

कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या : 33]
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विषय : अंग्रेजी
Subject : English

समय : 3 घंटे]
Time : 3 Hours]

[पूर्णांक : 80
[Maximum Marks : 80

Note : (i) This question paper is divided into three sections :

Section A : Reading Comprehension

Section B : Writing Skills

Section C : Literature Textbook

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

SECTION - A

(Reading Comprehension)

Note : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

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The art of living is learn easily by those who are positive and optimistic. From humble and simple people to great leaders in history, science or literature, we can learn a lot about the art of living, by having a peep into their lives. The daily routines of these greatmen not only reveal their different, may be unique life styles but also help us learn certain habits and practices they followed. Here are some, read, enjoy and follow their footsteps as it suits you.

A private work place always helps Jane Austen asked that a certain squeaky hinge should never be oiled so that she always had a warning whenever someone was approaching the room where she wrote William Faulkner, lacking a lock on his study door, detached the doorknob and brought it into the room with him. Mark Twain's family knew better than to breach his study door-they would blow a horn to draw him out. Graham Green went even further, renting a secret office, only his wife knew the address and the telephone number. After all, everyone of us needs a workplace where we can work on our creation uninterruptedly. Equally we need our private space too.

A daily walk has always been a source of inspiration. For many artists, a regular stroll was essentially a creative inspiration. Charles Dickens famously took three

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hours walks daily afternoon, and what he observed on them fed directly into his writing. Tchaikovsky made do with a two-hour jaunt but wouldn't return a moment early, convinced that doing so would make him ill. Ludwig van Beethoven took lengthy strolls after lunch, carrying a pencil and paper with him in case inspiration struck. Nineteenth century composer Erik Satie did the same on his long hikes from Paris to the working-class suburb where he lived, stopping under the street lamps to jot down ideas that came on his journey, it's rumoured that when those lamps were turned off during the war years, his music declined too. Many great people had limited social life too. One of Simone de Beauvoir's close friends put it this way. "There were no receptions, parties. It was an uncluttered kind of life, a simplicity deliberately constructed so that she could do her work". To Pablo the idea of Sunday was an "at home day".

The routines of these thinkers are difficult. Perhaps it is because they are so unattainable. The very idea that you can organise your time as you like is out of reach for most of us, so I'll close with a toast to all those who worked with difficulties.

Like Francine Prose, who began writing when the school bus picked up her children and stopped when it brought them back; or T.S. Eliot, who found it much easier to

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write once he had a day job in a bank than he has as a starving poet and even F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose early books were written in a strict schedule as a young military officer. Those days were not as interesting as the nights in Paris that came later but they were much more productive and no doubt easier on his liver.

Being forced to follow some one else's route may irritate, but it makes it easier to stay on the path. Whenever we break that trail ourselves or take an easy path of least resistance, perhaps what's most important is that we keep walking.

Questions :

Note : (I) Choose the most appropriate option :

1×5=5

Q. 1. The passage is about :

- (a) How to practice walking
- (b) Walking everyday
- (c) The life of a genius
- (d) What we can learn from the routines of geniuses

Q. 2. The writers in the past :

- (a) followed a perfect daily routine
- (b) enjoyed the difficulties of life

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(c) can teach us a lot

(d) wrote a lot in books

Q. 3. In their daily routines :

(a) they had unique life styles

(b) they read books and enjoyed them

(c) they did not get any privacy

(d) they did not mind visitors

Q. 4. Some artists resorted to walking as it was :

(a) an exercise

(b) a creative inspiration

(c) essential for improving their health

(d) helpful in interaction with others

Q. 5. The art of living is learnt easily by those who are :

(a) negative

(b) pessimistic

(c) optimistic

(d) arrogant

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Note : (II) Answer the following questions :

1×5=5

- Q. 6. What did Jane Austen like ?
- Q. 7. Why do you think Graham Green hired a secret office ?
- Q. 8. What was the rumour about Erik Satie's productivity ?
- Q. 9. How did her limited social life affect Simone de Beauviore ?
- Q. 10. In what way did T.S. Eliot's day job help him to write ?

Note : (III) Find the words in the passage which is similar in meaning as :

1×2=2

- Q. 11. The branch of knowledge that studies the past.
- Q. 12. Of a rare quality.

Note : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it :

In modern world, honesty has lost its meaning. Wealth plays an important role in man's life today. Value of money has gone high. Every one wants to become rich without hard work. He does not hesitate to adopt any means at all to become rich. But still some people appreciate honesty. All religions lay down great stress on honesty.

An honest man is the noblest work of God. He follows 5H – Happy, Honest, Healthy, Humble, High thinking. An honest man is always brave. He is not afraid of

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anybody. He is truthful and liked by everybody. An honest man always helps others.

An honest man is rewarded with success. He gets love and respect from others.

Q. 13. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on its using headings and subheadings. Use abbreviations wherever necessary. **4**

Q. 14. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words and give a title also. **4**

SECTION - B

(Writing Skills)

Q. 15. You are Anamika / Anant cultural secretary of your school. You have organised an inter school debate competition. Write a notice for school notice board informing the students about the same. **4**

OR

You are Abdul of Shanti Nagar. You have lost your bike in front of the LIC Office at Civic Centre, Bhilai. Frame a classified advertisement for the same in about 50 words.

Q. 16. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you a sum of ₹ 5,000/- for purchasing books and depositing school fees etc. **6**

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OR

Write a letter to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Raipur, complaining about the poor sanitary conditions and mosquito menace in your locality.

Q. 17. Write an article in about 250 words on any **one** of the following topics : **10**

- (i) Power of Press
- (ii) Yoga for Better Living
- (iii) Pollution Problem of India
- (iv) Present Education System

Q. 18. Do as directed (any **ten**) :

1×10=10

- (i) Who wrote this letter ?

(Change the voice)

- (ii) If I am not invited, I will not go to the picnic.

(Rewrite using 'unless' in place of 'if')

- (iii) The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east".

(Change the narration)

- (iv) She said to me, "Please bring me a glass of water".

(Change the narration)

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(v) (a) I am very busy.

(b) I cannot come to your house today.

(Combine the sentences using so that)

(vi) Do it.

(Change the voice)

(vii) (a) You are foolish.

(b) You are making a joke.

(Combine the sentences using 'either or')

(viii) You are very weak. You can not walk.

(Combine the sentences using 'too to')

(ix) Ravi is a doctor. Ravi is my friend.

(Combine the sentences using a relative clause)

(x) We do our home work daily. (Change into interrogative)

(xi) It is certain. Kamala will come to school.

(Combine the sentences using 'Noun clause')

(xii) Seema is hardworking. Seema is honest.

(Combine the sentences using 'not only but also')

(10)

SECTION - C

(Literature Textbook)

[Flamingo]

Note : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it :

He had gone to the December 1916 annual convention of the Indian National Congress Party in Lucknow. There were 2,301 delegates and many visitors. During the proceedings, Gandhiji recounted, "A peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated and said, "I am Rajkumar Shukla, I am from Champaran and I want you to come to my district". Gandhiji had never heard of the place. It was in the foot hills of the towering Himalayas, near the kingdom of Nepal.

Questions :

Note : Choose the correct option :

1×4=4

Q. 19. The December 1916 annual convention of the Indian National Congress takes place

at _____.

(a) Champaran

(b) Lucknow

(c) Nepal

(d) Delhi

Q. 20. Rajkumar Shukla was a _____.

(a) Leader

(b) Freedom fighter

(c) Farmer

(d) One of the delegates

Q. 21. Rajkumar Shukla belongs to _____.

(a) Nepal

(b) Near Lucknow

(c) Lucknow

(d) Champaran

Q. 22. Gandhiji never heard of the place _____.

(a) Nepal

(b) Champaran

(c) Lucknow

(d) Himalayas

(12)

Note : Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions given below :

What I want should not be confused

with total inactivity

Life is what it is about;

I want no truck with death.

If we were not so single-minded

about keeping our lives moving,

and for once do nothing,

perhaps a huge silence

might interrupt this sadness

of never understanding ourselves

and of threatening ourselves with death.

Perhaps the Earth can teach us

as when everything seems dead

and later proves to be alive.

Now I'll count upto twelve

and you keep quiet and I will go.

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Questions :

Note : Choose the correct answer :

1×4=4

Q. 23. Who wrote this poem ?

- (a) John Keats
- (b) Stephen Spender
- (c) Pablo Neruda
- (d) Kamala Das

Q. 24. The narrator count upto :

- (a) Fifteen
- (b) Ten
- (c) Eight
- (d) Twelve

Q. 25. The poet wants that he should not be :

- (a) Totally upset
- (b) Totally inactive
- (c) Totally confused
- (d) Totally dead

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Q. 26. The meaning of 'Vast' from the stanza is _____ :

- (a) Huge
- (b) Inactivity
- (c) Silence
- (d) Birth

Note : Answer the following questions in about 2 sentences each :

2×3=6

Q. 27. Which stage is called spring in human being ? Who were lost their spring in chapter
lost spring ?

Q. 28. How did the episode change the plight of the peasants ?

Q. 29. Who is Umberto Eco ?

Note : Answer the questions in about 80 words :

6

Q. 30. Draw the character sketch of M. Hamel.

OR

Justify the title 'Deep water'.

(Vistas)

Note : Answer the following questions in about 2 sentences each :

2×2=4

Q. 31. Who is Charley, Luisa and Sam in the third level ?

Q. 32. How did Sadao and Hana come to know that the man was an American, a prisoner
of war and an enemy ?

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Note : Answer the question in about 80 words :

6

Q. 33. Give the character sketch of 'The Tiger King'.

OR

Give the character sketch of Evans.
