

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt **all five** questions.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

*You are advised to spend not more than 30 minutes in answering **Question 1** and 20 minutes in answering **Question 2**.*

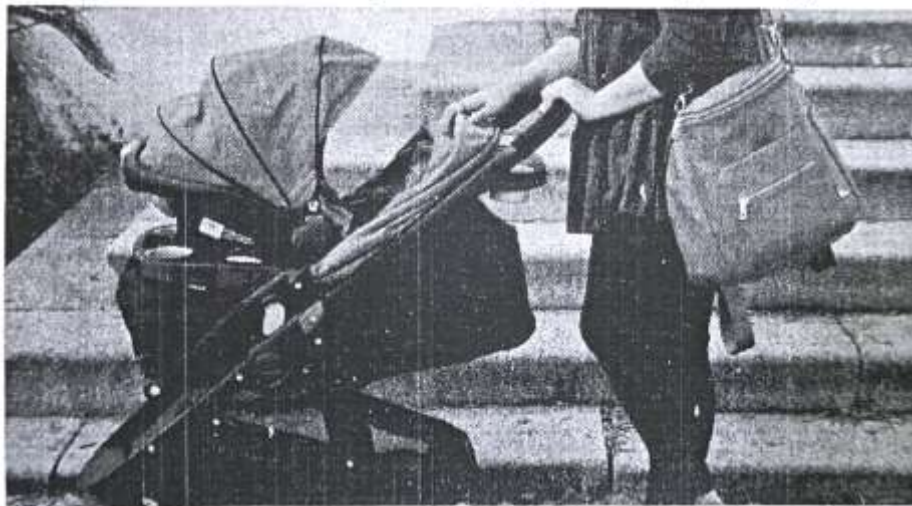
## Question 1

*(Do not spend more than 30 minutes on this question.)*

Write a composition (300 – 350 words) on *any one* of the following:

[20]

- (a) You had to take your mother to the hospital. Give an account of what you saw there.
- (b) You have recently interviewed a famous personality. Narrate the whole experience.
- (c) Write an original short story entitled 'The Search'.
- (d) "School days are the happiest days of our lives." Express your view either for against this statement.
- (e) Study the picture given below. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it; however, there must be a clear connection between the picture and your composition.



## Question 2

*(Do not spend more than 20 minutes on this question.)*

Select *any one* of the following:

[10]

- (a) You, along with some of your friends, have visited a place of tourist recently. Write a letter to your uncle about the visit, describing the attractions of the place and its impact on you.

- (b) Write a letter to the editor of a national daily about the increasing level of noise pollution in the world. Suggest a few ways in which the menace of noise pollution can be controlled.

### Question 3

- (a) You are Priya/Prem, the Cultural Secretary of S.K.M. Public School, Bengaluru. You have been asked to inform the students about a forthcoming Interschool Dramatics Competition. [05]
- (b) You are Priya/Prem, the Cultural Secretary of S.K.M. Public School, Bengaluru. Write an email to the renowned director inviting him to be a judge for the Interschool Dramatics Competition. [05]

### Question 4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

If religion and community are associated with global violence in the minds of many people, then so are global poverty and inequality. There has, in fact, been an increasing tendency in recent years to justify policies of poverty removal on the ground that this is the surest way to prevent political strife and turmoil.

Basing public policy – international as well as domestic – on such an understanding has some evident attractions. Given the public anxiety about wars and disorders in the rich countries in the world, the indirect justification of poverty removal not for its own sake but for the sake of peace and quiet in the world—provides an argument that appeals to self-interest for helping the needy. It presents an argument for allocating more resources on poverty removal because of its presumed political, rather than moral relevance. While the temptation to go in that direction is easy to understand, it is a *perilous* route to take even for a worthy cause.

Part of the difficulty lies in the possibility that if wrong, economic reductionism would not only impair our understanding of the world, but would also tend to undermine the declared rationale of the public commitment to remove poverty.

This is a particularly serious concern, since poverty and massive inequality are terrible enough in themselves, and deserve priority even if there were no connection whatsoever with violence. Just as virtue is its own reward, poverty is at least its own penalty. This is not to deny that poverty and inequality can—and do—have far reaching consequences with conflict and strife, but these connections have to be examined and investigated with appropriate care and empirical scrutiny, rather than being casually invoked with unreasoned rapidity in support of a 'good cause'.

*Destitution* can, of course, produce provocation for defying established laws and rules. But it need not give people the initiative, courage, and actual ability to do anything very violent. Destitution can be accompanied not only by economic debility, but also by political helplessness. A starving wretch can be too frail and too dejected to fight and battle, and even to protest and holler. It is thus not surprising that often enough intense and widespread suffering and misery have been accompanied by unusual peace and silence. Indeed, many famines have occurred without there being much political rebellion or civil strife or intergroup warfare. For example, the famine years in the 1840s in Ireland were among the most peaceful, and there was little attempt by the hungry masses to intervene even as ship after ship sailed down the river Shannon with rich food. Looking elsewhere, my own childhood memories in Calcutta during the Bengal famine of 1943 include the sight of starving people dying in front of sweet shops with various layers of luscious food displayed behind the glass windows, without a single glass being broken, or law or order being disrupted.

- (i) For each word given below choose the correct meaning (as used in the passage) from the options provided: [2]

1. *perilous* (line 9)
- (a) scared
  - (b) costly
  - (c) dangerous

(d) sombre

2. destitution (*line 20*)

- (a) dejection
- (b) indigence
- (c) default
- (d) problematic

(ii) Which word in the passage means the opposite of the word *peace*? [1]

- (a) conflict                      (b) impair                      (c) strife                      (d) Both (a) and (c)

(iii) Answer the following questions briefly in your own words:

- a) Which two issues along with religion and community are associated with global violence in the minds of the people? [2]
- b) On what grounds, according to the passage are policies of poverty removal justified? [1]
- c) Which kind of relevance can be a perilous route for even a worthy cause like poverty removal? [2]
- d) Which argument for the self-interest for helping the needy is appealing according to the passage? [2]
- e) Why is a starving wretch too overwhelmed to fight holler and protest? [2]

(iv) In not more than 50 words, describe if poverty can be a reason enough to lead to political rebellion and intergroup warfare. [8]

**Question 5**

**(a) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage, but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space. [04]**

**Example: (0) employed**

In the olden days, when merchant ships usually (0) \_\_\_\_\_ (**employ**) teenage boys as part of the crew, a lad (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**apply**) for one of these jobs. The owner of the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ship**) company asked him what he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**can**) do. "I can do my best," the boy answered, "to do what you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) kind enough to let me try." "What have you done?" asked the owner. "I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**saw**) and split wood for my mother for nearly two years," replied the boy. "What have you not done?" asked the employer. After some (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**think**) the boy said, "I have not gossiped in school for over a year." "That is enough," said the merchant, "I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) you aboard my vessel and I hope someday (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**see**) you as its captain. A boy who can master a wood-pile and control his tongue must have good stuff in him."

**(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: [04]**

- (i) His services have been dispensed \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) Many people prefer the new system \_\_\_\_\_ the old.
- (iii) He has learnt many things \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
- (iv) The horse jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the compound wall.
- (v) He has got enlisted \_\_\_\_\_ the army.
- (vi) I moved myself \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace.
- (vii) The cargo ship is bound \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore.
- (viii) They bowed \_\_\_\_\_ the shrine.

**(c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so. Choose the correct option. [04]**

- (i) I wish he was there. He could have helped us.  
1. If he was there, he could have helped us.

2. Neither he was there nor he could have helped us.
3. He is not there or else he could have helped us.
4. Maybe he could have helped us if he was there.

**(ii) The director was absent at the premiere. The actors were absent.**

1. The director as well as the actors are absent at the premiere.
2. The director as well as the actors was absent at the premiere.
3. The actors as well as the director is absent at the premiere.
4. The director as well as the actors were absent at the premiere.

**(iii) We reached the cinema hall. The movie had begun.**

1. The movie had begun as soon as we reached the cinema hall.
2. The movie began when we reached the cinema hall.
3. The movie has begun after we reached the cinema hall.
4. The movie had begun before we reached the cinema hall.

**(iv) The music is very noisy. I cannot stand it.**

1. The music is too noisy for me to stand it.
2. I can stand the noisy music.
3. The music is so noisy that I cannot stand it.
4. The music is too noisy to stand for me.

**(d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary but do not change the meaning of the sentence. Choose the correct option.**

[08]

**(i) This is the last time I speak to you. (Begin: Never...)**

1. Never ever will I speak to you.
2. Never will I speak to you again.
3. Never I will speak with you.
4. Never again I would speak to you.

**(ii) "May I have a cup of milk?" he said. (Begin: He asked if.....)**

1. He asked if might he have a cup.
2. He asked if he may have had a cup of milk?
3. He asked if he could have a cup of milk.
4. He asked if a cup of milk can be had by him?

**(iii) It is a small house but it is big enough for our needs. (Begin: Although....)**

1. Although it is a small house, it is big enough for our needs.
2. Although it is not a small house, it is big enough for our needs.
3. Though it is small house, it is big enough for our needs.
4. Although it is a small house, our needs are big.

**(iv) No other leader in India was as great as Netaji. (Use: greater)**

1. Netaji was greater than many other leaders in India.
2. Netaji was greater then many other leaders in India.
3. Netaji was greater than any other leader in India.
4. Netaji was greater then any leader in India.

**(v) You can come with us for the picnic provided your father permits you. (Begin: Unless....)**

1. Unless your father comes you can be permitted for the picnic.
2. Unless your father does not permit, you can come with us.
3. Unless your father permits, you cannot come with us for the picnic.
4. Not unless your father permits can you come with us for the picnic.

**(vi) I had a headache. I enjoyed the film. (Begin : In spite of ....)**

1. In spite of having a headache, I did not enjoy the film.
2. In spite of not having a headache, I enjoyed the film.
3. In spite of having a headache, I enjoyed the film.
4. In spite of having a headache, we enjoyed the film.

**(vii) A huge crowd assembled in front of the office. (Begin : There is .....)**

1. There has been a huge crowd that had assembled in the office.
2. There is assembled in front of an office huge crowd.
3. Huge crowds assemble in front of the office.
4. There is a huge crowd assembled in front of the office.

**(viii) As soon as he reached home, his friends called him (Begin: Hardly...)**

1. Hardly he reached home, his friends called him.
2. Hardly did he reach home, his friends called him.
3. Hardly had he reached home then his friends called him.
4. Hardly had he reached home when his friends called him.

\*\*\*\*\*