



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL:: SURAT
ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE

Roll No:

Class: X

Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

The question paper is divided into three sections.

Section A:	Reading	20 marks
Section B:	Writing & Grammar	30 marks
Section C:	Literature & Long Reading Text	30 marks

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory
2. You may attempt any section at a time.
3. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION A : READING [20 MARKS]

Q. 1: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

[8]

1. Hockey is an outdoor game played by two teams having eleven players in each. It has been chosen as the national game of India because India has been a world champion in hockey for many years. It is not officially declared as the national game, however only considered as the national game as India has won many gold medals in hockey. It is played in many countries all over the world. It is a game of much interest and enjoyment which involves a lot of action and suspense. It is a very fast game and the situation changes very often in this game, which creates a surprise.
2. Hockey has a big and bright history as it was deep rooted in India by the brilliant hockey players. It is one of the oldest known sports of India. However, its root has become weak now because of the lack of talented hockey players and required facilities. This game is considered to be in existence for around 1200 years, before the Ancient Games of Olympia.

3. Earlier it was played in different variations, however currently it is played as field hockey which was developed in the British Isles in the 19th century. It was an English school game however brought to India by British Army regiments. Later, it was spread internationally and got worldwide popularity. In order to govern this game and standardize its rules, London Hockey Association was formed.
4. The first hockey club in India was formed in Calcutta (1885-86). Indian hockey players made their successful Olympic debut in 1928 Amsterdam Games, where they won the Olympic gold medal. It happened because of a brilliant Indian hockey legend named Dhyan Chand. He really mesmerized all the Indians in front of the Amsterdam crowd. India continuously won six Olympic gold medals and 24 consecutive hockey matches during its golden era of hockey. Some of the outstanding players of golden era of hockey were Dhyan Chand, Balbir Singh Sr., Ajit Pal Singh, Ashok Kumar, Udham Singh, Dhanraj Pillay, Baboo Nimal, Mohammed Shahid, Gagan Ajit Singh, Leslie Claudius, etc.

1.1 Attempt **any eight** of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read:

- (a) According to the passage, why is hockey chosen as the national game of India?
- (b) What creates surprise in the game of hockey?
- (c) What has made the root of the game of hockey weak?
- (d) How old is the game?
- (e) When and where was field hockey developed?
- (f) Who brought hockey to India?
- (g) Name the Indian hockey legend responsible for the success of India in Olympics.
- (h) Mention the achievements of India during the golden era of hockey.
- (i) Which word in paragraph no.4 means the same as 'introduction'?

Q2: Read the following passage carefully.

[12]

The Relevance of Repetition

1. The painstaking memorization of mathematical tables, historical dates, capitals of countries and even poems leaves an indelible mark on every adult who has attended school. However, all educators condemn this system of learning by orally reciting and consigning lessons to memory as mindless and mechanical, which goes against critical thinking and creativity. But is this dichotomy between creativity and rote learning part of a lazy binary thinking?
2. We often hear about people who can repeat the entire telephone directory or memorise the entire dictionary. Indians have a history of highly developed systems of memorisation, perfected through centuries of Vedic learning. From a typically Western perspective, the permanency of the written word has been pitted against the 'unconscious operation of memory' of oral cultures, and held to be more reliable in cultural transmission. However, refuting this thesis, Fritz Stall, an Indie scholar observes that the oral tradition in India is remarkable, "because it has led to scientific discoveries that are of enduring interest". Of course, this mugging up can be aural or visual—mentally storing images in a visual map.
3. The advantages of rote memorisation—like it expands areas of the mind to great possibilities—are now becoming evident to the world. Various accounts from ancient India, including those from travellers like I-tsing, point to the foolproof system of oral memorisation and the capacity to absorb volumes of data.

4. A parallel dimension of transmission of knowledge also existed in India, with a flexible mode of oral communication through which knowledge was disseminated. One instance is the narrative performative tradition of recitation, which extended basic story through interpolations, conscious extensions and embedding of sub-narratives. Many Indian myths, legends, epics, and fables such as Kathasaritsagara and Jataka stories were spread through this process. While the story remains the same, the interpretation changes according to who says it, where it is said and how it is said. While communicating mathematics, philosophy and other scientific disciplines, cryptic text forms were created, that facilitated memorisation.
5. A related question pertains to cognition—how can we transmit principles using memorisation as a creative tool rather than as a mechanical process of repetition? Bhaskara’s Lilavati, the seminal 12th century illustrates how memorisation and creativity go together.
6. The fact that Bhaskara’s methods still figure in Indian pedagogic consciousness was recently brought home in a news report on the Ramanujan School of Mathematics in Patna, which trains youngsters from poor families to clear the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) entrance test. This year, all the 30 students of the school got through IITs. Anand Kumar, the school’s founder, called it the “sheer power of practice to break the so-called IIT code” and a student attributed the success to his teacher’s ability to teach differential calculus through a “thrilling story of a daring robber”.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer **any four** of the following questions in about 30-40 words each: (2X4=8)

- a) Why is the oral tradition in India called remarkable?
- b) How is rote learning advantageous?
- c) Why were cryptic texts created for mathematics, philosophy etc.?
- d) What does Bhaskara’s Lilavati illustrate?
- e) Explain with example the success of Bhaskara’s method.

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, fill in **any two** of the following blanks with appropriate words/phrases. (1X2=2)

- (a) All educators condemn rote learning as.....
- (b) The noun form of ‘facilitate’.....
- (c) The dichotomy between creativity and rote learning is

2.3 Attempt **any two** of the following. Find out the words that mean the same as under:

- (a) machine-driven (Para 1)
- (b) action (Para 2) \
- (c) mindful (Para 4)

SECTION B: WRITING & GRAMMAR [30 MARKS]

Q.3: You are Rekha/Rohit of Vidyanjali Public School, Lucknow. You have seen an advertisement in ‘The Times of India’ related to new batches of ‘Photography Club’ initiated by the Photography Centre, Lucknow starting from the coming fortnight. You

wish to join the Club. Write a letter to the Director, enquiring about the venue, duration, fee-structure, activities, transportation, etc. Invent other necessary details.

(100-120 words)

[8]

Or

You had bought a mobile phone from Electronics India, Gurgaon. But it has developed a problem. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager asking for repair or replacement of the same. You are Sudha/Sunil of 126 Nehru Nagar Gurgaon.

Q.4: Write a short story, in about 200-250 words, with **any one set of cues** given below. Give a suitable title to the story. [10]

He opened the factory door – peeped inside – some light – last shift over – could be thieves

Or

Travelling in metro – tunnel – lights went out – general panic – pushing and shoving – screams – phone flashlights switched on – an old man.....

Q.5: Fill in **any four** of the following blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. Write the answers in your answer-sheet against the correct blank numbers. [4]

Infancy is not what it is meant to (a) _____. The child seems happy all the time to the adult, because the adult knows that the child is untouched (b) _____ the real problems of life; if the adult (c) _____ similarly untouched, he is sure that he would be happy. But children, not knowing that they (d) _____ an easy time, have a good many hard times. Growing and learning and obeying the rules of their elders, or fighting against them, (e) _____ not easy things to do.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) (i) been | (ii) being | (iii) had been | (iv) be |
| (b) (i) of | (ii) at | (iii) by | (iv) from |
| (c) (i) is | (ii) were | (iv) had | (iv) will be |
| (d) (i) will have | (ii) are | (iv) are having | (iv) have |
| (e) (i) were | (ii) will | (iv) have | (iv) are |

Q.6: In the following passage one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word, in **any four** sentences of the given paragraph, along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in the space provided. [4]

	Before	Missing	After
Most people travel as part of their daily routine because it enjoyable.	e.g. as	a	part
There are lots places to explore in the world. Travelling worth every penny you spend memories last forever.	a) _____	_____	_____
opportunity	b) _____	_____	_____
e) _____	c) _____	_____	_____
_____ to meet different people.	d) _____	_____	_____

Q.7: Rearrange **any four** of the following word clusters to make meaningful sentences.

[4]

- a) reward / its / is / honesty / own
- b) teaches us / our dealings / honest / religion / in / to be
- c) everywhere / and / is respected / honest man / an / admired
- d) leads / he / a / and / happy / prospers / life
- e) life / simplicity / honesty / cannot / in / achieved / be / without

SECTION C: LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT [30 MARKS]

- Q. 8:** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answer in your answer sheet in one or two lines only. [1X4=4]

*'Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The valiant never taste of death but once.'*

- a) Who is the speaker?
- b) Who is the listener?
- c) Which quality of the speaker is highlighted in the above lines?
- d) The word 'Valiant' means.....

OR

Ten minutes later Naresh Dutt went looking for Patol Babu near the pan shop and found that he was not there. 'That's odd — the man hadn't been paid yet. What a strange fellow!

- a) Who is Naresh Dutt?
- b) Why was Naresh Dutt looking for Patol Babu?
- c) What does the incident tell us about Patol Babu?
- d) Why did Naresh Dutt call him a 'strange fellow'?

- Q. 9:** Answer **any four** of the following questions in about 30-40 words. [4x2=8]

- a) Why was Ali leading a cheerless existence?
- b) Why did Lavinia decide to leave her husband and what made her change her mind later?
- c) What does the partially destroyed statue of Ozymandias symbolize?
- d) Why did the news of 'the miracle recovery' shock Michael?
- e) Why did the Nightingale die?

- Q.10:** Answer **any one** out of the following long answer type questions in 100-120 word. [8]

- a) "I despised myself and the voices of my accursed human education" Explain this statement with reference to the poem 'Snake'.

OR

b) Do you think the speech of Antony to be more effective than that of Brutus? Why?

Q. 11: Answer **any one** of the following question based on prescribed novel text for extended reading in about 200-250 words. [10]

a) Mr. Dussel arrives in the annex and is shocked to meet the Franks. He had completely been taken in by the story that they had escaped. In the context of the above statement draw a pen picture of Mr. Dussel.

OR

b) Why is Anne's diary regarded as a valuable and authentic account of those times?

END OF EXAMINATION

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