

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE****GRADE : X****MARKS: 80****Date :****TIME : 3hrs.****General Instructions:**

1. This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Part A (40 Marks)**READING (20 marks)****I. Read the passage given below.**

We admire better hygiene and better traffic discipline abroad, but would breach the same back home. We condemn our system for churning out unemployed youth, but don't like working hard to acquire knowledge. Students demanded their right to cheat in an examination; it is the same set of discards that later become a burden as they fail to acquire a skill for gainful employment. Rights are forcefully demanded, but duties generally detested .

As citizens of a functioning democracy, we welcome populist policies and government bounties. The State is expected to provide free electricity, free Wi-fi, free water, free books, free housing, free transport, free health facilities, free education. This will not raise much cavil if they are provided to the deserving sections of society. The problem arises when undeserving elements try to corner these benefits through devious means. The benefits that are provided by the government are seldom used in a responsible manner. Water and electricity are wasted, public utilities vandalised. We want the State's delivery mechanism to be prompt and efficient, but we seldom reciprocate. We forget that it is the people who make the country and not the other way round. We resent nepotism and favouritism in government service delivery, but would not mind peddling

influence to seek undue favours. The plan to develop smart cities would turn out to be still-born if we don't have smart citizens who would be willing to make sacrifices for a dignified living. We under-report our income and underpay our taxes, but we resent the government's plea on inadequate resources to provide for basic amenities. Digging the road for a private purpose, piling building materials on thoroughfares, tapping of the sources of water or electricity is a common sight; but the same people will complain of congested roads, contaminated water or load-shedding without realising that it is their selfish actions which are affecting the quality of public services. There are enough laws and rules, but enforcement is seldom effective. While you pay a hefty \$ 1000 fine for littering in a developed country or for a traffic violation, in India you can get away without penalty through various desi jugad (influence-peddling). Sometimes, the systemic imperfections impede the enforcement of the rule of law as the law-abiding citizens do not always get their rightful dues. Today, hundreds of thousands of applications for a fire licence or a building plan are allegedly pending in government offices for years, unless you pass on the speed money to those in the gravy train. Many services in the government are rightly being outsourced on account of the inability to deliver in a timely, transparent and efficient manner. Similarly, many other

critical services with substantive time and cost overruns, such as clearing a building plan or sanctioning a statutory licence should also be outsourced. Information technology needs to be suitably harnessed for most of these services. E-governance is definitely the way to the future. As a country we shall continue to grovel in the dust until the citizens are aware of their responsibilities. One only hopes that we shall soon wake up by acting as responsible citizens of a great nation.

I. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the questions that follow. (1x10 = 10)

1. According to the passage, what are the main causes of outsourcing of the government works?

- a) Lack of technology aptitude among the government employees.
- b) Lack of resource and man power.
- c) Inability to maintain robust pattern of work process.
- d) Lack of confidence to implement process in time with transparency and efficiency.
- e) Other than given options

2. Which of the following is/are valid suggestion given by the author?

- (A) Responsibility should be shared among the citizen.
 - (B) E-governance should be encouraged.
 - (C) Rules should not be seen in totality.
- a) Both (A) and B
 - b) Both (B) and (C)
 - c) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - d) Only (C)
 - e) Only (A)



3. Which of the following is/are the ironical part of Indian citizens, according to the passage?

- (A) We blame our government for non availability of jobs, but don't like to work hard.
 - (B) We admire better hygiene and better traffic discipline abroad but usually breach the same in our country.
 - (C) Rights are violently expected, but duties are generally neglected.
 - (D) People resent favouritism and nepotism but would not mind seeking favours.
- a) Only (A) and (C)
 - b) Only (B) and (C)
 - c) All (A), (B), (C) and D
 - d) Only (C)
 - e) Only (A) and (D)

4. Which of the following is the most suitable phrase/word to 'Cavil' as used in the passage?

- a) A trivial and annoying objection
- b) To act in an objectionable manner
- c) To lower the dignity
- d) Possessing qualities that given great satisfaction
- e) Exercising the power

5. Which of the following is/are the constraints to the healthy civil/society?

- (A) Lack of effective enforcement of rules.
 - (B) Lack of political will
 - (C) Selfish actions by the irresponsible citizens.
 - (D) An organised cartels to seek private interests.
- a) Only (A) and (B)





- b) Only (A) and (C)
- c) Only (B) and (D)
- d) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- e) Only (A), (B) and (C)

6. What does the gray train expression mean?

- a) An activity from which people make a lot of money very quickly and easily
- b) Very fast train
- c) Very comfortable train
- d) A situation of high inflation
- e) Growing economy

7. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Grovel' as used in the passage?

- a) Crawl
- b) Search
- c) Value
- d) Elevate
- e) Exalt

8. Which of the following is false in the context of the given passage?

- a) As citizens of the largest democracy, we a lot but flinch from doing anything that is expected of its people.
- b) A sense of duty is conspicuous by its absence in a predominant majority of our civil society.
- c) People are usually apathetic when it comes to their duties.
- d) People regale themselves by indulging in vanadlism of government properties.
- e) Other than given options

9. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Devious' as used in the passage?

- a) frank
- b) open
- c) truthful
- d) dishonest
- e) straightforward

10. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Pedding' as used in the passage?

- a) Flagging
- b) Suggesting
- c) Pulling
- d) Offering
- e) Urging

II. Read the passage given below.

Agriculture dominates change in India through its causal links with factor and product markets. It employs 60 per cent of the labour force and contributes 26 per cent of the gross domestic product. In the poorer states, its contribution to the domestic product is close to 40 per cent. Low productivity in agriculture has led to the concentration of the poor in this sector. Due to the sheersize of the agricultural economy and the importance of its major products (cereals) in the diets of the poor, gains in agricultural productivity have significant potential impact on poverty. Theoretically, it is possible to reduce poverty as well as expand the domestic market for industry by raising labour productivity in agriculture and

spreading its gains among the low-income groups. Modelling of the linkages between agricultural and industrial growth has shown that a 10 per cent increase in agricultural output would increase industrial output by 5 per cent and urban workers would benefit by both increased industrial employment and price deflation. However, there is an asymmetry of adjustments in the demand and supply of agricultural goods. An increase in non-agricultural production would lead to an immediate increase in demand for intermediate and final agricultural goods, whereas supply-side adjustments involving reallocation of resources and net additional investment for capacity expansion take a much longer period. There is a widely held view that in a large country like India, the demand stimulus for industrialization would come mainly from agriculture with less social and economic costs. Interdependencies in food and labour market are important for the development process. An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve. The magnitude of the interdependence depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve. Similarly, an upward shift in the labour supply curve shifts up the food demand curve. The extent of interdependence between the forces of labour supply and food demand depends on the employment-output elasticity and the income elasticity of demand for food. The recent estimate of the employment output elasticity in agriculture is around 0.5, income elasticity of food is in the range of 0.55-0.50 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important interdependency which plays a crucial role in inducing indirect employment, is that between food and other sectors through demand linkages. Since food accounts for a major share in the budget of the poor and any reduction in the food price leaves a significant proportion of income for other items, a lower food price stimulates employment in industrial and service sectors. On the other hand, an increase in the food price would increase the wage costs of industrial products and hence the prices of industrial products. In the absence of adjustments through exports, it would result in demand deficiency. Clearly, the most favourable situation in India is one in which labour demand outpaces its supply and food supply outpaces its demand. Wage rates cannot fall below a certain minimum determined by the costs of subsistence living and the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate. Demographic pressure cannot push the wage rate below the subsistence level. People would be willing to starve rather than work unless the energy expended in physical work is compensated by the energy provided by food. Food grain price usually determines the subsistence wage rate in agricultural as well as in the urban informal sector since food grains account for about four-fifths of the calorie intake of the poor.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the questions that follow. (1x10 = 10)

1. Which of the following, according to the passage, signifies influence of agricultural products on poverty?
 - (A) Higher labour productivity in agriculture reduces poverty.
 - (B) Agricultural products is the main constituent of the food of the poor.
 - (C) Agriculture output spurs industrial growth which ultimately helps the poor.
 - (a) A and B only
 - (b) B and C only
 - (c) A and C only
 - (d) All A, B, and C
 - (e) None of these
2. Which of the following, according to the passage, benefits do the urban workers get from increased agricultural production?



- (A) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.
- (B) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.
- (C) Urban workers get more job offers in the agricultural sector.
- (a) None
- (b) A and B only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) A and C only
- (e) All A, B and C



3. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'sheer' as used in the passage?
- (a) simple
 - (b) undiluted
 - (c) mere
 - (d) Outright
 - (e) unassisted
4. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'deflation' as used in the passage?
- (a) reduction
 - (b) index
 - (c) inflation
 - (d) improvement
 - (e) diffusion
5. Which of the following is meant by —the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate as used in the passage?
- (a) People refuse to work at the minimum wage rate.
 - (b) People still work at the minimum wage rate.
 - (c) People are eager to work at the minimum wage rate.
 - (d) People have no option but to work at the minimum wage rate.
 - (e) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) Increase in labour productivity in agriculture can reduce poverty.
 - (b) Agricultural sector can provide the impetus for greater industrialization at lower cost.
 - (c) Increase in food supply will increase the demand for labour forces.
 - (d) Concentration of low-income group people is relatively higher in the non-agricultural sector.
 - (e) All are true
7. Which of the following in addition to employment-output elasticity, according to the passage, creates indirect employment?
- (a) Inter linkage of demand of food and other sectors
 - (b) Interdependence of forces of labour supply and food demand
 - (c) Income elasticity of demand of food
 - (d) All of these
 - (e) None of these
8. Which of the following, according to the passage, can lead to demand deficiency in India?
- (a) Widespread import of food grains
 - (b) Oversupply of agricultural products
 - (c) Increase in prices of industrial products



- (d) Foresight in gauging the demand-supply of labour
- (e) None of these

9. Which of the following, according to the passage, will be the result of increase in non-agricultural production?

- (A) Increase in demand for non-agricultural products
- (B) Increase in demand for intermediate agricultural products
- (C) Increase in demand for final agricultural products
- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A and C
- (d) Only B
- (e) All A, B and C

10. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning of the word_ 'interdependence' as used in the passage

- (a) correlated
- (b) dependence
- (c) independence
- (d) relativity
- (e) selfreliant

LITERATURE

(5x2=10 marks)

III.A. Read the extracts given below and attempt them, by answering the questions that follow. (5x1)

“it was beautiful! It was about a mother duck and a father swan with three baby ducklings who were bitten to death by the father because they quacked too much.”

(1). What is referred by 'It' here ?

- a) the punishment
- b) the essay she wrote
- c) the poem she wrote
- d) None of them

2. Who is he speaker?

- a) Mr. Keesing
- b) Anne Frank
- c) Edith Frank
- d) None of these

3) The narrator is writing it because

- a) She was asked by her teacher



- b) She wanted her teacher to understand her feelings
- c) Only b
- d) Both a & b

4) In her attempt of writing it she was helped by

- a) Sanne
- b) Jeanne
- c) Rosin
- d) None of them.

5. Choose the characteristic displayed by the speaker when she attempted writing it.

- a) Contempt
- b) arrogance
- c) Never give up attitude
- d) authority

IIIB. It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again, I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination.

(1) What does the word 'comrade' mean?

- a) a colleague
- b) a friend
- c) a warrior
- d) a leader

(2) What was that idea they gave their life for?

- a) Victory of the black
- b) Equality for all of their brothers
- c) The freedom of the white
- d) None of these



(3) What does the word 'defies' mean?

- a) clarifies
- b) justifies
- c) confronts
- d) agrees

(4) Where did the speaker narrate these things?

- a) Pretoria
- b) Cape Town
- c) Durban
- d) None of these.

(5) He was sworn in as

- a) The President of South Africa
- b) The Prime Minister Of South Africa
- c) The Vice President Of South Africa
- d) None of the above



GRAMMAR

(10Marks)

IV. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options.

1) Neither My friends nor my brother _____ to speak with him.

- a) likes
- b) like
- c) did not like
- d) does not like

2) He was so far away. We really couldn't _____ what he was saying

- a) make of
- b) make up
- c) make out
- d) make up

3) The Indirect speech for 'we met him in the garden.' Is

- a) He said that they met him in that garden.
- b) He said that we met him in the garden.
- c) He said that they have met him in the garden.
- d) He said that they had met him in the garden.

4) They walked _____ the street.

- a) At
- b) In
- c) On
- d) down

5) Only _____ of my friends know Japanese.

- a) few
- b) little
- c) a few
- d) a little

6) Football is more popular than _____ other game.

- a) any
- b) many
- c) all
- d) few

7) I have to _____ my essay by tomorrow.

- a) hand off
- b) hand out
- c) hand up
- d) hand in

8) John plays basketball well, _____ his favorite sport is badminton.



- i) How did the crow change the poet's mood?
- ii) How were Seagull's parents helping his brothers and sister for "perfecting them in the art of flight"?
- iii) What are the 'twin obligations' referred to by Nelson Mandela?
- iv) Why was Tricki an uninteresting object for other dogs at the surgery?
- v) Why did Mr. Keesing assign Anne to write an essay titled 'A Chatterbox'?
- vi) What indicates the presence of the 'padders' still in Goa?
- vii) How did the black aeroplane rescue the first pilot?
- viii) What did Griffin do in the shop of a theatrical company?
- ix) Why did Wanda's house remind Maddie of Wanda's blue dress?
- x) Do you consider Amanda's mother to be a nagging mother? Justify your answer.

8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following questions in 120-150 words (1x6=6)

(A) Do you agree that Anne Frank was far more intelligent, mature and witty than her age? Give a reasoned answer.

OR

(B) What was Valli's obsession? How did she manage to realize her dreams and whatb does it tell you about her character?

9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following questions in 120-150 words (1x6=6)

(A) Do you think parents like Mrs Pumphrey exist? If yes, is it a good thing to pamper children? Why or why not?

OR

(B) Discuss the role of Bholi's teacher in transforming her?

