fire was too hot.

4. Why was everybody afraid? because,
— Kabir was pushed into the fire. — Kabir was brought near the fire.
— Kabir was quiet. — Kabir came out smiling.

5. Why did the fire cool down and did not kill Kabir? because,
— the Kazi had done injustice.
— the king heard the false things from the people and punished him.
— the people worked against him.
— Kabir was innocent and had faith in God.

Paragraph No. 11

Dipika studies in a convent school. Her teacher taught her that one should always walk on the left side of the road. One should carefully cross the road. But she did not listen to her teacher. One day she crossed the road without watching on both sides,
Suddenly a cyclist hit her. She fell down. The cycle ran over her. In this accident Dipika lost her two teeth. Then she thought about her teacher's words. Now she is always careful while crossing the road.

Questions:
1. The accident took place because;
   —the cyclist was careless. —Dipika did not listen to her teacher.
   —there was heavy traffic. —the road was narrow.
2. Now-a-days she is careful while crossing the road because,
   —her teacher taught her all the traffic rules. —she met with an accident.
   —she wants to take care for herself. —she acts according to her teacher's advice.
3. Dipika met with an accident because,
   —she did not care for herself. —she crossed the road watching on both the sides.
   —she crossed the road without watching on both sides.
   —she was in a hurry to cross the road.
4. Dipika's teacher taught her
   —to walk to the left. —to walk to the right
   —to walk in the centre. —not to cross the road.

Paragraph No. 12

In India villages play important role in the life of the people. Here people work hard. They are simple. They believe, “God made the country and man made the town”. Hundus, Muslims and Christians live together. There is either a temple or a mosque or a church in every village. It is the centre of their life. But the people here are poor. They don't like to leave their old methods and to adopt new ones. Probably that is the reason of their poverty.

Questions:
1. Which believe in God?
   —people living in cities. —people living in towns.
   —people living in villages. —people living in big cities.
2. What do the villagers think about the towns?
   —many villages make a town. —man made it.
   —cities make a town. —God made it.
3. How are the people of the villages?
   —they always adopt new methods. —they don't leave their old methods.
   —they are very rich. —they are careless.
4. Why are the people in the village poor? because,
   —they don't like to leave their old methods. —they like to live together.
   —in every village there is either a church or a temple or a mosque.
   —they don't work together.
Paragraph No. 13

There was a time people thought that aim of education was only reading, writing and Arithmetic. People believed that the teacher should constantly use cane in the class. They thought, “The more the teacher beats, the better the pupils learn.” In such type of education, there was no place of love. Love is God. Education should also be through love. A teacher should not use a cane in the classroom. Always he should love his pupils and the pupils should respect their teacher.

Questions:

1. What was thought about the use of cane in the classroom?
   —a teacher should use it constantly.
   —a teacher should use it only to correct their mistake.
   —a teacher should not use it at all.
   —a teacher should love his pupils.

2. What was important in the old system of Education?
   —Education through practicals.
   —Education through repeating.
   —Education through punishment.
   —Education through love.

3. The teacher should love his pupils because,
   —to make the pupils learn better.
   —to make the pupils understand that love is God.
   —to make the pupils understand that love is education.
   —to make the pupils respect their teachers better.

4. What is needed in education is
   —teacher should use a rod in the classroom.
   —students should be free to do anything.
   —students should respect their teachers.
   —students should follow the old system.

5. In olden time the aim of education was
   —reading, writing and learning.
   —learning, cramming and writing.
   —reading, writing and Arithmetic.
   —reading, writing and speaking.

Paragraph No. 14

Narendra Nath was born in Calcutta. His father knew English and Persian. His father loved music. Narendra’s mother was wise and kind. At the age of six Narendra went to school. But he did not like the school. So his parents removed him from that
school. He was very clever. So a teacher taught him at his house. He studied to read and write in a very short time. He liked stories. His mother told him many stories. The story of the life of Rama pleased him more than anything.

Questions:
1. Narendra's father knew
   —English and Sanskrit. —Persian and Sanskrit.
   —Persian and English. —Sanskrit and English.
2. Why did Narendra's parents removed him from the school? because,
   —he was not clever. —he did not like to learn.
   —he did not like the teacher. —he did not like the school.
3. Where did Narendra learn to read and write?
   —at his school. —at his house. —at his teacher's house. —at a nursery school.

Paragraph No. 15

There is a story about an Arab chief and an old man. The chief saw the man planting palm seeds. The chief said, "you are an old man. Why are you planting these seeds at this age? You will not be able to eat the fruits of these plants". He replied, "Not at all." The chief said, "Why are you taking the trouble to plant them?" "For my children to enjoy the fruit!" Came the answer. Then he pointed to the around and added, "These trees are planted by my father and grand father. I enjoy the fruits today. I am following the example of them. I am working for the future.

Questions:
1. The old man was planting the palm seeds because,
   —he wanted to eat the fruits after sometime. —his sons requested him to do so.
   —he was working for the future. —he was doing it without any aim.
2. The old man was following the example of
   —his father and grand father. —friends.
   —sons and grandson. —nobody's.
3. What surprised the Arab Chief?
   —his old age. —planting of the palm seeds.
   —the old man planting palm seeds. —the old man planting them at the wrong place.
4. Why did the chief ask the old man about reasons for planting palm trees? because,
   —he was surprized to see the old man planting the palm seeds.
   —he was knowing that the old man will never be able to eat the fruits.
   —he was knowing that palm trees take a very long time to bear the fruits.
   —he throught that the old man was doing wrong thing.

Paragraph No. 16

Local train comes to Surat at 10 O'clock. But today it is late for half an hour, because of the heavy rain. Hari and his friend want to go to Bombay. They are at the
railway station. Today is Sunday. So there is heavy rush. Hari and his friend take their bags with them and try to get in. But they cannot get in; as they are small children. So they decide to go by the next train: The next train is an express train. So they have to buy new tickets. They go to meet the station master. The get reservation also. The express train will reach Bombay by 8 p. m.

Questions:
1. Why was there rush in the train? because,
   — it was a rainy day.  — it was festival day.
   — it was Sunday.  — it was a holiday.
2. The local train was late for half an hour, because,
   — there was heavy rush.  — there was engine trouble.
   — there was heavy rain.  — there was an accident.
3. Hari and his friend could not get in because,
   — they had too much luggage.  — ticket collector did not allow them.
   — they were small children.  — they had no proper tickets.
4. Hari and his friend met the station master because,
   — they wanted to get reservation.  — they wanted to get new tickets.
   — they wanted to complain to him.
   — they wanted to know the time of the next train.

Paragraph No. 17

Manu took less luggage whenever she went with ‘Bapu’. She asked for two compartments. She thought that one compartment was not enough for ‘Bapu’. ‘Bapu’ and Manu came to the station at 9-25. The train for Delhi left Patna at 9-30. ‘Bapu’ used to take lunch at 10 a.m. Manu went to the other compartment, to keep the lunch ready for ‘Bapu’. When she came back ‘Bapu’ asked, “Where were you?” She replaid, “I was cooking food over there”. Then he looked out of window and asked her to do so. Manu saw passengers hanging on the footboards. ‘Bapu’ said, “We are using two compartments, while many passengers are without place to stand”. He met the station master and gave one compartment to the passengers.

Questions:
1. Why did ‘Bapu’ meet the station master?
   — to tell him to add a few more compartments.
   — to tell him to keep all the passengers inside.
   — to tell him to give one more compartment to the passengers.
   — to give one of their compartments to the passengers.
2. Why did ‘Bapu’ ask Manu to look out of window? because,
   — he wanted her to look natural scenery.
   — he wanted her to see that many passengers were without place.
   — he wanted her to see some passengers hanging on the footboard.
   — he wanted her to see how far the railway station was.
3. Manu went to the other compartment because,
—she wanted to see the crowd. —she wanted to cook the food.
—she wanted to meet her friend— she wanted to have her lunch.

4. How did Gandhiji get two compartments?
—he asked for that. —Manu asked for that.
—station master gave them. —Government provided them.

**Paragraph No. 18**

Narsinh Mehta was different from other Nagars. At that time the members of the high caste never touched the members of the low caste. The Nagar Brahmins did not sing songs of God to low castes. But Narsinh did this. He went to their houses and sang songs of God. When the Nagar community heard this, they became very angry with him. Gandhiji also did not like caste system. He told that we are all children of God.

**Questions:**

1. What did Narsinh Mehta do?
—he hated low caste. —he sang songs to low castes.
—he invited all low caste people to his home. —he ate food with low castes.

2. What did Narsi do which other members did not do?
—singing songs of God to high caste— singing songs of God to low caste.
—singing songs of God to any one. —singing songs of God to no one.

3. At that time how the high caste and the low caste treated each other?
—they were equal. —they hated each other.
—low castes worked for high caste.
—high castes never touched low caste.

4. Nagar community became very angry on Narsinh because,
—he did not sing songs to high caste.
—he sang songs to low caste.
—he sang songs to high caste.
—he hated all caste system.

5. Narsinh Mehta did not like caste system as
—Mirabhai did not like it.
—Dayaram did not like it.
—Gandhiji did not like it.
—Tukaram did not like it.
APPENDIX 2

ANSWER SHEET OF THE PILOT FORM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph No.</th>
<th>Mispronunciations</th>
<th>Repetitions</th>
<th>Words pronounced by Examiner</th>
<th>Substitutions</th>
<th>Insertions</th>
<th>Hesitations</th>
<th>Disregard of Punctuations</th>
<th>Omissions</th>
<th>Prolonged Pronunciations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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Clarity of voice..........................  Strained high pitch voice..........................

Word-by-word Reading......................  Volume too loud..............................

Read in monotone..........................  Volume too soft............................
APPENDIX 3

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APPENDIX 4

FINAL FORM OF THE TEST WITH ANSWER SHEET
Oral Reading Test In English
FOR PUPILS OF STD. VIII OF GUJARAT

Investigator : Skariah M. T. Guide : Dr. J. C. Parikh

Name................................. Sex................ Birth Date.............
School.............................. Village / Town / City........ Age................

Years Months

Caste............................... Income group.............. A, B, C, D, E

Exam. Marks.......................

Test Summary

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Read the following passages with minimum errors; and answer the questions below marking tick ( √ ) against the correct answers.
Paragraph No. 2.

Once a Japanese king brought twenty flower-pots. They were the best in the world. Once an officer broke a pot. The king was very angry. The king punished him. The officer was very sad. There lived an old man. He was very wise. He heard the story of the flower pots. One day the old man went to the palace. He told the king that he knew to repair the broken pot. The king took him to his garden. The old man had a long stick in his hand. With that stick he broke all other pots. The king asked him why he did so. He answered that he wanted to save many officers from punishment. The king liked the courage of the old man. He gave him some presents.

Questions :-

1. The king was very angry because,
   - an old man came to his palace.
   - an officer broke his flower pot.
   - the pots were not very good.
   - the officer was not wise.

2. The old man told the king that he knew to repair the broken pot because,
   - he wanted to get money out of his work.
   - he wanted to help the officer from punishment.
   - he wanted to help the king.
   - he wanted to go to the garden.

3. The old man broke all other pots with his stick because,
   - he wanted to show his courage to the king.
   - he wanted to save other officers from punishment.
   - he wanted to show his intelligence to the king.
   - he wanted to show the king that officer was not at fault.

4. The king gave him presents because,
   - he broke all the pots.
   - he saved the officers.
   - he was courageous.
   - he repaired his broken pot.
3. Dipika met with an accident because,
- she did not care for herself.
- she crossed the road watching on both the sides.
- she was in a hurry to cross the road.

4. Dipika's teacher taught her
- to walk to the left.
- to walk to the right.
- to walk in the centre.
- not to cross the road.

Paragraph No. 5.

At the age of eighteen Gandhi went to a college. He studied for only a few months. He did not do the lessons well. He wanted to go to England to study law. But it was difficult for him to leave India. His mother did not like him to eat and drink as the people of England. It was against their caste. His relatives did not like this. Gandhi had to face many difficulties, still he started his journey and left for England.

Questions:
1. Gandhi wanted to go to England because he wanted
- to visit the country.
- to meet his friend.
- to study law.
- to continue college studies.

2. Gandhi's mother did not like him to go to England because,
- he was too young.
- she did not like him to become a lawyer.
- she didn't like him to eat and drink as the people of England.
- she did not like him to go far away.

3. Why was it difficult for Gandhi to leave India?
- he did not like non-vegetarian food.
- his caste people were against his going to England.
- his mother did not like him to eat and drink as the people of England.
- he did not study well in India.

4. What was against their caste?
- to eat and drink as the people of England.
- to go to England.
- to leave India.
- to become a lawyer.
there was no good school in his village.
-the school away from his village was a good school.
-the school away from his village was a high school.
-there was no high school in his village.

2. Pupils called him 'laugther' because,
-he used to laugh too much in the class.
-he used to make others laugh.
-it was easy to make him laugh.
-he had a laughing nature.

3. Why did teacher punish Suresh? because,
-he did not laugh too much.
-he made others laugh too much.
-he laughed too much.
-others laughed too much.

4. The students did funny things because,
-they did not want to learn.
-they wanted to make Suresh laugh.
-they wanted Suresh to get punishment.
-they were small children.

Paragraph 8.

Narsinh Mehta was different from other Nagars. At that time the members of the high caste never touched the members of the low caste. The Nagar Brahmmins did not sing songs of God to low castes. But Narsinh did this. He went to their houses and sang songs of God. When the Nagar community heard this, they became very angry with him. Gandhiji also did not like caste system. He told that we are all children of God.

Questions:
1. What did Narsinh Mehta do?
-he hated low caste.
-he sang songs to low castes.
-he invited all caste to his home.
-he ate food with low caste.

2. At that time how the high caste and the low caste treated each other?
-They were equal.
-they hated each other.
-low castes worked for high caste.
-high castes never touched low caste.

3. Nagar community became very angry on Narsinh because,
-he did not sing songs to high caste.
-he sang songs to low caste.
-he sang songs to high caste.
-he hated all caste system.

4. Narsinh Mehta did not like caste system as
-Mirabai did not like it.
-Dayaram did not like it.
-Gandhiji did not like it.
-Tukaram did not like it.

The End
## EVALUATION SHEET
FOR
Oral Reading Test in ENGLISH

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Clarity of voice................. Strained high pitch voice..........

Word-by-word-Reading............. Volume too loud......................

Read in monotone.................. Volume too soft.....................
APPENDIX 5

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