

Sample Question Paper - 5

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) We have entered a new world. The fall of the Berlin wall put an end to the bipolar world and gave birth to hope for freedom and prosperity; there were States that gained their independence. Most adopted the democratic model, which corresponds to our shared political values.
- (2) Globalisation further enhances these changes. It offers extra-ordinary opportunities to individuals who are in a position to seize them; easier access to information, speedier communications and unimpeded travels. But it also develops new forms of vulnerabilities; a financial crisis can run from Thailand to Russia via Latin America. Epidemics spread faster and further, be it mad cow's disease or bird flu. Therefore, our destiny is no longer shaped within safe frontiers but on an international scale. Given the extent of these changes, we must define our world's new principles of organization.
- (3) In this endeavor for a new order, India has a major role to play. First because it is an example of dynamism and energy. Our country is young; 33 per cent of the population is under the age of 15. We are aware of the tremendous asset and the immense responsibility that this represents. A young population is a guarantee of imagination, renewal, awakening and hope. But it is also a challenge in terms of education, health and training. India has been able to make the most of globalisation and has gained a pivotal role. It provides the example of an economy which has allied dynamism and equilibrium. The past year offers the two-fold satisfaction of a spectacular 7.5 per cent growth rate and inflation under control. Thanks to the size and dynamism of its domestic market, it can project itself into the future with confidence.
- (4) India is now the biggest international service provider in information technologies, and this at a time when the Western countries are experiencing a real shortage of manpower in this very field. A scientific power, India, today, is also a key player in space research. Thanks to the excellence of the Indian Space Research Organisation, it is the forefront of technologies for launchers and the construction of satellites.
- (5) This economic vitality has developed on the basis of a strong concern for social justice. In the face of inequalities that still remain and could be increasing, India has given priority, to poverty reduction, job creation and support of the agricultural sector. Our country has shown that economic growth and concern for the greater good are not incompatible.
- (6) India, however, does not only offer an economic model. It stands as an example for nations that show due respect for cultural identities. This represents a major challenge as globalization has inherent in it two-fold risk. First of all, there is the risk of domination of certain forms of thinking, of certain ways of life and expression. The diversity of cultures, religions, traditions and memories is an essential component of the richness of our world. If we are not careful, it could die one day.

Then there is the risk of confrontation of identities. Lack of respect for what people stand for can nurture claims of nationalists and fundamentalists. The more an identity feels threatened, the more it tends to be inward looking, rejects diversity and finally gives in to confrontation. These are the patterns that we saw in action in the worst post-cold war confrontations, from the explosion of the Balkans to the genocide in the Rwanda.

- (7) With 18 official languages and over 1652 dialects, India is at the forefront of cultural diversity. It is a proof that openness to the outside world and preservation of its own roots can go hand in hand. The movement of exchange between cultures must not lead to silencing the polyphony of voices and views. In the heart of its democracy, India has been able to define an identity respectful of each and everyone's specificity. It is home to one of the largest Muslim communities of the world, with over 120 million believers. The religious patchwork of India offers to each minority, whether it be the two million Christians, the 16 million Sikhs or the Buddhists, Jains and Parsis, the possibility of keeping alive their own religious beliefs in harmony with the Indian identity.
- (8) This original and exemplary synthesis is difficult to achieve. The will to promote democracy is undoubtedly the strongest political message of the Indian nation. At the heart of the new world geography lies the democratic challenge. . . Thanks to Indians we know that the size of the population, that the force of history and traditions is not an obstacle. India is a proof that the universality of Human Rights is a realistic emotion. It shows us that State secularism can be reconciled with the vigour of identities and beliefs.

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

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (i) How is India in the forefront of cultural diversity?
- (ii) What, according to the author, is the strongest political message of the Indian nation?
- (iii) How has India made the most of globalisation?
- (iv) How has India tackled the issue of social injustice?
- (v) What is one important disadvantage of globalisation?
- (vi) What are the changes brought about by globalisation?

2. Read the following passage carefully.

- (1) What is a classical dance? A dance which is created or choreographed and performed according to the tenets of the Natya Shastra is called a classical dance. The two broad aspects of classical dancing are the tandava and the lasya. Power and force are typical of the tandava; grace and delicacy, of the lasya. Tandava is associated with Shiva, and lasya with Parvati. Dance which is pure movement is called nritya, and dance which is interpretative in nature is called nritya. A dancer in the classical tradition has to have years of training before he or she can begin to perform on the stage. What are the main schools of classical dancing? The four main schools of classical dancing in India are: Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kathak.
- (2) Bharata Natyam is the oldest and most popular dance-form of India. Earlier, it was known by various names. Some called it Bharatam, some Natyam some Desi Attam and some Sadir. The districts of Tanjore and Kanchipuram of Tamil Nadu were the focal points in the development of Bharata Natyam. It was danced as a solo performance by devadasis (temple dancers) on all auspicious occasions. Later, kings and rich people lent their patronage to it and it started shedding its purely sacred character. The dancer is directed by the natuvanar, who is a musician and, invariably, a teacher. Another musician plays the cymbals. The music for Bharata Natyam is the Carnatic School of music. The mridangam (a drum), played on both sides with the hands, provides the rhythm.
- (3) The home of Kathakali is Kerala. Kathakali literally means 'story-play'. It combines music, dance, poetry, drama and mime. Its present form has evolved out of older forms such as Ramanattam and Krishnanattam.

Kathakali dance-dramas last from dusk to dawn. The artistes use elaborate costumes; mask like make-up and towering head-dresses. The dancers are all males. Female roles are usually played by boys. There is no stage - a few mats are spread on the ground for the audience to sit on. The only 'stage-lighting' is a brass lamp fed with coconut oil. Two singers provide the vocal music. The chenda, a large drum, which is beaten on one side with two slender curved sticks, is an integral part of the Kathakali performance. A metal gong, a pair of cymbals and another drum complete the orchestra. Besides providing the beat, they are also the means by which all the sound-effects are created.

- (4) Manipur, in the north-east is the home of Manipuri. It has evolved out of the folk dances of the land, which are religious in nature. Lai Haroba is the oldest dance-drama of Manipur and is based on folk-lore and mythology. But Ras Leela is the most popular one. It tells of the legendary love of Radha and Krishna. In the Manipuri style of dancing, the accent is on grace and softness. The women's costumes are extremely picturesque. Besides the singers, the khol, the manjira and the flute also accompany the dancers.
- (5) Kathak has its home in north India. 'Kathak' means 'story-teller'. In ancient times, the storyteller used gestures and movements while narrating the great epics. In course of time it became an elaborate art, rich in beautiful movements and facial expressions. Later, under the Persian influence, the original dance form underwent many changes, gradually losing its religious and moral character. It became a court dance. Both men and women danced. With the passing of years, the Kathak performance was reduced to being an evening's entertainment, and the girls, who danced, were no more than pretty entertainers. Kathak, however, was revived under the patronage of the rulers of Lucknow and Jaipur, and this gave rise to two styles known as the Lucknow gharana and the Jaipur gharana. Gharana means 'house' or 'school'. In Kathak, the accent is on footwork. A dancer wears anklet with several rows of bells and skillfully regulates their sound, sometimes sounding just one bell out of the many on his feet. The singer who accompanies the Kathak dancer not only sings, but reproduces the drum syllables also. The sarangi, a string instrument, provides the music at a Kathak performance.

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

(1 × 5 = 5)

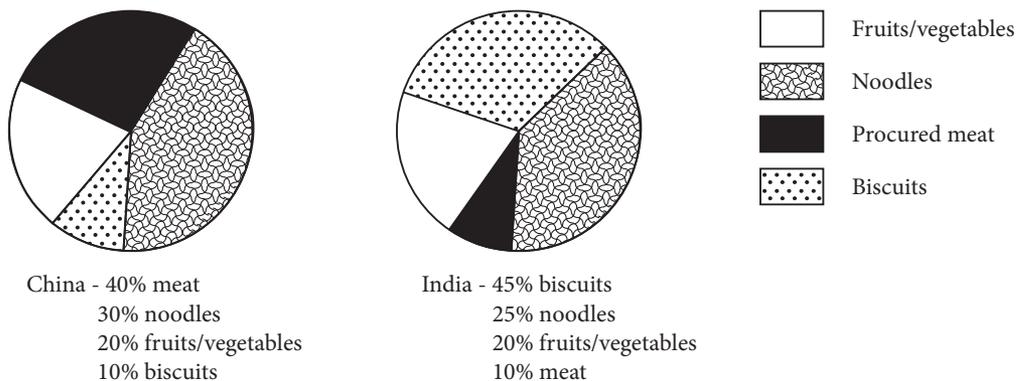
- (i) What is the most ancient and well-known classical dance of India?
- (ii) Where did Manipuri dance originate from?
- (iii) The highlight of the Kathak dance performance is _____.
- (iv) Which classical dance has only male dancers and even female roles were played by men?
- (v) Kathakali means _____, while Kathak means _____.
- (v) What constitutes 'classical dance'?

SECTION-B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

3. Attempt any one of the given questions.

(5)

Given below are two pie charts showing consumption habits of India and China overall in 2008. Write an analytical paragraph describing the pie charts (100-120 words).



OR

Write a letter to the Manager, Furniture World, Chennai, complaining about the poor quality of office furniture you recently purchased from them. Give details of the nature of complaint, date of purchase, details of invoice, etc. and seek immediate repair/replacement. You are Mr. S. Reddy, Principal, P.S. Public School, Chennai.

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 number. Remember to underline the correction. The first has been done for you. (1 × 3 = 3)

	Error	Correction
You recently ask me to submit a short	<i>e.g.</i> , ask	asked
report in the progress made so far in the	(a) _____	_____
Literary Project. Initially adults were	(b) _____	_____
reluctance		
to learn. Gradually they overcome their	(c) _____	_____
inhibitions.		

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

Raj : When will you be 20?
Rahul : I don't know.
Raj : Don't you celebrate your birthday?
Rahul : I do.

Raj asked Rahul (a) _____, Rahul replied that (b) _____. Raj then asked him whether he celebrates his birthday or not. Rahul replied that he does celebrate his birthday.

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

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

- (i) Why didn't Valli want to talk to the elderly woman?
- (ii) How did Kisa Gotami realise that life and death is a process?
- (iii) How has the Coorgi tradition of courage and bravery recognised in modern India?
- (iv) Bholi was fascinated by the walls of the classroom. Why?
- (v) Why does Chubukov suspect Lomov when he comes to his house?
- (vi) How did Ebright's mother help him in becoming a scientist?
- (vii) Why did Matilda throw the invitation spitefully?

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

- (i) What rare achievement did Richard manage at the age of twenty-two?
- (ii) School education turned Bholi from a dumb cow into a bold girl. How did she save her father from a huge expense and become his support in his old age?
- (iii) Discuss Guatam Buddha's teaching about life and suffering.

Solution

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Class 10 - English Language And Literature

1. (i) India has 18 official languages and over 1652 dialects taking the nation at the forefront of cultural diversity.

(ii) The strongest political message of the Indian nation is the country's will in promoting democracy.

(iii) India has made the most of globalization by bringing about a change in the education, health and training sectors among the youth.

(iv) India has tackled the issue of social injustice by giving priority to issues like poverty reduction, creation of jobs as well as providing support for agricultural sector.

(v) One disadvantage of globalization is that it develops new forms of vulnerabilities like faster spread of epidemics between nations.

(vi) Globalisation has brought about extraordinary opportunities to individuals who are ready to seize them, easier access to information, faster communications and unimpeded travels, among others.

2. (i) Bharata Natyam is the most ancient and well-known classical dance of India.

(ii) The Manipuri classical dance originated from the Indian Northeastern state of Manipur.

(iii) The highlight of the Kathak dance performance is the footwork of the dancers who wear anklets with several rows of bells, regulating the sounding of the bells.

(iv) Kathakali has only male dancers. They even play female roles (as and when required).

(v) Kathakali means story-play, while Kathak means story-teller.

(vi) A classical dance is one that is created or choreographed and performed according to the tenets of the Natya Shastra.

3. The given two pie charts depict types of food consumption in 2008 showing comparison of two countries India and China. Overall the data shows processed food as the major food consumption category.

Processed food comprises the highest category (comprising of biscuits and noodles) of the global consumption. In China and India as well, processed foods are consumed the most, the rate of consumption being 40% and 70% respectively. On an average, vegetables and fruits constitute 40% of consumption.

In China, vegetables and fruits comprise 20% of food consumption which is equal to India. For Indians, animal food accounts for 10% of their diet, whereas Chinese consumption stands at a striking 40%.

The most consumed food item by China is meat whereas for India it is biscuits. And the given data shows that the least consumed product of India is meat and biscuits in China. There is a striking contrast in both the countries' most and least preferred food item.

Overall, food consumption largely comprises of processed food. Chinese consumption of meat is unbelievably higher than India.

OR

P. S. Public School
Chennai-19
31 March, 20XX
The Manager
Furniture World
Chennai-44

Subject: Complaint Against Poor Quality of Furniture
Sir,

Please refer to the invoice no. JSV/1012 dated 27 January. I regret to inform you that the office furniture that we bought from your famous showroom turns out to be of poor quality. It has been only two months and the furniture bought from you has started to break. The polish of the chairs is already chipping off. The wood of the furniture does not seem to be durable in spite of ordering the furniture made of sagwan wood. Some of them have even got infected by termite. It has, indeed been, a bad experience to buy furniture from your showroom. Thus, I would request you to get the complete order of furniture replaced with new one.

I would appreciate if you would personally look into the matter and take appropriate and quick action.

Thank you
Yours sincerely
S. Reddy
Principal

4. Errors Correction

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) in | on |
| (b) reluctance | reluctant |
| (c) overcome | overcame |

5. (a) when he will be 20

(b) he doesn't know

6. (i) The elderly woman was wearing ugly earrings and was chewing betel nut. The betel juice was about to seep out of her mouth. Valli found all this repulsive and hence did not want to talk to her.

(ii) 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 for ever.

(iii) The Coorgi tradition of courage and bravery has been recognised by awarding the Coorg Regiment with the most number of gallantry awards. Besides, the Coorgis are the only Indians allowed to carry firearms without a licence.

(iv) The walls of the classroom had bright and colourful pictures of a horse, a goat, a parrot and a cow. They all looked familiar to Bholi and were like the ones in the village. That is why she was fascinated to see those pictures.

(v) Richard's mother made Richard, the centre of her life. She would buy microscopes, telescopes and books for him. She arranged trips for him and would also prepare difficult tasks for him. This helped him to learn a lot.

(vi) Matilda was simply displeased when her husband showed the invitation. She felt humiliated and threw the invitation spitefully as she had nothing beautiful enough to wear to such a grand gathering.

7. (ii) Owing to Bholi's handicaps and pockmarked body, nobody was willing to marry Bholi. Finally when Bishamber Nath, a well-to-do grocer from another village agreed to marry Bholi, sans dowry, her parents' happiness knew no bounds. Bishamber

Nath was about forty-five to fifty years of age, limped and had grown-up children from his first marriage. Being from another village, he was unaware of Bholi's condition. Therefore, when he saw Bholi's face for the first time near the sacred fire, Bishamber Nath staggered. He demanded a dowry of five thousand rupees from Bholi's father and threatened to leave without marrying her. Ramlal wept and requested Bishamber Nath to take two thousand rupees instead of five and marry Bholi as their family honour was at stake. In spite of many pleadings, Bishamber Nath did not agree. Hence, a helpless Ramlal had to pay the former the hefty sum of money as dowry. However, Bholi, whom education had made a smart, courageous and confident girl, asked her father to take back the money from Bishamber Nath as she no longer wished to have such a 'greedy and contemptible coward' as her husband. Hearing Bholi speak her mind, she sent Bishamber Nath and his wedding party packing. School education turned Bholi from a 'dumb cow' into a bold girl. This transformation is evident from the way she saved her father from a huge expense.

(iii) After enlightenment, Buddha started to spread his teachings about life, truth and the likes of it. He told that death and suffering are part and parcel of life. None can avoid this truth. One has to meet one's destined end one day. Whoever has come to the world, will die one day. In the hour of grief, one must remain calm and composed so that grief doesn't overcome one. People who are wise, never complain or lament over their loss. They accept the truth and be blessed with it. So, the wisdom lies in the fact that people should not get distressed with pain, suffering and death. There is no escape to life's inevitable suffering and Buddha's teaching is mainly based on the idea that accepting and rising above these loss and grief in life can only lead us to a happier place.