

**Sample/Pre-Board Paper 14**  
**Class X Term 1 Exam Nov -Dec 2021**  
**English Language and Literature (Code 184)**

Time Allowed : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 40

**General Instructions :**

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections.
2. Section A-READING has 18 questions. Attempt a total of 14 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. Section B-GRAMMAR & WRITING has 12 questions. Attempt a total of 10 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

**READING****I. Read the passage given below.**

- I. In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America's leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical warfare, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law-enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following gloomy scenario.
- II. A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on any one who inhales it. At first 500, or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may recede after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realize that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidemic. The meeting concluded that such attacks, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government.
- III. The experts also said that the bombs used in Kenya and Tanzania were of the old-fashion variety and involved quantities of high explosives, but new terrorism will prove to be more deadly and probably more elusive than hijacking an aeroplane or a gelignite of previous decades. According to Bruce Hoffman, an American specialist on political violence, old terrorism generally had a specific manifesto-to overthrow a colonial power

or the capitalist system and so on. These terrorists were not shy about planting a bomb or hijacking an aircraft and they set some limit to their brutality. Killing so many innocent people might turn their natural supporters off. Political terrorists want a lot of people watching but not a lot of people dead. "Old terrorism sought to change the world while the new sort is often practised by those who believe that the world has gone beyond redemption", he added.

- IV. Hoffman says, "New terrorism has no long-term agenda but is ruthless in its short-term intentions. It is often just a cacophonous cry of protest or an outburst of religious intolerance or a protest against the West in general and the US in particular. Its perpetrators may be religious fanatics or die-hard opponent of a government and see no reason to show restraint. They are simply intent on inflicting the maximum amount of pain on the victim."

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.**

1. In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as
  - (a) a terrorist attack
  - (b) an epidemic of a dreaded disease
  - (c) a natural calamity
  - (d) None of these

**Ans : (a) a terrorist attack**

2. In what way would the new terrorism be different from that of the earlier years?
  - A. More dangerous and less baffling
  - B. More hazardous for victims
  - C. Less complicated for terrorists
  - (a) A and C only
  - (b) B and C only
  - (c) A and B only
  - (d) All of these

**Ans : (b) B and C only**

3. What was the immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998?
- the insistence of America's leading
  - the horrors of possible bio-attacks
  - a culprit's heinous act of spreading germs
  - None of these

**Ans :** (d) None of these

4. The author's purpose of writing the above passage seems to explain
- the methods of containing terrorism
  - the socio-political turmoil in African countries
  - the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists
  - reason for killing innocent people

**Ans :** (c) the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists

5. According to the author of the passage, the root cause of terrorism is
- religious fanaticism
  - socio-political changes in countries
  - the enormous population growth
- A only
  - B only
  - C only
  - All of these

**Ans :** (a) A only

6. The phrase "such attacks", as mentioned in the last sentence of the second paragraph, refers to
- the onslaught of an epidemic as a natural
  - bio-attack on political people in the government
  - attack aimed at damaging the reputation of the government
  - bio-attack manoeuvred by unscrupulous elements

**Ans :** (d) bio-attack manoeuvred by unscrupulous elements

7. The sole objective of the old terrorism, according to Hoffman, was to
- plant bombs to kill innocent people
  - remove colonial power or capitalist system
  - make people realize the incompetence of the government
  - give a setback to socio-political order

**Ans :** (d) give a setback to socio-political order

8. Which of the following statements is true about new terrorism?
- Its immediate objectives area quite tragic.
  - It has far-sighted goals to achieve.
  - It can differentiate between the innocent people and the guilty.
  - It is free from any political ideology.

**Ans :** (a) Its immediate objectives area quite tragic.

9. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage

**GLOOMY**

- discouraging
- disgusting
- bright
- tragic

**Ans :** (c) bright

10. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

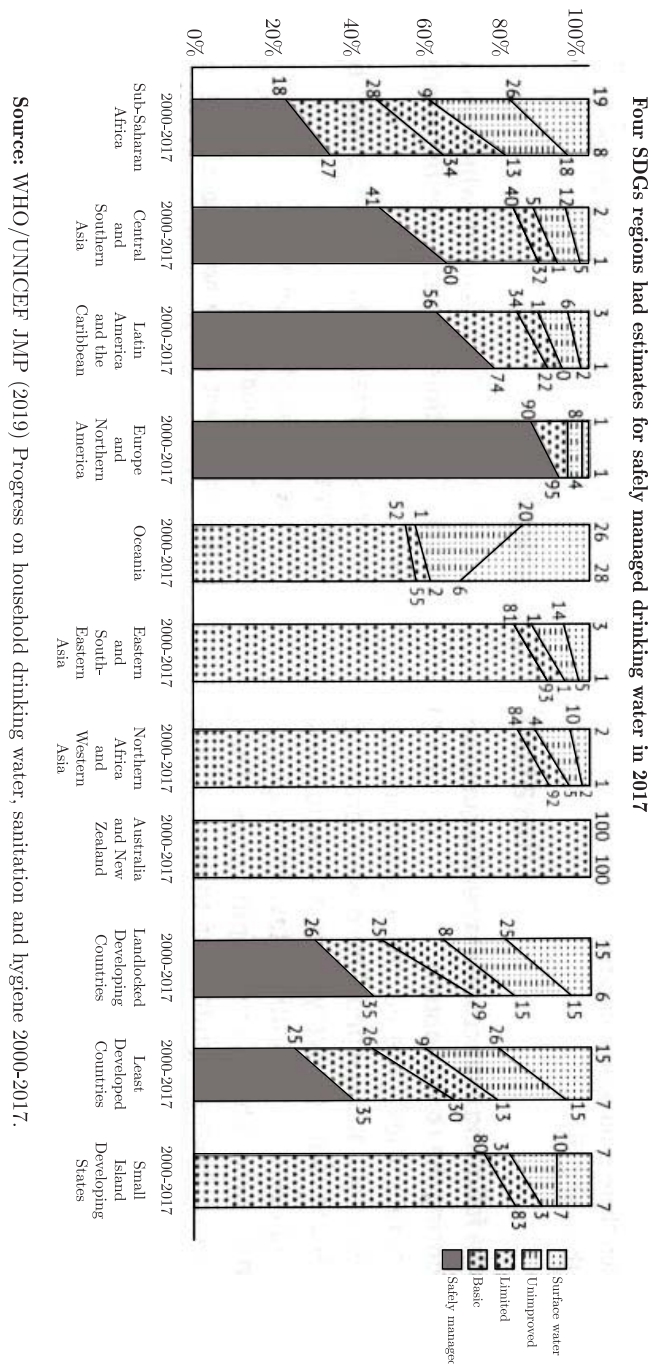
**ELUSIVE**

- harmful
- fatal
- destructive
- baffling

**Ans :** (d) baffling

## II. Read the passage given below.

- The report, progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (2000-2017): Special focus on inequalities, is the most recent publication by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, which tracks global progress in achieving the water and sanitation portion of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The 17 SDGs aim is to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere" by 2030. Goal 6 calls for universal access to safe and adequate access to drinking water and sanitation services.
- According to the new report, progress has been made since 2000, yet billions of people are still underserved. The report delineates between access to basic services, which has greatly improved, and access to "safely managed" services, which is inadequate in many parts of the world. Only about 45 per cent of the global population has access to safely- managed sanitation services. In 2017, an estimated 673 million people continued to openly defecate, most of them in 61 "high burden" countries where the practice remained common among more than 5 per cent of the population.
- To qualify as being "safely managed", drinking water must meet three criteria: be accessible on the premises, be available for at least 12 hours per day, and be free from E. coli, arsenic, or fluoride contamination. Sanitation is considered safely managed when facilities are not shared with other households, and waste is safely treated on-site or at an off-site facility.
- In 2017, an estimated 5.3 billion people had access to safely-managed drinking water. Of that number, 1.4 billion used basic services, 206 million used limited services, 435 used unimproved sources, and the remaining 144 million relied on untreated surface water.
- Poor and rural populations are at the greatest risk of being left behind. In 2017, urban access to basic drinking water services was at 97 per cent, while rural coverage was at 81 per cent.
- In terms of sanitation, an estimated 2.1 billion people gained access to basic services between 2000 and 2017, but 2 billion remain without access.
- The report also focuses on improvements in eliminating open defecation. Between 2000 and 2017, the global rate of open defecation fell from 21 percent to 9 per cent.



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

- What is the percentage of population which has access to sanitation services?
  - 45%
  - 22%
  - 15%
  - 8%

Ans : (a) 45%
- The given passage focuses on
  - sanitation
  - drinking water
  - hygiene
  - All of these

Ans : (d) All of these
- Which type of water is considered as safely managed and drinking water?
  - Free from harmful substances
  - Accessible every time when needed
  - Available for at least 12 hours per day
  - All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

- What target has been set by UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme?
  - No open defecation
  - End poverty in all its forms everywhere
  - Access to safe and adequate access to drinking water
  - All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

- Which countries have the maximum access to safely managed water?
  - Small Island Developing states
  - Australia and New Zealand
  - Europe and North America
  - Northern Africa and Western Asia

Ans : (b) Australia and New Zealand

- Which country has the least accessibility to basic drinking water?
  - Europe and North America
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Oceania

Ans : (a) Europe and North America

- Rank the following countries from the highest to the lowest accessibility to surface water:
  - Latin America and the Caribbean
  - Oceania
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Europe and North America
  - BADC
  - BCDA
  - BACD
  - BCAD

Ans : (d) BCAD

- What is the number of population that is still tended to open defecation?
  - 209 million
  - 503 million
  - 611 million
  - 673 million

Ans : (d) 673 million

## GRAMMAR & WRITING

### GRAMMAR

III. Answer any five out of six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

- I was too tired to do \_\_\_\_\_ work.
  - any
  - some
  - single
  - all

Ans : (a) any
- It is already ten but he \_\_\_\_\_ as yet.
  - has not returned
  - would not return
  - had not returned
  - will not return

Ans : (a) has not returned

21. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ varying solutions.  
 (a) have (b) has  
 (c) are (d) is

**Ans :** (a) have

22. I \_\_\_\_\_ come there even if it rains.  
 (a) will (b) shall  
 (c) can (d) may

**Ans :** (a) will

23. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?

He said to them, "Don't make a noise."

- (a) He told them that don't make a noise.  
 (b) He told them not to make noise.  
 (c) He told them not to make a noise.  
 (d) He asked them not to make a noise.

**Ans :** (d) He asked them not to make a noise.

24. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?

He said to his servant, "Why are you so lazy today?"

- (a) He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.  
 (b) He asked his servant why he had been so lazy that day.  
 (c) He asked his servant why he was being so lazy that day.  
 (d) He asked his servant why was he so lazy that day.

**Ans :** (a) He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.

## WRITING

- IV. Answer **any five** out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

25. What is the motive of writing a letter to the editor?  
 (a) To ask him to take action  
 (b) To order him  
 (c) To request him to give some space to your views in his column  
 (d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) To request him to give some space to your views in his column

26. Which of the following is not a part of a letter to editor?

- (a) Date (b) Subject  
 (c) Salutation (d) Photo

**Ans :** (d) Photo

27. Which of the following are the features of a letter to editor?

- (a) Stick to the point  
 (b) Formal language  
 (c) Relevant content  
 (d) All of these

**Ans :** (d) All of these

28. Where should the name of the firm be mentioned?

- (a) Above the address of writer  
 (b) On the last page of letter  
 (c) Right of the page  
 (d) Below the date

**Ans :** (d) Below the date

29. "Illegal parking of heavy commercial vehicles causing a nuisance to the residents of localities" is a topic associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) official letter (b) letter to editor  
 (c) business letter (d) None of these

**Ans :** (b) letter to editor

30. Naveen is the editor for the school newspaper, and he just received the advice column from one of the journalists. The title of the column is 'Writing the Perfect Paper'. He begins reading the column and comes across this baffling sentence in the first paragraph:

The worst thing you can do in an academic paper is insult your professor. Be sure to make corrections to your paper and always tip your waiter!

What is the problem with this sentence?

- (a) The journalist's statement is a generalisation and it cannot be proven true.  
 (b) The thesis is inconsistent with the subject of the column.  
 (c) Continuity i.e. the journalist's sentences are not related to one another.  
 (d) Sentence has a good thesis and it captures the reader's attention.

**Ans :** (c) Continuity i.e. the journalist's sentences are not related to one another.

## LITERATURE

This section has sub-sections - V, VI, VII, VIII & IX. There are a total of 30 questions in this section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

- V. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. I looked at the compass. I couldn't believe my eyes: the compass was turning round and round and round. It was dead. It would not work! The other instruments were suddenly dead, too. I tried the radio, 'Paris Control? Paris Control? Can you hear me?' There was no answer. The radio was dead too. I had no radio, no compass, and I could not see where I was. I was lost in the storm.

*(Two Stories About Flying)*

31. It was a total blackness

- (a) outside the clouds  
 (b) inside the clouds  
 (c) inside the room  
 (d) on the runway

**Ans :** (b) inside the clouds



32. The plane was jumping and twisting:  
 (a) in water (b) on runway  
 (c) in storm (d) in the air

**Ans :** (d) in the air

33. The compass was not working and:  
 (a) the radio was dead  
 (b) he lost his patience  
 (c) he lost his grip  
 (d) the steering was upset

**Ans :** (a) the radio was dead

34. The pilot could not make a contact with:  
 (a) his colleagues (b) Paris control  
 (c) his commander (d) his boss

**Ans :** (b) Paris control

35. The word 'twisted' means:  
 (a) fell (b) dropped  
 (c) turned (d) stopped

**Ans :** (c) turned

**VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:**

If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, she'd speak up. Even if it meant losing Peggy's friendship. She had no way of making things right with Wanda, but from now on she would never make anybody else that unhappy again. On Saturday Maddie spent the afternoon with Peggy. They were writing a letter to Wanda Petrologist. It was just a friendly letter telling about the contest and telling Wanda she had won. They told her how pretty her drawings were. And they asked her if she liked where she was living and if she likes here new teacher.

*(The Hundred Dresses II)*

36. 'She' here refers to:  
 (a) Peggy (b) Wanda  
 (c) Smiley (d) Maddie
37. Two girls were writing a friendly letter to Wanda. They were:  
 (a) Maddie and Smiley (b) Peggy and Smiley  
 (c) Peggy and Maddie (d) Jacques and Peggy

**Ans :** (c) Peggy and Maddie

38. Through the letter they told Wanda that:  
 (a) she had won the contest  
 (b) she had lost the contest  
 (c) she had been refused  
 (d) her designs were rejected

**Ans :** (a) she had won the contest

39. Noun form of 'contest' is:  
 (a) contested (b) contestant  
 (c) context (d) contextual

**Ans :** (b) contestant

40. The contested among girls was about the drawing of:  
 (a) mounds (b) dresses  
 (c) motor boats (d) mountains

**Ans :** (b) dresses

**VII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:**

Has given my heart  
 A change of mood  
 And saved some part  
 Of a day I had rued.

*(Dust Of Snow)*

41. How does the poet feel now?  
 (a) Ecstatic (b) Pessimistic  
 (c) Reckless (d) Despondent

**Ans :** (a) Ecstatic

42. What does the poem Dust of Snow teach us?  
 (a) Find natural reasons to stay happy  
 (b) Do ill to others  
 (c) Find a reason to hit the crow  
 (d) All crows are cruel

**Ans :** (a) Find natural reasons to stay happy

43. Which poetic device has been used in 'And saved some part'?  
 (a) Assonance (b) Personification  
 (c) Alliteration (d) Enjambment

**Ans :** (c) Alliteration

44. What does the word 'Rued' mean?  
 (a) Feel happy  
 (b) Feel remorse for  
 (c) Feel ravishing  
 (d) Feels on the top of the world

**Ans :** (b) Feel remorse for

45. Which poetic device has been used in 'Has given my heart'?  
 (a) Assonance (b) Personification  
 (c) Alliteration (d) Enjambment

**Ans :** (c) Alliteration

**VIII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:**

During the excitement, I helped the chauffeur to bring out the beds, toys, cushions, coats and bowls, none of which had been used. As the car moved away, Mrs Pumphrey leaned out of the window. Tears shone in her eyes. Her lips trembled. "Oh, Mr Herriot," she cried, "how can I ever thank you? This is a triumph of surgery!"

*(A Triumph Of Surgery)*

46. Who is a chauffer?  
 (a) A waiter at restaurant (b) A driver  
 (c) A cook (d) A woodcutter

**Ans :** (b) A driver

47. What made Mrs. Pumphrey cry in the end?

- (a) Transformation of her body
- (b) Transformation of her pet
- (c) Transformation of her car
- (d) Transformation of her house

**Ans :** (b) Transformation of her pet

48. Why did Mrs. Pumphrey thank the doctor?

- (a) For making her pet fat
- (b) For making her pet slower
- (c) For making her pet eat more
- (d) None of these

**Ans :** (d) None of these

49. What does the word 'Triumph' mean?

- (a) Defeat
- (b) Victory
- (c) Consolation
- (d) Failure

**Ans :** (b) Victory

50. Who's eyes were in tears?

- (a) Mr. Herriot
- (b) Mrs. Pumphrey
- (c) Tricki
- (d) Chauffeur

**Ans :** (b) Mrs. Pumphrey

#### IX. Attempt the following.

51. How did Lencho decide to contact his last resort?

- (a) by visiting them personally
- (b) through a letter
- (c) through e-mail
- (d) through fax

**Ans :** (b) through a letter

52. Which day was the largest gathering of international leaders on South African soil for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government?

- (a) 9th May
- (b) 10th May
- (c) 11th May
- (d) 12th May

**Ans :** (b) 10th May

53. In which city were Anne and Margot sent to live with their grandmother?

- (a) Berlin
- (b) Aachen
- (c) Munich
- (d) Bonn

**Ans :** (b) Aachen

54. Wearing her green dress with red sash, Wanda would look like a –

- (a) Apple tree
- (b) Christmas tree
- (c) Water melon
- (d) Cherry forest

**Ans :** (b) Christmas tree

55. In the poem "Fire and Ice" what has the poet tasted?

- (a) the poet has tasted the fruit juice
- (b) the poet has tasted the sadness
- (c) the poet has tasted the passion and pangs of love and desire
- (d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) the poet has tasted the passion and pangs of love and desire

56. Where is the tiger's strength locked?

- (a) behind the jungle
- (b) behind the bars
- (c) behind his nature
- (d) None of these

**Ans :** (b) behind the bars

57. Name the literary device used in the following line from the poem "The Ball Poem"

And no one buys a ball back.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Simile
- (c) Alliteration
- (d) Anaphora

**Ans :** (c) Alliteration

58. What were Tricki's favourite thing?

- (a) Rice and chicken
- (b) Cakes and chocolates
- (c) Kichdi and Fish
- (d) Cakes and cookies

**Ans :** (b) Cakes and chocolates

59. Which of the following traits describes Anil?

- (a) easy-going
- (b) careful
- (c) greedy
- (d) extravagant

**Ans :** (a) easy-going

60. According to Mrs Hall, what type of a scientist was her guest?

- (a) good
- (b) brilliant
- (c) eccentric
- (d) all of the above

**Ans :** (c) eccentric

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