

**Sample Question Paper - 10**  
**English Language And Literature (184)**  
**Class - X, Session: 2021-22**

**TERM II**

*Time allowed : 2 Hours*

*Maximum marks : 40*

**General Instructions :**

1. *The Question Paper contains Three Sections-Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.*
2. *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.*

**SECTION - A (READING)**

**1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

- (1) Cricket is a global passion, played everywhere from Test match arenas to village greens, tropical beaches and dusty back lots. Cricket is the world's second most popular spectator sport after football.
- (2) The origin of cricket is somewhere in the Dark Ages. All research concedes that the game derived from a very old, widespread and uncomplicated pastime by which one player served up an object, be it a small piece of wood or a ball, and another hit it with a suitably fashioned club. Cricket was first recorded in 16th-century England, and it was played in grammar schools, farm communities and everywhere in between. But things really took off when 18th-century nobles realised it was a great sport.
- (3) The oldest surviving set of cricket laws date from 1744 - printed on a handkerchief, naturally. It's now in the MCC Museum at Lord's in London. The oldest permanent fixture is the annual Eton v Harrow match, played since 1805. A young Lord Byron turned out for Harrow in the first match, though history doesn't record how poetic - or "mad, bad and dangerous" - his bowling was.
- (4) The first international match was in 1877 when Australia beat England in Melbourne. The match was dubbed a "Test", since the gruelling nature of playing over five days was deemed the ultimate "test" for any side. But it was Australia's first win on English soil - in 1882 at The Oval in London - that led to matches between the two nations being christened the Ashes. Following the defeat, newspapers published an obituary mourning "the death of English cricket", adding that "the body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia".
- (5) A One Day International (ODI) is a form of limited overs cricket, played between two teams with international status, in which each team faces a fixed number of overs, usually 50. The Cricket World Cup is played in this format. The international one-day game is a late twentieth-century development. The first ODI was played on 5 January 1971 between Australia and England at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below:**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

- (i) When was the first international match of cricket played?
- (ii) What is an ODI?
- (iii) When was the first ODI played?
- (iv) What game precedes cricket in terms of popularity?
- (v) When was the oldest surviving set of cricket laws formed?
- (vi) What is the oldest permanent fixture in cricket history?

**2. Read the following passage carefully.**

- (1) Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in trifles. It is the desire to put those whom we meet perfectly at their ease, and save them from every kind of petty discomfort and annoyance. The limited part of benevolence called politeness requires only an inclination to make them happy temporarily, while they are in our presence, and when this can be done without any sacrifice on our part or only with a slight sacrifice of personal comfort.
- (2) Politeness is said to be one of the important characteristics of civilised person. Politeness is the art of choosing among your thoughts. It must be implemented in every walk of life. When we deal with people elder to us we are polite. But, an honest polite person is polite with everyone, people of lower status, workers and even children. Not only with humans but also with animals we must be polite as they are our helpers.
- (3) Politeness is a skill. Like any other skill, you can master it with practice. The greatest enemy of politeness is ego. To be a polite person, you have to sacrifice your ego. It is difficult for an egoist to be polite. You have to imply politeness in your thinking, speech and actions. Actions work more than words. Polite actions will give fine results. Politeness will reduce your stress and boost you to be productive. Apart from your present benefits, you protect your future. Being polite makes you mentally healthy. In our daily life we come across many incidents with people nearby and ourselves.
- (4) Different rules of behaviour have to be observed, accordingly as we are in the street or in the drawing-room, at home or at school, in the company of friends or of strangers. There is also to be considered the great diversity of social etiquette which distinguishes one country from another.
- (5) Politeness, besides being a duty that we owe to others, is a valuable possession for ourselves. It costs nothing, and yet may in many cases bring much profit. The great advantage of this excellence of conduct was very clearly expressed by Dr. Johnson, when he said that the difference between a well-bred and an ill-bred man is that one immediately attracts your liking, the other your dislike.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage answer ANY FIVE of the given questions.**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

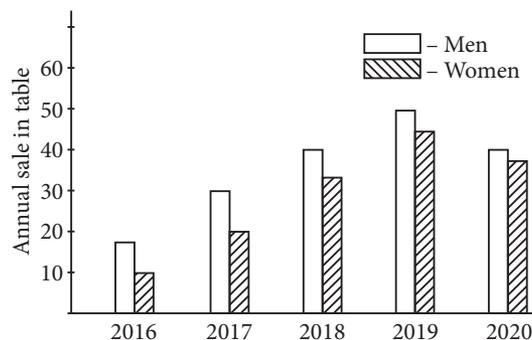
- (i) What is politeness?
- (ii) What is the greatest enemy of politeness?
- (iii) Where does the idea of being polite stem from?
- (iv) What does being honestly polite mean?
- (v) Why does the author say “being polite is a duty”?
- (vi) How can we implement politeness in our daily lives?

## **SECTION - B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)**

**3. Attempt any one of the given questions.**

**(5)**

Given below is a graph of comparing the consumption of alcohol amongst men and women between the age of 25-35 from the year 2016-2020 in terms of liquor sales. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words based on the details from the graph.



**OR**

You are Ravi/Rani, Computer lab in-charge of Garden Hill Public School, Delhi. Write a letter in 100-120 words to the Sales Manager, Savvy Electronics Pvt. Limited, placing an order for computers/laptops that you wish to purchase for the computer lab of your school.

4. **The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank no. Remember to underline the correction. The first has been done for you.** (1 × 3 = 3)

	<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
Overeating peoples could save	<i>e.g.</i> , peoples	people
the great deal of more food than	(a) _____	_____
they can save by missing one meal	(b) _____	_____
per week and also improving their health.	(c) _____	_____

5. **Read the conversation between Uncle and Raj and complete the passage that follows :** (1 × 2 = 2)

Uncle : What is your name? Raj : My name is Raj. Uncle : Raj, how old are you? Raj : I am 21 years old. Uncle : That's the same as my son's age.
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Uncle asked Raj his name. Raj told him that his name is Raj. Then uncle asked (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to which Raj replied that he was 21 years old. Uncle then remarked that (b) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION - C (LITERATURE)**

6. **Answer ANY SIX of the following in about 30-40 words.** (2 × 6 = 12)

- (i) How did the people at the law firm receive the narrator?
- (ii) Why do animals not weep for their sins?
- (iii) Why did Matilda throw the invitation spitefully?
- (iv) How did Kisa Gotami realise that life and death is a process?
- (v) What lesson does Ebright learn when he does not win anything at a science fair?
- (vi) Why didn't Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?
- (vii) What does the girl yearn for? What does this poem tell you about Amanda?

7. **Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each.** (4 × 2 = 8)

- (i) Give a character sketch of Lomov.
- (ii) What kind of person is Matilda Loisel? Support your answer giving examples from the story 'The Necklace'.
- (iii) In life, people who easily trust others are sometimes made to look foolish. One should not be too trusting. Describe how Oliver Lutkins made a fool of the young lawyer.

# Solution

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE - 184

### Class 10 - English Language And Literature

1. (i) The first international match of cricket was played between Australia and England in Melbourne in 1877.

(ii) An ODI or One Day International is a form, of limited overs cricket, played by two teams with a fixed number of overs, usually 50.

(iii) The first ODI was played between Australia and England on January 5th, 1971 at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

(iv) Football precedes cricket in terms of popularity.

(v) The oldest surviving set of cricket laws were formed in 1744 and were printed on a handkerchief.

(vi) The oldest permanent fixture in cricket history is the annual Eton v. Harrow match played since 1805.

2. (i) Politeness is the desire to put others perfectly at ease and save them from feeling any form of discomfort or annoyance.

(ii) Ego or being egoistic is the greatest enemy of politeness.

(iii) The idea of being polite stems from the desire to put others at ease and remove any discomfort or displeasure in others.

(iv) Being honestly or genuinely polite mean to be polite to everyone irrespective of social standing or age, including animals.

(v) The author says being polite is a duty that we owe others to make them feel comfortable and relaxed and not provide or be a source of discomfort or displeasure to them.

(vi) We can implement politeness in our thinking, speaking or actions.

3.

Garden Hill Public School

Delhi

1 June 20XX

The Manager

Savvy Electronics Pvt. Limited

Delhi

Subject : Placing an order for computers/laptops

Sir,

Through this letter, we would like to inform you that our school is interested in buying computers and laptops for our computer lab for the upcoming new

session. Kindly send us 10 sets of computers with following features.

Windows 10

LED screen

RAM with more than 3 GB

Internal storage more than 1 TB

Wireless mouse

5 Lenovo laptops

Since the new session classes will begin in July, we wish to receive these computer sets and laptops before that. Kindly let us know the discount permissible on bulk order for schools and the mode of payment.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Ravi Verma

(Computer Lab in-Charge)

4. Error Correction

(a) the a

(b) can could

(c) improving improve

5. (a) how old he was

(b) it's the same as his son's age.

6. (i) The people at the law firm were quite upset with the narrator for failing to deliver the summon to Lutkins. The chief of the law firm almost murdered him and said that the narrator was fit for digging ditches.

The narrator was sent back to New Mullion next morning along with a man who had worked with Lutkins so that it was easier to locate and catch hold of Oliver Lutkins.

(ii) Animals do not weep for their sins because they do not need to do so. They are innocent creatures that commit no sins. It is humans, who weep yet commit sins.

(iv) Kisa Gotami went from house to house but was unable to find one house where nobody had died. She was tired and hopeless and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. She realised that similar to the city lights, human lives also flicker up for some time and are extinguished again.

(v) Ebright exhibited slides of frog tissues at a science fair. He did not get any prize. He learnt an important lesson that science is not just about display. It is about projects and experiments. He began conducting experiments from that day onwards.

(vi) The elderly woman was having big earlobes with bigger holes. She was chewing betel nut and the betel juice was about to seep out of her mouth. She was giving a sight of unrefined elderly lady. That is why Valli did not want to make friends with her.

(vii) The girl yearns for freedom. She wants to lead her life the way she likes. In fact, she has certain natural habits. These are there in everybody at their respective ages. But her parents do not like these to be there in her.

Amanda has these habits. But she is an obedient and understanding girl. There are certain restrictions in her life. These are there in every household.

7. (i) Lomov was a funny man. Physically he was weak but financially he was sound. He was a rich bachelor who wanted to marry Natalya. He was not really in love with Natalya but wanted to marry her because he thought that she was a good-housekeeper and beautiful. He said if he desired for an ideal or real love, he would never get married. He felt that he was 35, now he must lead a quiet and regular life. When he went to propose her, he got diverted. Actually, Natalya thought that he had come to claim oxen meadows as

his own, quarrel took place between them. One more time they quarrelled over petty issues. Before finally proposing to her, he fainted and after that shouted a lot but finally succeeded to get acceptance.

(ii) Matilda Loisel was a beautiful young woman who was born in a family of clerks. She believed that she deserved a life of luxuries and delicacies. Therefore, she was constantly unhappy and dissatisfied with the modest life she led. She had no choice but to marry a petty clerk, M. Loisel, who worked at the Board of Education and was completely opposite of her. She felt tortured by the lack of exquisite dinners, elegant dresses, jewels, etc.

Jeanne Forestier, a rich friend of hers, who Matilda went to school with, further added to her discomfort because Matilda envied her friend. Matilda borrowed a necklace from Mme. Forestier to wear with her dress on the evening of the ball. The precious piece of jewellery was there to appease her vanity, pretensions and false ego; it gave her the joy. The necklace was lost by her, and the Loisels had no other option but to replace the necklace. Thus, Matilda Loisel spiraled down to utter poverty. She had to do all sorts of menial jobs and suffered a needless sacrifice for ten years to pay off the debt. In these ten years, the adverse situation made her a strong, hard, crude woman of poor household. Therefore, she remained bitter and unhappy throughout her life.