

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (TERM – 1 2021-22)

Class: X Subject: English Language & Literature (184) Time: 90 Minutes Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections.
2. Section A-READING has 18 questions. Attempt a total of 14 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. Section B-WRITING & GRAMMAR has 12 questions. Attempt a total of 10 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

READING

I. Read the passage given below.

One day Nandu rode his horse to the village fair. On his way back he met Somendra, the merchant. The merchant was a crafty man, ready to do anything to earn some money. The villagers knew this. In fact no one knew what trick he would be up to next. Now, Nandu was poor and had no one in the world to call his own except a beautiful, white horse. He loved it more than anything else in the world. The merchant had his eye on the horse for a long time and tried to think of a way to get it for himself. Seeing Nandu, the merchant thought, Nandu is a simpleton. Let me see if I can trick him out of his horse. So he said to Nandu, You live all alone. How do you manage? What does a young boy like you need with a horse? Sell it to me and I shall make you rich in return. Nandu replied, "No I don't want to sell my horse."

But the merchant refused to give up so easily. He offered Nandu more money. Finally, when the offer reached five hundred gold coins, Nandu paused and said. Five hundred gold coins seems like a good price. But I have a condition. If you agree to it, I shall give you my horse. "What is it?", the merchant asked impatiently. "Give me the money right now and I shall give you my horse when I have given you ten lashes." After all he would resell the horse for over a thousand gold coins in the market. He would take twenty lashes for such a gain. He agreed instantly. He ran home and got the money for Nandu and brought along his whip as well. Nandu counted the money carefully. He then took the whip and the lashes fell on the merchant's back in quick succession. By the eighth lash the merchant was almost in tears but he told himself that there were only two lashes to go and the horse would be his. The merchant held his breath waiting for the final lashes. But Nandu had mounted his horse and was riding off. "Wait!", shouted the merchant in anger. "What about the last lashes? Where are you going with the horse? We had a deal.

Nandu stopped and said, "I agree to give you the horse only after I had given you ten lashes. But it is upsetting my horse. I'll give you the last lashes later. Till then goodbye!" "Come back you cheat!", the merchant shouted. But the crowd that had gathered around agreed with Nandu. A deal was a deal. Till the last lash was given, the horse could not belong to the merchant. Nandu rode away richer by

five hundred gold coins and Somendra waited in vain for several days for the final lash which never came.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

Q1. Why did the merchant offer to buy Nandu's horse?

- a) He was very fond of the horse and wanted it for himself
- b) It was his way of helping Nandu who was poor.
- c) The horse would be useful for carrying goods to the market.
- d) He hated Nandu and wanted to deprive him of something he loved.

Q2. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage? 1. Nandu was an orphan.

2. The merchant was very persevering. 3. The merchant was fond of Nandu's horse.

- a) None b) Only 1 c) Both 1 & 2 d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q3. Why did Nandu set the condition of giving the merchant ten lashes?

- a) To discourage the merchant from buying his horse.
- b) To demonstrate how painful a whipping was so that the merchant would never hit the horse.
- c) To bargain with the merchant to offer more money.
- d) To outwit the merchant who was trying to cheat him.

Q4. Why did the bystanders take Nandu's side in the argument?

- 1. They hoped that Nandu would give them a reward from the five hundred gold coins he had earned.
- 2. They were sure that the merchant would ill treat the horse and wanted to prevent that from happening.
- 3. They knew that the merchant was a cheat and Nandu would be miserable without his horse of whom he was very fond.

- a) Only 1 b) Both 1 & 3 c) Only 3 d) None of these

Q5. What reason did Nandu cite for not giving the merchant the final lashes?

- a) His horse was distressed by the whipping.
- b) He realised that the merchant was in great pain and took pity on him.
- c) He was following the advice of the people around.
- d) He had changed his mind about selling his horse.

Q6. Which of the following can be said about Nandu? 1. He was very cunning. 2. He needed money. 3. He was cruel to people but loved animals.

- a) None of these b) Both 1 & 2 c) Both 2 & 3 d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q7. Which of the following best describes the merchant's reputation in the village ?

- a) He was enterprising and had made a lot of money.
- b) He was dishonest and would do anything to get what he wanted.

c) He would squander his money on things he liked.

d) He was generous and helped the less fortunate.

Q8. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word “return” as used in the passage.

a) Reject

b) Profit

c) Settle

d) Exchange

Q9. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word “Good” as used in the passage.

a) Just

b) Sober

c) Beneficial

d) Evil

Q10. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word “Gathered” as used in the passage.

a) Dissolved

b) Collected

c) Dispersed

d) Melted

II. Read the passage given below.

1. Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship prefers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control if dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents. Sportsmanship is also looked at as being the way one reacts to a sport/game/player.

2. The four elements of sportsmanship are often shown being good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will cause problems as the person believes they are being a good sportsman, but they are defeating the purpose of this idea as they are ignoring two key components of being sportsman like. When athletes become too self-centered, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

3. Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society.

4. Since every sport is rule driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called 'a sore loser' while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a 'bad winner'. Sore loser behaviour includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and citing unfavorable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat. A bad winner acts in a shallow fashion after his or her victory, such as by gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face(s) of the opponent(s), and lowering the opponent's self-esteem by

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

a) blaming others for the loss b) the act of cheating
c) breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage d) Both b) and c)

Q21. I _____ swim across the river when I was young.

A) could B) can C) should D) must

Q22. _____ those students were punished.

A. All B. Much C. Enough D. Some

Q23. The teacher said, "Don't move, boys".

- a) The teacher told the boys don't move. b) The teacher asked the boys not to be moving.
c) The teacher asked the boys not to move. d) The teacher told to them, don't move.

Q24. Neera says, "I go for a walk every morning".

- a) Neera said that she goes for a walk every morning.
b) Neera says that she goes for a walk every morning.
c) Neera says that I go for a walk every morning.
d) Neera said that she went for a walk every morning

WRITING

IV. Answer any five out of the six questions given, with reference to the context below.

You are Deepak Verma, the resident of G-10 , Golden City Residential Society ,Shyam Puram ,Delhi.
Complete the following letter written to the Municipal Councillor attracting his attention towards lack of amenities in your locality park.

Q25).....

.....

.....

November 15, 2021

The Municipal councillor

Civil Lines

Delhi

Subject: Q26).....

Respected Sir

The park in our locality is the only place where Q27) But lack of amenities has rendered this park almost useless.

The park is a picture of neglect . Its boundary walls have developed big holes which serve as free in lots for garbage. Stray animals misuse it right from the morning hours. There are no benches and flower-beds. Q28)..... It looks as if they work somewhere else. This park has become Q29).....No security guards are there .Gamblers and drunkards throng the place. There is no proper light arrangement at night.

I humbly appeal to you to take necessary action and improve the state of the park.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Deepak Verma
President
Golden City Residential Society

Q25. What will you write in place of 'Sender's address' ?

- a) Deepak Verma , G-10 ,Golden City Residential Society ,Shyam Puram , Delhi
- b) Deepak Verma , G-10 ,Golden City Residential Society ,Shyam Puram
- c) G-10 ,Golden City Residential Society ,Shyam Puram , Delhi
- d) Deepak Verma ,President , Golden City Residential Society

Q26. Choose the suitable subject for the letter.

- a) attracting the attention of the Municipal Councillor
- b) attracting lack of amenities in the locality park.
- c) Lack of amenities in your locality park.
- d) Lack of amenities in the locality park.

Q27. The park in our locality is the only place where (complete the sentence.)

- a) we can go for shopping and worshipping.
- b) we are going for strolling ,walking or doing physical exercises.
- c) we were going for strolling ,walking or doing physical exercises.
- d) we can go for strolling ,walking or doing physical exercises.

Q28...... It looks as if they work somewhere else.

- a) Gardeners visit it each and every hour of the day. b) Gardeners seldom visit it.
- c) Gardeners frequently visit it. d) Gardeners almost daily visit it.

Q29. This park has become

- a) so beautiful due to rainy season. b) so famous in the nearby area
- c) a dumping ground for garbage . d) really very attractive.

Q30. When you are writing a formal letter, what information might you need?

- A) dates B) names C) contact details D) all of these

LITERATURE

This section has sub-sections – V, VI, VII, VIII & IX. There are a total of 30 questions in this section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

V. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

"It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at

night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."

Q31. The title that best suits this extract is

- a) Freedom for everything b) Knowledge about Freedom
- c) Significance of Freedom d) Realisation of Freedom

Q32. Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?

- a) The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
- b) The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
- c) Freedom means different things to different people.
- d) Freedom is not that important after a certain age.

Q33. Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word 'illusion' as used in the extract.

- a) He was never able to get past the illusion.
- b) The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
- c) A large mirror in the room creates an illusion.
- d) I was living under the illusion that this is possible

Q34. The speaker says, 'at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?

- a) He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.
- b) He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself.
- c) He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.
- d) He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.

Q35. A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks in the given paraphrase of the extract.

The speaker's belief about freedom, since childhood proved false. It was not until the speaker grew up to be a young man when it i) _____ on him that he was ii) _____ of freedom. Then he began iii) _____ it.

- a) i) desired ii) dawned iii) depriving b) i) dawned ii) deprived iii) desiring
- c) i) dawned ii) arrived iii) desiring d) i) arrived ii) deprived iii) dawned

VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

"Mr Keesing had a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. This time it was supposed to be on 'An Incurable Chatterbox'. I handed it in, and Mr Keesing had nothing to complain about for two whole lessons. However, during the third lesson, he'd finally had enough. "Anne Frank, as a punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled-'Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox'."

Q36. What convincing argument was made by Anne?

- a) She was talkative just like any other student in the class.
- b) She had the right to be talkative, as it was a classroom and not a prison.
- c) She had inherited the trait from her mother, so couldn't stop being talkative.
- d) She found it impossible to be quiet like the others as she couldn't change herself.

Q37. What does 'had a good laugh' imply, in the context of Mr. Keesing? It means that he

- a) celebrated his ability to make Anne write the essay.
- b) ridiculed Anne in front of the whole class.
- c) pulled up Anne for her arguments in the essay.
- d) realised the humour in it and was amused

Q38. Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe Mr Keesing.

- a) jovial and creative b) strict and innovative
- c) tolerant and strict d) innovative and jovial

Q39. Why do you think Mr Keesing chose the title - 'An Incurable Chatterbox' - for Anne, to write on? This was so because he expected

- a) Anne to express her inability to elaborate on such a topic.
- b) that this would embarrass Anne and would check her indiscipline.
- c) her to apologise and not repeat her talkative behaviour.
- d) Anne to explore her creative writing skills

Q40. How did Anne feel when she was punished the third time by Mr Keesing? She

- a) was happy as she had to write three essays on the same topic.
- b) enjoyed making fun of Mr. Keesing in her own way.
- c) was worried as she had run out of original ideas for her essay.
- d) was thrilled at another opportunity to showcase her writing abilities.

VII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

Some say the world will end in fire

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favour fire.

Q41. What is the name of the poet?

- (a) Sylvia Plath (b) W.B Yeats (c) Robert Frost (d) Robert Burns

Q42. Why do some people say that the world will end in ice?

- (a) because love among people is increasing fast.
- (b) because hatred among people is increasing fast.
- (c) because lust among people is increasing fast.
- (d) None of the Above

Q43. What is 'fire' a symbol of?

- (a) love and new desires (b) lust and endless desires
(c) love and beginning of a new thing. (d) Revolution

Q44. Where has he used personification?

- (a) fire (b) ice (c) earth (d) both 1 and 2

Q45. What is the rhyming scheme of the given stanza?

- (a) abaa (b) aaba (c) aaab (d) abab

VIII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

I think he knew I made a little money this way but he did not seem to mind. Anil made money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week, lend the next. He kept worrying about his next cheque, but as soon as it arrived, he would go out and celebrate. It seems he wrote for magazines—a queer way to make a living!

Q46. Anil made money 'by fits and starts' means that he

- a) deemed it fit to start investing money. b) started earning money in the recent past.
c) received money intermittently. d) put his money to use frequently.

Q47. The information in the extract suggests that Anil could be a

- a) salaried professional b) freelancer c) business man d) volunteer

Q48. If borrow: :lend, then pick the ODD pair from the options below

- a) give : : take b) lose : : find c) hop : : skip d) buy : : sell

Q49. The reference to making a little money 'this way' refers to a way that is viewed by most people as

- a) sensible. b) inappropriate. c) charitable. d) Aggressive

Q50. Based on your understanding of Anil in the extract, choose the option that synchronises with his thinking.

- a) So, what if I don't have much money? Giving it to that person is important as they could do with a helping hand.
b) I better learn how to protect my money. I think I'm being looted.
c) I earn money with such tremendous effort. Where does it all go?
d) When I become rich, I can begin to help friends then. Right now, I will spend only on myself.

IX. Attempt the following.

Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q51. Assertion (A): Lencho wrote a letter to God asking for money and received it the next day.

Reason (R): The postman and the postmaster laughed at the letter and the man who wrote the letter and send the money to make fun of him.

Q52. Assertion (A): The young seagull was alone on the ledge.

Reason (R): His family migrated to another continent.

Q53. Assertion (A): The author was flying his Dacota from England to France.

Reason (R): He wanted to be with his family.

Q54. Assertion- (A) The poet had been in the sorrowful and depressive mood in the poem 'Dust of Snow'.

Reason – (R) The poet had seen a crow on a hemlock tree.

Q55. Assertion- (A) In the forest, the tiger can enjoy complete freedom.

Reason – (R) He cannot kill any animal.

Q56. Assertion- (A) We all should learn our responsibility and how to cope up with the loss.

Reason – (R) Like a statue, the boy keeps staring at the ball with his desperate eyes.

Q57. Why does Maddie stand by and not do anything?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Because she was herself victim | (b) Because she doesn't have courage |
| (c) Because she doesn't want to | (d) None of the Above |

Q58. "So Peggy had the same idea! Maddie glowed" What was the idea?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A) To tease Wanda one more time | B) To go and look for Wanda at Boggins Height |
| C) To apologise to Wanda | D) Both B and C |

Q59. Arrange the sequence of events in the correct order in the context of 'A Triumph of Surgery'.

- | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Tricki is hospitalized. | 2. Dr. Herriot meets Tricki and his mistress on the way. | | |
| 3. Dr. Herriot advises Tricki's mistress to reduce his diet. | 4. Tricki's mistress calls Dr. Herriot. | | |
| a) 1, 2, 3 & 4 | b) 4, 3, 2 & 1 | c) 2, 4, 3 & 1 | d) 2, 3, 4 & 1 |

Q60. With reference to the story 'Footprints Without Feet', which of the following statements is/are true?

1. Griffin stole the formula from the elf to become invisible.
 2. Griffin stole shoes, an overcoat and a hat from a store in London.
 3. At the end of the story, Griffin removed his bandages and became a headless man.
 4. The boys finally caught Griffin but he tricked them again and ran away.
 5. When Mrs. Hall found Griffin's room empty, the table came flying and dashed into her face.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| a) Only 1 | b) Only 2 and 3 | c) Only 2 and 4 | d) Only 5 |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|