

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

SECTION - A
(Reading)

1.

- (a) Coffee is the world's most heavily traded commodity.
- (b) India produces the world's finest mild coffee.
- (c) Coorg coffee is in great demand all over the world owing to its blue colour, clean beans and fine liquoring qualities.
- (d) Apart from coffee, Coorg is also one of the largest producers of pepper, cardamom and honey in the world.
- (e) In the 17th century, Kodava Rajas ruled Coorg and established their capital at Mercara by constructing a mud-walled fort.
- (f) The Kodavas troubled Tipu Sultan by way of sporadic rebellions.
- (g) Coorg regained independence in 1799 with the help of the British who laid a historic siege to Srirangapatana.
- (h) In 1947 while leaving India, the British gifted Coorg a legacy of coffee plantations, colonial buildings and well-planned road networks.

2.

2.1

- (a) Parents complain that it is difficult to manage children these days. Their unending list of woes about their children includes problems such as too many parties, excessive extravagance, too much pocket money and less attention towards studies.
- (b) Parents try to solve their children's problems by putting them in good educational institutions, giving them lots of pocket money and letting them do just what they feel like. However, these techniques will never end their problems according to the writer.
- (c) Grown up children should be given love, attention and companionship at home. Parents should give them the right amount of independence and treat their integrity with respect. They have to be treated on par with the adults.
- (d) Extreme economic pressures such as house rent, children's education, expenses of maintaining a servant and keeping up with high standards of living have forced both husband and wife to work.

2.2

- (a) – (ii) complaining
- (b) – (i) agreement
- (c) – (iv) very high
- (d) – (i) bully

SECTION - B
(Writing and Grammar)

3.

Rani Dubey
112 Market Road
Jhansi

10th March 2015

The Editor
The New Dawn Newspaper
Jhansi

Dear Sir,

Subject: Popularity of TV affecting stage plays

I would like to bring to the readers' notice the sad decline of a much loved art form—the stage play. Once upon a time, these plays would manage to draw in large crowds. They were centred on socially relevant issues and often reflected the socioeconomic realities of society.

Sadly, we are facing a decimation of this wonderful form of art thanks to the rising popularity of television shows. Our minds are no longer receptive to the thought-provoking excellence of plays. We are trained to relish the vapid melodrama which has been served in the name of television entertainment. Once a powerful instrument of social change, stage plays are now fading into oblivion.

Yours truly,
Rani

4.

Two cats find a slice of bread in a garbage bin. Being good friends, they decide to divide it equally between themselves. The two are clueless as to how to divide the slice of bread with utmost precision so that one does not get more than the other. Sensing an opportunity to swindle the cats, a monkey volunteers to help them. He tears the slice into two pieces and measures them with a scale. Finding them disproportionate, he eats a bit of the bigger slice to make it smaller. He now finds the other piece bigger, so he again takes a big bite. Every time he finds one piece bigger than the other and he keeps biting off portions to make them look even. Bit by bit, he eats up the whole piece of bread. The cats who were eagerly waiting for the monkey to divide the slices, suddenly realises the monkey's deception. Before they could react, the monkey makes a quick getaway and escapes into the bushes. The dumb-struck cats realise their folly and are left as hungry as they were before.

5.

- (a) – (i) Whatever
- (b) – (ii) with
- (c) – (i) had been

6.

- (a) Dreamt of adventure
- (b) Wanted to be
- (c) Used to make
- (d) Cut-outs of magazines

7.

- (a) The living and the non-living things are both closely related.
- (b) We breathe and drink pollution today./Today, we breathe and drink pollution.
- (c) The world is facing a major problem of pollution.

SECTION - C
(Literature/Textbooks)

8.

- (a) Mme Loisel was returning home at 4 o'clock in the morning from the party held at the Ministry hosted by the Minister of Education and Mme Ramponneau.
- (b) Mme Loisel's husband had fallen asleep in a deserted little room along with three other men whose wives were having a good time in the party.
- (c) The word 'salons' means the same as 'rooms used for entertaining guests'.

OR

- (a) Pranjol is a youngster from Assam and a classmate of Rajvir, a student in Delhi.
- (b) Rajvir was excited because he saw a tea garden for the first time in his life.
- (c) The word 'plantation' means a large area of land used to grow crops such as tea and coffee.

9.

- (a) Through the above lines, Buddha tries to highlight that nothing is permanent in this world. Every living being is destined to die some day or the other. Like an earthen vessel which breaks and meets with the soil, we too will meet our ends one day.
- (b) The pirate who was entering through the window held a pistol in each of his hands. One of his legs was made of wood and he had a long black beard. He also held a small curved sword, also known as cutlass, between his teeth.
- (c) Because Bholi was the daughter of Ramlal, a representative of the Government in the village, the tehsildar insisted that he should send his daughter to the school founded for girls in order to set an example before all.
- (d) Ebright attempted to find out the cause of a viral disease which resulted in the deaths of almost all the monarch caterpillars every few years. Though his experiment did not succeed, his attempt won him a prize.

10.

Bholi was demeaned throughout her life for her plain looks and supposed ignorance. Even her parents looked down on her as a burden. However, her life transformed after attending the girls' school founded in the village. Her school teacher was the first person who looked at her with respect and admiration. She encouraged her to cast away her fears and take up studies seriously. By the end of the story, Bholi has rebelled against her dowry-seeking, aged, to-be husband and has decided to live with her parents to take care of them. She also becomes a teacher in her village school.

OR

Valli had been observing the people travelling on the bus to the town and back every day. The variety of people fascinated her. She gradually developed a wish to experience the ride herself. She listened to people's conversations about their rides and asked a few discreet questions too. She figured out that the nearest town was six miles away, so a ride to the town took 45 minutes and would cost her thirty paise in all. She collected every coin which came her way giving up all her little desires. She even resisted from spending at the village fair. She finally collected enough money to go on the trip.

11.

The residents of the secret annex were living a cloistered life away from the eyes of the predatory Nazis. They would often be at the mercy of benefactors such as Miep Gies and Mr Kugler who would supply them with groceries and other supplies. Their food rations were meagre and they often had to eat only one kind of food. Mr Van Daan was a business associate of Otto Frank whose family shared the annex with the Franks. He seemed like an intelligent man but was hen-pecked. Owing to the shortage of food and other supplies, his birthday wasn't celebrated with a lot of pomp. According to Anne Frank's accounts, there wasn't anything special about Mr Van Daan's birthday. He received two packets of tobacco, one serving of coffee which his wife saved for him, lemon punch from Mr Kugler, sardines from Miep and eau de cologne from the Franks. Apart from these gifts, he also received lilacs, tulips and a cake with raspberry filling. Anne admits the cake wasn't perfect because they didn't have the best ingredients at the annex, but it was delicious anyway. The gifts from the residents were modest, but they reflected the hard times they were facing.

OR

Anne Frank writes in her diary that at least one chapter on her hiding life should be about politics. She confesses that she does not find politics interesting; despite this, she promises to dedicate an entire chapter to it. She describes the attitudes of the adults in the annex with regard to politics. According to her, the place is always abuzz with discussions on the political conditions of their nation. Anne says that arguing over politics is pointless, but Miep, Jan, Bep and Mr Kugler always indulge in discussions on politics. She compares talking about politics to pricking someone with a pin. When the topic is broached, the entire family gets involved in the discussion. The adults tune into the radio for the latest political news. Apart from this, they also listen to the Wehrmacht News and the English BBC for special air-raid announcements. Such is their obsession with politics that they tune into the radio from eight in the morning to eleven at night. They listen to the news broadcast every hour for the entire day, and this, according to Anne, is why the adults have infinite patience.

OR

Despite being blind, Helen Keller takes great pleasure in visiting museums. She knows that the reader may find it strange that she explores the great works of arts unaided by the power of sight. She admits to the reader that she derives genuine pleasure from touching great works of art. With her fingertips, she traces the line and curve of each work of art and senses the thought and the emotion which went behind its creation. She says that she discovers hate, courage and love in the faces of the sculptures the way she detects these emotions on the living faces she has the permission to touch. She senses the grace and freedom of the forests and in Diana's postures. She believes that the secrets of the jungle are revealed to her as she feels Barre's bronzes and the gracious Venus. Helen's mind takes delight in exploring the museum and they become a source of great pleasure and inspiration for her.

OR

Helen Keller's life was fraught with many problems. She was born a healthy baby in 1880. But as an infant, she was afflicted by scarlet fever which left her totally blind and deaf. Despite the ravages of her disease, Helen's will to learn and excel in life was unbreakable. From a young age, she learnt how to overcome her disabilities with the help of her teacher Anne Sullivan. Helen mastered the technique of lip reading. She felt the vibrations of words by placing her thumb on the speaker's larynx. Through this technique, she learnt English, French and German. Helen also mastered Braille and learned to read with her fingertips. She eventually graduated with honours from the Radcliff College in 1904. Although she was thrown into a world full of silence and darkness, Helen found a way to perceive the world around her. She became an inspiration for many like her whose lives were confined to darkness. She travelled all over the world lecturing and raising money for the benefit of the disabled. Helen's tireless perseverance, intelligence and kindness made it possible for her to feature in the list—Time 100: The Most Important People of the Century.