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No. of printed pages : 4

021

221 (HXE)

2016

ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Max. Marks : 100

- Note : (i) This question paper is divided into four sections — 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.  
(ii) All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION 'A' (Reading)

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

The most astonishing aspect of all Indus cities was their advanced system of town planning within the thick outerwalls – probably a defence against flooding – large blocks of houses were separated by a grid of broad roads. Houses were terraced; they varied in size, but were all designed around an inner courtyard, usually with a staircase leading to an upper floor. Much of the daily life of the citizens took place in the courtyard, as it does in Indian Homes today.

The people were fastidious about personal hygiene. The houses contained bathrooms and often brick lavatories, which were connected to a system of drains which followed the routes of the streets, punctuated by manholes, gutters and wells. The houses contained slight traces of elaborate woodwork and the plastered walls and floors may have been painted or covered with mats and hangings. Finds of jewellery vivacious figurines, and lively painted pottery show that the Indus people did not lack artistic imagination or colour in their daily lives. But these seem to have been little room for more permanent, secular or even religious art, only sparse evidence of which has survived.

- (a) What was surprising aspect of Indus cities ? 2  
(b) How were the houses designed there ? 2  
(c) How were the lavatories built in houses ? 2  
(d) What has been said about imagination of people of Indus ? 2
2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow—

Blood is made up of three cell types and plasma which together have vital tasks to perform. On one hand, blood is a means of transport, supplying every part of body with oxygen and nutrients. On the other, it removes carbon dioxide and waste products. In addition to these functions, it serves as a means of communication between different organs by carrying hormones and other chemical messengers from place to place. The constant circulation of blood also helps to keep our body's temperature constant, and blood platelets help to protect us by blocking the flow of blood from wounds. The red corpuscles contain haemoglobin, molecule that transports oxygen around the body, while the various types of white corpuscles play an important role in our body's vital immune defences. They are constantly patrolling the whole body and are able to penetrate into any type of tissue through the blood vessel walls and remove foreign matter, harmful bacteria and diseased cells. Red blood cells contain the protein haemoglobin, which gives it its red colour. The haem group of protein molecules-iron attached to them is responsible

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for the colour. Haemoglobin's task is to bind the oxygen in the lungs, transport it to the rest of the body and then release it.

- (a) What does the blood supply ? 2  
(b) How does blood serve as a means of communication ? 2  
(c) How are blood platelets helpful to us ? 2  
(d) What penetrates into tissues and what does it remove ? 2  
(e) What does red-blood corpuscles contain ? 2  
(f) Find word from the passage which mean similar to the following— 2  
(i) Unchanging (ii) Essential

**SECTION 'B' (Writing)**

3. You are Jitendra / Vaishnavi of Vatika Vihar, Haridwar. Write a letter to your uncle about your board examination's preparation. 8

**OR**

You are Janhvi / Hritik of Kalyan Vihar, Ranikhet. Write a letter to the Director, Disaster Management, Nainital complaining about mismanagement in distribution of relief - items to the common public affected due to disaster.

4. Write a paragraph on any one of the following in about 60 words. 4

- (a) A flood scene  
(b) Life and food of a farmer  
(c) Pollution in Indian rivers

5. On the basis of hints given below, write a paragraph in about 80 words on 'A Village of My Dream'. 8

**Hints :** Location — basic amenities — cleanliness — culturally rich — message / model for others

**SECTION 'C' (Grammar)**

6. Fill in the blanks with correct form of non-finites given in the brackets—  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- (a) Lencho demanded a white paper ..... a letter. (write)  
(b) The police found a deadbody ..... in the swimming pool. (float)  
(c) Bobby found his bat ..... (break)  
(d) ..... is my hobby. (cook)

7. Combine the following pairs of sentences using sentence connectors given in the brackets— 2

- (a) The train had gone. I reached the platform. (before)  
(b) He did not score 80% marks in class X. He could not get admission in GIC Dehradun. (since)

8. Join the following pairs of sentences as directed— 2

- (a) How did he know ? She was a teacher. (Begin with "How did ....")  
(b) Who is speaking ? May I know ? (Begin with "May I know ....")

9. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs given in the brackets—  $1 \times 3 = 3$

When I ..... (get) down the bus yesterday, I ..... (find) my purse missing. Someone ..... (steal) my purse from my bag in the bus.

10. Complete the following sentences using modals— 2

- (a) The train ..... come anytime. It is already late.  
(b) He ..... cross this river.

11. (a) Transform the following sentences into passive voice— 2  
(i) My brother repaired the refrigerator.  
(ii) My mother prepares breakfast everyday.
- (b) Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences— 2  
(i) and / came / sisters / brothers / two / his / party / to  
(ii) eaten up / fruits / had / all / she / the

**SECTION 'D' ( Text Book )**  
**( Prose )**

12. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow—  
I knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred; he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity.
- (a) Who is the writer of the above passage ? 1  
(b) Who is 'the oppressor' in the passage ? 1  
(c) In what way are the oppressed and the oppressor robbed of their humanity ? 2  
(d) Find a word in the passage which means 'freed'. 1
13. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow—  
"Of those who, overcome by death, depart from life, a father cannot save his son, nor kinsmen their relations. Mark ! while relatives are looking on and lamenting deeply, one by one mortals are carried off, like an ox that is led to the slaughter. So the world is afflicted with death and decay, therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world.
- (a) What is Buddha's philosophy of death of mortals ? 2  
(b) What is the name of the lesson of this extract ? 1  
(c) What is the world afflicted with ? 1  
(d) Find the word, in the passage, which means 'to feel sorrow'. 1
14. Answer the following question in about 80 words— 6  
Do you feel sympathy with Lencho ? Describe his simplicity and innocence from the story 'A Letter to God'.

**OR**

What information about the habitat and habits of the others do you gather from the lesson— 'Mijbil the Otter' ?

15. Answer the following question in about 30-40 words. 4  
Explain the title of the play 'The Proposal' in your own words.

**OR**

What explanation did Lomov give for his excitement in the opening scene of the play 'The Proposal' ?

( Poetry )

16. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow—

“Never shall a young man,  
Thrown into despair  
By those great honey-coloured  
Ramparts at your ear,  
Love you for yourself alone  
And not your yellow hair.”

- (a) What does the young man mean by ‘great honey – coloured Ramparts at your ear’ ? 2  
(b) What does the poet mean by ‘thrown into despair’ ? 1  
(c) Name the poem and the poet. 1

OR

They do not sweat and whine about their condition.  
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.  
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,  
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with  
the mania of owning things,  
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that  
lived thousands of years ago,

- (a) The poet says that animals are better than humans. Give two ideas to prove it. 2  
(b) Whose company does the poet prefer to ? 1  
(c) What is the name of the poem and the poet ? 1
17. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30-40 words each— 2×3 = 6  
(a) What do the ‘crow’ and ‘hemlock’ represent in the poem ‘Dust of Snow’ ?  
(b) Where is the tiger imprisoned ? Describe his situation from the poem—‘A Tiger in the Zoo’.  
(c) Where are the trees in the poem ‘The Trees’ ? Describe the struggle of their roots, their leaves and their twigs. <http://www.ukboardonline.com>

( Supplementary Reader )

18. Answer the following question in about 100 words — 8  
Ausable invents the story of a balcony under the window. What happened afterward ?

OR

How did Griffin enter a big London store and spend the night there ?

19. Answer the following question in about 30-40 words — 4  
What treatment did Mr. Harriot give to Tricky — The pet of Mrs. Pumphrey ?

OR

Who supported Ebright to get interested in Science ? What was Ebright’s collection for research ?

20. Answer the following question in about 20-30 words— 3  
Who was Sulekha ? Why did she start stammering ?

OR

What was the cause of Matilda’s ruin ?

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