

CLASS X (2020-21)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
SAMPLE PAPER-05

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
 - (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
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PART - A (40 MARKS)

READING

[20 Marks]

Q1. Read the passage given below.

Over the past few decades, research has revealed a great deal of information about how readers get meaning from what they read and about the kinds of instructional activities and procedures that are most successful in helping students to become good readers. For many years, reading instruction was based on a concept of reading as the application of a set of isolated skills such as identifying words, finding main ideas, identifying cause and effect relationships, comparing and contrasting and sequencing. Comprehension was viewed as the mastery of these skills.

One important classroom study conducted during the 1970s found that typical comprehension instruction followed what the study called a mentioning, practicing, and assessing procedure. That is, teachers mentioned a specific skill that students were to apply, had students practice the skill by completing workbook pages, then assessed them to find out if they could use the skill correctly. Such instruction did little to help students learn how or when to use the skills, nor was it ever established that this particular set of skills enabled comprehension.

At about this time, a group of psychologists, linguists, and computer scientists began to focus research attention on how the mind works — how people think and learn. A goal of this new research movement, called cognitive science, was to produce an applied science of learning.

In the field of reading, a number of cognitive scientists focused their attention on how readers construct meaning as they read. Specifically, they studied the mental activities that good readers engage in to achieve comprehension. From these studies an entirely new concept emerged about what reading is. According to the new concept, reading is a complex, active process of constructing meaning — not skill application.

The act of constructing meaning is :

- Interactive — it involves not just the reader but also the text and the context in which reading takes place.
- Strategic — readers have purposes for their reading and use a variety of strategies and skills as they construct meaning.
- Adaptable — readers change the strategies they use as they read different kinds of text or as they read for different purposes.

While cognitive science research was producing valuable information about comprehension processes, reading education researchers were reporting important findings about what comprehension instruction looks like in the most effective reading classrooms.

The convergence of these strands of research has provided a wealth of information about what good

readers do as they read, about how good and poor readers differ, and about the kind of instruction that is needed to help students to become good readers.

On the basis of your understanding of the given passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow.

1 × 10 = 10

- (a) Which of the following is NOT a procedure that followed a typical comprehension instruction during the 1970s, as revealed after a classroom study done by researchers ?
- (i) practicing procedure (ii) mentioning procedure
(iii) memorisation procedure (iv) assessing procedure
- (b) A goal of a new research movement called cognitive science was :
- (i) to promote a more practical sort of learning.
(ii) to produce an applied science of learning.
(iii) to introduce an element of learning through assessment.
(iv) to reveal a better method of learning.
- (c) A number of cognitive scientists, in the field of reading, focused their attention on :
- (i) how much an average reader can read in a day.
(ii) learning why many people preferred learning through reading.
(iii) learning why readers had a much better knowledge of vocabulary than others.
(iv) how readers construct meaning as they read.
- (d) According to the new concept of reading, reading is not but a complex, active process of constructing meaning.
- (i) an insignificant expertise (ii) a comprehension skill
(iii) a skill application (iv) a preferred ability
- (e) The act of constructing meaning is :
- I. Comprehensive
II. Adaptable
III. Strategic
IV. Interactive
- (i) I, II and III (ii) I, III and IV
(iii) II, III and IV (iv) I, II, III and IV
- (f) Many years ago the mastery of reading instruction skills was viewed as :
- (i) comprehension. (ii) cognitive learning.
(iii) interactive learning. (iv) interpretation.
- (g) Which instruction gave no help to the students to learn how or when to use certain skills nor was it ever established that this particular set of skills enabled comprehension ?
- (i) reading instruction (ii) typical comprehension instruction
(iii) cognitive instruction (iv) adaptable comprehensive instruction
- (h) The readers change the strategies they use as they read different kinds of text or as they read for different purposes. This is an feature of the act of constructive meaning.
- (i) adaptable (ii) strategic
(iii) cohesive (iv) interactive
- (i) Choose an option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE.
- (i) In the late 20th century a group of psychologists, linguists, and computer scientists began to focus research attention on how the mind works i.e. how people think and learn.
(ii) The act of constructing meaning is interactive because it involves not just the reader but also the text and the context in which reading takes place.

a graduate or professional degree, visitation rates were in the vicinity of 50% during these years. Data from the National Park Service (NPS) indicate the types of historic sites visited most and also the demands made of these sites' physical infrastructure and staff. Visits to NPS historic sites rose from approximately 59.5 million in 1980 to almost 112 million in 2018. Throughout this time period, visits to historic sites constituted approximately a third of total NPS recreational visitation. Since hitting a recent low in visits in 1995, total visits to historic sites of all types increased 58% to a high of 120.3 million in 2016, before falling 7%, to 111.9 million visits in 2018.

Much of the recent growth in visits to historic sites occurred among parks classified as national memorials and was driven by a particularly high level of visitation at sites that did not exist in 1995, such as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (3.3 million visitors in 2018), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial (3.6 million visitors), and the World War II Memorial (4.7 million visitors). As a result, visits to national memorials increased more than 300% from 1995 to 2016, even as the number of sites increased just 26% (from 23 to 29). In comparison, visits to national monuments increased only 3%, even as the number of sites in the category increased by 9% (from 64 to 70). From 2016 to 2018, the number of visits fell in every category, with the largest decline occurring at the memorial sites (down 10%), and the smallest drop at national monuments (3%).

On the basis of your understanding of the given passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow. (1x10=10)

- (a) Which of the following is NOT a common form of public engagement with the humanities ?
 (i) visiting art museums (ii) using libraries
 (iii) historic site visitation (iv) visiting public memorials
- (b) Which age group had a higher rate of visitation to historic sites in 2017 than 35 years earlier in America ?
 (i) 35-44 year-olds (ii) 45-54 year-olds
 (iii) 75 or more year-olds (iv) 25-34 year-olds
- (c) After the year 1995, total visits to historic sites of all types increased 58% in the year
 (i) 2015 (ii) 2016
 (iii) 2017 (iv) 2018
- (d) Which of the following is NOT a historical memorial in America ?
 (i) World War II Memorial (ii) Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial
 (iii) Lincoln Liberty Memorial (iv) Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
- (e) The number of historical sites visits fell in every category from the year 2016 to the year 2018, with the largest decline occurring at :
 (i) the archaeological sites. (ii) the art museums.
 (iii) the memorial sites. (iv) the national monuments.
- (f) Though the visitation rates are converging among the age groups, the differences by the level of are still pronounced.
 (i) employment attainment (ii) gender category
 (iii) international visitation (iv) educational attainment
- (g) The rate of visitation among 25-to-34-year-olds was approximately points higher than that of the youngest age group i.e. 18-to-24-year-olds.
 (i) 11 percentage (ii) 20 percentage
 (iii) 15 percentage (iv) 7 percentage
- (h) Choose an option that is clearly NOT similar in meaning to the word 'attainment'.
 (i) achievement (ii) realization
 (iii) tranquilizing (iv) obtaining

- (i) In earlier years the visitation rate among college graduates was more than twice as high as the rate among those :
- who had a graduate or professional degree.
 - who finished their studies with a high school diploma.
 - who did not finish high school.
 - who were employed individuals.
- (j) In America most of the in visitation of historic sites occurred from the year 2002 to the year 2008.
- increase
 - decline
 - converging
 - diverging
- (k) Choose an option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE.
- Data from the National Park Service (NPS) only indicate the types of historic sites visited most.
 - In 2017, 28% of American adults reported visiting a historic site in the previous year.
 - The recent increases in visitation rates of historical sites were statistically significant for the 35-44 and 45-54 year-old age groups.
 - Visits to historic sites managed by the National Park Service (NPS) were substantially higher in 2018 than 1980, despite a decline in recent years.
- (l) Choose an option that is an antonym of the word 'classified'.
- categorised
 - divided
 - distribute
 - combine

LITERATURE**(10 Marks)**

- Q3. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE by answering the questions that follow. (5×1 = 5)

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'Mang jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with 'Good morning' and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the loaves would be delivered to the servant. But we would not give up. We would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket.

- (a) The baker would make his musical entry on the scene with the 'jhang jhang' sound of :
- a bell in his hand.
 - his specially made bamboo staff.
 - his bracelet which is made of bells.
 - a bell on his basket.
- (b) How would the baker greet the lady of the house ?
- by saying good morning
 - by saying hello
 - by bowing his head
 - by jingling the bamboo stick
- (c) What is the antonym of 'vertical' ?
- slanted
 - straight
 - horizontal
 - diagonal
- (d) Choose an option that states the meaning of the word 'rebuke'
- a backlash of using an instrument
 - to investigate something to a great extent
 - an expression of disapproval or a scolding
 - a scream to ward off something

- (e) Name the author of the story.
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Liam O’Flaherty | (ii) Lucio Rodrigues |
| (iii) Frederick Forsyth | (iv) Lokesh Abrol |

OR

On the way home from school Maddie and Peggy held their drawings very carefully. All the houses had wreaths and holly in the windows. Outside the grocery store, hundreds of Christmas trees were stacked, and in the window, candy peppermint sticks and cornucopias of shiny transparent paper were strung. The air smelled like Christmas and light shining everywhere reflected different colours on the snow. “Boy !” said Peggy, “this shows she really likes us. It shows she got our letter and this is her way of saying that everything’s all right. And that’s that.”

- (a) Peggy and Maddie were holding the drawings very carefully because :
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (i) they were a gift. | |
| (ii) they were a precious treasure. | |
| (iii) it was snowing outside. | |
| (iv) they had a long way to go home. | |
- (b) What were stacked outside the grocery store ?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) cardboard boxes | (ii) christmas trees |
| (iii) christmas decorations | (iv) new invitations |
- (c) What did the light reflect ?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) an image on the snow | (ii) a figure on the ground |
| (iii) different figures on the ground | (iv) different colours on the snow |
- (d) Choose an option that states the meaning of the word ‘cornucopias’.
- | |
|--|
| (i) a container filled with Christmas treats |
| (ii) decorative containers usually full of flowers and fruits |
| (iii) a horn-shaped Christmas decoration |
| (iv) transparent and glittery Christmas decoration usually put outside a house |
- (e) What sort of letter had Maddie and Peggy sent Wanda ?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) an apology letter | (ii) an invitation letter |
| (iii) a friendly letter | (iv) a see you soon letter] |

- Q4. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE by answering the questions that follow. (5×1=5)

No use to say ‘O there are other balls’ :
 An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
 As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
 All his young days into the harbour where
 His ball went. I would not intrude on him;
 A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now
 He senses first responsibility
 In a world of possessions. People will take
 Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

- (a) Where did the ball go ?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) into the water | (ii) away from the owner |
| (iii) towards the poet | (iv) (i) and (iii) |
- (b) Name the poem from which the above extract is taken.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Fire and Ice | (ii) The Ball Poem |
| (iii) Fog | (iv) The Trees |

- (c) Which figure of speech is used in the above lines ?
 (i) metaphor (ii) personification
 (iii) anaphora (iv) simile
- (d) Choose an option that shows the meaning of the word 'rigid'.
 (i) flexible (ii) stoic
 (iii) lenient (iv) stiff
- (e) Which of the following is NOT a meaning one can signify with the word 'ball' in this poem ?
 (i) innocence
 (ii) irreplaceable memories
 (iii) precious things
 (iv) darker path of life

OR

He hears the last voice at night,
 The patrolling cars,
 And stares with his brilliant eyes
 At the brilliant stars.

- (a) Name the poet.
 (i) John Berryman (ii) Walt Whitman
 (iii) Leslie Norris (iv) William Butler Yeats
- (b) Who is 'he' ?
 (i) a lion (ii) a tiger
 (iii) a jaguar (iv) a leopard
- (c) At what does he stare ?
 (i) the visitors (ii) the bright stars
 (iii) the guards (iv) other animals
- (d) What is the last thing 'he' hears at night ?
 (i) the voice of a watchman
 (ii) his own desperate cries
 (iii) patrolling cars
 (iv) shutting down of doors
- (e) Why has the poet used the word 'brilliant' twice ?
 (i) to create a sense of rhyme in the poem
 (ii) to catch the attention of the reader
 (iii) to lay more stress on the brightness of the eyes and the stars
 (iv) there is no deeper meaning behind the usage

GRAMMAR**(10 Marks)**

- Q5. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note. (3×1=3)
 History and Geography (a) by means of the cinema. When taught this way, they will give pleasure; attention will be spontaneous and therefore the impression will be less temporary. In spite of reforming movements, (b) a feeling that what is enjoyed without effort cannot (c)
- (a) (i) will be taught at first
 (ii) should be taught at first
 (iii) must be taught at first
 (iv) can be taught at first

- (b) (i) there was still among educators
 (ii) there will be still among educators
 (iii) there were still among educators
 (iv) there is still among educators
- (c) (i) have much educational value
 (ii) had much educational value
 (iii) has much educational value
 (iv) be having much educational value

Q6. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the narration. (3×1=3)

Arthur : Kevin, are you going to the hospital again ? Is your mother okay ?

Kevin : My mother is now better. Thank God, she has been back to normal since Friday.

Arthur asked Kevin (a) He also asked him whether his mother was okay. Kevin replied that (b) and thanking God, the boy said that (c)

- (a) (i) if he had gone to the hospital again
 (ii) if he was going to the hospital again
 (iii) if he will be going to the hospital again
 (iv) if he is going to the hospital again
- (b) (i) his mother was better now
 (ii) his mother had been better now
 (iii) his mother is better now
 (iv) his mother has been better now
- (c) (i) his mother will be back to normal by Friday
 (ii) his mother has been back to normal since Friday
 (iii) his mother had been back to normal since Friday
 (iv) his mother have been back to normal by Friday

Q7. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below. (4×1=4)

- (a) “..... I talk to you a litte later Mrs. Banerjeee ?”
 (i) must (ii) will
 (iii) can't (iv) would
- (b) They their revision when the tutor arrived.
 (i) have already done (ii) had already done
 (iii) are already doing (iv) were already doing
- (c) Neither my mother nor my father available to attend the parents-teacher meeting.
 (i) are (ii) were
 (iii) is (iv) have been
- (d) Mathew and I football after school today. Do you want to join too ?
 (i) are playing (ii) played
 (iii) play (iv) is playing

- (e) There isn't point in getting upset about it.
 (i) few (ii) several
 (iii) any (iv) many
- (f) I saw her days ago.
 (i) a few (ii) few
 (iii) many (iv) a little

PART-B (40 MARKS)

WRITING

[2 × 5 = 10 Marks]

- Q8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. (5 Marks)
 You are Nitish /Nikita, the Head Boy/ Girl of Tagore Public School, Agra. Write a letter to Messers New Star Sports, Kalkaji, New Delhi asking them to send sports equipment for the games and sports department of your school.

OR

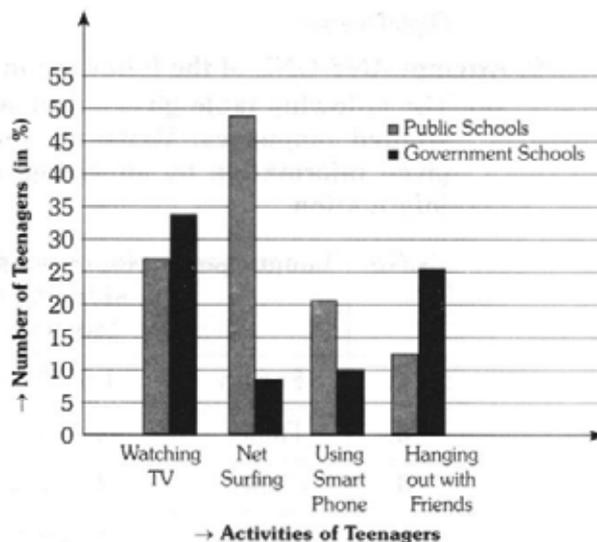
Write a letter to the editor of a local daily complaining against the school-bus drivers for rash-driving and overcrowding of buses causing risk to the lives of innocent school children. You are Dipti/Deepak of C-156, Janakpuri, New Delhi.

- Q9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. (5 Marks)
 The following table gives information about some of the world's most studied languages. Write an analytical paragraph summarizing the given information by analyzing and reporting the main and relevant information.

S. No.	Languages	No. of people studying a language	Native speakers of a language	Speakers in
1.	English	1.5 billion	527 million	101
2.	French	82 million	118 million	51
3.	Chinese	30 million	1.39 billion	33
4.	Spanish	14.5 million	389 million	31
5.	Italian	8 million	67 million	29
6.	Japanese	3 million	123 million	25

OR

Look at the given bar graph which shows the result of a survey conducted in the public and government schools of Mathura. The graph depicts the types of activities the teenagers from the age of 14 years to 19 years are involved in during their leisure time.



Write an analytical paragraph highlighting the result of the survey, including all the main points and relevant information.

LITERATURE

(30 Marks)

- Q10. **Answer ANY TWO questions in 20-30 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.** $2 \times 4 = 8$
(A) (any two) $2 \times 2 = 4$
- Mr. Keesing was a strict but kind teacher. Explain the truth of this statement.
 - What does Natalya say about the dog named Guess ?
 - How did the young seagull try to catch the attention of his family ?
- (B) (any two)** $2 \times 2 = 4$
- Why was Matilda not happy to receive the invitation to the party ?
 - How was the hack driver recognised as Oliver Lutkins in the end ?
 - What did Griffin do inside the London store ?
- Q11. **Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.** $3 \times 4 = 12$
(A) (any two) $3 \times 2 = 6$
- Why would Valli shout in English—"Proud ! Proud !" ?
 - What, according to the poet Walt Whitman, makes the animals different or better than the human beings ?
 - What did Miss Mason say to the students in the class after reading the letter from Wanda's father ?
- (B) (any two)** $3 \times 2 = 6$
- How and when did Matilda find the borrowed necklace missing ?
 - "The two boys stared in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of bare feet." What did the bewildered boys observe while looking at these footprints ?
 - Had Anil really forgiven Hari Singh ? Support your answer with evidence.
- Q12. **Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words.** $(5 \times 1 = 5)$
 "So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea to answer the letter".
 What does this statement tell us about the postmaster ? Was his idea successful ? How did the receiver react ?

OR

“I ought to go back to Paris,” I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast.

“I’ll take the risk,” I thought, and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

Describe the narrator’s experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm from the story ‘The Black Aeroplane’.

Q13. **Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. (5×1 =5)**

After reading the story ‘Bholi’ by the author K.A. Abbas, what impression do you form of the protagonist of the story Bholi ?

OR

Why did the young lawyer rejoice on being told to go to New Mullion ? Was his task accomplished ? Justify your answer.

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