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ENGLISH

(New Course)

(FOR REGULAR CANDIDATES WITH INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 24

Time : 3 hours

General Instructions :

- (i) The Candidates are advised to attempt all questions accordingly.
- (ii) Marks allocated to every question are indicated against each.

(2)

SECTION—A

(Reading)

(Do not spend more than 15 minutes on this Section)

1. Read the following passage carefully :

There are two types of respect. The first is respect that comes to you because of your position, fame or wealth. This type of respect is impermanent. It can be lost once you lose your wealth or status. The second type of respect comes because of your smile and your virtues such as honesty, kindness, commitment and patience. This respect no one can take away.

The less you are attached to your virtues, the more self-respect you have. When you get attached to your virtues, you look down upon others and then your virtues start diminishing. Non-attachment to virtues brings the highest self-respect.

Ego is often confused with self-esteem. Ego needs another for comparison, but self-esteem is just confidence in oneself. For example, a gentleman claiming that he is skilled in mathematics or geography has self-esteem. But to say, "I know better than you," is ego.

Ego simply means lack of respect for the self.

Your ego will often leave you upset, but if you have self-esteem, you will be unshaken by external factors. In self-respect everything is a game, winning or losing has no meaning, every step is joy and every move is celebration. With self-esteem you simply realize you have it.

(3)

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options given : 6

(a) How many types of respect are mentioned in the passage? 1

(i) One type

(ii) Two types

(iii) Three types

(b) How can one easily lose one of these respects? 1

(i) Through losing position, fame, status or wealth

(ii) Through non-attachment to virtues

(iii) Through being kind and honest

(c) What type of respect can never be taken away? 1

(i) Respect that comes with status or wealth

(ii) Respect that comes with position or fame

(iii) Respect that comes with virtues such as honesty, kindness, commitment and patience

(4)

- (d) What brings highest self-respect? 1
- (i) Dishonesty
 - (ii) Envy
 - (iii) Disdain
 - (iv) Non-attachment to virtues
- (e) (i) Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'temporary'. ½
- (1) Attached
 - (2) Confused
 - (3) Impermanent
 - (4) Unshaken
- (ii) Find a word in the passage which can be substituted with 'dwindling'. ½
- (1) Claiming
 - (2) Winning
 - (3) Losing
 - (4) Diminishing
- (f) What is ego? 1
- (i) It is simply lack of respect for the self
 - (ii) It is having confidence in oneself
 - (iii) It is having high regard for others

(5)

SECTION—B

(Writing and Grammar)

(Do not spend more than 60 minutes on this Section)

2.

Either

Imagine you are John/Mary and you just visited an old-age home. Write an e-mail to your friend Nikita telling her how you took care of some old people there.

6

Or

You are Rohit/Meena. You are very concerned over the increasing level of water pollution in your locality. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper stating the problems due to lack of clean water and what might happen if no action is taken.

6

3.

Either

The neighbourhood where you live has no trees but only concrete buildings of houses and shops. As a student who is well aware of the importance of trees, write an article entitled, "Grow more trees for a healthy and beautiful environment".

6

Or

Write a story in about 150–200 words which begins with the words given below. Give a suitable title too :

6

I was in a bank standing in a queue. The wait was long and I was quite bored. Suddenly two masked men entered the bank with pistols in their hands.....

4. Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word from the given options : $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

As I (a) _____ to school, I (b) _____ my umbrella. I (c) _____ it wasn't with me only when it started (d) _____. I looked everywhere but it was nowhere to (e) _____. And then, there it (f) _____! I could (g) _____ it (h) _____ from my back shirt collar!

(a) (i) go (ii) went (iii) gone (iv) was going

(b) (i) lose (ii) lost (iii) losing (iv) had lost

(c) (i) realize (ii) realized (iii) had realized

(d) (i) rain (ii) rained (iii) had rained (iv) raining

(e) (i) find (ii) found (iii) had found (iv) be found

(f) (i) is (ii) was (iii) are (iv) were

(g) (i) feel (ii) felt (iii) had felt (iv) feeling

(h) (i) hang (ii) hanged (iii) had hanged (iv) hanging

5. (a) Construct suitable sentences with the following idioms (any two) :

1×2=2

(i) bear in mind

(ii) get into hot water

(iii) raining cats and dogs

(iv) in full swing

(7)

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) He has no desire _____ fame.

(ii) Always keep _____ the left of the road.

(iii) There is a bridge _____ the Hooghly river.

(iv) Seema has eaten nothing _____ yesterday.

6. Rewrite the following as directed : $1 \times 4 = 4$

(a) Manners make a man.

(Begin : A man)

(b) Put one cup of water in a pan.

(Begin : Let)

(c) He said, "It isn't raining now."

(Begin : He said that)

(d) I said that I would do the best I could.

(End with : "..... I can.")

SECTION—C

LITERATURE TEXTBOOK

(Prose and Poetry)

(Do not spend more than 60 minutes on this Section)

7. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow (any *two*) : 3×2=6
- (a) He started, made a short run, and stopped, and looked over his shoulder. “There, Sir!” I timidly explained. “Also Georgiana. That’s my mother.”
- (i) Why did ‘he’ act as he did? 1
- (ii) What does the boy point out timidly to him? 1
- (iii) Why does the boy say ‘Also Georgiana’ and not just ‘Georgiana’? 1
- (b) “Hark at the wind!”
- (i) Who spoke the words above? 1
- (ii) Who were with him in the room when he spoke the words? 1
- (iii) Why did he utter those words? 1
- (c) “Great Caesar, now what have I done!”
- (i) Who says these words? 1
- (ii) To whom has the speaker been speaking prior to this? 1
- (iii) How is this particular situation resolved? 1

8. Choose the correct answer :

1×5=5

(a) Romeo was persuaded to go to the Old Lord Capulet's great supper by

(i) Tybalt

(ii) Benvolio

(iii) Mercutio

(b) *The Monkey's Paw* is

(i) a tale of adventure

(ii) a comedy

(iii) a horror story

(c) In the story, *Powder and Arms*, what does Captain Smollett mean when he says, "Hands will want supper"?

(i) The crew will become hungry after a hard day's work

(ii) Someone by the name of hands will want supper

(iii) Many hands are needed to make supper

(d) He is beneath my notice! I hate him!

Who does Mrs. Pringle say she hates?

(i) Mr. Harper

(ii) Dunham

(iii) Mr. Farnsworth

(10)

(e) A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg.

The above description refers to

(i) Joe Gargery

(ii) the convict

(iii) the young man

9. Answer the following in 30–40 words (any three) : 2×3=6

(a) Why has Mr. Trelawney hired the captain, the ship and the crew? 2

(b) Why did Mr. Harper send Mrs. Pringle flowers? 2

(c) What name was the baby of King Brahmadata given? Why? 1+1=2

(d) Why and how did the prince rebuke the Old Lords Montague and Capulet? 2

10. Answer the following in 80–100 words :

Either

What does the convict tell Pip about his companion and why? 8

Or

Why was the Prince sent to Takkasila? Narrate what he did there for which he received the five weapons. 8

11. Choose the correct answer :

1×3=3

(a) In the poem, *The Village Schoolmaster*, the word 'truant' refers to a pupil who

- (i) attends school regularly
- (ii) is punctual
- (iii) is absent without permission from school

(b) During the First World War, many Indian soldiers fighting in foreign lands were

- (i) condemned
- (ii) martyred
- (iii) banished

(c) _____ of the city, wanting the sea. Which of the following words complete the line?

- (i) Weary
- (ii) Sick
- (iii) Tired

12. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow (any two) :

3×2=6

(a) Gathered like pearls in their alien graves
Silent they sleep by the Persian waves

- (i) Why are the graves 'alien' ? 1
- (ii) What are gathered and why are they like pearls? 1
- (iii) What is meant by 'silent they sleep' ? 1

- (b) That now am caught beneath great buildings,
Stricken with noise, confused with light.
- (i) Where is the poet as she speaks the line above? 1
- (ii) How does the poet feel? 1
- (iii) Why does she feel that way? 1
- (c) Full well they laugh'd, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
- (i) Who laughed? 1
- (ii) Who had 'many a joke'? 1
- (iii) Why did they laugh with counterfeited glee? 1

13. Answer the following question in 80–100 words :

Either

Life would not be possible if we did not all have hope. How does the poet bring out the message of hope and faith in the poem, *Life*? 6

Or

How does William Wordsworth show that the song sung by the Solitary Reaper was really enchanting and beautiful? 6

(13)

SECTION—D

LONG READING TEXT

(Rapid Reader)

(Do not spend more than 15 minutes on this Section)

14. Choose the correct answer :

1×3=3

(a) Which of the following describes Monks?

- (i) A stout, strong, perpetually scowling man wearing a black velvet coat and dirty breeches
- (ii) A villainous looking shrivelled old man with red matted hair which covered most of his face
- (iii) A tall, strong man with deep-set eyes and a red mark on his cheek
- (iv) An unkempt man with long reddish curled wearing ornamental rings on dirty fingers

(b) I heard Monks say that the only proof of _____ now lay at the bottom of the river.

- (i) Oliver's inheritance
- (ii) Oliver's identity

- (iii) Oliver's misery
 - (iv) Oliver's innocence
- (c) Mr. Brownlow took Oliver to his house in
- (i) Chertsey
 - (ii) Pentonville
 - (iii) Bethnal Green
 - (iv) Isleworth

15. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow :

7

Either

(a) A meeting was held and the boys drew lots to decide who should walk up to the master after supper to ask for more.

(i) What was going to be asked for? Why? 2

(ii) On whom did the lot to ask for more fall? 1

(iii) Relate what punishment the person had to suffer after he asked for more. 4

(15)

Or

(b) "I won't be ten minutes, sir!" said Oliver eagerly and set off on his errand.

(i) What errand was Oliver sent on by Mr. Brownlow? 2

(ii) Why did Mr. Brownlow allow him to go? 2

(iii) Did Oliver return? Why? 3
