

**CLASS X (2020-21)**  
**ENGLISH (CODE 0184)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-06**

**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.
- 

**PART - A (40 MARKS)**

**READING**

**[20 Marks]**

- Q1. Read the passage given below. (10×1=10)
- The problem of the conservation of historical monuments (statues, columns, ancient buildings) requires an accurate study of the many environmental agents which bring about the deterioration process and affect the actual rate of deterioration. Among the most active causes of weathering, we can cite : (i) the weakening of the outer layer of the art work, which is caused by complex microphysical effects and is in particular due to wetting of the outer layer of the artwork (a comparison between the effects of rainwater and condensation is made); (ii) the chemico-physical action of pollutants captured in both the dry and wet phase.
- The destructive processes depend on many factors : the past history of the monument, the capture and nature of the pollutants, and the frequency of some microclimatic conditions, particularly those supplying the water necessary for chemical reactions. To this end studies of diurnal and seasonal variations on the monument of both the heat wave and the fluxes of moisture and energy are very important.
- Some of these processes have been shown with microclimatic studies and microphysical investigation associated with mineralogic and chemical analyses of samples of weathered material. Mathematical models in some cases (especially for solar radiation and temperature) permit physical simulation, reconstruction of past data and extrapolation into the future observation of many monuments from different epochs; situated at various sites, gives examples of the fundamental processes that are often associated with, or masked by, other effects.
- The main weathering processes are due to the combined action of rainwater and atmospheric pollutants (particularly the carbonaceous particles due to combustion) deposited on the surface of the monument. The way in which the surface is wetted is very important : in fact, a short drizzle can activate the dry deposit without washing it away, and in this case the pH of rain droplets is of secondary importance; on the other hand, showers supply abundant water which favours dissolution of the stone and removal of the solute, resulting in a thinning of the original rock. Another important factor is the dynamic regime (i.e. laminar or turbulent) of the water flowing over the surface of the monument.
- In zones where the surface of marble or calcareous monuments is only wetted, but protected from run-off, black crusts (characterized by crystals of gypsum and calcite with carbonaceous particles embedded in the crusts) are formed. Zones subjected to heavy run-off are also subjected to a thinning of the rock and small authentic calcite crystals form that are white in appearance.



- (h)** Which of the following will be the most appropriate title of the passage ?
- Deterioration Process of Historical Monuments
  - Monuments and their Deteriorations
  - The Legacy of Monuments
  - The Science of Deterioration
- (i)** When considering the deterioration in the case of particularly precious mortars, actions are described that act on :
- the maintenance of the artwork.
  - keeping the mural in its original condition.
  - the causes and not only on the effects.
  - the effects of time that can be clearly seen.
- (j)** In the passage the phrase ‘run-off’ refers to :
- the flowing of excessive water across a surface.
  - the fast deterioration of a surface.
  - the thinning of the upper layer of a monument.
  - the destructive affect of wind erosion.
- (k)** When talking about weathering processes, the way in which the surface is ..... is very important.
- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| (i) eroded    | (ii) wetted |
| (iii) handled | (iv) built  |
- (l)** Choose an option that is NOT similar in meaning to the word ‘weathering’.
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (i) worn-out        | (ii) eroded   |
| (iii) disintegrated | (iv) softened |

Q2. Read the passage given below.

Tourism is an important socio-economic activity. It provides enormous scope for economic development of a particular area.

According to Ziffer (1989), “Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas.”

In India, temple towns, historical monuments and sea beaches were traditionally sought out as tourist attractions. But now the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly as nature, heritage, and recreational destinations are gaining more importance. In this background, eco-tourism has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.

The root of tourism in India can be traced to pilgrimage. In the early stages, pilgrimage-based tourism was only of domestic nature but during recent years, a large number of foreign tourists have also started visiting places of pilgrimage.

India has an unending choice for the tourists—a 3,500 km long and 8,848 beautiful long beaches on the sea coast, gregarious tropical forests, the great variety of lifestyle. India’s share in international tourist arrivals was 0.34 per cent in 2002 and it increased to 0.49 per cent during 2005.

The increasing trend has been maintained over the last three years and international tourist arrivals touched 3.92 million in 2005. The World Travel and Tourism Council have identified India as one of the foremost growth centres in the world in the coming decade. Domestic tourism is estimated to be much higher than international tourism and has also been rising rapidly.

The Tenth Plan recognised the vast employment generating potential of tourism and the role it can play in furthering the socio-economic objectives of the Plan. Tourism is the third largest net earner of foreign exchange for the country. Tourism in India has vast employment potential. By 2015, it is expected to provide 25 million jobs.

**The famous places of tourist interest in India can be classified on the basis of their geographical location and historical and cultural importance :**

- (i) India has a natural landscape with a variety of attractions for tourists. There are snow-covered peaks, valleys, gorges and numerous waterfalls, lakes, and forests that attract tourists. Nature tourism is identified with the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Chotanagpur plateau and other places.  
The places of importance include hill-stations like Shimla, Kullu, Mussorie, Nainital and Udagamandalam (Ooty); national parks and wildlife reserves like the Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Mumbai, Maharashtra) Ranthambore National Park (Rajasthan), Sariska National Park (Rajasthan), Periyar National Park (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh) and Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary (Jharkhand).
- (ii) Adventure tourism has grown in popularity and India has enormous potential for adventure tourism. River-rafting, kayaking and mountain climbing in the Himalayas, rock climbing, skiing in the snow-covered hilly areas, boat racing in Kerala and paragliding are some favourite adventure sports of tourists.
- (iii) Some famous sea beaches thronged by tourists in India include beaches of Mumbai, Goa, Lakshwadeep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kovalam Beach in Kerala, Marine Beach in Chennai and the beach temples of Mahabalipuram.
- (iv) India is famous for its cultural and religious tourist places that include towns and cities. Allahabad, Ajmer, Ayodhya, Badrinath, Bodh Gaya, Dwarka, Haridwar, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Kochi, Madurai, Tirupati, Ujjain, Varanasi and Yamunotri are places of cultural and religious tourism that are visited by numerous domestic tourists as well as tourists from abroad.
- (v) India's historical monuments and archaeological sites are of interest to domestic and international tourists. The Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid (Delhi), Humayun's Tomb (Delhi), India Gate (Delhi), Charminar (Hyderabad), the Gateway of India (Mumbai), Hawa Mahal (Jaipur) and places like Udaipur, Sanchi, Khajuraho, Aurangabad attracts tourists.

**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 place that was traditionally sought out as tourist attractions in India ?  
(i) historical monuments (ii) recreational destinations  
(iii) temple towns (iv) sea beaches
- (b) Which of the following is NOT a place that is famous for its cultural and religious tourist places in India ?  
(i) Tirupati (ii) Jhansi  
(iii) Allahabad (iv) Ujjain
- (c) As the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly, ..... has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.  
(i) exploration tourism  
(ii) green tourism  
(iii) in-budget tourism  
(iv) eco-tourism
- (d) Which of the following options is NOT mentioned by Ziffer when he defines tourism ?  
(i) Tourism has a specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery.  
(ii) Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas.  
(iii) Tourism has a goal of appreciating the untainted beauty of the places visited.  
(iv) Tourism involves visiting any existing cultural aspects of both past and present.

- (e) Adventure tourism in India has grown quite a lot in popularity. Some adventure sports one can experience and enjoy in the Himalayas are :
- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| I. mountain climbing | II. river-rafting  |
| III. kayaking        | IV. boat racing    |
| (i) I and II         | (ii) III and IV    |
| (iii) I, II and III  | (iv) I, III and IV |
- (f) Choose an option that is NOT correct.
- (i) Kaziranga National Park is in Arunachal Pradesh.  
(ii) Sariska National Park is in Rajasthan.  
(iii) Periyar National Park is in Tamil Nadu.  
(iv) Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is in Jharkhand.
- (g) Which of the following is NOT something that provides an unending choice for the tourists who visit India ?
- (i) gregarious tropical forests  
(ii) long stretch of snow covered mountain ranges  
(iii) beautiful long beaches on the sea coast  
(iv) the great variety of lifestyle
- (h) In India, the root of tourism can be traced to :
- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Rajasthan.    | (ii) temple towns.      |
| (iii) pilgrimage. | (iv) historical places. |
- (i) Choose an option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE.
- (i) India's historical monuments and archaeological sites are of interest to domestic and international tourists.  
(ii) India's share in international tourist arrivals was 0.34 per cent in 2002 and it increased to 0.49 per cent during 2005.  
(iii) Tourism is the fourth largest net earner of foreign exchange for India.  
(iv) There are snow-covered peaks, valleys, gorges and numerous waterfalls, lakes, and forests that attract tourists to India.
- (j) The Tenth Plan has recognised that for India tourism has :
- (i) a vast employment generating potential.  
(ii) a high exposure rate to the other cultures.  
(iii) the highest amount of advantages in terms of economy.  
(iv) only profitable potentials.
- (k) Choose an option that is a synonym of the word 'fabric'.
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) constraint | (ii) potential  |
| (iii) method   | (iv) foundation |
- (l) Choose an option that is clearly the opposite in meaning to the word 'unending'.
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (i) ceaseless | (ii) continuous  |
| (iii) brief   | (iv) everlasting |

**LITERATURE****(10 Marks)**

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

CHUBUKOV [interrupting] : My dear fellow... I'm so glad, and so on... Yes, indeed, and all that sort of thing. [Embraces and kisses LOMOV] I've been hoping for it for a long time. It's been my continual desire. [Sheds a tear] And I've always loved you, my angel, as if you were my own

son. May God give you both—His help and His love and so on, and so much hope... What am I behaving in this idiotic way for? I'm off my balance with joy, absolutely off my balance! Oh, with all my soul... I'll go and call Natalya, and all that.

- (a) Why is Chubukov so glad ?  
 (i) because Lomov came to meet him  
 (ii) because Lomov wanted to marry his daughter  
 (iii) because Lomov did not want his property  
 (iv) because Lomov did not come to borrow anything
- (b) What had been Chubukov's continual desire ?  
 (i) to give back the oxen meadows to Lomov  
 (ii) to return the money he had borrowed from his neighbour  
 (iii) to see his daughter marry Lomov  
 (iv) to join both of the adjacent properties and make it one big farm
- (c) Whom does 'both' refer to ?  
 (i) Chubukov and Natalya  
 (ii) Lomov and Natalya  
 (iii) Stepan and Natalya  
 (iv) Chubukov and Lomov
- (d) Choose an option that is similar in meaning to the word 'balance'.  
 (i) composure  
 (ii) stabilizer  
 (iii) nervousness  
 (iv) similarity
- (e) Which of the following are the adjectives that can be associated with Chubukov ?  
 1. greedy  
 2. loving  
 3. patient  
 4. cruel  
 5. selfish  
 6. materialistic  
 (i) 1, 5 and 6  
 (ii) 2, 3 and 4  
 (iii) 1, 2 and 4  
 (iv) 2, 5 and 6

### OR

As they gazed, a remarkable sight met their eyes. A fresh footmark appeared from nowhere ! Further footprints followed, one after another, descending the steps and progressing down the street. The boys followed, fascinated, until the muddy impressions became fainter and fainter, and at last disappeared altogether.

- (a) Whom did the footprints belong to ?  
 (i) Mr Jaffers  
 (ii) Mrs Hall  
 (iii) Griffin  
 (iv) the landlord
- (b) Where did the boys first see the footprints ?  
 (i) on a footpath  
 (ii) on the steps of a house  
 (iii) on a busy street  
 (iv) on the snow covered ground
- (c) Choose an option that is a synonym of the word 'progressing'.  
 (i) developing  
 (ii) managing  
 (iii) gathering  
 (iv) moving
- (d) What remarkable sight did the boys witness ?  
 (i) a naked man walking in the snow  
 (ii) fresh muddy footprints appeared in front of them out of nowhere  
 (iii) an invisible person hit them and left only his footprints behind  
 (iv) footprints walking down the street in the middle of a snowstorm

- (e) Name the author.
- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Guy de Maupassant | (ii) H.G. Wells         |
| (iii) Sinclair Lewis  | (iv) Robert W. Peterson |

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

He should be lurking in shadow,  
Sliding through long grass  
Near the water hole  
Where plump deer pass.

- (a) Who is 'he' ?
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (i) leopard | (ii) jaguar  |
| (iii) tiger | (iv) cheetah |
- (b) What is 'he' actually doing instead of lurking ?
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) prowling in the forest  | (ii) resting in a cave     |
| (iii) is left inside a cage | (iv) is growling at a deer |
- (c) Why is he waiting in hiding ?
- |  |
|--|
| (i) to stay away from the eyes of a hunter |
| (ii) so that he can attack a plump deer    |
| (iii) so that his prey does not notice him |
| (iv) to track the movements of an intruder |
- (d) From which poem has this extract been taken ?
- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) How to Tell Wild Animals | (ii) Animals      |
| (iii) A Tiger in the Zoo     | (iv) Dust of Snow |
- (e) Choose an option that is similar in meaning to the word 'plump'.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (i) slender | (ii) lanky  |
| (iii) stout | (iv) chubby |

**OR**

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,  
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,  
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,  
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

- (a) What quality of Ink and Blink is mentioned ?
- |   |
|---|
| (i) they were as brave as a tiger in a rage       |
| (ii) they were as brave as a barrel full of bears |
| (iii) they chased lions down the stairs           |
| (iv) they cried for safety and a cage             |
- (b) Which adjective is suited for Custard according to his friends ?
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (i) brave     | (ii) coward  |
| (iii) selfish | (iv) valiant |
- (c) Which figure of speech is used in the third line ?
- |                    |
|--------------------|
| (i) metaphor       |
| (ii) anaphora      |
| (iii) alliteration |
| (iv) simile        |

- (d) What is the meaning of 'rage' ?
- (i) passion (ii) indifference  
(iii) anger (iv) harmony
- (e) What is the poet trying to say with the lines 'barrel full of bears' ?
- (i) a person who takes a lot of chances with his life  
(ii) a person without fear or anxiety about what may happen  
(iii) a person who is always looking for another adventure to pursue  
(iv) a person without any thoughts about what the future may bring

**GRAMMAR****(10 Marks)**

- Q5. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note. (3×1 = 3)
- In business, growth (a) ..... ; one has to grow if one (b) ..... out. This is particularly true today with liberalisation of imports and increasing competition. Moreover, growth and higher productivity (c) ..... and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products.
- (a) (i) will be needed for survival  
(ii) were needed for survival  
(iii) is needed for survival  
(iv) was needed for survival
- (b) (i) did not want to be wiped  
(ii) does not want to be wiped  
(iii) will not want to be wiped  
(iv) can not want to be wiped
- (c) (i) create employment  
(ii) creates employment  
(iii) created employment  
(iv) had created employment

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



Darren sighed and exclaimed with sadness that he felt like (a) ..... . He grumbled that couldn't go to the movie theatre or pizza parlour. He even missed his classmates. His father immediately (b) ..... that Anne Frank and her family had spent two years in an attic. He then looked at his son's face and said that (c) ..... to the information.

- (a) (i) he has been inside the house forever  
(ii) he will have been inside the house forever  
(iii) would have been inside the house forever  
(iv) he had been inside the house forever

- (b) (i) informed him  
(ii) said to him  
(iii) asked him  
(iv) shouted at him
- (c) (i) he has expected his blank look and no comment  
(ii) he had been expecting his blank look and no comment  
(iii) he had expected his blank look and no comment  
(iv) he was expecting his blank look and no comment

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

- (a) Katelyn ..... across the footpath, when he saw a road accident.  
(i) was strolling (ii) is strolling  
(iii) strolled (iv) had strolled
- (b) ..... he did not know the way, he got lost on his way to school.  
(i) Because (ii) Although  
(iii) Either (iv) If
- (c) It takes ..... of patience to write a novel.  
(i) enough (ii) much  
(iii) many (iv) a lot of
- (d) Have you ever seen such a beautiful moon in ..... sky.  
(i) a (ii) an  
(iii) the (iv) X
- (e) ..... I remove the plates from the table ?  
(i) Can (ii) May  
(iii) Shall (iv) Could
- (f) The government ..... to implement a new rule.  
(i) had decided (ii) has decided  
(iii) will decide (iv) were deciding

### PART-B (40 MARKS)

#### WRITING

(2×5=10)

- Q8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. (5 Marks)  
Write a letter to the Tour Manager, Ashoka Tours and Travels, Bangalore, seeking information regarding the tour packages offered by the company. You are Mr. Ajay Mittal/Ms. Anita Mittal from Chandigarh, Punjab, who is planning to visit all the holy places of South India with your aged mother and father.

OR

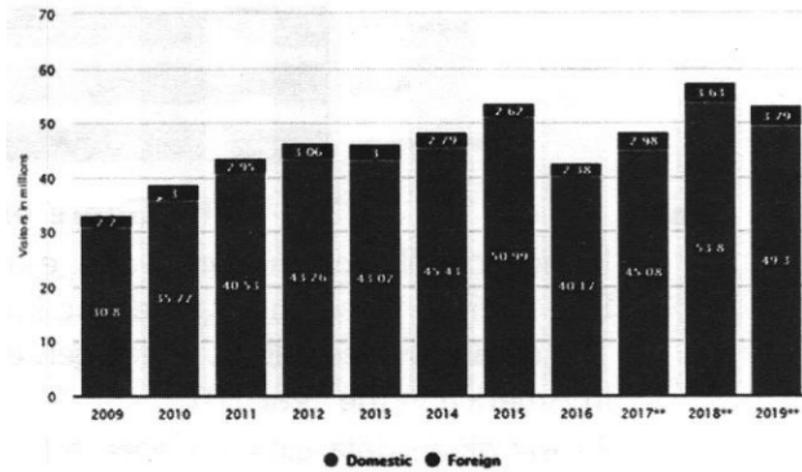
You read the following advertisement in the newspaper. After reading it, you decided to write a letter to the editor of a national daily, making a plea to the common people to switch over to solar energy to conserve electricity and limit electricity bills. You are Nishant/Nishtha of 28-A, Civil Lines, New Delhi.

**PROGRAMME G^SOLAR**

- ✓ We offer a ₹ 0 upfront Solar System program coupled with an Energy Efficiency kit
- ✓ Savings on Day 1
- ✓ Trade out a rising Utility bill for a fixed Solar payment
- ✓ Receive a ₹ 2000 grocery or restaurant certificate by calling in
- ✓ Receive up to 3 months no solar payments

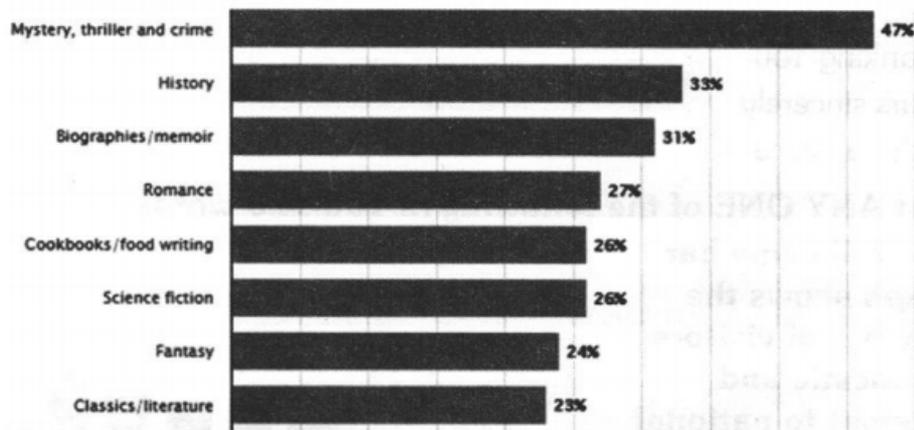
“What an amazing experience it was to get a 10.18 KW system in my home from the best company in central FL. Go solar provided me with a knowledgeable team focused on what they do best. They help me get financed at a low rate. Thanks again to everyone that was involved. Go Green today!”—**Sammy Rivera**

Q9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. (5 Marks)  
 The following bar graph shows the number of visitors (domestic and foreign) to national monuments across India between the years 2009 and 2019. Write an analytical paragraph by analysing the given data.



OR

The chart given below shows the kinds of book categories preferred by the people of America in the year 2015. Write an analytical paragraph using describing the given data.



**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)**  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (i) What do you know about the geographical location of Coorg ?  
(ii) Why did Amanda sulk and become moody ?  
(iii) Anne wanted her diary to be different. How ?
- (B) (any two)**  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (i) What realization did Richard Ebright come to after he started tagging butterflies ?  
(ii) What made Hari Singh think that he could live the life of an oil-rich Arab for some time ?  
(iii) Why did Dr. Herriot get really worried about Tricki when he saw him ?
- Q11. **Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.**  $3 \times 4 = 12$   
**(A) (any two)**  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (i) Why was the young seagull afraid to fly ?  
(ii) How is the boy learning 'the epistemology of loss' from the loss of his ball ?  
(iii) "She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her." Why did this happen ?
- (B) (any two)**  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (i) Did Matilda agree happily to attend the party ?  
(ii) What does the narrator in the story 'The Hack Driver' describe as 'pretty disrespectful treatment' ?  
(iii) In which respect was Bholi different from her sisters ?
- Q12. **Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words.** **(5×1=5)**  
What does Valli mean when she says, "I was just agreeing with what you said about things happening without our knowledge."

**OR**

Describe Rajvir's journey from Mariani Junction to Dhekiabari Tea Estate from his point of view.

- Q13. **Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words.** **(5×1=5)**  
Greed and overindulgence can often be harmful for us and even others. Compare and contrast Tricki's condition in the beginning and in the end of the story 'A Triumph of Surgery'.

**OR**

Loisel was a simple man who truly loved his wife.

What instances from the story 'The Necklace' show the truth of this statement ?

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