

# Dr.K.K.R GOWTHAM E.M HIGH SCHOOL :: GUDIVADA

Class : X - State

PRE-FINAL

Time : 2.45 Min

Sub : English

(Paper – I )

Marks : 50 M

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**Questions (1-5): Read the following passage carefully.**

It was a very quiet friendship that developed over the years. Manikda [as Ray was affectionately called by his friends] was a shy person and always very discreet about displaying his emotions," said Roberge. Though to outsiders, Ray's massive stature-physical and intellectual- might have made him come across as cold, aloof and even intimidating, he was in reality a very simple and unassuming man with a subtle sense of humor. It was an unspoken arrangement between the two of them to meet on Sundays at 9 a.m. at Ray's residence on Bishop Lefroy Road, Kolkata. Ray would invite Roberge over for private screenings of his latest films and welcomed comments on them. But this happened only after the friendship had cemented, for in the early days of their dialogue Ray's shyness prevented him from talking about his own films.

*(Rendezvous with Ray)*

**Now, answer the following questions.**

**(5 x 1 = 5 M)**

**1. What did the outsiders think about Ray?**

**2. What was the real character of Ray?**

**3. What features of Ray's personality made the strangers opine that Ray was grim, unfriendly and frightful?**

- A) His shyness and carefulness in displaying his emotions
- B) His massive - physical and intellectual - personality
- C) His modesty and sense of humor.

**4. Whose friendship is being talked about in this passage?**

- A) Satyajit Ray and Tagore
- B) Satyajit Ray and Manikda
- C) Satyajit Ray and Gaston Roberge

**5. Choose the sentence from the passage which means that Ray trusted Roberge, took him into his confidence and shared his secrets with him.**

- A) ..... the early days of their dialogue Ray's shyness prevented him from talking about his own films.
- B) It was quiet friendship that developed over the years.
- C) Ray would invite Roberge over for private screenings of his films and welcomed comments on them.

**Questions (6- 8): Read the following stanza carefully.**

Then why these fights,  
which leave us in poor plight?  
Irrespective of our region,  
forget the castes,  
which makes us lose our charm.

Let's ignore the selfish call of each region,  
and listen for once to the call of the nation.

*(A Plea for India)*

**Choose the correct answers to the following questions.**

**(3 x 1 = 3 M)**

**6. Which make us lose our charm?**

- A) call of the nation
- B) call of each region
- C) regionalism and communalism

**7. What should we care for?**

- A) the call of the nation
- B) the call of each region
- C) castes and our region

**8. Which leave us in poor plight?**

- A) Fights among ourselves
- B) Fights against our enemies
- C) Fights against those who incite

**Questions (9- 10): Read the following passage carefully.**

Setbacks are inevitable in life. A setback can act as a driving force and also teach us humility. In grief you will find courage and faith to overcome the setback. We need to learn to be victors, not victims. Fear and doubt short-circuit the mind.

*(Every Success Story Is also a Story of Great Failures)*

**Now, answer the following questions.**

**(2 x 1 = 2 M)**

**9. How are setbacks helpful to us?**

- A) We learn to be victors but not victims.
- B) We find courage and faith to overcome the setback.
- C) Setbacks teach us humility and act as a driving force.

**10. What do we need to overcome the setback?**

- A) Humility
- B) Courage and faith
- C) Fear and doubt

**Questions (11-15): Read the following passage carefully.**

"I can remember the time," she said wistfully, "when all the fields around this village were green and the harvests good". Her outstretched arm described a complete circle as she stood in the morning sun. "Then they built those monsters, those...." Her voice spluttered in anger as she shook her fist at a collection of ominous-looking black buildings on the horizon, covered in a low-lying shroud of thick smoke. "They said that factories need leather to make shoes, handbags and clothes. They said our men folk would get jobs. They said we would all become rich."

We stood silent, each thinking our own thoughts. Yes, they told you all that. But there is so much they didn't tell you. They didn't tell you that to change animal skins into leather - which they call tanning-uses as many as 250 different chemicals, including heavy metals such as cadmium, arsenic and chromium. They didn't tell you that these chemicals are discharged into the environment from those chimney stacks and fall to earth for miles around, polluting the earth below. They didn't tell you that this would poison your fields, so that nothing will grow.

*(A Tale of Three Villages)*

**Now, answer the following questions.**

**(5 x1 = 5 M)**

- 11. What is called tanning?**
- 12. How do the chemicals, discharged from leather factories, effect the earth and fields?**
- 13. "Then they built those monsters." What do 'the monsters' here refer to?**
  - A) chemical factories
  - B) leather factories
  - C) buildings of the owners of the leather factories
- 14. "They said we would become rich" - Who do 'they' here refer to?**
  - A) The villagers of Ponnimanthuri
  - B) The owners of the leather factories
  - C) The people who work in leather factories
- 15. Which of the following statements suggests that those buildings are harmful to human beings?**
  - A) They said that factories need leather to make handbags, shoes and clothes.
  - B) We stood silent, each thinking our own thoughts.
  - C)"....as she shook her fist at a collection of ominous-looking black buildings on the horizon".

**16. Edit the following correcting the underlined parts.**

**(4 x ½ = 2 M)**

English(a) came and looted us, took over what was our(b). Yet, we had not done(c) this to any other nation. We have not conquered anyone. We have not grabbed their land, their culture, their history and try(d) to enforce our way of life on them.

**17. Combine the following sentences using 'which'.**

**(1 Mark)**

The music concert was held in the town hall. It was a great success.

**18. Combine the following sentences using a 'perfect participle'.**

**(1 Mark)**

I read the book. I returned it to the library.

**19. Change the following sentence into passive voice.**

**(1 Mark)**

Samsuddin distributed newspapers in Rameswaram.

**20. Change the following exchange into reported speech.**

**(2 Marks)**

**Roberge:** Are you planning to take any action?

**Ray:** No, I don't want to hurt the reputation of the person.

**21. Combine the following sentences using 'as'.**

**(1 Mark)**

I had to a bit of catching up. I walked fast.

22. **Combine the following sentences using 'since'.** (1 Mark)

He wanted to stay at home for some more days. He wanted to apply for leave.

23. **Combine the following sentences using 'however'.** (1Mark)

My science teacher Iyer was an orthodox Brahmin. He was a rebel.

24. **Combine the following sentences using 'in spite of'.** (1 Mark)

There were freezing temperatures. They trekked for hours.

25. **Combine the following sentences using 'if '.** (1 Mark)

I am not a bird. I cannot fly.

26. **Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** (2x ½ =1M)

a) The load was lifted.... (in case of/by means of/ in place of) a crane.

b) Suneetha is bad ..... (at/ in/ of) mathematics.

27. **Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of verbs.** (4 x ½ =2M)

a) I wish I .....(be) a bird.

b) I ..... (see) the Taj Mahal. Still it is fresh in my memory.

c) I .... (see) that the road we .... (come) by looked like a giant motionless rope.

28. **Fill in the blanks with suitable articles**

(Mark the omission of the article with 'X' mark).

(2x½ = 1 M)

He usually prefers to write ..... poetry. .... poetry written by him is admired by all.

29. The children are sent to school at the age of 5. But Sonu is already 6. He has not been sent to school yet. You think it is already late for Sonu to go to school. **Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.**

(1 Mark)

30. Your friend studies well but his handwriting is not good. Advise him to improve his handwriting to get good marks.

(1 Mark)

31. **Change the following into a polite request.** (1 Mark)

**You to a scooterist :** Drop me at bus stop.

32. **What do the following sentences mean?**

Choose the correct answer and write it in your answer book.

(2x½=1 M)

- i. **We don't have enough money to buy a house.**

[A] Sufficiency. [ ] [B] Inadequacy. [ ]

[C] General opinion. [ ] [D] Adequacy. [ ]

- ii. **It might be an idea to postpone the release of the film.**

[A] Request [ ] [B] Expressing possibility [ ]

[C] Suggestion [ ] [D] Expressing probability [ ]

## SECTION - C : CREATIVE EXPRESSION

33. (a). Though Sivasubramanialyer was an orthodox Brahmin, he was a radical in nature. But his wife was a conservative. Once he invited Abdul Kalam to his home for a meal. His wife was horrified at the idea of a Muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen. Since she refused to serve Kalam. Sivasubramanialyer himself served him with his own hands. But when Abdul Kalam visited his teacher's house next week, Iyer's wife took him inside her kitchen and served food with her own hands.

**Then what would have been the conversation between Sivasubramanialyer and his wife that reformed her from a conservative to radical. (5 Marks)**

[OR]

33. (b). Wangari Maathai was able to bring a great change in the lives of African women through her Green Belt Movement. She was able to change ordinary illiterate women into self-reliant. She was able to give them the sense of pride, the sense of dignity. She was able to make them empowered.

**Imagine yourself to be one of the women who have been empowered by Wangari Maathai. Because of her efforts a great change had occurred in your life. You feel thankful to Wangari Maathai. Describe your feelings and thoughts about this.**

34. (a). When Wangari Maathai was a child the environment was very pristine, very beautiful and very green. But in 1975, in the United Nations Conference for Women, the women of her village asked the conference they needed food, water, clean drinking water and fodder for animals. This made her wondered what had happened to her village, what had happened to the environment.

**Imagine yourself to be Wangari Maathai and write a diary entry of your feelings. (5 Marks)**

[OR]

34. (b). Narayana Murthy was unable to join IIT because of poverty. But in his later lifesomewhat he was able to complete his education in IIT and was able to establish the first IT company in India. After reading his story you learnt that "poverty is not a hindrance for education".

**Now prepare a script for speech on Poverty is not a hindrance for education.**

35. Read the following passage carefully focusing on the underlined parts.

It happened on April the 26<sup>th</sup> 1986(A). I remember the date because it was my mother's birthday(B). We heard the explosion early in the morning. We didn't worry, because there had been explosions before from Chernobyl (C). But this one was bigger. Everyone stopped what they were doing and listened. Then we ran out into the garden. We could see a cloud of white smoke coming from the nuclear reactor" (D). Natasha Revenko (E) wiped her hands nervously on her apron. Tears came to the corners of her eyes, and slid slowly down her pinched, pale cheeks.

**Now frame WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers. (5 Marks)**