

Sample/Pre-Board Paper 28
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. India is rushing headlong towards economic success and modernisation, counting on high tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. India's recent announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of the World Trade Organisation while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the Achilles' heel of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists or managers to sustain high-tech development.
- II. India's main competitors - especially China but also Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea - are investing in large and differentiated higher education systems. They are providing access to large numbers of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research-based universities that are able to compete with the world's best institutions. The recent London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong, three in South Korea, one in Taiwan, and one in India. These countries are positioning themselves for leadership in the knowledge-based economies of the coming era.
- III. There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge based economy. India has chosen that path, but will find a major stumbling block in its university system.
- IV. India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector the third largest in the world in student numbers, after China and the United States. It uses English as a primary language of higher education and research.

It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments, and centres that can form the basis of quality sector in higher education. The fact that the States, rather than the Central Government, exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather cumbersome structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches.

- V. Yet the weaknesses far outweigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialised countries and 15 percent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems resemble a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupies a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centres, and there are a small number of outstanding undergraduate colleges. The University Grants Commission's recent major support of five universities to build on their recognised strength is a step toward recognising a differentiated academic system and fostering excellence. These universities, combined, enroll well under one percent of the student population.

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

1. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
 - (a) The top five universities in India educate more than 10 percent of the Indian student population
 - (b) India's higher education sector is the largest in the world
 - (c) In the past, countries could progress economically through low manufacturing cost as well as low wages of labourers
 - (d) All of these

Ans : (c) In the past, countries could progress economically through low manufacturing cost as well as low wages of labourers

2. What does the phrase “Achilles’ heel” mean as used in the passage?
- (a) Weakness (b) Quickness
(c) Low Quality (d) Nimbleness

Ans : (a) Weakness

3. Which of the following is/are India’s strength(s) in terms of higher education?
- A. Its system of higher education allows variations.
B. Medium of instruction for most higher learning is English.
C. It has the paraphernalia, albeit small in number, to build a high quality higher educational sector.
- (a) Only B (b) Only A and B
(c) Only C (d) All A, B and C

Ans : (d) All A, B and C

4. Which of the following are Asian countries, other than India, doing to head towards a knowledge based economy?
- A. Building competitive research based universities.
B. Investing in diverse higher education systems.
C. Providing access to higher education to a select few students.
- (a) Only A (b) Only A and B
(c) Only B and C (d) All A, B and C

Ans : (b) Only A and B

5. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (a) The Future of Indian Universities
(b) Methods of Overcoming the Educational Deficit in India
(c) India and the Hunt for a Knowledge Based Economy
(d) Indian Economy Versus Chinese Economy

Ans : (c) India and the Hunt for a Knowledge Based Economy

6. What did India agree to do at the behest of the World Trade Organisation?
- (a) It would stop manufacturing all types of pharmaceuticals
(b) It would ask its domestic pharmaceutical companies to compete with the international ones
(c) It would buy only licensed drugs from USA
(d) It would not manufacture cheap common medicines without a license

Ans : (d) It would not manufacture cheap common medicines without a license

7. Which of the following, according to the passage, is/are needed for economic success of a country?
- A. Cheap labour
B. Educated employees
C. Research institutions to cater to development.
- (a) Only A and B (b) Only B
(c) Only C (d) All A, B and C

Ans : (d) All A, B and C

8. Which of the following is/are India’s weakness(es) when it comes to higher education?
- A. Indian universities do not have the requisite teaching faculty to cater to the needs of the higher education sector.
B. Only five Indian universities occupy the top position very strongly, in the academic pyramid, when it comes to higher education.
C. India has the least percentage of young population taking to higher education as compared to the rest of the comparable countries.
- (a) Only A and B (b) Only B
(c) Only C (d) Only A and C

Ans : (d) Only A and C

9. Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

MASSIVE

- (a) Lump sum (b) Strong
(c) Little (d) Huge

Ans : (d) Huge

10. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

RESEMBLE

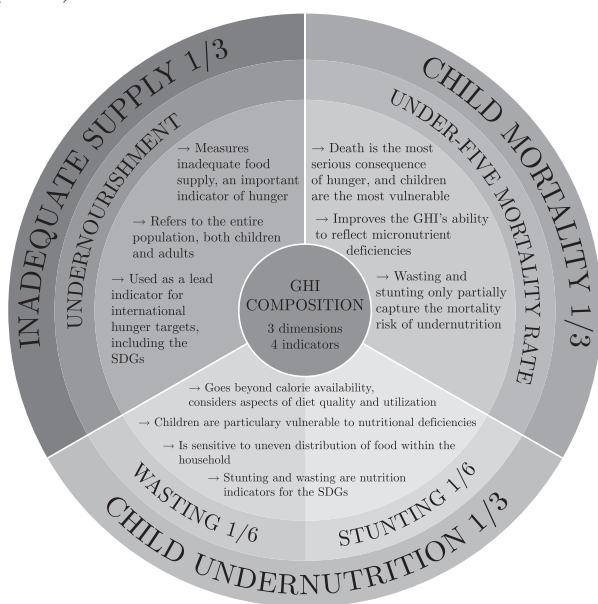
- (a) Against (b) Similar to
(c) Mirror (d) Differ from

Ans : (d) Differ from

II. Read the passage given below.

- I. India is home to 46.6 million stunted children, a third of world’s total as per Global Nutrition Report 2018. Nearly half of all under-5 child mortality in India is attributable to undernutrition. Any country cannot aim to attain economic and social development goals without addressing the issue of malnutrition. Poor nutrition in the first 1000 days of a child’s life can also lead to stunted growth, which is associated with impaired cognitive ability and reduced school and work performance. Malnutrition in children occurs as a complex interplay among various factors like poverty, maternal health illiteracy, diseases like diarrhoea, home environment, dietary practices, hand washing and other hygiene practices, etc. Low birth weight, episode of diarrhoea within the last 6 months and the presence of developmental delay are often associated with malnutrition in most developing nations including India.
- II. In present era malnutrition is reflected as double burden, one aspect is undernutrition and other being overnutrition. But, in India and other low and middle-income countries (LMICs), basically malnutrition is synonymous with protein energy malnutrition or undernutrition, which signifies an imbalance between the supply of protein and energy and the body’s demand for them to ensure optimal growth and function.
- III. Globally, approximately 149 million children under-5 suffer from stunting. In 2018, over 49 million children under-5 were wasted and nearly 17 million were severely wasted. There are now over 40 million overweight children globally, an increase of 10 million since 2000. It is estimated that by 2050, 25 million more children than today will be malnourished.

- IV. India is one among the many countries where child undernutrition is severe and also undernutrition is a major underlying cause of child mortality in India. In a recently released Global Nutrition Report 2018, revealed the prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight at national level as 37.9, 20.8 and 2.4% respectively.
- V. In India as per National Family Health Survey IV (2014-2015, recent in the series) 38.4, 21 and 35.7% of children below 5 years suffer from stunting, wasting and underweight respectively (corresponding figure for NFHS III, 2005-2006 were 47.9, 19.8 and 42.5% respectively). Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in India is 7.5%.



- VI. In the 2018 Global Hunger Index, India ranks 103rd out of 119 qualifying countries. With a score of 31.1, India suffers from a level of hunger that is serious. Figure given depicts dimensions and indicators of Hunger index and its relationship with child malnutrition.

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

11. As per National Family Health Survey IV, the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in India is :
 (a) 2.4% (b) 7.5%
 (c) 20.8% (d) 35.7%
Ans : (b) 7.5%
12. By what year is it estimated that globally 25 million more children will be malnourished?
 (a) 2030 (b) 2040
 (c) 2050 (d) 2060
Ans : (c) 2050
13. Which of the following is not a factor in the occurrence of malnutrition in children?
 (a) low birth weight (b) poverty
 (c) maternal health illiteracy (d) diarrhoea
Ans : (a) low birth weight

14. Undernutrition signifies an imbalance between the supply of protein and energy and the body's demand for them to :
 (a) ensure sustainable growth.
 (b) ensure proper development.
 (c) ensure optimal growth and function.
 (d) ensure a balanced lifestyle

Ans : (c) ensure optimal growth and function.

15. Global Nutrition Report 2018 recently revealed the prevalence of overweight at a national level in India is at :
 (a) 2.4% (b) 7.5%
 (c) 20.8% (d) 35.7%

Ans : (a) 2.4%

16. What does the given passage highlight?
 (a) the increase the number of under 5 child mortality rate
 (b) childhood malnutrition in India
 (c) the prevalence of undernourishment
 (d) global hunger problems

Ans : (b) childhood malnutrition in India

17. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 (a) In 2018, there are now over 50 million overweight children globally, an increase of 1.0 million since 2000.
 (b) Any country cannot aim to attain economic and social development goals without addressing the issue of malnutrition.
 (c) Death is the most serious consequence of hunger, and children are the most vulnerable.
 (d) In India and other low and middle-income countries malnutrition is synonymous with undernutrition.

Ans : (a) In 2018, there are now over 50 million overweight children globally, an increase of 10 million since 2000.

18. What does the author mean by 'underlying cause'?
 (a) not understood reason behind an action
 (b) hidden reason for doing something
 (c) root cause or reason of something
 (d) unimportant cause of something

Ans : (c) root cause or reason of something

GRAMMAR & WRITING

GRAMMAR

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

19. How _____ you speak to me like that ?
 (a) can (b) dare
 (c) will (d) may

Ans : (b) dare

20. Bharat went to fetch _____ books.
 (a) a (b) there
 (c) more (d) some
Ans : (d) some
21. Will those of you who have objects to this proposal _____ put up your hands, please ?
 (a) discussed (b) being discussed
 (c) having discussed (d) discussing
Ans : (b) being discussed
22. The quality of the mangoes _____ not good.
 (a) was (b) were
 (c) are (d) none of these
Ans : (a) was
23. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?
 I said to Rekha, "Is your mother at home ?"
 (a) I told Rekha that her mother was at home.
 (b) I told Rekha whether her mother was at home.
 (c) I asked Rekha if her mother was at home.
 (d) I asked to Rekha whether her mother was at home.
Ans : (c) I asked Rekha if her mother was at home.
24. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?
 Rajesh said, "I bought a car yesterday."
 (a) Rajesh said that I have bought a car the previous day.
 (b) Rajesh told that he had bought a car yesterday.
 (c) Rajesh said that he bought a car the previous day.
 (d) Rajesh said that he had bought a car the previous day.
Ans : (d) Rajesh said that he had bought a car the previous day.

WRITING

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

25. Which of the following is the correct receiver's address from the following
 (a) To, The Editor, The Hindustan Times
 (b) The Editor, Hindustan Times
 (c) The Editor, The Hindustan Times
 (d) None of these
Ans : (c) The Editor, The Hindustan Times
26. Why do we write a letter to the editor?
 (a) To comment on news/articles
 (b) To complain
 (c) To express views on societal issues
 (d) All of these
Ans : (d) All of these
27. What should be written if sender's address is not given in the question/heading of a letter to editor?
 (a) Any address you know
 (b) Address of the school
 (c) XYZ, Examination Hall
 (d) None of these
Ans : (c) XYZ, Examination Hall

28. What are parameters of measuring a good letter written to editor?
 (a) Grammatical Accuracy
 (b) Suggestions to sort out the problem
 (c) Request to editor to publish the views
 (d) All of these
Ans : (d) All of these
29. Which of the following is the correct subject in a letter to editor?
 (a) Nuisance Created by Stray Animals
 (b) Nuisance Created by Street kids
 (c) Nuisance created by Family Members
 (d) None of these
Ans : (a) Nuisance Created by Stray Animals
30. The writer's address is placed at the top left corner.
 (a) False (b) May or may not be true
 (c) True (d) Not sure
Ans : (c) True

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:

"It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."
 (Nelson Mandela : Long Walk To Freedom)

31. The title that best suits this extract is
 (a) Freedom for everything
 (b) Knowledge about Freedom
 (c) Significance of Freedom
 (d) Realisation of Freedom
Ans : (c) Significance of Freedom
32. Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?
 (a) The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
 (b) The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
 (c) Freedom means different things to different people.
 (d) Freedom is not that important after a certain age.
Ans : (a) The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
33. Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word 'illusion' as used in the extract.
 (a) He was never able to get past the illusion.
 (b) The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
 (c) A large mirror in the room creates an illusion.
 (d) I was living under the illusion that this is possible.
Ans : (d) I was living under the illusion that this is possible.

34. The speaker says, 'at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?
- He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.
 - He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself.
 - He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.
 - He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.

Ans : (d) He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.

35. A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks in the given paraphrase of the extract. The speaker's belief about freedom, since childhood proved false. It was not until the speaker grew up to be a young man when it (i) _____ on him that he was (ii) _____ of freedom. Then he began (iii) _____ it.
- (i) desired (ii) dawned (iii) depriving
 - (i) dawned (ii) deprived (iii) desiring
 - (i) dawned (ii) arrived (iii) desiring
 - (i) arrived (ii) deprived (iii) dawned

Ans : (b) (i) dawned (ii) deprived (iii) desiring

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

Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. I thought and thought and suddenly I had an idea. I wrote the three pages Mr. Keesing had assigned me and was satisfied. I argued that talking is a student's trait and that I would do my best to keep it under control, but that I would never be able to cure myself of the habit since my mother talked as much as I did if not more, and that there's not much you can do about inherited traits. (From *The Diary Of Anne Frank*)

36. Mr. Keesing had assigned to Anne the task of:
- drawing a scene
 - collecting stamps
 - painting a glass
 - writing an essay

Ans : (d) writing an essay

37. Anne's argument about talking was that:
- talking is a fundamental right
 - talking is a student's trait
 - talking is a birth-right
 - talking is a duty

Ans : (b) talking is a student's trait

38. Anne would never be able to cure herself of this habit since:
- her mother also talked much
 - her father also talked much
 - her grandma also talked much
 - her grandpa also talked much

Ans : (a) her mother also talked much

39. The word 'trait' means:
- a particular quantity
 - a particular quality
 - a particular touch
 - a particular lesson

Ans : (b) a particular quality

40. The subject Mr. Keesing was teaching to the class was:

- Physics
- Sociology
- Mathematics
- English

Ans : (c) Mathematics

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

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over- there it is in the water!
(*The Ball Poem*)

41. The extract suggests that the poet is
- an onlooker observing
 - a parent recounting the incident
 - the boy talking about himself
 - imagining the incident

Ans : (a) an onlooker observing

42. The poet seems to have indicated the merry bouncing of the ball to

- create a sense of rhythm in these lines.
- support the happiness of the experience of playing.
- contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy.
- indicate the cheerful mood of the boy.

Ans : (c) contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy.

43. Choose the situation that corresponds to the emotion behind the exclamation mark in the poem.

(1)

Hey! Hey! That's no way to dispose off the garbage. Have you no community sense? Please but it in the bin.

(2)

I knew it! I knew he'll fare well in his auditions for 'Young Chef'. Now, we prepare for the semi-finals.

(3)

I don't know where I've placed my ID-card. Let me check the bag once more. Ah, finally!

(4)

I've been trying to call mom for the past 20 minutes and can't get through. I don't know how...Aarrgh! Again!

(a) option 1

(b) option 2

(c) option 3

(d) option 4

Ans : (c) option 3

44. The poem begins with a question. Based on your reading of the poem, the speaker

- wants the boy to answer the question.
- expects the passers-by to respond.
- is looking for answers in a self-help book.
- is thinking to himself.

Ans : (c) is looking for answers in a self-help book.

45. Alliteration is a literary device that occurs with the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Pick the option that showcases an example of alliteration from the extract.
- (a) What is the boy now
(b) who has lost his ball
(c) I saw it go
(d) and then/merrily over
- Ans :** (b) who has lost his ball

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

Closing time arrived, and as soon as the doors were shut Griffin was able to give himself the pleasure of clothing and feeding himself without regard to expense. He broke open boxes and wrappers and fitted himself out with warm clothes. Soon, with shoes, an overcoat and a wide-brimmed hat, he became a fully dressed and visible person. In the kitchen of the restaurant he found cold meat and coffee, and he followed up the meal with sweets and wine taken from the grocery store. Finally he settled down to sleep on a pile of quilts.

(Footprints Without Feet)

46. How did Griffin make himself visible?
- (a) Wearing a dress (b) Eating a lot
(c) Sleeping a lot (d) All of these
- Ans :** (a) Wearing a dress
47. What did Griffin manage to eat at a departmental store?
- (a) Cold meat (b) Sweets
(c) Burgers (d) Both a and b
- Ans :** (d) Both a and b
48. Which of the following word is the synonym of 'Pile'?
- (a) Heap (b) Herd
(c) Congregation (d) None of these
- Ans :** (a) Heap
49. When did Griffin start making movement in the store?
- (a) When it was open (b) When it was shut
(c) During the lunch break (d) During the dinner
- Ans :** (b) When it was shut
50. What did Griffin find in the kitchen of the restaurant?
- (a) hot meat and coffee (b) cold meat and coffee
(c) sweets and wine (d) snacks and wine
- Ans :** (b) cold meat and coffee

IX. Attempt the following.

51. What did Lencho ask for in his second letter?
- (a) more money
(b) remaining amount and not send it by mail
(c) remaining amount and send it by mail only
(d) he didn't ask for anything
- Ans :** (b) remaining amount and not send it by mail

52. The pilot was flying from _____ to _____.
- (a) England, France (b) England, India
(c) France, England (d) France, India
- Ans :** (c) France, England
53. Who won the drawing contest for boys at school?
- (a) Jake (b) Maddie
(c) Wanda (d) Michael
- Ans :** (a) Jake
54. What was the colour of the dress in Peggy's drawing?
- (a) red (b) green
(c) blue (d) white
- Ans :** (b) green
55. Why did the poet call it "dust of snow"?
- (a) snow particles were too tiny
(b) they came over him like dust
(c) they felt like dust
(d) they looked like dust
- Ans :** (a) snow particles were too tiny
56. What will fire do to the world?
- (a) put the world to an end.
(b) put the world to a new beginning.
(c) make the world developed
(d) None of the above
- Ans :** (a) put the world to an end
57. How did the tiger feel in the cage?
- (a) he was in sad mood
(b) he was in happy mood
(c) he was in angry mood
(d) he was in surprised
- Ans :** (c) he was in angry mood
58. For Tricki's fastest recovery Mrs Pumphery started sending _____ daily.
- (a) One dozen egg (b) Three dozen eggs
(c) Two dozen eggs (d) Five eggs
- Ans :** (c) Two dozen eggs
59. Hari kept all the stolen notes in his _____.
- (a) Hand bag (b) Pocket
(c) Pyjama (d) Hand
- Ans :** (c) Pyjama
60. Mrs. Hall was the _____ of the landlord.
- (a) Manger (b) Wife
(c) Daughter (d) Housekeeper
- Ans :** (b) Wife.