

Sample Question Paper - 19

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:

I saw heaps of plastic (cups and foam plates) being burnt at the Trade Fair. Chemicals and toxins were released in the air – you could smell the foul odour from a kilometre. The fire smouldered on for hours, releasing poisonous fumes slowly in the air.

Then I stopped in my tracks when I saw hot, boiling tea being poured into a plastic bag to be carried to a nearby construction site. They pour the tea into plastic cups and then casually threw away all the plastic! How convenient!

From a highway dhaba to a high tech conference like the prestigious IFFI, tea and coffee are usually served in plastic cups. Gone are the china cups, glasses, and, of course the clay kullad. Plastic is in. Unknown to all, it can be very costly - not only to our environment but also our health. Another culprit is that Dal Makhani in a plastic bag or thermocol foam tub delivered at your doorstep from the local takeaway. Often we reheat it in the plastic container in the microwave. Again, very convenient.

But these cheap plastic containers are made for one time use only. Not for re-heating food in them. Light weight poor quality are especially vulnerable to chemicals leeching out when exposed to heat. Food high in fat should never to reheated in plastic as the fat absorbs the chemicals. In the USA, foam food containers and plastic for food takeaways are being substituted by paper containers. Research coming from Japan warns us that when heat and plastic combine, chemicals or toxins can be leached into the food. Dioxin is one such toxin that one has to be wary of. It is known to cause damage to the immune system, cause Diabetes and even Cancer. This Dioxin can never be flushed out of our system. It accumulates in our bodies. It gets stored in the fatty tissues and can play havoc.

So what is the safe alternative? Wax coated paper cups are safer although paper too contains chemicals and of course safest is the good old fashioned chai in a glass tumbler, the plebian steel or the clay kullad. Food should be heated in steel or glass. It is best to use microwave safe crockery which is free of plastic or lead (contained in many pottery items).

Of course, plastic is a wonderful invention. It is practical and indispensable today. Hospitals and modern medicine rely on plastic syringes, intravenous sets, pipes, tubes, catheters. In surgery, shunts placed in arteries and hip and knee joints are replaced by hardened plastic parts.

Plastic has to be used intelligently and disposed off even more intelligently. Whether it is disposing off, hospital waste or garden garbage, we are callous and un-thinking. People find it hard to dispose this very bulky waste. Every garbage dump, gutter, drain, is choked with plastic. Even if every part of the country has a proper waste disposal system, the quantity of plastic waste will be unmanageable. Disposal has become a huge issue. We have to have recycling units. One possible safe way to dispose off plastic bags is to shred it and mix (melt, not burn) it with tar and layer the roads that are being constantly built. Kilometres of roads criss-crossing the country can absorb the plastic waste.

Schools too can show the way. Not only should they inform and educate the school children but have good practices. Children can be encouraged to collect plastic bags which can be stuffed into gymnastic mattresses. Thousands of plastic bags will be used in this exercise. I am sure people can come up with many such ideas once they make up their minds.

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

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (i) What made the author stop in his tracks?
- (ii) Why should cheap plastic containers be used only one time?
- (iii) What are the ill effects of consuming Dioxin?
- (iv) What is the safest way to dispose off plastic?
- (v) How can one educate kids about safe disposal of plastic?
- (vi) It gets stored in the fatty tissues and can play havoc. Replace the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence.

2. Read the following passage carefully.

- (1) Are your children toxic? I don't mean 'toxic' as in the pain-in-the neck teenager state that occurs between the ages of 12 and 16 and makes you wish you could flush them down the toilet because they grunt instead of talk, and loll about sighing endlessly for hours on end. I mean, are your children having the kind of childhood that is damaging them in a way that will debilitate them for the rest of their lives?
- (2) If they are not having a toxic childhood it is probably because you are not letting them lead the kind of lifestyle that many, if not most, of their friends are leading; a lifestyle that is causing great concern among teachers from many countries around the world.
- (3) All around the world, teachers are examining and discussing how the cultural and lifestyle changes of the past 25 years are affecting the lives of children. They know that many of the changes that benefit adults are far from healthy for our children. "A toxic cocktail of the side effects of cultural change is now damaging the social, emotional and cognitive development of a growing number of children with knock-on effects on their behaviour," is how educationist and author Sue Palmer explains it.
- (4) 110 teachers, psychologists, children's authors and leading childcare experts called on the government of Britain to act to prevent childhood being killed off altogether. According to them, processed food, computer games and over-competitive education are poisoning today's children, and increasingly children are being forced "to act and dress like mini adults."
- (5) Research backs what these childcare experts are saying. Changes in diet, childcare patterns, parenting, family structure, play, bed times, family interaction, education, marketing, peer pressure, technology, electronics, and the way we communicate with our children are creating a 'toxic mix' that is damaging them. Children are becoming increasingly unhealthy and depressed, and are experiencing growing levels of behavioural and developmental problems. Not only this, the experts also point out that children lack first-hand experience of the world and regular interaction with their parents.
- (6) Of course, we do not need experts or research to tell us that academic pressure, marketing, absent careerist parents and the rest of the modern toxic mix is damaging our children. We can see it here in the increase in childhood obesity and childhood diabetes; in the rise in the number of children with attention deficit problems and in the increase in numbers of hyperactive children. We know it from the stress and strain related to exams and study, and in the increase in study/exam-related suicides.
- (7) So before you answer the question "are your children toxic?" take a good long look at them and their lifestyle. And remember, parents don't usually poison their children on purpose. Adults too are susceptible to "market forces" and peer pressure. It is almost natural when all around you other people's kids are eating junk and living toxic lives to look at your own child and think: mine must too... But it doesn't have to be that way. Luckily, for all of us there are plenty of changes we can make to detoxify our children's childhood. All it needs is a little thought and some common sense. In the process, we can help detoxify ourselves.

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

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (i) What kind of children become toxic?
- (ii) What are teachers around the world concerned about?
- (iii) According to psychologists and child experts, what are the things harming children?
- (iv) What does the author mean by 'absent careerist parents'?
- (v) In the process we can help detoxify ourselves. Replace the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- (vi) What suggestion does the author offer?

SECTION - B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

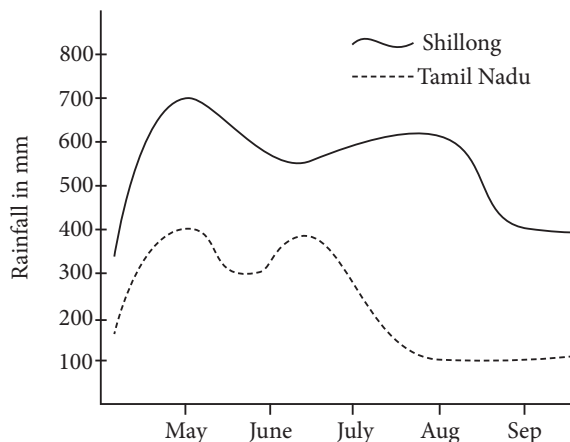
3. Attempt any one of the following in 100-120 words.

(5)

Write letter to the manager, Chand Book Emporium, Jaipur to place an order for stationery items for your school. You are Jagdish. K staff at Modern School, Jaipur.

OR

Line graph below shows the comparison of rainfall in two different states of India that is Tamil Nadu and Shillong between the month of May- September. Write an analytical paragraph studying the graph in 100-120 words.



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 |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| The date of Chinese New Year is determined at | <i>e.g., at</i> | by |
| at the lunar calendar; the holiday falls in the | (a) _____ | _____ |
| second new moon at December 21. | (b) _____ | _____ |
| Thus, each time the New Year in China falling on different dates. | (c) _____ | _____ |

5. Read the conversation between a doctor and a patient and complete the passage that follows :

(1 × 2 = 2)

Doctor : I believe you have been taking adequate rest and nutritious diet.

Patient : Yes, doc. I try to follow as much as I can. I can even feel positive difference in my condition too. Thanks.

The doctor asks the patient that he believes he (a) _____ adequate rest and nutritious diet. To which the patient replies that he (b) _____ can and also says that he feels much better.

SECTION - C (LITERATURE)

6. Answer ANY SIX of the following is about 30-40 words.

(2 × 6 = 12)

- (i) What did Custard look like?
- (ii) What is the course of second quarrel between Natalya and Lomov?
- (iii) What questions did the old woman ask Valli?
- (iv) Mention any two contributions of Richard Ebright to the world of science.
- (v) How did the people at the law firm receive the narrator?
- (vi) What fact of life did Buddha convey to Gotami?
- (vii) How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each.

(4 × 2 = 8)

- (i) What lesson on death and suffering did the Buddha teach Gotami in the chapter, 'The Sermon at Benares'?
- (ii) What role does Dr. Urquhart play in Ebright's growth as a scientist?
- (iii) Matilda Loisel had a comfortable life and a loving and caring husband. Yet she longed for a life that she could not have, and it made her unhappy. Elaborate.

Solution

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Class 10 - English Language And Literature

1. (i) The author stopped in his tracks seeing hot tea being poured into plastic bag and cups and then these cups being causally thrown away.

(ii) Plastic containers leech out chemicals when exposed to heat and food absorb these chemicals. Food high in fat are more susceptible to such chemicals.

(iii) Dioxin causes damage to the immune system and it is also a cause of diabetes.

(iv) The safest way to dispose off plastic is to shred and mix it with melted tar and use it to layer the roads.

(v) One way to educate kids about safe disposal is to collect it and use it in stuffing gym mattresses.

(vi) It gets stored in the fatty tissues and can play (cause) devastation.

2. (i) When children have damaging childhood in a way that destroys them for the rest of their life, they become toxic.

(ii) The teachers are concerned about how the cultural and life style changes of the past 25 years are affecting the lives of children.

(iii) According to experts processed food, computer games and over competitive nature of education are a few aspects harming children.

(iv) Absent careerist parents are the parents who focus on their career more instead of spending time with their children.

(v) In the process we can help purify/refine ourselves.

(vi) The author suggests that a little thought and some common sense can help parents detoxify their child's childhood.

3.

Modern School

Jaipur

12/10/20XX

The Manager

Chand Book Emporium

Jaipur

Respected Sir

Subject: Stationery items for the school.

I visited the Chand Book Emporium some time ago and bought a few items. I am very impressed by the

good quality of your products. I am in-charge of the school's stationery store. I would like to get such good quality items for all the students and teachers of my school.

The list is as follows:

1. 100 interleaved notebooks

2. 50 chart papers

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Jagdish Kumar

OR

The linear graph illustrates the average monthly rainfall that the two states of India gets during the rainy season. The data compares how the onset of monsoon the rainy season also differs in time. The rainfall rate is measured millimetres.

For Tamil Nadu, the highest rainfall falls somewhere between the month of May-September. This means monsoon in South India begins early and stays for few months. If we look at the graph of Shillong the rainfall seems to be generally higher as compared to that of Tamil Nadu but its wettest month falls somewhere in the month of June-July. The descent in rainfall after the monsoon is not so drastic for Shillong as compared to that Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu remains around the 100-200 mm before and after its peak rainfall season. Overall we can also tell Shillong receives a lot more rainfall as compared to Tamil Nadu. When their wettest months pitted against each other Shillong still comes out far ahead. Shillong during the monsoon receives as much as 650 mm of rain while Tamil Nadu peaks at 400 mm only. For Tamil Nadu after August there's very little rain barely around 100 mm while for Shillong it continues to receive an average of 300-400 mm rainfall throughout the season.

To conclude, monsoons arrive earlier in Tamil Nadu about a month or so and then remain fairly dry for the most part of the year. While in Shillong monsoons start late but stay longer than Tamil Nadu and always receiving wet spells evenly spread throughout the year round.

| 4. Error | Correction |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) in | on |
| (b) at | on |
| (c) falling | falls |

5. (a) has been taking
(b) follows as much as he

6. (i) Custard looked really dangerous with spikes on his top and scales underneath. His mouth was like a fireplace and nose like a chimney. His toes looked like daggers.

(ii) The second quarrel between Lomov and Natalya is about their dogs Guess and Squeezer respectively. Lomov starts praising the qualities of the dog Guess. But Natalya says that her dog Squeezer was much better than Lomov's dog Guess. Both of them praise the qualities of their dogs, which leads to a quarrel.

(iv) Richard Ebright discovered an unknown insect hormone, which indirectly also led to his new theory on the life of cells.

Another significant contribution Richard Ebright made to the world of Science is when he discovered the chemical composition of cells and how the cell reads the blueprint of DNA. The theory might lead to new ideas for preventing some types of cancer, etc.

(v) 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 get hold of Oliver Lutkins.

(vi) The Buddha conveyed to Gotami in this sermon that the world is afflicted with death and decay so, one who is wise does not grieve. Grieving brings one more sufferings instead of peace of mind and yet, the ones who are dead, do not return to life.

(vii) Bholi's teacher treated her with love and compassion, and encouraged her to read and study. She inspired Bholi to become a teacher herself. Education helped Bholi gain her self-confidence. She became aware of self-respect and bravely enough, refused to marry the aged, mean, greedy and cowardly Bishamber Nath.

7. (i) In 'The Sermon at Benares' when Kisa Gotami visited the Buddha begging the Enlightened One to revive her dead son, the Buddha sent Kisa Gotami to bring a handful of mustard seeds from such a household where the family has never ever suffered the loss of a loved one. While searching for a family where no one has ever died, Kisa Gotami realises that such a household does not exist. She realises that death and suffering is common to all.

The Buddha said that the mortals' life is brief and troubled, and combined with pain. Death is inevitable; every one dies after reaching old age. The Buddha gives the examples of ripe fruits and earthen vessels. He explains that just as ripe fruits and earthen vessels are always in the danger of early falling and perishing respectively, mortals too, whether fool or wise, young or adult are always in danger of death. Once a mortal dies, he or she cannot be saved or brought back from the dead. One might stop for a while and lament the loss of a loved one. However, life moves on. The wise, who know that the world is already affected by pain, death and suffering, do not grieve. Grieving does not bring one peace of mind. It only brings one more sufferings and sorrows. Yet, the dead does not return to the world. To seek peace, one must free oneself from all kinds of grief, complaints and lamentation. Once it is done, only then one can truly be blessed.

(ii) Richard had become bored with collecting butterflies. His mother got him a book on the migration of butterflies. Richard came in contact with Dr. Urquhart through the book. Dr. Urquhart directed him to study the migration pattern of butterflies.

When he did not win any prize in the science fair in seventh grade, he again wrote to Dr. Urquhart to guide him. The scientist gave him many suggestions for new experiments. Richard performed these experiments throughout his high school and won many prizes. Later, he worked on why bright spots are found on a monarch pupa, motivated by Dr. Urquhart. It led to the discovery of a new hormone. The discovery of this new hormone further led to an important theory. The theory was about how cells read their DNA. In this way Dr. Urquhart proved to be his true mentor.