

Subject: ENGLISH

7.

Time: 3 hrs.

STD: X

Total marks: 100

QIA Answer any TWO of the following 10.

1. Why according to C.E.M Joad does the use of money and power not make one civilized

2. How does Looka, the man servant ~~persuade~~ persuade Popova to give up her mourning?

3. What did Carnegie do for the welfare of the society after his retirement?

b Explain with reference to the context any two of the following 4

1. Do you think it will do any good??

2. Whatever your differences do not leave him.

3. I know that stake old trick.

c Answer any one of the following 4

1. How was Alice received at the party?

2. How does Europe respond to the Upanishads?

D Explain the meaning of any two of the 2 following idioms and use them in sentences of your own

1. to come to terms

2. to be the better of

3. to be pressed for time.

II Answer any Two of the following questions 10

1. Explain the symbolic meaning of fire and ice

2. Which qualities of the fountain does the poet ~~Russel~~ Russel want us to emulate?

3 Describe the three aspects of beauty in the poem 'The Rose of the World'

b. Explain with reference to the context any two of the following 4

1. Dear God! The very houses ~~sleep~~ seem asleep
2. Shape without form, shade without colour  
Paralyzed force, gesture without motion
3. Why I love you, what can I answer?

c. Name and explain the figures of speech in any three of the following 6

1. You were thin like a stick
2. Beyond the winking mast head light-
3. I saw their starved lips
4. Love in these labyrinths his slave detains

IIIa Write an essay of about 200 words on any one of the following; 10

1. The Importance of Sports in School life
2. Friends and their influence.

b. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the continued rise in prices in the books needed by the students in all stages of their studies

C. Read the passage and answer the questions given below. 10

Many Most of the people who appear most often and most generously in history books, are the great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often not mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field but we all know about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that, on all the highest pillars of the great cities of the world, you find figures of a conqueror, or a general or a soldier. And I think that most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is possible that they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight, so do the savages, hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good but it is not to be civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fight means killing and civilized people ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by resorting to war. War only helps to prove that might is right which is nothing but the law of the jungle.

C. Read the passage and answer the questions below. 5

1. Who are the killers and destroyers mentioned in the passage?
2. Who are the people who have helped civilization forward?
3. What is the evidence that people honour the killers and destroyers.
4. Which countries are popularly considered the greatest
5. Why is fighting not civilised?  
or

Make a precis of the given passage

IV a Paraphrase the given poem 5

His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty.

~~Where~~ wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings

But mercy is above this sceptred sway

It is enthroned in the hearts of kings.

It is an attribute to God himself

b. Expand the idea 5

1. Example is better than precept
2. Heights of Great Men reached and kept  
Were not attained by single flight

c. Do as directed

1. Make synonyms 2

a Swamp (b) customary

c brozen (d) stalwart

2. Make Antonyms 2

a rugged (b) curious

c disarmament (d) benevolent

3 Make nouns

2

a certain

(b) deny

B private

(d) collide.

D Quote from memory

4

But such a tide

again home.

V A Analyse the following sentences showing their relation

6

1. There were moments when I felt unfulfilled because I longed to hear endearing words from my husband

2. I am in such a state of pocket that if I don't pay the interest tomorrow I will be completely and utterly bankrupt

B Transform any six of the following as directed

6

1. In my mind a name produces the music of veena (Change the voice)

2. Discourtesy is not a legal offence (Make it affirmative)

3. He was expecting someone to come (Make it a complex sentence)

4. He built up the greatest enterprise in the world (Change the degree)

5. The man in the doorway struck a match and lit a cigar (Make it a simple sentence)

6. She was going to give an account of herself when Prospero interrupted her. (Use As soon as ---)

7. Beauty isn't given to keep forever (Change into interrogative)

8. If lovers can't get near enough they

V c Combine the following set of sentences 4 into a single sentence

1. They took him to the backyard.

The master and the rest treated him with consideration. He slowly began to enjoy the importance given to him

2. I come from a good family. I am an honest man. I have an income of ten thousand roubles

D Rewrite into indirect speech 4

1. "What would you do if someone threatened to shoot you unless you drank a bottle of poison?"

"What would you do?" I counter

"I asked you first," she points out.

"I'd let him shoot," I finally decide

"He might miss!"

"Not if he were standing right next to you" she says

ANSWERS & SCHEME OF CORRECTION

I. A Each answer carries 5 marks  $5 \times 2 = 10$

$2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$  Maximum 4 marks

$2\frac{1}{2}$  matter +  $1\frac{1}{2}$  - Grammatically fully correct.

Maximum = 4.

A1 The lesson is a thought-provoking dialogue about civilization. The author through simple questions tries to find out from Lucy a little girl what civilization really means.

Lucy asks the author if the Caliphs and Princess in the Arabian Nights who had splendid palaces and satins and jewels, scents and gorgeous clothes were civilized. Toad is of the opinion they are not all civilized as they did nothing but enjoyed themselves with whatever they inherited. But these things did not give them any credit. There is nothing that they can be proud of. This means of using money and power just to get what you want and do what you like may be nice for a time but is not being civilized. Civilization is not just being splendid and grand living in luxury but creating or doing something which will remain beautiful and be remembered for ever. Using power and money inherited from others and enjoying it does not make one civilized as he has not created it.

2. Popova, a young beautiful widow of a landowner is in mourning. Her husband had died seven months back. She has decided to mourn for him for the rest of her life. Her man servant, Ioka sees her crying with the photograph of her husband.

The old servant persuades her to come out of her mourning and enjoy life as she is still young. Looka makes many suggestions to her. He ~~and~~ wants her to go for a walk in the garden instead of remaining in the four walls of her house. He suggests that she should take her ~~house~~ horse out and go and visit her neighbours. He requests her to receive them and spent a few hours with him. He informed her of a regiment stationed at Ryblovo which had a ball every Friday. He wants her to take part in the dance there and meet some young officers and have a good time. He tried his best to persuade her to leave the house and enjoy herself to the full instead of mourning the death of her unfaithful husband.

3. At the age of thirty-three Carnegie realised that he was going to be a very rich man. He believed that a rich man's life should be divided into parts, the first making money and the second giving it away. With this aim in life he made immense wealth.

After his retirement, for nearly twenty years he gave away his money for the development and welfare of the society.

He fought against ignorance which he believed to be the root of all evil. He financed scientific research, hospitals, libraries, universities, and schools. If any town in United States or the British Isles that asked for a <sup>public</sup> library public library he gave it to them if they promised to support it. By the Carnegie Trust for

for the Scottish Universities he endowed Scottish education forever, providing for research and the payment of fees for the poor. In America he founded Mt. Wilson Observatory and helped every kind of scientific study. He loved music and so provided organs to schools & churches where they were badly needed. He formed the Carnegie institution both in America and Great Britain leaving a huge sum with the trustees for education, libraries, organs, work of peace, scientific research, pensions for public men. Thus he made the last years of his long and life happy by helping the needy in his society.

[B. Explain, with reference to the context

Each answer carries 2 marks 2x2 4

$\frac{1}{2}$  mark Name of the lesson and author

$\frac{1}{2}$  mark who said to whom

1 mark - Explanation

1. 'Do you think it will do ~~you~~ any good.'

A This line is taken from the lesson 'A Days Wait' by Ernest Hemmingway.

It is said by Schatz to his father.

Schatz was down with fever, so his father called a doctor. The doctor said the boy had 'flu and there was nothing to worry as he had only a temperature of ~~102~~ hundred and two.

The father gave him the prescribed medicines and went for a walk. When he returned he found white faced and pale, with the tops of his cheek flushed with fever. So he took his temperature. He gave him the medicine and handed him some water. It was at that time the boy

asked him the above sentence. He was under the impression that he was having a deadly disease and he was going to die

2. Whatever your differences, do not leave him  
This line is taken from the lesson 'Sardar Patel' by Raj Mohan Gandhi

These words are said by Sardar Patel to Gadgil

This extract tells about the ideological differences between Sardar and Nehru in the last quarter of 1950. They did not agree on many of the issues. He did not agree with Nehru ~~on~~ on the aggression of China on Tibet and so he wanted a fight over this policy with Nehru but it never took place as he fell ~~it~~ ill. There were many more issues like that. ~~On~~ Their relationship ~~was~~ though had many differences they respected one another as their ~~is~~ paramount interest was their country. So he wanted his comrades to stand by Nehru. So the day before his departure to Mumbai for his treatment he said to Gadgil.

3 I know that stale old trick.

This line is taken from the lesson On Saying Please by A.G. Gardiner

These words are said by the bus conductor to the author

The author once ~~entered~~ boarded a bus and found that he was penniless. He searched his pocket for stray coppers. ~~He~~ He thought it best to get out of the bus before the conductor would

throw him out. He thought the conductor would insult him by saying the above words. ~~The~~ Because because many people enter without money and say that they had forgotten their purse. This is the stale trick of many passengers.

Q.T.C Answer any ONE carries 4 mark 4  
2 matter + 1½ Grammatically fully correct  
maximum 3½

1. How was Alice received at the party?

Alice was received very rudely at the party by the Hatter, the March Hare and the Dormouse. When they saw her coming towards their table they cried out 'No room, No room' although there was plenty of room at the table. Alice replied angrily that there was plenty of room and sat at one corner of the table. The March Hare then offered her wine though there was no wine. Alice then it was impolite to offer wine when there was none. They said that it was impolite of her to sit down without being invited. Then they made personal remarks on her saying that her hair needed cutting. Thus Alice was received rather rudely by the members of the party.

2. How does Europe respond to the Upanishads.

Pandit Nehru says that early Indian thought influenced the thinkers and philosophers of Europe. 'Plotinus the great Greek philosopher was influenced by the mystic element in the Upanishads.'

The rediscovery by Europe during the past century and a half of Indian philosophy created a powerful impression on European philosophers and thinkers. Schopenhauer the pessimist has said that in this world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Upanishads. Max Muller has said The Upanishads are the sources of Vedanta philosophy, a system in which human speculation seems to me to have reached its very acme. They were like the light of the morning, like the pure air of the mountain so simple, so true was what Max Muller felt about the Upanishads. "Goethe, Wordsworth, Emerson, Thoreau among the moderns have something of this vitality and wisdom. All they have said and much more is the sacred books of India" said A. E. Russel. Thus great philosophers have praised the Upanishads

D Explain the meaning of <sup>any 2 of the</sup> the idioms 2  
and use them in sentences of your own

$\frac{1}{2}$  mark for meaning }  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for sentence } total 1 mark

1x2

= 2

1. to come to terms - to reach an agreement  
The union leader and the management came to terms as the management agreed to some of their demands

2. to be the better of - to be in a favourable position  
John was the better of the two contestants in the boxing bout.

- 3 to be pressed for time - to be very busy.
- \* The Education Minister came to inaugurate our Science Exhibition though she was pressed for time.

a. Each answer carries 5 marks  $5 \times 2$  10  
 $2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$  Maximum 4 marks.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  matter +  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Grammatically fully correct

1. Explain the symbolic meaning of the poem Fire and Ice.

In the poem Fire and Ice Robert Frost has symbolized Fire to be desire and Ice to be hatred. The poem is a representation of these two thoughts.

1. Explain with reference to the context

Each answer carries 2 marks  $2 \times 2 = 4$

1 mark - Name of poem & the poet

1 mark explanation

Dear God! The very houses seem asleep.

These lines are taken from the ~~lesson~~ poem Upon Westminster Bridge by William Wordsworth.

Early one morning when the poet was passing through London on a stage coach he suddenly visualised London as a living thing. The name London brings to mind the picture of a great city with its teeming millions with human activity vibrating with ceaseless traffic but when the poet saw it early in the morning it was ~~en~~ enveloped in absolute silence and serenity. It looked as if the houses were all sleeping peacefully.

2. Shape without form, shade without colour.

Paralysed force, gesture without motion

A. These words are taken from the poem 'The Hollow Men' by T.S. Eliot.

The poet ~~is~~ is of the opinion that modern men are hollow so their life is unreal, false, insincere and without real values. Modern men have no fixed principles or values to guide their actions.

They are selfish and go on changing with circumstances. They are shapes who do not have a proper form that is good values of life. They have ideas but they do not take any action. They show gestures but when it is time to put into action it is all paralysed. They have no convictions.

3 Why I love you, what can I answer

This line is taken from the ~~lesson~~ poem 'A Take Off On A Passing Remark' by K. N. Daruwalla.

The poet expresses his preference for huge and bright things. He likes tall buildings, tall stories, bright yellow light of the train, streamers of moss, but his beloved is as small as a squirrel and as short as a twilight and a shadow at noon so she asks him the above sentence. He is unable to give a reply as love is blind. Love has no logic nor reason. Love is after all love.

II

C. Figures of Speech. (any 3x2) 6

1 mark for naming and 1 mark explanation.

1. You were thin like a stick.

Simile - Here there is a direct comparison between the ~~stud~~ thinness of the student and the stick.

2. Beyond the winking mast headlight

Metaphor: Here there is an indirect comparison between the winking of the eye and winking of headlight.

3. I saw their starved lips in the gloam

Transferred Epithet - Here the epithet starved has been transferred from man  
to lips

B. Letter Matter 3 marks Format 2 marks

5

Address  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark Dear -----  $\frac{1}{2}$  marks

Your loving — 1

2, Keelkand Flats,  
Suryaramshi Rd.  
Ahmedabad - 7.  
12 - 2 - '04

To

The Editor

The Times of India

Ahmedabad.

Sir

The prices of books required by students are rising every year. There is no doubt due to escalation in the price of paper it is going to rise. but many poor parents find it difficult to buy all the books needed by their children. So I suggest that the Govt do something to sell books at subsidized rates or direct paper mills to sell paper at subsidized rates to the Bureau of Text books and other educational books.

I request you to publish this in your well esteemed newspaper as you are the voice of citizens.

Yours truly

XYZ

TTC

Ans to the comprehension passage. 1 mark for 5

1. Who are the killers and destroyers mentioned in the passage

A The killers and destroyers mentioned in the passage are the great conquerors and generals and soldiers.

Who are the people who have helped civilization forward?

The people who have helped civilization forward are the unknown pioneers ~~in~~ who first set a broken leg, who first launched a sea worthy boat, ~~or~~ calculated the length of the year, ~~or~~ manured a field.

What is the evidence that people honour the killers and destroyers?

A We see the figures of killers and destroyers on all the highest pillars of the great cities of the world. This is the evidence which shows people honour them.

Which countries are popularly considered the greatest?

Countries which have defeated in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them are popularly considered the greatest.

Why is fighting not civilized?

A The law of the jungle denotes the supremacy of physical force and disregard of morality or justice.

IV A

a. Paraphrase.

~~His scepter shows the force of temporal power.~~

The staff (royal stick) is a symbol of his earthly power. It shows his imperial authority.

It is an attribute to his position and power.

It is a sign which makes his subject hold him in fear and dread. ~~Be~~ A king who

is merciful will be respected more than his symbol authority. because mercy is an attribute of God himself.

- 4 Love in these labyrinths his slave detains  
Personification - Here love an abstract idea is given the animate quality of detaining  
Metaphor - Here there is an indirect comparison between labyrinths and curls of Belinda.  
Anastrophe: Here the order of the words have been inversed for greater effect.

III A Write an essay on any ONE 10  
 Matter - 5 marks Language 3 marks Expression - 2 marks

### 1. The Importance of Sports in School Life.

- A sound mind in sound body. - Education most schools intellectual - acute shortage of playgrounds. Educationists realize - connection between mind & body - outdoor games best means physical development - return to studies refreshed and energetic - inculcates good qualities - obedience to superiors, co-operation with team mates - sportsman spirit - accept defeat, uprightness. All good qualities to be acquired for better future.

### 2. Friends and their influence.

Man lives in a society so has contact with other fellow men - some acquaintances - some intimately associated - Good friends healthy influence - ~~good~~ truthfulness, honesty, charity, constancy, good virtues. Loyal friends - help in times of adversity -

Bad friends - bad influence - ~~infate~~ sloth, ungrateful, bad habits - lying, stealing, using bad words

Fair weather friends - Only for during good times.

Influence one's life - Man is known by the company he keeps.

IVB. Expand the idea <sup>Explanation 1/2</sup> 5.  
 Meaning 2 marks, <sup>Illustration 1/2</sup>

1. Example is better than Precept

Meaning - mere words of advice are less useful than good examples.

Explanation: Parents advise on how to get on in the world; teachers to behave well. <sup>Precept</sup> It is not taken seriously by the one who gives it. An advice is not convincing when it is not followed by the preacher. A drunkard advises others not to drink, a man in foreign attire asks one to wear swadeshi.

Illustration - Life of Gandhiji.

2. Heights of Great Men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight

Meaning: Great men did not rise high in their position all at once. They all had worked steadily and patiently to reach a great position

Explanation: We cannot achieve anything without putting in hard work. To acquire greatness one has to struggle against difficulties, overcome obstacles and work steadily step by step.

Illustration: Life of Shiraji, Vikram Sarabhai

IV C  
 Word building:

1. Make Synonyms.

- (1) Swamp - flood (2) customary - usual  
 (3) Dragen - Shameless (4) Stalwart \* sturdy

2. Make Antonyms.

1. Rugged - smooth (2) curious - inquisious  
 (3) disarmament - armament (4) benevolent - malevolent

3. Make Noun forms.

- (1) Certain - certainty (2) deny - demand  
 (3) private - privacy (4) collide - collision

D Poem 1 mark for 1 line 4.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,  
 Too full for sound and foam,  
 When that which drew from out the boundless deep  
 Turns again home.

IVA

4 Analyse - Each clause carries one mark. 6

- 1 There were moments - Main clause
- 2 When I felt unfulfilled - Sub ~~Adverb~~<sup>Adj</sup> clause of time modifying the vb

5 Analyse any 2

Each clause carries 1 mark.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. There were moments                                       | Main clause  |
| 2. When I felt unfulfilled                                  | Sub Adjective clause qualifying the noun <u>moments</u> in C1,       |
| 3. because I longed to hear endearing words from my husband | Sub Adverb clause of reason modifying the vb <u>felt unfulfilled</u> |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 21. I'm in such a state of pocket                | Main clause   |
| 2 that I will be completely and utterly bankrupt | Sub Adverb clause of result modifying the vb <u>am</u> in C1,                 |
| 3 if I don't pay the interest tomorrow           | Sub Adverb clause of condition modifying the vb <u>will be bankrupt</u> in C2 |

b Transform any six as directed 6.  
1 mark each

1. In my mind a name produces the music of Veena (~~to~~ change the voice)

~~A A name is produced in my mind by~~  
A The music of Veena is produced by a name in my mind.

2

2. Discourtesy is not a legal offence  
(Make it affirmative)

A Discourtesy is a moral offence.

3. He was expecting someone to come

(Make it into a complex sentence)

A He was expecting that someone would come

4. He built up the greatest enterprise in the world  
(Change the degree)

He built up an enterprise greater than any other in the world. (Comparative degree)

No other enterprise in the world was so great as the one he built up. (Positive degree)

5. The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar (Make it a simple sentence)

A The Man in the doorway struck a match to light a cigar.

6 She was going to give an account of herself when Prospero interrupted her  
(Use as soon as)

As soon as she was going to give an account of herself Prospero interrupted her.

7. Beauty isn't given to you to keep forever  
(Make it interrogative)

Is beauty given to you to keep forever?

8. If lovers cannot get near enough they feel pain  
(Use unless)

Unless lovers get near enough they feel pain.

Combine

1. They took him to the backyard. The master and the rest treated him with consideration. He slowly began to enjoy the importance given to him.

A The master and the rest took him to the backyard and treated him with such consideration that he slowly began to enjoy the importance given to him.

2. I come from a good family. I am an honest man. I have an income of 10 thousand roubles a year.

A I am an honest man from a good family with an income of 10 thousand roubles a year.

Indirect speech

She asked me what I would do if someone threatened to shoot me unless I drank a bottle of poison. I countered what she would do. She points out that she had asked me first. I finally decide I would let him shoot as he might miss. She then tells that he might not if he were standing right next to me.