



The Question paper is divided into three sections;
Section – A Reading (12 marks)
Section – B Writing and Grammar (15 marks)
Section – C Literature (13 marks)

General Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) You may attempt any section at a time.
- iii) All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

Section – A (Reading)

1. Read the following passage carefully:

Actually, besides the God-given natural ability to think, two more things are necessary in order to think effectively. These are knowledge and organization. The reason you can't think clearly about certain problems is that you do not have enough relevant knowledge or experience pertaining to them. If you have no knowledge of a subject, you have no starting point for your thoughts; or you will think from a wrong premise and, of course, think incorrectly. Since thought is the "go" sign for action, it seems likely that you will act incorrectly and do the wrong thing.

Obviously, the next thing to worry about is how to go about obtaining this relevant knowledge. Again, you must take the time to go out and search for it, if it pertains to some particular problems, your relevant knowledge can only be acquired through experience, from society in general, from listening to others and from reading.

Don't think because you converse with other people almost constantly, and read quite a bit, that you are necessarily acquiring all the knowledge you are exposed to. One important ingredient may be missing – that is, interest. You must have a spontaneous and genuine interest and/ or curiosity about a subject in order to gain much knowledge about it. One good way, incidentally, of being interested in others is to stop thinking of yourself so much. Listen a little more than you talk and you may learn something. Another way of acquiring knowledge is to read with your mind instead of only with your eyes.

The salesman who wants to have a ready answer for any argument must know his product inside out. He makes it his business to learn all he can about it. The executive who has a reputation for always coming out with good practical ideas at the conference table may appear to be pulling these ideas out of the air, but nothing could be further from the truth. He has probably spent a good deal of time studying all the problems that may come up. He is not the type who shuts off his thinking ability the moment he leaves his office. He does research into his business; he is genuinely interested in it.

There you have some work cut out for you. If you want to think clearly and effectively about your own line of endeavour (or anything else), learn all you can about it!

1.1 Answer the following questions:

- a) How can we acquire the relevant knowledge? (1)
- b) Do you think interest is necessary for acquiring knowledge? How? (1)
- c) The meaning of the phrase 'shuts off' is (1)
- d) What happens if one thinks from a wrong premise? (1)
- e) How does an executive build up his reputation? (1)
- f) How do proper study and research lead to success? (2)

1.2 Do as directed: (5)

- a) The word *argument* means:
 - i) desire ii) apathy iii) squabble iv) opposition
- b) The opposite of *genuinely*:
 - i) sincerely ii) skillfully iii) insincerely iv) partly
- c) The verb form of *executive* :

- Std. 10
- d) The synonym of *premise*:
 i) principle ii) logic iii) none of these iv) knowledge ENGLISH
- e) ‘..you are necessarily acquiring all the knowledge....’ here the word ‘necessarily’ is a/an
 i) noun ii) verb iii) adverb iv) adjective

- 2 -

Section - B (Writing and Grammar)

2. Write a story on the hints provided below. Also provide a suitable title. (7)
- We were playing football on the lawn. The ball hit a neighbour’s window and broke the glass pane.....
3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect and the correct word against the blanks provided below: (4)
- | | Incorrect | Correct |
|--|-----------|---------|
| The issue of capital punishment involves determining whether the execute of criminals is ever justified, and if so, on what circumstances it is permissible and how to determining the limits of a crime demand execution. | a) _____ | _____ |
| | b) _____ | _____ |
| | c) _____ | _____ |
| | d) _____ | _____ |
| It also involve the issue whether the society believes in corrective justice nor retributive justice. The basic assumption of retributive nature of punishment in generally is that a criminal deserve punishment. | e) _____ | _____ |
| | f) _____ | _____ |
| | g) _____ | _____ |
| | h) _____ | _____ |
4. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with one word only: (2)
- A school is a place where many students a) ____ different cultures and attitudes converge. The first thing they learned in the primary school b) ____ that there are so many different kinds of people. They experience the pains and pleasures of getting to know c) _____ schoolmates. They discover their own d) ____ and weaknesses. They learn the meaning of tolerance, team work, friendship etc. Some experiences are uplifting while some are depressing.
5. Rearrange the words and phrases given below to form meaningful sentences: (2)
- a) blood / school / a / was / our / last / camp / organized / in / donation / week
 b) all / a / few / their / blood / principal / the / almost / teachers / donated / except / including / the

Section - C (Literature)

6. Read the following extract and answer the following: (3)
- He holds him with his skinny hand,
 “There was a ship,” quoth he.
 ‘Hold off! Unhand me, grey-beard loon!’
 Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
- a) Name the poem and the poet.
 b) Why did the person tell the ‘grey-beard loon’ to unhand him?
 c) Give the meanings of the words:
 i) loon ii) eftsoons
7. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (5)
- a) How did John get the ‘bulliest plot’ for a ghost story?
 b) Who was Mr. Pakrashi and how did he instill the value of being true to one’s work in Patol Babu?
 c) “Everything that I’ve described is true—Virtually,” says the narrator. How do you justify this statement?
 d) What “paltry act” is referred to in the poem *Snake*?
 e) Why does the poet experience conflicting emotions for the snake?

8. "Pride always goes before a fall." Analyze this statement with reference to the poem "Ozymandias".

(5)

-x-x-x-x-x-x-