

CBSE
Class X Summative Assessment – II
English
(Language and Literature)
Board Question Paper – 2015 (Set 2)

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 70

Note:

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages + 1 Map.
 - Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains **11** questions.
 - **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
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General Instructions:

(i) *The Question paper is divided into three sections:*

Section A – Reading

(20 Marks)

Section B – Writing and Grammar

(25 Marks)

Section C – Literature/Textbooks and Long Reading Text

(25 Marks)

(ii) *All questions are compulsory.*

(iii) *Marks are indicated against each question.*

1. Read the passage given below:

8

Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the Central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town. It covers just about 5.2 sq. kms. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.

Kausani provides the 300-km wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. Snow-capped peaks are spread in a stately row. They stare at you in silvery white majesty. The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and 36 miles away as the crow flies. The other famous peaks on view are Choukhamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Nilkhamba, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat and Nandakot. On a clear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to these peaks. At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory.

When Gandhiji visited this place in 19929, its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the 'Switzerland of India'. He prolonged his two-day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book, *Anashakti Yoga*. The place where he was staying was originally a guest-house of the tea estate. It was renamed "Anashakti Ashram' after the book.

Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surrounding inspired many of his poems. Its tea gardens mingle with dense pine forests and fruit orchards. The area is also host to many fairs and religious ceremonies. If Uttaranchal is the abode of gods, Kausani is God's own backyard. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry. If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Where is Kausani situated? | 1 |
| (b) What is the most striking aspect of Kausani? | 1 |
| (c) Which is the most famous peak on view from Kausani? | 1 |
| (d) How did Kausani influence Sumitranandan Pant? | 1 |
| (e) When does the view of peaks become so memorable? | 1 |
| (f) How can we say that Gandhiji was greatly charmed by the natural beauty of Kausani? | 1 |
| (g) What makes Kausani a clam and quiet place? | 1 |
| (h) Why, do you think, is Kausani known as 'God's own backyard'? | 1 |

2. Read the passage given below:

12

1. I rested for a moment at the door of Anand Bhawan, on Market Road, where coffee-drinkers and tiffin-eaters sat still at their tables, uttering low moans on seeing me. I wanted to assure them, "Don't mind me, you hugging the cash box - you are a coward, afraid even to breathe. Go on, count the cash, if that is your pleasure. I just want to watch, that's all. If my tail trails down to the street, if I am blocking your threshold, it is because, I'm told, I'm eleven feet tip to tail. I can't help it. I'm not out to kill - I'm too full.

I found a green pasture full of food on my way. I won't attack until I feel hungry again. Tigers attack only when they feel hungry, unlike human beings who slaughter one another without purpose or hunger."

2. To the great delight of children, schools were being hurriedly closed. Children of all ages and sizes were running helter-skelter, screaming joyously, "No school, no school. Tiger, tiger!" They were shouting and laughing and even enjoying being scared. They seemed to welcome me. I felt like joining them. So I bounded away from the restaurant door. I walked along with them, at which they cried. "The tiger is coming to eat us; let us get back to school!"
3. I followed them through their school gate while they ran up and shut themselves in the school hall securely. I climbed up the steps of the school, saw an open door at the far end of a veranda, and walked in. It happened to be the headmaster's room. I noticed a very dignified man jumping on the table and heaving himself up into an attic. I walked in and flung myself on the cool floor, having a special liking for cool stone floors.
4. As I drowsed, I was aware of cautious steps and hushed voice all around. I was in no mood to bother about anything. All I wanted was a little moment of sleep; the daylight was very bright.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) How did the diners at Anand Bhawan react on seeing the tiger? | 2 |
| (b) When do tigers attack? In this context, how are human beings different from tigers? | 2 |
| (c) Why were children happy and even enjoying being scared? | 2 |
| (d) What did the headmaster do on seeing the tiger? What did the tiger like to do in the headmaster's office? | 2 |
| (e) Identify the word which means the same as 'hugging'. (Para 1) | 1 |
| (i) counting | |
| (ii) hiding | |
| (iii) rubbing | |
| (iv) holding tightly in the arms | |
| (f) Identify the word which means the same as 'delight'. (Para 2) | 1 |
| (i) pleasure | |
| (ii) fear | |
| (iii) sorrow | |
| (iv) nervousness | |
| (g) Identify the word which means the same as 'dignified'. (Para 3) | 1 |
| (i) tall | |
| (ii) honourable | |
| (iii) terrified | |
| (iv) tried | |

(h) Identify the meaning of the word, 'bounded'. (Para 2)

1

(i) walked

(ii) jumped forward

(iii) walked with heavy steps

(iv) ran lazily

3. Recently a serious quarrel took place in a colony in Delhi due to the use of loudspeakers at a public place and caused disharmony among the people. Write a letter in 100–120 words to the Editor of The Hindustan Times expressing your concern over the unpleasant incident, highlighting the fact that the loudspeakers cause noise pollution and discord, suggesting that the unauthorised use of loudspeakers at public places should be banned. You are Anjana/Arjun, F-112 Kailash Colony, Delhi. 5

OR

Heavy rains in Jammu and Kashmir caused floods, landslides, house collapses and heavy loss of life and property. Write an articles in 100–120 words on 'Floods – Causes and Prevention'. You are Anita/Aman.

4. “..... Ultimately I won it as I was determined to achieve my goal.” The closing of the story is given above. You can start your own story but you cannot change the end. Write the story in 150–200 words. 10

OR

Complete a story in 150–200 words from the outline given below:

Birds lived-----a forest ----- one year hot and dry ----- the king bird suggested to migrate -
-- a greedy sparrow noticed carts with baskets of grain ---- the to migrate ----- a greedy
sparrow noticed carts with baskets of grain ---- the sparrow dashed to eat ----- but warned
her friends not to go ----- owner might kill them ----- birds scared ---- the greedy sparrow
enjoyed her meal --- owner spread a net --- was caught.

5. **Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow:** 1×3 = 3

Kalari is a traditional art practised (a) _____ Kerala. Though claims of its heavenly origin (b) _____ disputable, foreign travellers have mentioned Kalari being practised in Kerala in as early as the 13th century, (c) _____ makes it the oldest martial art to be in existence.

- (a) (i) at
(ii) from
(iii) into
(iv) in
(b) (i) is
(ii) being
(iii) are
(iv) have
(c) (i) who
(ii) which
(iii) this
(iv) it

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line against which a blank has been given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

1×4 = 4

All men and woman can do
such work which is useful for the
society. If a man do not do this, he
is selfish. Such a man is the burden
of the society and the family.

Error

Correction

e.g. woman

women

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| (a) _____ | _____ |
| (b) _____ | _____ |
| (c) _____ | _____ |
| (d) _____ | _____ |

7. Rearrange the following words and phrases into meaningful sentences. One has been done for you as an example.

1×3 = 3

Example:

Sudha Chandran, / a national icon / famous dancer, / a / is /for the disabled/

Sudha Chandran, a famous dancer, is a national icon for the disabled.

(a) an accident / had lost / in / her right leg / she

(b) the handicap / but / stop / could not / her / again / from dancing

(c) hard / to realise / struggled / her dream / she /

- 8.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 1×3 = 3
He said to Ramlal, "As a revenue official you are the representative of the government in the village and so you must set an example to the villagers. You must send your daughters to school."

- (a) Who is he? 1
(b) What example does he want Ramlal to set? 1
(c) What does the word 'revenue' mean? 1

OR

long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
half-dazed, moving
to the clinic doors

- (a) What does the poet compare the branches to? 1
(b) Name the figure of speech used in these lines. 1
(c) What does the word 'shuffling' mean? 1

- 9.** Answer the following questions in 30–40 words each: 2×4 = 8
(a) Why did Kisa Gotami go from house to house?
(b) What compulsive habits had Mijbil developed?
(c) Why was Matilda always unhappy?
(d) How could the lawyer have avoided being taken for a ride?

- 10.** Answer the following questions in 80–100 words each: 4
Through 'The Sermon at Benares', the Buddha preached that death is inevitable and we need to overcome the suffering and pain that follows.
Based on your reading of the lesson, write how one should cope with the death of a loved one.

OR

Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Illustrate with examples from the lesson, "The Proposal," Also mention the values, you think, any healthy relationship requires.

11. Answer the following questions in 150–200 words each:

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What was Mr. Otto Frank's major contribution to the world?

OR

Anne describes herself as a 'little bundle of contradictions'. Why? Explain in your own words.

OR

How did Helen benefit when Dr. Graham Bell accompanied her to the World Fair?

OR

How did Helen display her passion for Radcliffe College?