

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 13
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. The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.
- II. In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.
- III. The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such- it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

- IV. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

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

1. Egalitarianism will not survive if
 - (a) It is based on voluntary renunciation
 - (b) It is achieved by resorting to physical force
 - (c) Underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment
 - (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed
2. Why does man value his possessions more than his life?
 - (a) He has an inherent desire to share his possessions with others
 - (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct
 - (c) Only his possessions help him earn love and respect from his descendants
 - (d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death

Ans : (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed
 (d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death

3. Which was the unfinished part of Gandhiji's experiment?
- Educating people to avoid class conflict
 - Achieving total political freedom for the country
 - Establishment of an egalitarian society
 - Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence

Ans : (d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence

4. Which of the following statements is 'not true' in the context of the passage?
- True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion
 - Man values his life more than his possessions
 - Possessive instinct is a natural part of the human being
 - In the political struggle, the fight was against the alien rule

Ans : (b) Man values his life more than his possessions

5. People ultimately overturn the form of a social order
- Which is based on coercion and oppression
 - Which does not satisfy their basic needs
 - Which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement
 - Which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people

Ans : (a) Which is based on coercion and oppression

6. The root cause of class conflict is
- The paradise of material satisfaction
 - Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
 - Exploitation of the 'have-nots' by the 'haves'
 - A social order where the unprivileged are not a part of the establishment

Ans : (b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man

7. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- A new order can be established by radically changing the outlook of people towards it
 - Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimise possessive instinct
 - Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction
 - Idea of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction

Ans : (d) Idea of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction

8. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
- A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom
 - In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists
 - It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property
 - In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expenses of others

Ans : (b) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists

9. Which of the following is synonym of 'Possessions'?
- Perfection
 - Custody
 - Parameters
 - Arguments

Ans : (b) Custody

10. Which of the following is Antonym of 'Radically'?
- Presumably
 - Possibility
 - Elaborate
 - Conservative

Ans : (d) Conservative

II. Read the passage given below.

- Tourism is one of the most important socio-economic activity. It provides enormous scope for economic development of a particular area.
- According to Ziffer (1989), "Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas."
- In India, temple towns, historical monuments and sea beaches were traditionally sought out as tourist attractions. But now the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly as nature, heritage, and recreational destinations are gaining more importance. In this background, ecotourism has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.
- The root of tourism in India can be traced to pilgrimage. In the early stages, pilgrimage-based tourism was only of domestic nature but during recent years, a large number of foreign tourists have also started visiting places of pilgrimage.
- India has an unending choice for the tourists - a 3,500 km long and 8,848 beautiful long beaches on the sea coast, gregarious tropical forests, the great variety of lifestyle. India's share in international tourist arrivals was 0.34 per cent in 2002 and it increased to 0.49 per cent during 2005.
- The increasing trend has been maintained over the last three years and international tourist arrivals touched 3.92 million in 2005. The World Travel and Tourism Council have identified India as one of the foremost growth centres in the world in the coming decade. Domestic tourism is estimated to be much higher than international tourism and has also been rising rapidly.

VII. The Tenth Plan recognised the vast employment generating potential of tourism and the role it can play in furthering the socio-economic objectives of the Plan. Tourism is the third largest net earner of foreign exchange for the country. Tourism in India has vast employment potential. By 2015, it is expected to provide 25 million jobs.

The famous places of tourist interest in India can be classified on the basis of their geographical location and historical and cultural importance:

- India has a natural landscape with a variety of attractions for tourists. There are snow-covered peaks, valleys, gorges and numerous waterfalls, lakes, and forests that attract tourists. Nature tourism is identified with the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Chotanagpur plateau and other places.
- The places of importance include hill-stations like Shimla, Kullu, Mussoorie, Nainital and Udagamandalam (Ooty); national parks and wildlife reserves like the Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Mumbai, Maharashtra) Ranthambore National Park (Rajasthan), Sariska National Park (Rajasthan), Periyar National Park (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh) and Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary (Jharkhand).
- Adventure tourism has grown in popularity and India has enormous potential for adventure tourism. River-rafting, kayaking and mountain climbing in the Himalayas, rock climbing, skiing in the snow-covered hilly areas, boat racing in Kerala and paragliding are some favourite adventure sports of tourists.
- Some famous sea beaches thronged by tourists in India include beaches of Mumbai, Goa, Lakshwadeep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kovalam Beach in Kerala, Marine Beach in Chennai and the beach temples of Mahabalipuram.
- India is famous for its cultural and religious tourist places that include towns and cities. Allahabad, Ajmer, Ayodhya, Badrinath, Bodh Gaya, Dwarka, Haridwar, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Kochi, Madurai, Tirupati, Ujjain, Varanasi and Yamunotri are places of cultural and religious tourism that are visited by numerous domestic tourists as well as tourists from abroad.
- India's historical monuments and archaeological sites are of interest to domestic and international tourists. The Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid (Delhi), Humayun's Tomb (Delhi), India Gate (Delhi), Charminar (Hyderabad), the Gateway of India (Mumbai), Hawa Mahal (Jaipur) and places like Udaipur, Sanchi, Khajuraho, Aurangabad attracts tourists.

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

11. Which of the following is not a place that was traditionally sought out as tourist attractions in India?
- sea beaches
 - historical monuments
 - recreational destinations
 - temple towns

Ans : (c) recreational destinations

12. Which of the following is not a place that is famous for its cultural and religious tourist places in India?
- Ujjain
 - Tirupati
 - Jhansi
 - Allahabad

Ans : (c) Jhansi

13. As the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly, _____ has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.
- ecotourism
 - exploration tourism
 - green tourism
 - in-budget tourism

Ans : (a) ecotourism

14. Adventure tourism in India has grown quite a lot in popularity. Some adventure sports one can experience and enjoy in the Himalayas are

- mountain climbing
 - river-rafting
 - kayaking
 - boat racing
- I and II
 - III and IV
 - I, II and III
 - I, III and IV

Ans : (c) I, II and III

15. Which of the following is not correct?
- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is in Jharkhand.
 - Kaziranga National Park is in Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Sariska National Park is in Rajasthan.
 - Periyar National Park is in Tamil Nadu.

Ans : (b) Kaziranga National Park is in Arunachal Pradesh.

16. Which of the following is not something that provides an unending choice for the tourists who visit India?
- the great variety of lifestyle
 - gregarious tropical forests
 - long stretch of snow covered mountain ranges
 - beautiful long beaches on the sea coast

Ans : (c) long stretch of snow covered mountain ranges

17. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
- There are snow-covered peaks, valleys, gorges and numerous waterfalls, lakes, and forests that attract tourists to India.
 - India's historical monuments and archaeological sites are of interest to domestic and international tourists.
 - India's share in international tourist arrivals was 0.34 per cent in 2002 and it increased to 0.49 per cent during 2005.
 - Tourism is the fourth largest net earner of foreign exchange for India.

Ans : (d) Tourism is the fourth largest net earner of foreign exchange for India.

18. The Tenth Plan has recognised that for India tourism has :
- only profitable potentials.
 - a vast employment generating potential.
 - a high exposure rate to the other cultures.
 - the highest amount of advantages in terms of economy.

Ans : (b) a vast employment generating potential.

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

19. I have read _____ book in this library.

- (a) each (b) either
(c) every (d) lot of

Ans : (c) every

20. I _____ my spectacles. Do help me find them.

- (a) lost (b) shall lose
(c) have lost (d) will have lost

Ans : (c) have lost

21. The men _____ against the popular opinion.

- (a) was (b) were
(c) has (d) is

Ans : (b) were

22. You have a large number of shirts. You _____ buy any more

- (a) need not (b) can not
(c) would not (d) should not

Ans : (a) need not

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

The stranger said, "Can you show me the way?"

- (a) The stranger said whether I can show him the way.
(b) The stranger asked whether he could show me the way.
(c) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.
(d) The stranger said that I could show him the way.

Ans : (c) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.

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

"Please don't go away", she said.

- (a) She said to please her and not go away.
(b) She told me not to go away.
(c) She begged that I not go away.
(d) She begged me not to go away.

Ans : (d) She begged me not to go away.

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

25. Which of these is used as a form of greeting for business people?

- (a) Dear Mr. Patel (b) Dear Sir
(c) Dear Father (d) Dear Nitin

Ans : (b) Dear Sir

26. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) A letter must be properly punctuated.
(b) A letter must be complete in all respects.
(c) A letter must be written in legible handwriting.
(d) A letter must be written in one single paragraph.

Ans : (d) A letter must be written in one single paragraph.

27. Which of these is an example of courteous leave taking?

- (a) Yours sincerely (b) Sincerely
(c) Your sincerely (d) Your's sincerely

Ans : (a) Yours sincerely

28. Which is the vital part of the letter which is as good as wishing the person?

- (a) Reference (b) Subject
(c) Enclosure (d) Salutation

Ans : (d) Salutation

29. Which of the following are the characteristics of letter to the editor?

- (a) Be concise and clear
(b) Give your full name and address. Use pseudonym if you do not want the newspaper to publish your name
(c) Stick to the point
(d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

30. It is my humble request to the authorities concerned to issue a certificate of verification of the domestic help and ask their neighbours to set up a neighbourhood watch where everyone can look out for the safety of each other especially the older people. I hope my concern will reach the ears of the concerned authorities through your newspaper.

The given part of the letter is a type of :

- (a) business letter (b) official letter
(c) letter to editor (d) complaint letter

Ans : (c) letter to editor

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:

But then I slowly saw that not only I was not free, but my brothers and sisters were not were. I saw that it was not just my freedom that was curtailed, but the freedom of everyone who looked like I did. That is when I joined the African National Congress and that is when the hunger for my own freedom became the greater hunger for the freedom of my people. It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life, that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one, that drove a law abiding attorney to become a criminal, that turned a family-loving husband into a man without a home, that forced a life-loving man to live like a monk.

(Nelson Mandela : Long Walk To Freedom)

31. 'I' here refers to:

- (a) Mbeki (b) Zenani
(c) Kierk (d) Nelson Mandela

Ans : (d) Nelson Mandela

32. The freedom of the author, who was a black, was:
 (a) curtailed (b) sanctioned
 (c) opposed (d) supported

Ans : (a) curtailed

33. The author felt the greater hunger for:
 (a) the freedom of his parents
 (b) the freedom of his people
 (c) the freedom of his friends
 (d) the freedom of neighbours

Ans : (b) the freedom of his people

34. The word 'curtailed' means:
 (a) increased (b) opposed
 (c) reduced (d) enlarged

Ans : (c) reduced

35. The desire for freedom of the people transformed :
 (a) an animal into a man
 (b) a frightened leader into a minister
 (c) a frightened young man into a bold one
 (d) a man into a woman

Ans : (c) a frightened young man into a bold one

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

Wanda Petronski. Most of the children in Room Thirteen didn't have names like They had namesy to say, like Thomas, Smith or Allen. There was one boy Bounce, Willie Bounce, and people thought that was funny, but not funny in the same that Petronski was. Wanda didn't have any friends. She came to school alone and home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She did not have any friends, but of girls talked to her.

(The Hundred Dresses I)

36. Wanda had a peculiar and uncommon name which:
 (a) her classmates Found beautiful
 (b) her classmates Found unusual
 (c) was not found actually
 (d) was unnatural
37. Wanda always used to wear:
 (a) a faded white dress (b) a faded yellow dress
 (c) a faded red dress (d) a faded blue dress

Ans : (b) her classmates Found unusual

Ans : (d) a faded blue dress

38. The noun form of 'funny' is:
 (a) funnier (b) fantastic
 (c) fun (d) funnily

Ans : (c) fun

39. The peculiarity about Wanda's dress was that:
 (a) it could not suit her
 (b) it did not fit her properly
 (c) it was unfit for her
 (d) it costed too much

Ans : (b) it did not fit her properly

40. The dress Wanda used to wear looked as though:
 (a) it was from generation back
 (b) it was discarded one
 (c) it had never been washed
 (d) it had never been ironed properly

Ans : (d) it had never been ironed properly

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

He should be lurking in shadow,
 Sliding through long grass
 Near the water hole
 Where plump deer pass.

(A Tiger In The Zoo)

41. Who is 'He' in the first line?
 (a) Tiger (b) Lion
 (c) Cat (d) Swine

Ans : (a) Tiger

42. What does the word 'Lurking' mean?
 (a) Spending time in one place doing nothing
 (b) Exciting
 (c) Intimidating
 (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Spending time in one place doing nothing

43. Which literary device has been used in 'He should be lurking in shadow'?
 (a) Assonance (b) Anaphora
 (c) Metaphor (d) Personification

Ans : (d) Personification

44. What does the poet see in the cage at the zoo?
 (a) Tiger (b) Lion
 (c) Cat (d) Swine

Ans : (a) Tiger

45. What is the presence of the tiger necessary in his natural habitat?
 (a) For maintaining the food chain
 (b) For killing of innocent animals
 (c) For ruling the forests
 (d) All of these

Ans : (a) For maintaining the food chain

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

Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge Griffin set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus it was that he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money, and quite invisible until he happened to step in some mud, and left footprints as he walked!

(Footprints Without Feet)

46. According to the extract, Griffin was a _____.
 (a) lawful person (b) famous doctor
 (c) brilliant scientist (d) architect

Ans : (d) brilliant scientist

47. How did Griffin revenge upon his landlord?
 (a) Setting his home ablaze
 (b) Setting fire to his home
 (c) Burning down his home
 (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

48. What does the word 'Wanderer' means?
 (a) One who roams with a reason
 (b) One who roams aimlessly
 (c) One who eats aimlessly
 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) One who roams aimlessly

49. How did Griffin make himself invisible?
 (a) By removing his hat
 (b) By removing his goggles
 (c) By removing his clothes
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) By removing his clothes

50. What does the phrasal verb 'Get away' mean?
 (a) To laugh (b) To escape
 (c) To accept (d) To reject

Ans : (c) To accept

IX. Attempt the following.

51. Why did the postmaster decide to reply to Lencho's letter?
 (a) he was a good man
 (b) he felt empathetic
 (c) to preserve Lencho's faith in God
 (d) all of the above

Ans : (c) to preserve Lencho's faith in God

52. Whom did the young seagull beg to bring him some food?
 (a) his father (b) his mother
 (c) his brothers (d) his sister

Ans : (b) his mother

53. Who was the only survivor from Anne's family
 (a) Anne (b) Anne's father
 (c) Anne's mother (d) Anne's sister

Ans : (b) Anne's father

54. What was just as bad as what Peggy had done?
 (a) Maddie staying silent while Peggy teased Wanda
 (b) Maddie not stopping Peggy
 (c) Maddie teasing Wanda
 (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Maddie staying silent while Peggy teased Wanda

55. The hemlock tree is considered to be
 (a) a medicinal plant
 (b) a poisonous plant
 (c) a holy plant
 (d) a rare plant

Ans : (b) a poisonous plant

56. Whom does the poet support in the poem "Fire and Ice"?
 (a) the poet stands with those who believe that this existing world will end in fire
 (b) the poet stands with those who believe that this existing world will end in Moon light
 (c) the poet stands with those who believe that existing world will end sun light
 (d) The poet stands with those who believe that this existing world will end in darkness

Ans : (a) the poet stands with those who believe that this existing world will end in fire

57. According to the poem "The Ball Poem", who would not intrude the boy?
 (a) The Ball
 (b) The Poet
 (c) The Gloves
 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) The Poet

58. When Mr Herriot took Tricki to his clinic, Mrs Pumphrey was:
 (a) happy
 (b) excited
 (c) wailing
 (d) thanking the doctor

Ans : (c) wailing

59. Hari planned to catch _____ while escaping.
 (a) Dhanbad mail
 (b) Delhi mail
 (c) Lucknow Express
 (d) Satabdi Express

Ans : (c) Lucknow Express

60. What caused the villagers to suspect the scientist?
 (a) the robbery
 (b) the furniture incident
 (c) unexpected availability of cash on him
 (d) all of the above

Ans : (a) the robbery